The Montreal Daily Star.

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MORNING DESPATCHES.

Condensed Telegrams.

Gustave Richter, the German painter, is dead.

Southern cottonmill managers have decided to curtail production.

Pettingill & Everett, importers and shipping merchants, Boston, have failed.

A new Anarchist journal has begun publication in Geneva, entitled the *Explosion*.

Alfred W. Burnett, the humorist and caricaturist, died at Cincinnati on the 4th, of apoplexy.

The Duke of Edinburgh, while landing near Rhodes, slipped and sprained his knee. His physician has ordered complete rest.

Dean Lister has point blank refused the application of the vestry of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, to select their own curates.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific for the month of March were $900,000, an increase of 60 per cent. over the same month last year.

The Queen of Tahiti has gone to Havre on her way home. She dreads to journey through America on account of the newspaper reporters.

The U. S. congressional committee on post office affairs has decided that the establishment of a government postal telegraph service is inexpedient.

The Lower House of the States-General has ratified the adhesion of the Netherlands to the international convention for the protection of trade-marks.

Louis Friedlander, the philologist, is dead, aged 70. [Dr. Friedlander is brother of Dr. Michael Friedlander, Principal of the Hebrew University, London, Eng.]

Interest on the Mexican National Railway bonds, $9,300,000, fell due on the 3rd. The company defaulted. They proposed to pay six per cent. interest on the amount in ten years.

French Canadian nailers taking the place of the striking nailers at Wareham, Mass., joined the strikers on the 4th and applied to the state board of charity for transportation to Montreal. They did not get it.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has passed the second reading of the bill for the transfer of the Eastern Extension and Pictou Branch Railways to the Dominion Government by a vote of 20 to 17.

The Consuls from the different countries, at Cairo, oppose the new Egyptian stamp duties and trade licenses or any change in the capitulations so long as the country remains in the present unsettled state.

At Pesth the supreme tribunal has confirmed the acquittal of all the Jews charged with murdering Esther Salomossy. It was alleged that they killed her to obtain her blood to mix with the Passover bread.

The National Temperance Society gave a reception on the 3rd at the Broadway Tabernacle in honor of Thomas H. Barker, Secretary to the United Kingdom Alliance, and Wm. Hoyle, of the Manchester, Eng., Alliance.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Telegraph* denies upon information from the highest sources that there is any truth in the statement that a conspiracy has been discovered to blow up Mountjoy prison with dynamite.

George Lee (colored), aged 18, arrested in McComb City, Miss., for an assault on a girl four years of age, was lodged in jail at Magnolia. On Friday evening over a hundred men took the prisoner from the jail back to McComb, where they hanged him.

At Denain, France, three thousand miners, excited by the arrival of Rochefort, editor of the Paris *Intransigeant*, who came to lecture on the labor question, assembled in the streets to-day, uttering seditious cries. The police were powerless and the troops were sent for.

Signor Mancini, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says that no foreign government has remonstrated with the Italian government against the conversion of the property of the Propaganda into Italian rentes. The question, he says, is a purely internal one.

At Scranton, Pa., seven Austro-Polanders, seeking work, walking on the D. L. & W. track yesterday, were struck by a backing engine and four of them killed and one fatally injured. One lost an arm and one escaped unhurt. The bodies of the killed were horribly mutilated.

The Nova Scotia Legislative Council has struck out of the Education Act the clause authorizing boards of education to establish separate schools for colored children. The effect of this is to override the action of the Halifax School Board in establishing separate schools, and compels the Board to give equal educational facilities to citizens of all classes and colors.

The London *Times* publishes a report of the Board of Officers on the Greely relief expedition, including a letter from Sir George Nares, Lieut. Markham and Mr. Fielden on the navigation of the Smith Sound route. The *Times* says their advice is the wisest possible, that the Board's work is very praiseworthy, and that the report will be a valuable guide to future expeditions.

A FATAL BLAST.

Six Men Killed and Others Injured near Port Arthur.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 3.—A terrible disaster occurred near Port Arthur on the railroad construction yesterday, by which six men were killed and several seriously injured. The fatality was caused by the premature explosion of a blast.

THE DEAD PRINCE.

The Funeral Services Yesterday.

LONDON, April 4.—The Dean of Windsor awaited the funeral procession of the Duke of Albany at the entrance of the memorial chapel. Conspicuous among the wreaths of flowers was one from the ex-Empress Eugenie. After a short religious service, the royal personages withdrew. A second funeral service was celebrated later, when none were present save the Queen, the Duchess of Albany and the Dean of Windsor.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The French Expedition—Riot Near Canton—No Foreigners in the Chinese Army.

PARIS, April 4.—*Le Paris* denies the statement that the French contemplate occupying Langson and Caobang, and afterwards entering China. The French expedition, it asserts, ends after the capture of Hung Hoa.

SHANGHAI, April 4.—There was a riot near Canton on the 7th of March. Three thousand Chinese declared against the present dynasty, and demanded the re-establishment of Ming or the pure Chinese dynasty.

PARIS, April 4.—The explorer Dupuis, who has returned from Tonquin, denies that there are either English or American officers in the Chinese army. He says that even General Gordon's lieutenant Mensny has abandoned the Chinese.

WHEAT.

Panic at Milwaukee—Speculators Lose Their Reckonings—Heavy Decline.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—The board of trade was a scene of great excitement all day owing to a continued panic. The oldest speculators were so lost in their reckonings that fear seized them, and they find safety only in avoiding the market altogether. Business men admit that the situation is very grave. Large loan companies are not disposed to advance money to farmers when they know that it costs the farmers more to raise wheat than it is now selling at. Tomorrow is looked forward to with great anxiety.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Though the decline in wheat has been so heavy within the past few weeks the grain has been so generally and widely held that nobody has been badly caught. The heaviest loser was said to be a prominent packer able to stand it and have some millions left. He is reported to have held about eight million bushels at an average of 96 cents and to have resold a large part at a loss of ten cents. It is said by a prominent dealer that bottom has been reached. Wheat can now be delivered in Liverpool for 99 cents, a price unparalleled in the history of the British grain trade.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (words registered as a trade-mark) cures all humors from the pimple or eruption to great virulent eating ulcers.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fifth Parliament—Second Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 4.—The Speaker informed the House that he had received from the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada, a copy of the judgment declaring the election for the electoral district of Megantic void, and that he had issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new writ of election for said electoral district.

Sir Charles Tupper moved for leave to introduce a bill further to amend "The Consolidated Railway Act of 1879, and acts amending it." Motion carried and the bill read a first time.

Sir John Macdonald moved that when the House adjourns this day, it shall stand adjourned till Saturday at 3 o'clock, and that Government orders shall have precedence on that day.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Charlton moved:

That the expenditure for 1878 was $23,503,158.25; that the estimate for 1884 amounts to $32,900,157.48; that the increase of expenditure chargeable to consolidated fund between 1878 and succeeding years is as follows:—1879, increase over 1878, $952,233.31; 1880, increase over 1878 $1,347,476.20; 1881, increase over 1878, $1,999,396.17; 1882, increase over 1878, $3,553,945.33; 1883, increase over 1878, $5,226,999.20; estimate for 1884, increase over 1878, $8,506,589.13; that the expenditures on Dominion land surveys, amounting to $652,000 in the estimates of 1884, and charged to capital account, are of a character more properly chargeable to income, as was done in 1878—and show an excess of expenditure for 1884 of $9,158,589.15 over 1878; that the revenue from customs for the year 1878 was $12,782,804, being a tax equal to $15.60 per head of a family on the estimate of population of Canada in 1878, while the revenue from customs for 1883 was $23,900,580, being equal to a tax of $25.70 per head on the estimate of population of Canada in 1883; that a very large proportion of the expenditure, consisting of fixed charges, were of permanent character, which, when once created, were difficult of reduction; that recent legislation and the completion of existing engagements will result in a large increase of the public debt and a steady increase of the public charges; that this house views with regret the great increase of the burdens upon the people by customs duty, and the undue and rapid increase of expenditure.

The debate was continued by Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Richard Cartwright, and White (Cardwell).

The members were then called in and the vote taken on the amendment, which was lost on division—yeas, 57; nays, 111.

After recess amendments made by the Senate to several private bills were concurred in. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and, after making good progress with the supplementary estimates, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned at 2.15.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Third Session—Fifth Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, April 4.—Mr. Sawyer presented a petition for the incorporation of the Methodist Church of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Robertson presented petitions for the incorporation of the Chateau St. Louis Hotel.

Mr. Mercier introduced a bill to amend the bill respecting the incorporation of the St. Hyacinthe Parish Church, and Hon. Mr. Lynch a bill to allow the Congregational College of British North America to confer degrees, etc.

Mr. Asselin presented the report of the standing orders committee, reporting, among other petitions, one in favor of the Grand National Lottery.

Mr. Garneau introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Franco-Canadien Credit Company; and Mr. Gagnon a bill to amend articles 299 of the Civil Code and 925 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Mr. Joly a bill to extend and regulate the liability of employers to employés suffering in their service.

Mr. Stephens introduced a bill for a better protection of minors, to enable them to obtain statements of accounts, etc., summarily without the present long process, which enabled dishonest tutors to exhaust estates.

Mr. Stephens introduced a bill to amend the act respecting fire marshals in Montreal. His idea was to save Montreal and Quebec the expense of fire marshals and transfer their duties to the recorder or police magistrate.

Mr. Stephens presented a bill to amend the act respecting public companies, and to prevent ill-disposed persons obtaining controlling interests in public companies, by limiting the watering power of shareholders in the same way as is provided for in the charter of the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice presented a bill relating to the Quebec turnpike roads, and a bill incorporating the Grand National Lottery of Quebec.

In reply to Mr. Martel, Hon. Mr. Robertson gave details of the payments on account of beet root sugar factories.

Hon. Mr. Taillon said, in answer to Mr. Stephens, that $2,000 had been paid to Mr. Girouard, M.P., for services before the Privy Council in connection with the suit of the Queen *vs.* the Colonial Building Society. Mr. Taillon also said, in answer to questions, that it was not now the intention of the Government to have the municipal code consolidated and reprinted, nor had the Government taken any steps to remove the obstacles which prevent the disposing of the Jesuits barracks property in Quebec.

On motion of Mr. Mercier, returns were ordered respecting the common school fund.

Mr. Mercier moved for a copy of the order-in-council of 5th May, 1883, ordering repayment to a syndicate composed of Sénécal and others which had undertaken to raise funds for a Canadian loan of three million dollars, of thirty thousand dollars, deposited by them as special guarantee. He wished to know the reasons of the payment on the 6th September, 1883.

Hon. Mr. Lynch said when the papers were produced it would be found that nothing was done which was not in the public interest or which reflected discredit on the government. The contract was not made with Mr. Sénécal, but with a firm of brokers, Forget & Co. Subsequently, this firm not making satisfactory progress, an arrangement was made of a most satisfactory character with the Bank of Montreal, which took the contract off the hands of Forget & Co. All that was required was that the bank should take the loan at par, as had been arranged with Forget & Co. He did not think that the government, being a consenting party to this change, was justified in forfeiting the deposit. The province was not a loser in this transaction, and if, when the papers were brought down, anything was shown to the discredit of the late government, then the hon. gentleman could proceed further.

The motion, with the adoption of certain papers, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, statements were ordered showing the amount paid into the sinking fund and the amount due to the sinking fund.

Mr. Stephens moved for a statement of each item of expenditure upon extra work paid for in connection with the present House of Parliament to the 3rd April, 1884.

After a long discussion, the House adjourned at six o'clock, with the understanding that on Monday Mr. Mercier's resolutions on provincial autonomy should be made the first notice of motion, the discussion, if possible, to be concluded before adjournment for Easter.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Demers—Bill to amend the Quebec License Act by subjecting licenses for temperance hotels to certain formalities.

Mr. Archambault—Bill to amend the game laws.

Mr. McShane—Question—What is the nature of and authority, etc., for the payment of $90,621 under the heading Q., M., O. and O. Railway, traffic expenses, etc.; at what date and at whose request was the deposit made in the Exchange Bank of Canada; what steps have been taken to recover this amount.

Mr. Mercier—What amounts have been paid since 30th June, 1883, upon the expenses of 1882-83, which do not appear in the public accounts; from what source is derived $54,949.89, mentioned in the receipts of the public accounts for 1882-83, under the heading Q., M., O. and O. Railway.

Herr Scheffler, the editor of the Anarchist paper *The Radical*, of Pesth, who has been under arrest for some time, confesses that he was present at the meeting of Anarchists in Vienna when the murders of Detective Bloch and Police Commissary Klubec were planned.

WRECK OF THE "STEINMANN."

Only the Captain and Eight Persons saved—Over One Hundred Lives Lost.

HALIFAX, April 4.—Intelligence so far, from the wreck of the "Daniel Steinmann," is very meagre. It is said the captain and five of the crew are the only persons saved. She had ninety passengers and thirty-four of a crew. Twenty of the passengers were to land here, all Germans, and seventy were for New York. The ship is supposed to have struck on the Sisters, off Sambro, last night, and shortly after sunk. The masts are now visible from shore. Intelligence did not reach here until two o'clock to-day. Considerable of the cargo on board was for here; the balance was for New York. The agents have gone to the scene of the wreck. Tugs which left here for the scene of the wreck have returned, being unable to reach the neighborhood owing to the rough sea. Another attempt will be made to reach the wreck in the morning if the weather moderates. The "Daniel Steinmann" was an iron vessel of 1,785 tons, built at Antwerp in 1875, and owned by Steinmann & Ludwig, of that place. She is schooner-rigged, has engines of 183 horse-power, and five bulkheads.

SOME OF THE PASSENGERS.

The following were the passengers to be landed here, the New York list was not received by the Halifax agent:—Hendre, aged 32; Cornelia, 30; Peter Nella, 11; Adriana, 9; Joanna, 8; Jan, 4; and Aria Cravenboer; also Paulus, 35; Maria, 33; Cornelia, 10; Hildegrunda, 8; Aria, 4½, and Aart Kranandonck; also Martinus Stock, 60; all laborers of Ridderkerk, Holland; also Sebastian Riedl, 28, of Wolferdorf, Prussia, and George Stickl, 23, of Guntherhof, Prussia. The last two were for Montreal, and all the former for Sherbrooke, Que. Three passengers were saved with the captain and five of the crew. Their names have not yet been ascertained. They are all on Sambro Light island, the only communication with which is by signals in rough weather. To-night the weather is thick and rainy, and it is uncertain if any further particulars can be had. Reporters have left for Sambro by land.

THE CARGO.

The following is a list of the cargo to have been landed at this port:—120 brls Portland cement, Chipman Bros.; 5 hhds Geneva, 15 green cs do, 15 do blue do order to St. John; 3 cs library, Gernæy & Hamelin, to Montreal; 1 cs arms, A. M. Bell; 10 csks rolled zinc, 177 ingots speltzer, W. Stairs, Son & Morrow; 3 cs skins, L. Gnædinger & Son, Montreal; 287 cs window glass to order, Amherst; 44 pkgs mdse, John G. Walker & Co., to Montreal; 2 do Cologne water, G. Lomer, Montreal, 532 cases samples, G. Lowes, Montreal; 1 cs frames, Cobbam Manufg. Co., Toronto; 285 cs window glass, order to St. John; 30 csks rolled zinc, 50 brls zinc oxyde, James Robertson; 7 casks, J. B. Rolland, Montreal; 30 casks zinc, 14 csks shots, Wood & Ligget, Hamilton; 170 cases window glass, 2 casks zinc, 80 bags silver sand, order; 23 casks whitelead, Henderson & Potts; 2 casks, Fil Dacier; 14 casks sheet zinc, order; 3 cases plate glass, Nass, Rhaenine & Bros., Montreal; 3,320 window glass, order to St. John; 2 casks steel wire, Clarke, Kerr & Thorne, St. John; 91 packages merchandise, 1,312 do steel wire, order Montreal; 54 cases nails, E. Hauser, Montreal; 10 cases white wine, J. C. Whyte; 3 cases hats and felt herm, S. Scheyer, Montreal; 175 packages, window glass, Hobbs, Osborne & Hobbs, London; 1 case polished iron wire, H. Douglass, Montreal.

LATEST DETAILS.

Midnight—The very latest information is that out of the crew of thirty-nine and captain and ninety passengers only nine reached shore, the captain, five of the crew and three passengers who are now on Sambro Island, a short distance from the mainland. Owing to the heavy sea that prevailed in the neighborhood of the island, it is unlikely that the survivors will be able to reach the mainland till noon to-morrow or until the sea becomes calmer. No particulars can, therefore, be learned in regard to the disaster at present. The government steamer "Newfield" left the city at three o'clock this afternoon for the scene of the wreck, but the fog was so thick that it was impossible to reach the fatal spot, the captain considering it not safe to launch a surf boat on account of the roughness of the sea, and imprudent to go nearer than five miles of the wreck because of the density of the fog. Another effort will be made by the "Newfield" to-morrow to reach the spot. Three steam tugs also endeavored to make their way to the sunken steamer, but they were compelled to turn back, being unable to get further than Herring Cove, some ten miles from the wrecked ship. A wrecking schooner, with a well equipped crew of divers, will leave here in the morning for the wreck to raise the remains of the drowned and whatever portion of the cargo can be saved. A number of reports are in circulation in regard to where the vessel struck, the most plausible being that she struck on White Horse shoal, within a short distance of Sambro island. The exceeding roughness of the sea will probably cause a rapid breaking up of the wrecked vessel. The captain of the "Steinmann," having only been in this port three times, it is not at all probable that he was aware of the dangerous coast around Sambro, or of the awful peril he was in until too late to avoid the disaster.

SCENE OF THE WRECK.

The "Sisters," the reported scene of the wreck, are three rocks, situated about two miles south-east of Sambro Island, and are completely covered by water at all tides. Their position is, however, marked by a powerful automatic buoy. They have been the scene of many wrecks, but none of recent years. One of the most notable of these was that of a brig of war during the war of 1812, when every soul on board was lost. The coast in the vicinity is a sterile and barren one, and those on board of a vessel which should happen to have the misfortune to be cast away, would stand but a small chance to save their lives. The "Sisters" are but a few miles distant from Magher's Head, the scene of the terrible "Atlantic" wreck, with its disastrous sacrifice of human life—565 souls, who all perished—which, it will be remembered, happened on the 1st of April, 1873. Instead of it being strange that more were not saved, it is wonderful that any should escape from a ship striking on the "Sisters" during a storm, such as is reported to have been raging at the time of the disaster.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

Appointments and Notices—Letters-patent Issued.

OTTAWA, April 4.—The *Canada Gazette* will contain the following to-morrow:—G. N. Ducharme is appointed license commissioner for the District of Hochelaga, Que., *vice* D. J. Lenoire, resigned.

By an order-in-council the town of Palmerston is transferred from the excise division of Guelph to that of Stratford.

Lake Scugog is set apart by an order-in-council for the propagation of fish.

Letters-patent of incorporation have been issued to the Woodward Underground Telegraph and Telephone Company of Montreal, with a capital of $200,000. Mr. Woodward, of New York, and D. W. McDonald, of Montreal, are the principal incorporators.

Letters-patent of incorporation have been issued to the National Electro and Stereotype Company of Toronto, with a capital of $10,000.

THE IRISH MAGISTRACY.

Debate in the Imperial House of Commons.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons Mr. Justin McCarthy moved, "that the condition of the Irish magistracy, constituted, as it is, almost entirely of one religious denomination and one class, is offensive and injurious to the majority of the people and calculated to destroy confidence in the administration of justice." In supporting the motion several speakers urged that the magistrates be elected by the popular suffrage.

Mr Hamilton, Conservative, said the experience of America, and especially the recent riots in Cincinnati, was a sufficient warning against the system of popular election.

Chief Secretary Trevelyan declared that the system of popular election could never be adopted. The Irish chancellor would impartially exercise his power in regard to the appointment of magistrates. Mr. McCarthy's motion was rejected by a vote of 106 to 59.

BETTER TERMS.

Memorial Adopted by Both Branches of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 4.—The joint committee appointed by both branches of the legislature has reported an address for transmission to the Governor-General, representing that the financial condition of the province is so unsatisfactory that his attention must be called to the urgent necessity for a readjustment of the financial terms of union; that previous to the union the province was in a most healthy financial condition; that by the terms of union the chief sources of revenue were transferred to the Dominion; that strong objection was taken at the time of union to the financial terms as being wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of various services left under the management of the provincial parliament; that an appeal was made to the imperial ministry for a repeal of the union as far as it related to this province; that while they refused to grant such repeal until further trial of union was had, they, in their despatch of 10th June, 1868, to Lord Monck, requested that the Parliament of Canada would modify any arrangement which might prejudice the interests of Nova Scotia; that on 6th October 1868, Sir John Macdonald, in a letter to the Hon. Jos. Howe, stated that the Canadian Government were not only ready but anxious to enter upon a frank and full discussion of these points, and were prepared in case the pressure of taxation should be shown to be unequal or unjust to relieve that pressure by every means in their power; that the Dominion government or Dominion parliament have never carried out the request or desire of the Imperial ministry and the promise of Sir John Macdonald as above quoted; that after sixteen years under union successive governments have found that the objections which were urged against the terms of union at first apply with still greater force now than in the first year of union, and the feeling of discontent with regard to the financial arrangement is now more general and more deeply fixed than ever before; that notable inequality exists in the customs duties collected in Ontario and Quebec; that Nova Scotia paid in 1882 on her importations of $6,889,508 of dutiable goods $197,728 more than the two provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec) did on the same amount of these dutiable goods in that year, and has also paid on her importations of $6,650,887, of dutiable goods in 1883, $213,000 more than the above two provinces paid in the same amount of their importations of dutiable goods for the same year; that under the request of the colonial secretary and the promise of Sir John Macdonald, this anomalous state of taxation should not be continued, and some arrangement should be made by which the province would receive back the amount she pays in excess of the rate paid by the two provinces above referred to; that the financial condition of Nova Scotia is in a most unsatisfactory state as compared with the other provinces of the Dominion after union, is seen from the following statement: Nova Scotia in 1861 had a population of 330,857, and in 1866, the year before the union of the provinces, she imported $14,318,008 worth of goods, dutiable and free, on which she collected $1,226,398 of duties, being $8.54 on each $100 worth of goods imported, and she collected the same year $3,106.08 excise duties, being less than one cent on each of her population, and with the above revenue, and the revenue derived from her public works, mines, crown lands and other minor sources of revenue, she paid the interest on her public debt and paid the expense of maintaining and operating her railroads, building and maintaining her lighthouses and other public works, provided liberally for education and the maintenance of justice, paid her legislative expenses and provided fairly for all her wants, and gave to the road and bridge service a very liberal amount per year; that in 1881 Nova Scotia had a population of 440,572, and she imported in 1882, $8,701,589 worth of goods, dutiable and free, on which the Dominion Government collected $1,757,996.07 in duties, being $20.20 on each $100 worth of goods imported, and on the $6,789,508 of dutiable goods, Nova Scotia has paid $25.51 for every $100 worth imported; that Nova Scotia imports a large quantity of goods from New Brunswick and Ontario and Quebec which have paid duties in those provinces; that she also purchases large quantities of goods manufactured in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, which sell as high in Nova Scotia as those paying duties, so that Nova Scotia has to pay high duties, directly or indirectly, on all her importations; that Nova Scotia paid excise duties in 1882 to the amount of $262,231, which is 59¾ cents on each of her population of 440,572, and notwithstanding this great increase in customs and excise duties, Nova Scotia, after providing very scantily for the other local wants, can give only $12,000 for her road and bridge service, just one-half the amount she could and did give before the union; that the importations into the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in 1865 amounted to $44,620,469, the duties collected on which amounted to $5,663,277, being $12.69 on each $100 of their importations, dutiable and free, or about 50 per cent. more than Nova Scotia paid, and they paid in the same year $1,302,975.31 excise duties, which was about 52 cents per head of their population, or more than fifty times as much as each of the population of Nova Scotia had to pay in the same year; that in 1881 the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec had a population of 3,882,255, they imported $73,616,816 worth of goods, on which they paid about $17.44 on each $100 worth of goods they imported, while Nova Scotia paid $20.20 on each $100 of her importations; that Ontario, in 1881, had a population of 1,923,228, and she had a revenue in 1882 for local purposes of $2,880,450, which gave her $14.93¼ for each of her population; that Quebec, in 1881, had a population of 1,339,027, and she had a revenue in 1882 for local purposes of $2,880,450, which gave her $2.10¾ per head of her population; that New Brunswick had a population in 1881 of 321,233, and she had a revenue of $628,447, which gave her $1.95½ per head of her population for local purposes; that Nova Scotia had in 1881 a population of 440,572, and she had in 1882 a revenue of $529,822, which gave her only $1.18¾ per head of her population for local purposes; that Ontario has for local purposes 31 cents more per head of her population than Nova Scotia has, Quebec has 91 cents more, and New Brunswick has 76¾ cents more; that Nova Scotia, previous to the union, had the lowest tariff and was in the best financial condition of any of the provinces entering the union; therefore, we submit that the province of Nova Scotia should be placed on an equal footing with the other provinces; that she having made the greatest sacrifices at the time of union should not be left in a worse financial condition than any of the other provinces; that at the time of union it was calculated that a sum amounting to 28¼ per cent. of the customs revenue collected under 15 per cent. tariff, together with the revenue obtainable from local sources in the several provinces, would be sufficient to meet all demands against the local government, and that the balance of customs duties, amounting to 72¾ per cent., together with the excise duties and other sources of revenue conceded to the general government, would be sufficient to meet all demands against it; that experience has shown that the calculation was erroneous, and that 71 per cent. of the tariff did not give enough revenue to meet the wants of the country, and the Dominion government, having the power, has added 50 or 55 per cent. to the 15 per cent. tariff, and has taken the whole amount of the increase and applied it to the wants of the general government, leaving the provinces with increasing demands upon them in the same financial position they were placed in at the time of union; that the several governments of this province, after exerting the most rigid economy, have found it impossible to provide for the increasing wants of the province with the revenue granted under the present terms of union; that an additional revenue has become an absolute necessity to this province, and the only available means of securing it is through the Federal Government, as our people will not submit to direct taxation for local purposes, while they believe that if justice were done, Nova Scotia would have ample means to provide for her local wants; that the Dominion Government and Parliament have recently still further affected the interests of this province by appropriating to the general purposes of the Dominion the amount received under the fishery award for privileges conceded to the American fishermen within the territorial limits of Nova Scotia and the other maritime provinces; and we submit, as the taxation of this country has been increased at least 50 per cent., the same rate should be added to the provincial subsidy given to the province in 1867.

"I have used St. Jacobs Oil with splendid results for neuralgic and rheumatic pains. It always works well, and gives entire satisfaction. It is, indeed, a great remedy," said Gov. D. W. Meriwether, ex-Governor of New Mexico, and now a member of the Legislature of Kentucky for his fourteenth term, to a reporter in Frankfort, Ky.

Dude (posing for a bold, bad man)—"How does water taste, Miss Belasys?" Miss B.—"You don't mean to say they've brought you up all this time on milk!"

Vitality, exhausted by overwork or disease, is surely restored by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Special Notice.

BILLIARDS.

English Pool Tables, also a very nice assortment of American Tables now on view. Gents requiring first-class Tables, please call, examine my stock.

H. NIGHTINGALE.

Manufacturer and importer of Billiard Tables and furnishings, 7 and 9 St. John St.

Mr. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes: My little daughter, 7 years of age, has been a terrible sufferer this Winter from rheumatism, being for weeks confined to her bed, with limbs drawn up, which could not be straightened, and suffering great pain in every joint of limbs, arms and shoulders. The best of physicians could not help her, and we were advised to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which we did, and the benefit was at once apparent; after using two bottles the pain left, her limbs assumed their natural shape, and in two weeks she was as well as ever. It has not returned.

She Took it.

A well known society lady suffering from liver complaint was advised by her druggist to take Fruit Bitters. She did, and is now completely cured.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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THEY MUST GO.—"Yes, that is true enough. Things which have been long on the market sometimes die hard, just as chronic office-holders hate to be turned out. But they must go, for all that. And in saying this I pronounce the doom of all liniments, lotions and ointments, for their time is about up."

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"Why, I always thought those preparations were useful in their way."

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"Well, if we refuse the liniments, what have we to take their places as external remedies?"

"We have," replied the Doctor energetically, "we have the prince of external remedies—BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. Nothing of its kind is worthy of being named in the same breath with it. It is modern, scientific, clean, pleasant to use, quick in action and has the power of penetrating to the very seat of the diseases for which it is applied. The old-fashioned slow-acting plasters must pass away before it, in company with the liniments and lotions."

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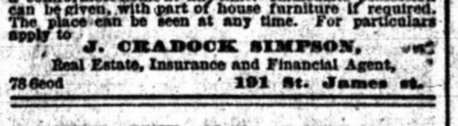

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WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO TAKE charge of house and grounds, two miles out of the city. Apply A. Joyce, Phillips Square. 81 2

WANTED—A CARETAKER FOR ST. ANDREW'S Church (Church of Scotland), to enter on his duties 1st of May next. Applications to be addressed to the Secretary of Trustees, St. Andrew's Church, Box 1517 P.O. 81 6

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AN 245 ST. HUBERT ST. 81 2

WANTED — GOOD DRESSMAKERS, 1403½ ST. Catherine St. 81 2

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL WASH AND iron. Apply between 2 and 3 p. m., at 1393 St. Catherine St. 81 3

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY TO ASSIST IN AN office and make himself generally useful; must be well recommended. Apply 232 Notre Dame St. 81 2

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WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT; REFERences required. Apply at 5 Argyle Av. 81 2

WANTED—YOUTH, 17 OR 20, HAVING KNOWLedge of business, book-keeping and both languages, as office assistant; state experience, references, and salary expected. Address Box 1110, P.O., Montreal. 81 2

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WANTED—SITUATION BY A FRENCH GARDENer, with good references. Address "R.318," STAR office. 81 3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION AS general servant in small family; no washing; city reference. M. Purcel, 23 Chenneville st. (upstairs). 81 2

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION AS short hand writer, best of references. Address "Q. 293," STAR Office. 81 2

WANTED — SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family. Apply 379 St. Lawrence St. 81 3

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, FAIR education in both languages, French and English, as assistant bookkeeper. Address "G. 2180," STAR office. 77 6

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WASHing by the day. Apply at 16 Roy Lane. 77 tf

WANTED—SITUATION AS STOREMAN, BY AN active and steady young man, has experience and first-class references. Address "K. 53," STAR Office. 78 5

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NIGHT WATCHMAN by an active and steady young man, has experience, can give good references. Address C. E. W., Cote St. Antoine Post Office. 79 4

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, HAVING SOME experience, a situation as clerk in an office, good certificates and best references. Addrses "O. 202," STAR Office. 80 3

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WANTED—SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN speaking French and English, as storeman, porter or driver; understands thoroughly, care of horses; ten years' reference from last employer. Apply 166 Cadieux street. 80 4

WANTED—SITUATION IN WHOLESALE ESTABlishment or Insurance Office, several years experience as bookkeeper, good references. Address "G." 61 d'Anteuil Street. 80 9

BOOKKEEPING — AN ACCOUNTANT HAVING three or four hours a day to devote to writing up books and auditing vouchers, is desirous of obtaining employment. Address "J. G. D.," STAR office. 307 tf

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LOST—BETWEEN ST. MARY'S AND PAPINEAU Market, a brown pocket book, containing about $60, with owner's card. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning same to 15 St. Helen st. 79 4

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO any person giving information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who may now have in their possession the small yellow toy terrier dog "Fairy," lost by the advertiser on March 5th last. Address
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SUNDAY READING.

TRUST.

I know not if or dark or bright
Shall be my lot;
If that wherein my hopes delight
Be best or not.

It may be mine to drag for years
Toil's heavy chain;
Or day and night my meat be tears
On bed of pain.

Dear faces may surround my hearth
With smiles and glee;
Or I may dwell alone, and mirth
Be strange to me.

My bark is wafted to the strand
By breath divine:
And on the helm there rests a hand
Other than mine.

One who has known in storms to sail
I have on board:
Above the raving of the gale,
I hear my Lord.

He holds me when the billows smite,—
I shall not fall.
If sharp, 'tis short; if long, 'tis light,—
He tempers all.

Safe to the land, safe to the land,—
The end is this;
And then with him go hand in hand
Far into bliss.

—*Dean of Canterbury.*

Good Willing.

The essential element in religion is not "good feeling," but "good willing." It is divine truth at work in the soul, beyond the intellect, among the affections and in the will. It is the choice and appropriation of truth by the whole man. There is a "good willing," that is no more than a "wish," a mere ideal shining in the soul, as the infinite depths of space and the glorious sun are mirrored in the pool of muddy water, seeming fathomless, but only finger deep. The true interior life is in its quality a thing of the will,—of the will militant, that fights the good fight,—the will victorious that overcomes. It is not in the shining leaves or the swaying branches of the oak but in the deep roots fastening themselves in the soil, and bringing trunk and twig into life-giving connection with the earth, connection kept up whether the atmosphere above be silent or tempestuous, dark or radiant, frozen with the cold of January or burnt with fervent heat of July. Religion does not depend on feeling, but is sometimes strongest when the soul lives by faith and not by feeling,—faith that works, faith that waits, faith that loves, faith that conquers. Good feeling may come from wine or coffee or opium; from some temporal success, some anticipated earthly joy; from an abnormal state of the nervous system, from the mystic influences exerted by a powerful will; from the mystic influence exerted by a powerful will; from the charm of music, or from natural sympathy. Indeed, good feeling may come when there is no religion at all. Religion is a thing of the innermost preference and decision and habit, a principle and life,—like love, the love of a mother for her child,—a fact, a force, an unchanging principle; a root that holds on whether it have joy or sorrow, elation or depression; a force even where the specific object is not manifest in consciousness, independent of emotion and circumstances.

How To Carry The Thorn In The Flesh.

BY THE REV. JAMES M. LUDLOW, D.D.

Why God permits us to remain subject to what seems evil to us it behooves everybody to know, because everybody carries a burden in some form. If not in actual pain, we are under annoying restrictions, of which we not only naturally become weary, but which fret against our souls and become to us almost chronic temptations to irritable impatience, unspirituality, and often to sin of word or deed. We think, How easy to be sweet and cheery Christians if we had no dyspepsia, nor rheumatism, nor fear of poverty, nor worrying care of children, nor fretful husband, nor tantalizing wife, nor enemies to make us uncharitable! We would like to do an active, hearty work for charity or the church, but we are disqualified through these unfortunate circumstances. Every one has "a thorn in the flesh" which the devil keeps pointing at us to prevent, as much as possible, our taking pleasure in religion or being very zealous of good works.

Now, what is the explanation of God's declining to take away our impediments? Simply this: "My grace is sufficient for thee," "for my strength is made perfect in weakness." There are several grand facts of principle brought out in this voice from heaven.

A better thing than to get rid of a burden is to have strength given us to bear it. There is no real burden except that which so drains our energies as to cause exhaustion. If the burden causes neither ache nor exhaustion, it is not a burden. Hence what is a burden to one is not to another, because the latter is strong. So all things are burdensome, not in proportion to their weight but in proportion to our weakness, and the relief is just as great if it comes in the way of decreasing weight upon us. But in addition to this, relief by strength is a permanent gain. Taking away the burden would leave the person just as weak and just as much a prey to other evils that may come. But ability to easily deal with one trouble will last and will be so much ability against the next, and the next, and thus the soul acquires a real independence.

We are in a world full of contending forces; we must go through it, and what we want is strength in ourselves to stand, to strike, to conquer. God, too, admires heroism; he does not demean us by giving us sinecures and easy berths; he gives us courage, strength, virtue—all that tends to perfect the development of the manhood that is in us. It is nobler, truer, grander to be able to bear a burden than to weakly pray to be rid of it. "My grace is sufficient for thee."

Many are enabled to rejoice in tribulation, in the sick chamber, in seeming detriment, because God revealed himself to the soul while sitting among the shadows. It is a common experience of Christian workers that success comes just after they have felt so unable to do their work effectively that they have gone to God crying, "Who is sufficient for these things?" The greatest men in the church have worked under seeming disabilities; Paul in pain, all the Apostles in stripes and imprisonment, pulpits of literal flame sending out the Gospel; Bernard dropping down with epilepsy while preaching; Luther writing while writhing in pain. We can say how much of their spiritual power came incidentally from their feeling of infirmity, which led them to throw themselves on God? for it was evidently God's power working with them that made them mighty. So, in any church or work, not the most favored, but those of the most faith, are the most useful. To sum it up in a word: We are in a world full of evils; we shall escape them neither in body nor circumstance. Our relief may come by such a strength that in the thrill of it we shall cry, "Count it all joy, my brethren, when you fall into divers temptations." They will impede us as the narrow groove and bore of the cannon impedes the ball after being overcome by projectile force, which may speed miles away to its mark, and not roll futileless from the cannon's mouth. Our relief will come by such sense of God's presence that we can cry, "In all these things we are more than conquerers, through Him that loveth us."

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

It is a very easy thing for a man to be wise for other people.

Instead of fighting misfortune, we too often make it prisoner.

Angry friendship is not unfrequently as bad as calm enmity.

It is but an ill-filled mind that is filled with other people's thoughts.

He that would be well spoken of himself must not speak ill of others.

He who gives himself airs of importance exhibits the credentials of impotence.

A stagnant soul, like a stagnant pool, breeds insects, and reptiles, and slime.

It little becomes the feeble to be unjust; justice is peculiarly the shield of the weak.

Praise is sometimes as hurtful as censure. It is as bad to be blown into the air as to be cast into a pit.

The example of a ruler should have the force of law, and the laws of a ruler should be enforced by his example.

Truth—the open, bold, honest truth—is alway the wisest, always the safest, for anyone in any and all circumstances.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.

Consideration is the small coin of kindness and affability; it is current everywhere, with all, and always brings back a little friendship.

We do not have great trials and sharp agonies and heroic works to do every day. It is very small strokes that make the diamond shine.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and hold your tongue when it is prudent that you should do so.

No man is so foolish but he may give another good counsel sometimes; and no man is so wise but he may err if he will take no other's counsel but his own.

Friendship hath the skill and observation of the best physician, the diligence and vigilance of the best nurse, and the tenderness and patience of the best mother.

Resolve not to be poor. Whatever you have, spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness. It certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable and others extremely difficult.

TEMPERANCE AND INTEMPERANCE.

A Reaction.

The temperance question will not down. It rises daily to greater and more solemn importance. It looks more like the beginning of a genuine temperance reform to-day than it ever has before. Men who never before bestirred themselves are moving in this matter. The liquor interest itself is precipitating the great conflict. It is so boldly and scurrilously setting itself against the most sacred rights of person and property that a reaction is rising on all hands. The two hopeful signs in the present outlook are the directing of the temperance forces at the fundamental laws of states, and the attempt to secure the enforcement of laws already on record, by men who have a practical and business influence in the community.

The Question of the Age.

It has been said that the end and the test of good government is the greatest happiness of the greatest number. If this be true it must be owned that no government extant is satisfactorily conducted. For observation shows that, as a rule, political energy is extended upon secondary concerns, while politicians employ all their dexterity in avoiding action upon the great problems which most deeply involve the destinies of the masses. There is to-day in the English-speaking countries no such tremendous, far-reaching vital question as that of drunkenness. In its implications and effects it overshadows all else. It is impossible to examine any subject connected with the progress, the civilization, the physical well-being, the religious condition of the masses, without encountering the monstrous evil. It lies at the centre of all social and political mischief. It paralyzes energies in every direction. It neutralizes educational agencies. It silences the voice of religion. It baffles penal reform. It obstructs political reform. It rears aloft a mass of evilly inspired power which at every salient point threatens social and national advance; which gives to Ignorance and Vice a greater potency than Intelligence and Virtue can command; which deprives the poor of the advantages of modern progress; which debauches and degrades millions, brutalizing and saddening them below the plane of healthy savagery, and filling the centres of population with creatures whose condition almost excuses the immorality which renders them dangerous to their generation. All these evils, all this mischief, all this destruction of human souls and intellects, go on among us daily and hourly. There are none so ignorant and inattentive as not to have personal experience of some of them, some hearth darkened; some family scattered; some loving heart broken; some promising career ruined; some deed of shame done. Yet how hard it is to get this gigantic evil attacked seriously. Temperance organizations have indeed been fighting it for years, yet popular inertia has resisted their utmost efforts. But has all been done that might and should have been done by the organized agencies that represent the higher life? What are doctrinal points, for example, compared to this ever-present, ever-active, insidious influence? What are sectarian differences by the side of this national curse? Can the churches fold their hands and flatter themselves that their duties are all fulfilled, while the masses prefer the saloon to the pulpit, and while rum rules in politics and society? Are the higher educational agencies doing all in their power to advance civilization while they ignore this obstacle to progress? Can any political organization be said to represent the best aspirations and the strongest needs of the people, while this abiding source of misery and crime and poverty is allowed to spread and flourish? There is needed something of that sacred fire which kindled into inextinguishable heat the zeal of the Abolitionists, which compelled the abandonment of human slavery, to rouse the national indignation and abhorrence against this very much greater evil. Nothing short of this, it is to be feared, will impel time-serving politicians to approach in a spirit of earnestness a subject which is distasteful to them mainly because they think they cannot afford to do without the help and support ot the class who derive from the degradation of the foolish and ignorant the means whereby they continue to rule and plunder those whose sagacity is proof against their snares.

Poisoned by Tobacco Smoke.

The fact has just leaked out that Mr. L. Mallory, who fell dead in a Cincinnati Northern Railroad car on his way to his home in Avondale, Monday evening, was slowly killed by inhaling the nauseous fumes of the deadly cigarette and the villanous cigar. At least his heart trouble, which had seldom given him any uneasiness, was so aggravated by the suffocating smoke in the car that he died after breathing it a few moments, and two other men, whose names could not be ascertained last night, fell in fainting fits. The "accommodation" on the road is a little bobtail car, with only one compartment, into which men, women and children are all jammed together. Until a few weeks since two cars or one large car with a partition were used. One-half of the latter was intended as a smoker for gentlemen. Under this arrangement lovers of the weed could take it easy and smoke at their convenience. When this car was taken off there was great objection and many patrons of the road filed their protests. When Mr. Mallory boarded the train he was in robust health. The car was crowded with men and women. Many of the men were smoking. The windows were all down and the smoke was so dense in the coach that it could be cut with a knife. Mr. Merriweather, the tea merchant, was in the train, and gives a vivid description of the scene. To a *News Journal* reporter, who questioned him, he said: "The atmosphere in the car was stifling—suffocating. My wife was with me, and we were seated behind two young men who were smoking cigarettes They puffed the smoke in immense volumes, and my wife began to get sick. I went up in the forward part of the car, and a couple of gentlemen offered me their seat, which I accepted for Mrs. Merriweather. It was the seat we vacated that Mr. Mallory and another gentleman occupied, so that they got the benefit of the same smoke that made my wife ill. It would be hard to describe the atmosphere in the car. When Mr. Mallory fell over and was in his death struggles his companion on the seat, who was also affected by the nauseous air, fell in a dead faint. Those who rushed to the relief of both thought they had two dead men in the car, for the other gentleman seemed to be as lifeless as Mr. Mallory. The first thing was to break the windows and let in some fresh air. Water was hastily procured, and all the usual restoratives applied, but it was found that Mr. Mallory was dead. The other gentleman no one knew. He was taken in charge by the conductor, and at the Zoological Gardens transferred to the other car and brought back to the city, where he was properly cared for. He was very sick, and for a while it was feared he would die. I also understand that another man in the car became sick and nearly fainted."—*Cincinnati News Journal.*

Fighting a Wild Cat.

Levi Labar, of Pardytown, Pa., had a terrible fight with a wild cat in his bedroom the other night. The animal entered through a large window pane which had been broken and was covered with a piece of cloth nailed to the sash. About midnight, after Labar had gone to bed, he heard a strange noise in the room, and on jumping up to make an investigation a terrible yell was given by the wild cat. Labar seized a piece of wood, and, without stopping to make a light, attacked the animal, which at once sprang upon his shoulders. Labar shook it off and gave it a stunning blow with his club. For fifteen minutes the conflict raged fiercely, the brute leaped from wall to wall, clinging to them with its sharp claws and then bounding upon its opponent screeching with fury and with eyes shining like coals of fire. At last Labar dealt the cat a death blow just as it was about to leap on his head from the top of an open door. The animal was one of the largest ever seen in that section of the country. Labar was severely lacerated about the face and arms.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement.

NOTES, QUERIES & REPLIES.

CONDUCTED BY GEO. MURRAY, B.A., F.R.S.C.

Communications may be sent to 67 Aylmer Street, Montreal, or to THE STAR *office.*

Quotation Found.

Would you be kind enough to inform me where the following lines occur :—

Far in a wild, unknown to public view,
From youth to age a reverend hermit grew:
The moss his bed, the cave his humble cell,
His food the fruits, his drink the crystal well.

E. A. W.

Quebec.

The lines may be found at the beginning of "The Hermit," a poem written by Thos. Parnell, D.D., a native of Dublin (1679-1718). The story of the poem, which is extremely interesting, may be found in the Koran. Campbell, in his "Essay on Poetry," speaks of "the select choice of Parnell's expression, the clearness of his imagery, and the pensive dignity of his moral feeling." The life of Parnell was written by Goldsmith, and subsequently by Dr. Johnson in his "Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets." Boswell in his 45th chapter of "Life of Johnson" preserves the fine Latin epitaph written by his hero on the author of "The Hermit."

"Sent to Coventry."

What is the origin of the saying, "Send people to Coventry," and why to Coventry?

BELLA.

Montreal.

The last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" says: "Various explanations of the popular phrase 'to send to Coventry' have been suggested—none of them particularly satisfactory. See Reader's 'History of Coventry,' 1810; B. Poole's 'History of Coventry,' 1869, and Sharp's 'Antiquities of Coventry,' 1871." As I have no opportunity of consulting any of these books, I can only supply information derived from other sources. According to Chambers' "Cyclopædia" the phrase is a military expression: "The citizens of Coventry had at one time so great a dislike to soldiers that a woman seen speaking to one was instantly tabooed. No intercourse was ever allowed between the garrison and the town; hence, when a soldier was sent to Coventry, he was cut off from all social intercourse." This explanation of Chambers is accepted by Dr. Cobham Brewer in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," but there is a vagueness in the words "at one time" which seems to indicate that the story was invented for the phrase. Chambers has only abbreviated the verbiage of the following account given in "The Beauties of England and Wales," vol. XV. part II, p. 168. "The inhabitants of Coventry were formerly most decidedly averse from any correspondence with the military quartered within their limits. A female known to speak to a man in a scarlet coat became directly the object of town scandal. So rigidly, indeed, did the natives abstain from communication with all who bore His Majesty's military commission, that officers were here confined to the interchanges of the mess-room; and in the mess-room the term of 'sending a man to Coventry,' if you wish to shut him from society, probably originated." This is a fine specimen of what is popularly called "penny-a-lining." Dr. Brewer quotes also a passage from Hutton's "History of Birmingham" (which, by the bye, had been quoted many years ago in *Notes and Queries* of Dec. 18, 1852): "The day after Charles I. left Birmingham, on his march from Shrewsbury in 1642, the Parliamentary party seized his carriages, containing the royal plate and furniture, which they conveyed for security to Warwick Castle. They apprehended all messengers and suspected persons, and frequently attacked and reduced small parties of the Royalists, whom they sent prisoners to Coventry. Hence, the expression respecting a refractory person, 'Send him to Coventry.'" It seems no wonder that the "E. Britannica" remarked: "None of the various explanations of the popular phrase are particularly satisfactory."

"There's Nae Luck About the House."

"A Scotchman" (Toronto) asks me whether "in order to settle a literary discussion, I can name the author of 'There's nae luck,' etc." I am sorry to say that I cannot; but the authorship seems two rest between two writers. If "A Scotchman" will consult the article on William Julius Mickle in vol. II of Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," he will read: "Among the best of Mickle's pieces is 'The Mariner's Wife:'"

But are ye sure the news is true?
And are ye sure he's weel?

This is the poem popularly called from its refrain 'There's nae luck," etc. It is also attributed to Mickle in many volumes that I have consulted, viz., among others Davenport Adams' "Dictionary of English Literature," p. 378; William Cullen Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," p. 488; and F. T. Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," p. 182, where (as in Bryant's selections) it is called the "Sailor's," not the "Mariner's Wife," which was its original title. On referring, however, to p. 488, Vol. III of Ward's "Selections from English Poets" (Macmillan, 1880), I find the following passage in an article by Professor W. Minto on "Scotch Minor Song-writers in the Eighteenth Century": "Among Burns's contemporaries there were certainly others besides Skinner, who possessed the secret of the certain indescribable something, which makes a song a permanent addition to literature. Burns himself speaks of one of the most enduring of Scotch songs, "There's nae luck about the house," which was first sung about the streets and sold in a broad sheet about 1771 or 1772, as "one of the most beautiful songs in the Scots or any other language." It is still one of the mainstays and props of homely sentiment in Scotland. Its authorship is uncertain; *but the weight of evidence assigns it to a poor school mistress, Jean Adams*, who closed an unfortunate career in an almshouse. As Professor Minto is the latest investigator of the case, his opinion is extremely valuable, though Robert Chambers in his "Songs of Scotland prior to Burns" declares: "The solution of the question of the authorship of this song seems now unattainable." I may add that it is stated in Notes and Queries of October 20th, 1866, that "a copy of the poem, like a first draught, was found among the papers of William Julius Mickle, and the story has hence been believed to be his, notwithstanding that he did not include it in his own works. On the other hand there has been some plausible argument to shew that it must have been the work of a Mrs. Jane Adams, who kept a school at Crawford's Dyke, near Greenock... Towards the close of her life, she became a wandering beggar, died in the poor-house of Glasgow on April 3, 1765, and was 'buried at the house expense.'" It is deeply to be regretted that we cannot be certain whether Mickle or Jane Adams composed a stanza so simple and beautiful as the following:—

Sae true his heart, sae smooth his speech,
His breath like caller air;
His very foot has music in't
As he comes up the stair.

I feel inclined to believe that it was written by the "poor school-mistress" who "became a wandering beggar and died in the poor-house."

The Verb "To Ratten."

At P. 247 of Archbishop Trench's book "On the Study of Words" there is the following passage: "Nor less must it be acknowledged that 'to ratten' is not a pleasant acquisition which the language within the last few years has made." As no explanation of the word is given by the Archbishop, and the verb is not found in Webster nor in Worcester, "A School boy" asks me to throw some light on the term. A perusal of Charles Reade's "Put Yourself in his Place" will best explain the word, but in the meantime a reference to Mr. Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary" may prove of service. Mr. Skeat thus defines "ratten," "to take away a workman's tools for not paying his contribution to the trades' union, or for having offended the union." Modern: in Halliwell, and in Chambers' Dict. where the etymology is said to be unknown. But it is simple enough. The word is frequently heard in connection with Sheffield, where *ratten* is the local word for a rat. "*Ratten*, a rat;" Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary. Hence to *ratten* is to *rat*, in connection with which we find in Webster, "*ratting*, the act of deserting one's former party and going over to the opposite; also the act of working for less than the established prices, a term used among printers." But the usual sense is "to do secret mischief" which is afterwards attributed to the *rattens* or *rats*. "I have been *rattened*: I had just put a new cat-gut band upon my lathe, and last night the *rats* have carried it off." *Notes and Queries* 3 s. xii. 192 Mr. Skeat's explanation does not seem to be quite satisfactory, inasmuch as the rats suffer for working at low prices, and are not the men who do the secret mischief. It appears to me that the plainest meaning of "to ratten" is "to punish those who rat, or have deserted the union." It would be foolish to attribute to the low priced workman any damage inflicted on the machinery, or cutlery of his non-union comrades.

Hugo and Millet.

Though Victor Hugo's poem, *Le Semeur*, and Millet's painting with the same title are, I believe, unconnected except in subject, the poem might well have been written to describe the picture, or the picture have been painted to illustrate the poem. I reprint from the last number of the *McGill University Gazette* an attempt to translate the verses of Hugo. I am aware that it is almost impossible to reproduce stanzas so simple and noble; but my version, however feeble, cannot wholly fail to convey to the reader some idea of the feelings that even a common sight can beget in the heart of a true poet. A fine engraving of Millet's "Sower" was published some time ago in the *Century Magazine.*

EVENING IN SEED-TIME.

(Translated from Victor Hugo.)

Peaceful and cool, the twilight gray
Draws a dim curtain o'er the day,
While in my cottage-porch I lurk,
And watch the last lone hour of work.

The fields around are bathed in dew,
And, with emotion filled, I view
An old man, clothed in rags, who throws
The seed amid the channel'd rows.

His shadowy form is looming now
High o'er the furrows of the plough;
Each motion of his arm betrays
A boundless faith in future days.

He stalks along the ample plain,
Comes, goes, and flings abroad the grain;
Unnoted, through the dreamy haze
With meditative soul I gaze.

At last, the vapours of the night
Dilate to heav'n the old man's height,
Till every gesture of his hand
Seems to my eyes sublimely grand!

GEO. MURRAY.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Omelettes.

Eggs are usually quite abundant, and too much so in farm and country houses, so that people get tired of them. This is simply because they are not cooked in a new and inviting manner. To most people omelettes are new and will consequently be inviting. At Miss Parloa's second lecture she chose omelettes for her subject. "It is a pity," she said "that more people do not realize how appetizing eggs are in this form and how easy it is to make a good omelette. A large proportion of the failures are due to an omission to have the pan hot enough, or to the use of too many eggs at one time. When too much beaten egg is used, part will be cooked hard before the rest is heated through. For four eggs a pan with a diameter of eight inches is large enough; if more eggs be used, a larger pan will be needed."

A plain omelette was made of four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of milk, one tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of salt. The eggs were beaten and the salt and milk added. In the meantime the omelette-pan had been on the stove, and had become very hot. A spoonful of butter was dropped into it and quickly melted. Immediately the beaten eggs were poured in, and the pan was shaken vigorously on the hottest part of the stove (somewhat as a cornpopper is shaken) until the egg had begun to thicken. A few seconds later it gradually browned. A knife was run between the edge of the omelette and the sides of the pan and the omelette was folded and turned out on a hot dish to be eaten at once.

A cheese omelette was made in much the same way; three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese being sprinkled upon the eggs when they began to thicken. For a chicken omelette a cupful of cooked chicken, cut rather fine and warmed in cream sauce, was substituted for cheese. This sauce was made of a pint of cream, a generous tablespoonful of flour, and salt and pepper to taste. The cream was allowed to reach the boiling point. Half a cupful was reserved, however, and mixed with the flour until smooth. Then this mixture was stirred into the boiling cream; the seasoning was added, and after three minutes' boiling the sauce was finished. For a savory omelette a little salt and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley were added to the mixture for a plain omelette, and it was stated that a little grated onion might be used, too. A jelly omelette was made like the other, currant jelly being spread upon the egg just before it was folded. An omelette should never be made until wanted, as it is not at all toothsome if allowed to stand after coming from the stove.

The jelly omelette, the French "omelette au confiture," may be made of any sort of preserve and is very nice made with honey

ENQUIRIES.

T. L.—Please tell me how to clean knives and forks easily? ANS.—Take a piece of woollen felt and roll it as hard as possible until it is as thick as a good sized cork. Procure a small piece of board and a supply of fine emery powder. Then dip one end of the felt rubber in water and then in the emery and rub the steel with it and it will be made clean and bright very quickly. The felt rubber is better than a cork which however may be used instead of it.

M. M.—How can I make a composition to fill cracks in the ivory case of a pair of opera glasses? ANS.—There is nothing better than white lead ground in oil, and a very little yellow added to give the exact shade of the ivory. Some yellow coach varnish would bring the color right and give the requisite hardness and gloss. Try a little of the mixture first on wood or bone and when it is right fill in the cracks in the ivory and put the glass away in a suitable place where it will not be touched for several weeks while the cement is hardening.

MRS. W.—What is the proper way to keep pickled meat from souring in the Summer, beef especially? ANS.—The souring is caused by the albumen or juice of the meat which is in the brine and spoils when the weather gets warm. To prevent it, draw off all the brine and boil it. The albumen curdles and may be strained out. The clear pickle is poured back again on to the meat when it is cold. Meat that is only slightly tainted may be cooked sweet by boiling with it four or five pieces of charcoal as large as an egg; these will absorb all the taint.

A READER writes: The Household Department is worth a year's subscription although I sometimes wish it would give us more receipts, that could be gotten up by us farmers' wives, who want little but plain substantial living, yet oftentimes long for a change, when our stock of domestic knowledge has been exhausted. (Our friends will find some excellent receipts given in extracts from the lectures now being delivered by that accomplished lady Miss Parloa. These extracts should by all means be preserved as they are all practical receipts as exhibited to the audience of ladies and professional cooks who attend the lectures.)

YOUNG COOK.—Will you kindly tell me how to prepare and cook tripe? ANS.—The paunch of a cow or ox is emptied and washed in plenty of water, a stream is the best, and well soaked for 24 hours. It is then steeped for 3 hours in a lye made of wood ashes and well scraped, and then boiled in water with a handful of wood ashes thrown in until it is soft. It is then ready for use. It may be dipped in beaten egg and rolled in corn meal and bread crumbs and fried, or it may be stewed in milk with some chopped onions and thickened with butter rolled in flour. It is exceedingly digestible and very useful for persons who are troubled with dyspepsia.

THE OLD AMOUNT OF CREAM TARTAR

Will not Raise the Old Amount of Flour.

Why is it? How often this question is asked of the grocer! The most complete answer to this inquiry that we have seen, comes from the Heath Inspector of the New York Board of Health. After samples of cream tartar purchased in various parts of the city had been subjected to analysis, he found in all cases that article to be adulterated with terra alba to such an extent, in some instances that the cream tartar was really terra alba with a little cream tartar added. The Inspector further stated that, when baking powders are put out in packages ready for use, the honest and skilful manufacturer experiences no difficulty, in the first place, of securing pure material, and secondly, in mixing them in the proper proportions. Hence, the Inspector recommends the use of a good, reliable brand of baking powder in preference to the cream of tartar as now found in the stores.

The manufacturers of the well known brand called the "Royal Baking Powder," import their own cream tartar direct from the Wine districts of France, expressly for this purpose. This company are said to be the largest users of cream tartar in the world, and in these days of adulteration and fraud, it is most gratifying to know of one article of food that we can get pure, namely, the Royal Baking Powder.—*Portland Daily Press.*

A visit to our grocers reveals the fact that a large majority of our leading families have discarded entirely the use of the *Phosphate* Powders, as well as Cream Tartar and Soda on account of the unsatisfactory results, and are now using that absolutely pure preparation. Royal Baking Powder.

BRAVE MAGGIE FLEMMING.

Heroic Deed of a Little Girl Who Saved Twenty-five Miners from Death.

Poverty Flat was well named, says the Denver *Tribune*, for there was probably more abject wretchedness contained within the limits of the camp than in any other throughout the entire State. The principal mines in the neighborhood were those of the great Transcontinental Tunnel Company, which gave employment to a large number of men. The flat was an irregularly-shaped piece of ground lying on both sides of the creek at the base of two mountains, not large enough to deserve the name of valley, but forming the only spot in the neighborhood sufficiently level for the purpose of building the cabins of the miners. A large number of these had their families living with them, and the rows of cabins—containing but one room each—furnished a poor shelter to a large population of men, women, and children. One of the families on the flat, that of Patrick Flemming, a miner, did not differ in its general character from all the others. The same large family of small children, and the same air of squalor and wretchedness marked their abode. The eldest child was named Maggie; a tall, thoughtful-looking girl of perhaps ten years of age. On her devolved the duties of an assistant in the drudgery of the family and of child's nurse to her five brothers and sisters, all of them younger than herself. Ignorant and dirty, like all the rest, she yet bore in her manner a certain reserve of gentleness which was out of keeping with her surroundings, and caused everyone in the camp to designate her as "that strange child Mag." Her influence over the other members of the family, too, was something wonderful.

Winter had come and the little hamlet was lying in four feet of snow and practically shut out from the rest of the world. The principal shaft of the Transcontinental company was reached by a drift run in near the bottom of a gulch whose sides were those of very steep mountains. Twenty-five men were at work in this shaft, as good ore had been struck and the company wanted to make the most favorable showing possible of its product before the end of the year, and were doing all the work they could on the vein. The weather had been warmer for several days, and the snow on the sides of the mountain was heavy and showed considerable disposition to slide. One day Maggie Flemming started for the mine with her father's dinner, and when she reached the gulch to her horror she discovered that it had been practically obliterated and that the mouth of the mine and the building around it were buried under sixty feet of snow. With an instinct peculiarly a woman's, she instantly decided on the course she would take. She flew rather than ran to her home, quickly strapped on a pair of snowshoes and started over the difficult trail across the range to the nearest camp, some fifteen miles distant. It was perhaps one o'clock in the afternoon when she started, and the lowering skies gave evidence that another storm was coming. In fact, she had not proceeded far before the white flakes began falling, at first in a scattered, uncertain way, but shortly in a thick, blinding fall that obliterated every trace of a path.

Filled with her strong purpose, however, the brave child toiled onward, losing her way frequently and making a number of narrow escapes. The weather had grown very cold, and but for her terrible exertions and the enforced exercise she certainly would have frozen. With no thought of turning back, however, she kept on, heroically battling with the elements, which seemed to have conspired to prevent the accomplishment of her noble purpose. Hours passed and it seemed to the self-sacrificing girl as if ages had elapsed since the commencement of her terrible journey. The snow continued to fall, and on these bleak mountains it seemed to her as if she would never reach her destination. To add to the terrors which were creeping around her, it was growing dark, and the cold was so intense that it was with extreme difficulty that she could move her weary limbs. Finally her strength failed her utterly, and strange visions passed through her weary brain. A sleepy languor came over her, and she sank down on the trail just beside a large rock in a bank of snow. Her little life was apparently ended, before her heroic purpose had been accomplished, and the buried miners would perish. It was otherwise ordered, however. The brave little girl had, without knowing it, approached to the very edge of the camp of which she was in search, before being overcome, and two miners, who were returning from their work, were horrified and amazed to find lying across the trail the apparently dead body of the girl.

As but little snow had fallen upon her form it was evident that she had not lain there long. One of the men picked up the slight form and carried it tenderly in his arms to the nearest house. Restoratives were applied and everything that human skill and ingenuity could suggest was done to restore the frozen girl. The efforts were to a certain degree successful, for after a short while she slowly opened her eyes and, comprehending the situation, tried to raise herself up but was prevented by her weakness. With an effort almost superhuman she gasped, "The flat, all the men buried under the snow; go and help 'em," and immediately relapsed into insensibility. Comprehending at once the terrible purport of her words the bystanders started out, and soon nearly every able-bodied man was equipped with snowshoes and everything necessary, and with lanterns started over that terrible trail. They reached Poverty Flat shortly after midnight, and at once began the work of extricating the unfortunate miners, digging a tunnel through the immense mass of snow for that purpose. Willing hands made comparatively short work of it, and at a little after daylight they had reached the entombed men. All were rescued alive, although the suffering of some of them had been terrible. It was found that little Maggie was terribly frozen, and it was feared that both feet would have to be amputated. Happily, however, this was found to be unnecessary, and after a long illness she fully recovered from the terrible ordeal. The superintendent of the company made a proper presentation of the matter to the meeting of the stockholders, which occurred in New York in the first week in January, when, in recognition of the heroic action of Maggie Fleming, they unanimously voted a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of her education at a good school, so that her dreams of the past will be fulfilled and her passionate thirst for knowledge gratified. She arrived in Denver and will be domiciled in one of the best schools here.

The Engineer's Dream.

An old locomotive engineer sat in the smoking car talking with brakeman and some other railroad men. One of them asked him if he'd ever fallen asleep on his engine, and he replied:

"Yes; thousands of times, I might say. Perhaps not that many, but very often. When I'm doing extra hours I fall asleep for a second or two, and then start as wide awake as ever. I'm always dreading going to sleep, and I suppose it's that constant fear that has so disciplined my mind that I no sooner lose consciousness than I give a sort of muscular jump and am aroused in a jiffy. Talking about how long it takes a man to dream, now I want tell you something; I was running No. 4 into Chicago one morning, when I had been on duty for eighteen hours and hadn't had any sleep for twenty-six. Just as we passed the little station at Utica, between Ottawa and La Salle—you know, No. 4 doesn't stop there—I dropped asleep. Then I had a dream—a great long one, about an accident. A train order was mixed up in it, and, as it wasn't quite clear, I remember how I studied over the words, it seemed to me, for ten to fifteen minutes. Then I dreamed there was a collision; we struck and it threw me up in the air thirty or forty feet clear of the engine. I mind how I felt up there, and I was wondering where I'd land and if any of the passengers were killed. It wasn't a very pleasant sensation, either, you can imagine. Then it seemed I came down, and, strange enough, landed right on my seat, with my left hand on the trottle. At that very instant I woke, and it seemed so real that for a second I could hardly realize there hadn't been any collision and I hadn't been up in the air. Well, that dream was full of details, and a good deal of time appeared to elapse between its beginning and its ending; but when I looked out my window I'll be cussed if there wasn't the switchlight of Utica siding right ahead of me. You see I hadn't run fifteen rods while all that dreaming was goin' on, and I was making at least forty-five miles an hour. *Chicago Herald.*

"Are you still a member of the Temple church?" "Yes, she answered, "but it's very pokey, and I'm getting tired of it." "Tired of it! "You surprise me." Do I? Then you can't imagine what it is. In Mrs. Sprawl's church they're trying the clergyman for bigamy; At Mrs. Chizzleton's there's a jolly row among the deacons; Mr. Jorkins tells me a big scandal is brewing in their congregation, and unless something exciting happens in our church pretty soon I know I shall have to attend divine worship somewhere else.

BURKE AND BURKING.

Murdering People in Order to Obtain "Material" for Dissection.

The business of killing people for the sake of material for the medical college, says the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, is believed to have been originated by an Irishman named Burke, who, in the early part of this century, in Edinburgh, Scotland, used to clap a pitch plaster over his victim's face, and thus smother him. He had high cheek-bones, eyes gray and set deep in his head, with short and stubby nose, thin hair and side whiskers sandy, and complexion freckled and cadaverous. The woman, his accomplice, was of middle size, thin and spare, large-boned. Her features were long and sharp, and the upper part of her face out of proportion with the lower. She wore a small, gray velvet bonnet, greatly worn, a printed cotton shawl, and soiled cotton gown. When Burke and his accomplice were placed on trial, the judges were Lord Justice Clerk and Lords Pitmilly, Mackenzie and Meadowbank. Messrs. Patrick Robertson and Cockburn appeared for the prisoners. There was a large amount of testimony, but the jury after being out fifty minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty for Burke, but "not proven" for the woman. January 29, 1829, he was sentenced to be hanged. Before the execution of the sentence Burke made a sickening confession. He said he met Hare last Hallowe'en, when he and Helen McDougal met Hare's wife, Margaret Laird, in the street. They had a dram, and Burke told Laird that he was going to the west country to seek work as a cobbler, but Hare's wife suggested that they had a small room in their house which might suit him and McDougal, and he went to work in Hare's house, working there at cobbling. An old pensioner named Donald lived in the same house; he was in bad health, and died suddenly. A short time before this his quarter's pension was due. He owed Hare $20, and a day or two after Hare proposed that his body be sold to the doctors, and Burke should get a share of the price. Burke said it would be impossible to do it, because the man would be coming in with the coffin directly, but after the body was put in the coffin and the lid nailed down, Hare started the lid with a chisel, and he and Burke took out the corpse and concealed it in the bed, and put tanner's bark into the box and covered it with a sheet, and nailed down the lid of the coffin and carried it away for interment. Burke and Hare went in the evening to the yard of the college and saw a person like a student there. When they told him that they had a subject to dispose of the young man referred them to Dr. Knox. After arranging matters satisfactorily with Dr. Knox's assistant, Mr. Jones, Burke and Hare went home and put the body in a sack and carried it to Surgeon square, where they laid it in an upper room upon a dissecting-table. The shirt was on the body, but no questions were asked, and Burke and Hare were paid £7 10s. Hare took £4 5s. and Burke got £3 5s. for the job.

Early in the Spring of 1828 a woman from Gilmorton came to Hare's house as a nightly lodger, he keeping seven beds for lodgers. She was a stranger and became very merry with Hare after they drank together. Next morning she was very ill, and Hare then said to Burke that they could smother or choke her, and sell her body to the doctors. She was lying on her back in bed, and quite insensible with drink. Hare clapped his hand on her mouth and nose, and she never stirred. Burke then helped Hare lift her up and undress her and put the body in an old chest. They then went to Dr. Knox's young man, telling him that they had another subject. He sent a porter to meet them in the evening back of the castle, and Burke and Hare carried the chest to the back of the castle, and thence to the class room in the college. The corpse was cold and stiff, and Dr. Knox came in and approved of it being so fresh, but did not ask any questions.

The next was a man named Joseph A. Miller, who had been lying ill in the lodgings, who got some drinks from Burke and Hare and became very ill. So the two partners in the now thriving business procured a small pillow and laid it upon Joseph's mouth, and Hare lay across the body to keep down the arms and legs, and the poor man died of suffocation. Joseph was duly sold to the surgeons, as had been the other murdered victims. In May, 1828, an old woman came to the house as a lodger. She was the worse for drink when she came and grew drunker under their scientific treatment. Finally they strangled her, and sold the body in the same manner as before. Indeed, Dr. Knox seems to have been a very enterprising person in his profession. Next an Englishman from Newcastle-on-Tyne lodged there for some nights, and grew ill of the jaundice. When at the worst, Burke and Hare stole into his room at night and suffocated him and sold him to the worthy doctor, who again smacked his lips at the freshness of the subject Shortly came another woman named Huldane, who lodged in the den of death, and when she had got drunk in due Scotch fashion, Hare choked her and got £6 for her body.

Then a country woman was choked, next a middle-aged woman, with her son, or grandson, about twelve years of age, who seemed "daft."

And so on, for it is not necessary to go on with the list.

The wretch was hanged at Edinburgh, and the old clothes of the two worthies found their way to the old-clothes corner in Mme. Tussaud's chamber of horrors.

She Held the Fort.

There were brave girls among the early French colonists of Canada. The following striking instance is related of a mere child defending a fort seven days against assaulting savages:—

One October morning in 1692, the inhabitants of Verchères, a settlement twenty miles below Montreal, were in the field at work. There were but two soldiers within the fort. The commander and his wife were absent. Their daughter, Madeleine, a girl of 14, stood on the landing with a hired man, when she heard firing.

"Run, mademoiselle! run!" cried the man. "Here come the Iroquois!"

Looking round, the girl saw the Indians near at hand. She ran for the fort, and the Indians, seeing they could not catch her, fired at her. The bullets whistled round her, and "made the time seem very long," as she afterwards said.

As soon as she neared the fort, she cried out, "To arms! to arms!" hoping that she would get assistance. But the two soldiers were so frightened that they had hidden in the block-house.

When Madeleine reached the gate of the fort, she found two women there crying for their husbands, who were in the fields and had just been killed. Madeleine forced them in, and shut the gate. She instantly went to examine the defences of the fort, and found that some of the palisades had fallen down, leaving holes through which the enemy could easily enter.

She got what help she could and set them up. Then the little commander repaired to the block-house, where she found the brave garrison of two, one man hiding in a corner, the other with a lighted match in his hand.

"What are you going to do with that match?" said Madeleine.

"Light the powder, and blow us all up," answered the soldier.

"You are a miserable coward!" said the girl. "Go out of this place!"

People are always likely to obey, in time of panic, the one person who shews resolution and coolness. The soldier did as Madeleine bade him. She then flung aside her bonnet, put on a hat and took a gun.

Her whole "force" consisted of the above-mentioned soldiers, her two little brothers, aged 10 and 12, and an old man of 80—and some women and children, who did nothing but set up a continual screaming, as soon as the firing commenced.

"Let us fight to the death," said brave Madeleine to her little brothers, who seemed to have possessed no small share of her own courage. "We are fighting for our country and our religion. Remember our father has taught you that gentlemen are born to shed their blood for the service of God and the king.

Madeleine now placed her brothers and the soldiers at the loop-holes, where they fired at the Indians lurking and dodging about outside. The savages did not know how large the garrison was, and therefore hesitated to attack the fort; and numbers of them fell before the well-directed shots of the soldiers.

The girl-commander succeeded, after a while, in stopping the screaming of the women and children, for she was determined that the enemy should perceive no sign of fear or weakness; she flew from bastion to bastion to see that every defender was doing his duty; she caused a cannon to be fired from time to time, partly to intimidate the savages, and partly in hope that the noise might convey intelligence of the situation, and bring them help.

Thus the fight went on, day after day, night after night, the heroic girl keeping up her vigilant exertions so constantly that it was 48 hours before she caught a wink of sleep.

For a whole week Madeleine held the fort, with no favoring circumstances but the stormy weather, which prevented the Indians from setting fire to her wooden defences. At the end of that time reinforcements came down the river and "raised the siege."—*English Paper.*

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

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After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

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N. S.

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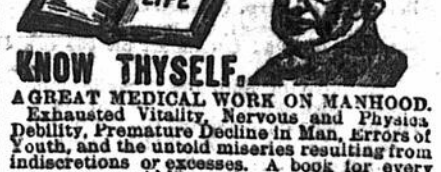

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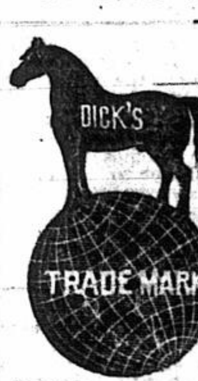

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PUBLIC OPINION.

The Post Office Clock.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I notice at a recent meeting of the City Hall Committee, it was resolved to ask tenders to place a clock in the tower of the City Hall, to be the same as the famous Post Office clock, which generally hides its light under a bushel, when it should do the contrary, and which possesses the following defects which I trust our city fathers will endeavor to avoid.

In New York the hour at night by the City Hall clock and many others, can be distinctly seen at a distance of a mile or thereabouts, whereas with our Post Office clock I defy any one to tell the hour in day time or at night at 500 yards. The main object of having a clock put up, at public expense, in some prominent tower is to benefit as large a circuit of the public as possible, and the principal features to look to are the color of the dial and the size of the hour and minute hands. The dial should be white with bold, prominent hour lettering in black, the hour and minute hands very broad and this is one of the most important points, for you may light up the clock at night as much as you like if the hour and minute hands are like needles, like the Post Office clock, and the dial not very distinct, on account of the several crossbars, you will not with any degree of accuracy tell the hour at 500 yards or much less.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that the Post Office clock may eventually have more prominent dial hands and be letter lit at night.

I remain,
OBSERVER.

Montreal, April 5, 1884.

The Corporation and the Butchers.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—"While Nero played, Rome burned," so it is here to-day, while our aldermen and the butchers amuse themselves at child's play disputing about the abattoirs, etc., the people suffer. It may be safely estimated that meat is now sold at one cent per lb., or fully ten per cent. higher than it should be, in consequence of the unsettled state of matters connected with the killing and inspection of cattle in Montreal.

For some years back the private slaughter-houses have been represented as public nuisances, terribly injurious to the health of the people. So great was the excitement and clamor for their destruction, that a company with a large capital was set on foot to build an abattoir according to plans considered perfect by other cities. After very considerable trouble and delay, the city aldermen came to an agreement with the company and passed by-laws for the prevention of the killing of cattle within the city limits, requiring certain inspection of all meats offered for sale in the markets, in fact giving a monopoly to the Abattoir Company. All this was done ostensibly in the interest of the people. How has it worked? For a very short time the butchers reluctantly took their animals to the Company's concern, but soon complaints began to pile up as to the delays, expense and arbitrary course of the Company.

The immediate result was an opposition by the butchers, who built a second abattoir, but the expected results did not follow. The by-laws were not enforced slaughtering became general throughout the city, the corporation made no efforts to stop it, and now all is chaos and confusion. No security exists against the sale of diseased meats—for lack of proper inspection—and the price to the consumer is enhanced at least a cent per pound, owing to the extra trouble and outlay in trying to avoid the expenses of using the present abattoir system. When is this abominable state of affairs to end? Is there no cure?

If the abattoirs are necessary, even to the smallest extent, use them by all means; that is, however, under certain limits as to expense, oblige all butchers to resort to those buildings, but allow them to do their own butchering, paying a certain sum for the accommodation afforded—no extras, all animals to be inspected and stamped. In that way the interests of the public will be secured, while the butchers will have no just cause of complaint. The whole affair is simple—*if the parties be in good faith.*

PRO BONO.

The Libel Case.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Nobody has been surprised at the verdict in this case. The case shows how ignorant the proprietors of steamships may be as to how their steerage passengers are treated, and as to what is the condition of their rooms. It will continue to be so so long as captains are not ordered to go rounds, now and then, all over their ships. The horrible condition of dirt that was to be witnessed on the "Lake Nepigon" during her whole voyage could not have existed had the captain made a walk through the steerage daily. This needed not five minutes of his time daily, at different times each day. I made a voyage with Captain Smith once who visited, carefully, the steerage every day, and on the National Line "Helvetia" Captain Rogers did so too. I believe that brutality in servants of the ship towards the steerage passengers is not uncommon. I myself have been horrified at the brutality of expressions of servants towards each other even in the region of the cabin passengers. On the Allan Line, I must say, I have not observed it. While writing I would call attention to the little attention paid by nearly all the steamship proprietors to some comforts for their cabin passengers. There is not a stateroom cabin on any line that might not have additional accommodation in it. As a rule the beds give the sleeper no comfort. There is scantiness of pillows, hardness and thinness of mattress, want of hooks and troughs, for small objects and absence of any help towards the passengers getting into and out of the upper berths. An acrobat would not easily get into and out of some. I found upon the Wilson SS. "Orlando," upon which I made one voyage, the greatest comfort in my stateroom that I ever met with. There were in it twice as much webbed trough room for holding things, and twice as many hooks as on the Allan line or Dominion, and an easy way of getting into the upper berth, for there was a hooking ladder, of two steps, to help the climber. Upon this boat upon deck was another comfort, four large garden sofas of hard wood, very comfortable, holding four persons each. These were fixed in places, and the captain said that they never were in the way of anybody, and he had never known them give way or shift, and yet in the North Sea between Hull and Gothenburg are seas as rough as any of other parts of the Atlantic. Our steamships between Canada and Europe are quite deficient in such comforts, and passengers are compelled to hamper themselves with chairs apiece, chairs more troublesome to them than a Saratoga trunk extra. The ship that offers most comfort to passengers in such small matters as I have referred to ought to be preferred. Small things at home are material to comfort, and assuredly at sea, and in the cramped space of the ordinary staterooms, are yet more so.

Yours, M.

April 3.

AN ANIMAL THAT KILLS ITSELF.—But there is one animal which unquestionably does kill itself—the scorpion. I had often read that that little beast will stab himself to death with the poison dagger in his tail when surrounded with a circle of fire. I doubted the story, but it is true. Once, at Havana, I saw a little black, plump, crawling reptile, between two and three inches long, making pretty quick way across the tile floor of a large parlor. "A scorpion!" was the cry of some relatives who were to the manner born, and he was soon imprisoned under the glass dome of a goblet. It was curious then to witness the little creature's rage. He was evidently in a fury, dashing himself against his transparent glass walls, and sometimes curling up his tail till the end touched his head, forming a vertical ring. But he did not stab or strike himself, and at last lay down, seemingly exhausted. We did not try the fire experiment upon him, and he was carried off to be killed by the black servants. But I know from two nieces that on a subsequent occasion, when a scorpion was caught in a similar manner, their brother, to convince them of the truth of the creature's suicide when confined within an enclosure of fire, surrounded it with a ring of cotton wool saturated with alcohol, and fired the ring. The scorpion dashed about the fiery prison from place to place, evidently in mingled fright and fury, and in search of an opening, till at last, despairing of escape, he went into the centre of the circle, coiled his tail over his head, and they saw him stab himself several times viciously with his sting, and he speedily sank down dead. As they described it to me his fat little body was gashed in many places with his self-inflicted stabs. There is no real reason to believe that the animal knew that it was putting an end to its own life, or that it has an idea of ceasing to be or of what death is. It was more probably from an instinctive impulse, in blind rage and fury, to strike, strike, strike at the only object in reach of its natural weapon.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The Approaching Season—What is Going on in Shipping Circles.

Again the Spring brings the Montreal shipping men to another season of navigation, and much interest will be taken all over Canada regarding the different arrangements that are being made for export and import. From all appearances at present it looks as if the river would open up early this year, and already there is a certain amount of activity pervading the different shipping offices and along the river front. In 1878 the St. Lawrence was opened for navigation on the 30th of March, the earliest date on record. The "Hanoverian," of the Allan line, was the last ocean going vessel which left the port of Montreal before the close of navigation, and started for Glasgow on the 20th of November last. The first ocean going vessel that arrived in Montreal last season was the "Lake Champlain," of the Beaver line, and it arrived here on the 5th May last from Liverpool.

The rates of freight were never so low as they are at present, with very little indication of improvement. In fact some of the weaker companies trading between England and the U. S. ports have already curtailed their number of trips, and in some instances have laid up their steamers waiting for improvements in the rates. One reason for this is that the Western grain dealers, more especially those of Chicago, are not willing to sell at market value. Besides this there is a very small demand abroad this year for grain, owing to the good season they have had on the continent of Europe, and the increased supply now arriving from India and Australia.

The anticipations for the coming traffic are promising, and the excursion season looks likely to surpass that of last year. The various attractions which Montreal will afford to strangers this Summer, will be the means of drawing travel over the several lines of steamboats and railways. The 24th June celebration will contribute its many thousands. The canoe convention at the Thousand Islands, numbering many hundreds, will centre amongst those beautiful islands, and will be a gathering of canoeists far surpassing last year's famous Peterborough convention. The British Association for the Advancement of Science will meet at Montreal on the 27th August, and the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition will take place on the 29th August. These will be events that cannot but greatly increase the traffic of the water crafts and the railways.

THE BEAVER LINE.

The Beaver Line will continue its weekly service between Liverpool and Montreal, during the coming season, as it is hitherto done. The passenger and freight arrangements for this line are not yet made. Mr. H. E. Murray, the general manager, says that it is expected there will be a large export of cattle this year to Europe. A new steamer is being built for the company at Glasgow by James & George Thompson, which will have a registered tonnage of 5,200 tons, and will be about as large as the "Parisian." It will not be finished this year and will not come to Montreal before the Spring of 1885, but may enter some American port before that time.

THE BLACK DIAMOND SS. COMPANY.

This company will have three steamers running in the July trade this Summer. The "Tunstall," entering upon her fourth season, will run in the coal trade. The "Coban," already favorably known from her last year's work, will run alternately with the new steamer "Bonavista" from Montreal to Charlottetown, P.E.I., Pictou and St. John's, Nfld., and will carry cargo and passengers. The new steamer whose launch on the Tyne was recently recorded in THE STAR is specially adapted for the trade, having elegant cabin accommodation for over 40 passengers, and all the latest improvements. This is a Canadian company and has now taken up this Gulf business with commendable enterprise. By this route the tourist is enabled to visit various points of interest and beauty as well as to enjoy the scenery of the river St. Lawrence, calling at the several picturesque harbors of Charlottetown, Pictou, St. John's, Nfld., and passing through the Northumberland straits and the Gut of Canso. At Pictou connection is made with the railway system of Nova Scotia, bringing the traveller within easy access of Halifax, St. John, N. B., and Port Mulgrave, which last place the steamer from Sydney, Cape Breton, can be joined traversing the celebrated Bras d'Or lakes. The round voyage on these steamers occupies some 18 days and covers a distance of over 3,000 miles, affording an opportunity for a refreshing holiday trip, full of variety and interest. Captain Robert Fraser, late of the "Prince Edward," is now commander of the "Coban," and Captain Daniel Anderson, late of the "Coban" and "Valletta" takes command of the "Bonavista."

THE MONTREAL MUTUAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

This Company has now a fleet of six steamers, 50 barges and 2 lake schooners, all engaged in the grain and general freight business between Kingston, Montreal and the upper lake ports, and in the hard coal trade from Oswego, Charlotte and Fairhaven to Montreal. Rates will probably remain at last year's figures, although the result of last season's business show that there is room for improvement. Railroad and other competitors, however, render an advance impossible. The abolition or material reduction of canal tolls on the Welland and St. Lawrence would certainly give a great impetus to the trade *via* this route, and the surrender of this revenue by the government would be nothing compared to the concessions made to other national highways, which have just been so handsomely subsidized.

THE ALLAN LINE.

The "Peruvian," of this line, will be the first vessel to leave Europe this season, and will start from Liverpool on the 17th April for Quebec. This company has added two more large steamers to its fleet this year. The "Siberian" and the "Carthagenian," each 4,600 tons. These ships, which are being built in the Clyde, will be launched in about three weeks. They are built in water tight compartments and are filled with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest. The Allan line will run to the St. Lawrence from Liverpool and Glasgow every week. Their fleet will also be increased by the Inman Line Steamship "City of New York," purchased during the Winter and fitted up under the name of the "Norwegian."

THE KINGSTON AND MONTREAL FORWARDING COMPANY.

This Company will have their usual fleet of tugs and barges this season carrying grain from Kingston to Montreal, and will also have a number of barges in the coal trade from Charlotte, Fairhaven and Oswego to Montreal. Mr. Stewart, the managing director, is of opinion that this portion of the trade is likely to be very large this season. The grain business will be altogether from the United States, as there is no Canadian grain to carry. At present he can give no idea of what the volume of this business will be, though the elevators in the West are almost all blocked. The route which the grain will take cannot be determined on before the opening of navigation. The ocean vessels of Montreal will have to make their contracts in Chicago and other places, and the outlook at present for the grain freights is very blue, owing to the very low railroad rates to the seaboard. The river rates from Kingston to Montreal will probably remain the same as last year, that is 2½ cents per bushel for corn and 2¾ cents per bushel for wheat.

THE WHITE CROSS LINE.

For the first time this line have despatched their steamers during the Winter season from Antwerp to Halifax, N.S., and freight from the Continent has been shipped in connection with the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk railways on through bills of lading *via* Halifax to Montreal and Western points in the Dominion. Considerable traffic is thus given to Canadian railways which was formerly enjoyed by lines *via* New York and Boston. With the opening of navigation steamers of this line will ply regularly between Antwerp and Montreal. The first steamer will be despatched from Antwerp on the 20th April, and will be followed by monthly departures. The agents do not anticipate a large number of immigrants by their line during the coming season, but judging from former experience, those who do come are all *bona fide* settlers in Canada. The tide of immigration from Germany to Canada has not set in yet, but the first step in the right direction to ensure the same has been taken, inasmuch as the fullest information regarding the unbounded resources of the Dominion has been scattered far and wide, over Germany and all other countries on the continent. In Manitoba and the North-West the nucleus of continental settlements has just commenced and this is the best guarantee for a larger immigration from the continental. The White Cross Line hope soon to land large numbers of desirable settlers on the shores of Canada, and with the advent of more prosperous times for the shipping, will extend their operations and keep up with the requirements of commerce.

RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Eastern line of boats is being rapidly refitted at Sorel, the Winter quarters of the Company's steamers. The splendid boats on the line between Montreal and Quebec, and also those on the side line running to Chambly, Three Rivers and Bout de l'Isle, have their Spring outfits attended to in advance of the Western line, as they have to start on the 1st May. The substantial new boilers for the steamer "Quebec" are now in position on board, and workmen are busy making the necessary connection with the engine. They are of steel and very thick, which will be a further guarantee for the safety of the passengers. The whole fleet is undergoing a thorough overhauling and the painting has been already commenced. The four steamers of their Western line running to Toronto, are also being refitted and when painted will be ready to start in May. The "Bohemian," running on the Cornwall route, is all activity on board, the engineer looking to his engines, and the steward and his assistants being busily engaged washing and scraping so as to renovate the favorite boat and make her as popular as ever. The traffic by this line looks well for the coming season. Many enquiries are being already made about engaging steamers for excursions, and the company will be taxed to its utmost to provide necessary steamers without interfering with their regular business.

STEAM COLLIERS TRADING WITH THE LOWER PROVINCES.

J. & R. McLea, agents for the Caledonia Coal & Railway Co., of Cape Breton, expect to run their usual number of steamers between Montreal and Glace Bay during the coming season. They think that the number of steamers engaged in the coal trade will be much less than last year, in consequence of a large quantity of coal having been purchased for delivery by rail from Nova Scotia. Mr. Budden, the manager of the Intercolonial Coal Company is running his usual number of steamers this season and carries coal from the Intercolonial line at Pictou. Mr. Dobell will run the "Polino" as usual this season. Business with the Lower Provinces is at present very quiet.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS LINE.

This line run propellers from Montreal to all the principal ports West, and carry general merchandise and passengers. Mr. W. J. McLean, the agent, says that is the only direct line from Montreal to Lake Superior ports running weekly. Last year the fleet consisted of 11 boats and this year will be reduced by two. They will commence running immediately on the opening of navigation. As to the trade Mr. McLean thinks that this will be about an average season, though there are many different opinions about it.

THE MERCHANTS' LINE

are also a line of propellers, and do the same business as the Western express, except the Lake Superior trade.

R. Reford & Co., representing the Donaldson Clyde line to Glasgow, the Ross London line to London, the Great Western Steamship Company to Bristol, the Thomson line to London, and the Temperley line to London, say that trade is very slack at present. There will, no doubt, be a large number of immigrants this year from Europe. In speaking of the cattle business they say that both on this side of the Atlantic and on the other, business men are waiting for developments. The Thomson line will have two new steamers this year, the "Dracona" and the "Escalona."

The St. Lawrence Steamboat Company are fitting up their boats preparatory to running as usual between Clayton, New York and Montreal.

THE DOMINION LINE

will this year have the finest vessel that has ever traded between Montreal and Liverpool. The "Vancouver," which was lately launched, is a magnificent ship. The dimensions of the vessel are:—Length between perpendiculars 430 feet, breadth of beam 45 feet, depth of hold 33 feet 6 inches; tonnage, gross register 5,300 tons. She has been built of Consett iron, under special survey of the Admiralty for naval and transport service, and of Lloyd's according to their heaviest, viz., the three-decker specification, but has in many important respects been strengthened in excess of the requirements of their highest class, and is therefore exceptionally strong. The steerage 'tween decks are nearly eight feet high, and are divided into four compartments by water-tight bulkheads, each compartment having a separate entrance in a spacious house on deck. The steerages are well ventilated and lighted, and all the arrangements have been carried out in a degree of completeness which could not be excelled. Accommodation is provided for 160 saloon passengers, 30 second cabin, 88 intermediate, and 1,200 steerage. The arrangements for intermediate passengers are more like second cabin, whilst those for saloon passengers are of the most complete and luxurious description. It is expected that the "Vancouver" will prove one of the fastest vessels in the Canadian trade. The engines are of the three cylinder type, the high-pressure cylinder being 58 inches in diameter, the two low-pressure cylinders 80 inches in diameter each, and the stroke 66 inches. The boilers are six in number, having 30 furnaces, and the initial pressure of steam is 90 lbs. per square inch, but the boilers are tested by the Board of Trade to over double that pressure. It may be stated that the ship is illuminated throughout with the electric light.

NOTES.

A new upper cabin passenger and freight steamer, the "Ida," is now being built at Deseronto, which will make tri-weekly trips between Smith's Falls, Kingston and way ports. No expense will be spared to make this boat a success. It will be fitted up with all the modern improvements. The speed of the "Ida" will be 11 miles per hour, carrying capacity 60 tons. Those who may travel by her will have an excellent opportunity of viewing the beautiful and picturesque scenery of the Rideau Lake, as the trip between Smith's Falls and Kingston will be made by daylight. She will call at all ports between Smith's Falls and Kingston. The vessel will be completed about the 1st July.

A NEW "CUNARDER."

The dimensions of the "Aurania," which will leave Liverpool on the 12th April for New York, are as follows:—7,500 tons gross register; length between perpendiculars, 470 feet; extreme breadth, 57 feet; moulded depth, 39 feet. She is built entirely of steel, and her great beam naturally gives her much stability, which enables her to carry an enormous spread of sail, and she looks more like a large sailing vessel than a steamer. She has eleven water-tight bulkheads, which would enable her to float and be quite safe with any two of them completely flooded. She has accommodations for 500 first-class passengers in 220 state-rooms. The great width of this vessel causes the deck to be a magnificent promenade. The ship is lighted with electric lights throughout—600 in all—and the engines, which consist of three cylinders, one of sixty-eight and two of ninety-four inches, each with a stroke of six feet, are capable of developing 10,000 horse power.

She Would Not, and She Did Not.

"The Law and the Lady" had a set-to the other day, at Edgbaston, near Birmingham. The lady brought an action against her landlord at the assizes, lost it, and was adjudged to pay the defendant's costs which came to one hundred and sixty-four pounds. This she was either unable or unwilling to do, and when the hardhearted myrmidons of the law came to distrain upon her furniture, she simply locked them out. They set a watch outside, and resolved to starve the inmates of the house into surrender. By day they watched, in company with crowds of sightseers; by night they bivouacked by fires which they lit for the purpose. An attempt to gain an entrance by stratagem failed; and a gallant effort made by a friend to relieve the garrison by pitching loaves in at a back window failed also.

Meanwhile we are told that the lady and her friends sat at the window and amused themselves by watching the crowd, and by heaping coals of fire on the heads of their persecutors in the shape of rugs to sleep on and cans of hot tea for their refreshment. At last the garrison was starved out, and surrendered at discretion. The triumph of the law seemed complete. But when the besiegers entered and took possession, they found that all the furniture then in the house was not worth more than forty shillings!—*Whitehall Review.*

A city toiler and his little son met a sturdy farmer in the country, whereupon the toiler remarked, "That's a fine field of oats you have there!" "Don't you know the difference between oats and wheat?" asked the sturdy farmer contemptuously. "No, I don't." "I thought every donkey knew that!" exclaimed the rustic. "You see, father," said the toiler's little boy who had not taken part in the debate, "if every donkey knows the difference, it's lucky you said you didn't!"

IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

BY MISS MAY CROMMELIN.

Author of "Queenie," "A Jewel of a Girl," "Orange Lily," etc.

(REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.)

(In preface, the writer would explain that the following Ghost Stories and Dreams are strictly true—true, that is being believed in by the real people to whom the events happened. As to what tricks imagination may have played!—for that no one can be answerable.)

CHAPTER XIV.

"He will return. I know he will."

Next morning, several of the breakfast eaters were conscious of an unusual feeling to three of them that they possessed a secret and misgivings, to be hidden smilingly from the gaze of the unwitting public. Roger, according to his nature, succeeded worst.

"My dear boy, how absent-minded you are this morning," said Lady Audrey, wonderingly, in a low tone, as he upset his teacup. "You have put mustard on your toast and marmalade beside your beef. You must be ill."

Mr. Slocombe Boyle overheard this, having lynx ears, and smiled his white disagreeable smile, as all in the secret saw. He, too, was unusually silent this morning; otherwise there was no trace of last night's encounters visible about him, except that his long hair was disposed somewhat carefully over one ear.

"Hallo. Here's a letter—a letter from your brother Edmund Penaluna, my dear, who says he'll be with us for Christmas Day," called Sir Hasty jovially down the table to his wife.

"And I have another from my sister Muriel," responded Lady Audrey; then turning to the Brands. "Your mother, my dears, promises to come with all the small fry."

"The more the merrier. We'll all make a Christmas family party," exclaimed the hospitable host.

"It is very long indeed since *I* have been asked to a Christmas family party," put in Slocombe Boyle, as if soliloquizing to himself with an air of pensive regret.

Sir Hasty hesitated horror-stricken, and almost visibly turned pale with apprehension.

"Would you—were you?—I rather fancied, my dear fellow, that having missed your train south the other day, you were—eh—would perhaps have to go on soon, to pay some visit, or keep some appointment." Here he grew inwardly hot again, his kind heart and hospitable feelings struggling with his dislike. "But still if you would like to stay on with us, you know—not that there is much to offer a man like you—"

"Mr. Boyle can't stay, he has to go away to-day, Uncle Hasty," said Magdalen's clear voice at this instant, cutting off the last of Sir Hasty's rather halting sentence.

There was a sensation after this, especially in the minds of the three who were in the secret of last night's adventure. Slocombe was taken thoroughly aback; his eyes gave a savage gleam at the speaker, and, for the first time that morning, he looked full at her.

Magdalen went on, inwardly quavering, but outwardly speaking lightly, with each word most distinctly uttered, looking her foe back in the face in her turn. "That is to say, I understood from what passed when Roger and I and you were in the oak-room yesterday evening, that you were going to-day as a matter of course. I *hope* I have not made a mistake!" "Bravo! grand!" It was all Roger could do to refrain from outward ejaculations, or from drumming the handle of his knife upon the table cloth in approval. Everyone waited, more or less anxiously, to hear Slocombe speak. He cleared his voice twice before doing so, as if his throat was a little dry; smiled strangely to himself; and adjusting his eye-glass answered looking past Magdalen and all the young people, just as if she had not spoken, and that none of them existed, speaking straight at his host.

"You are most kind—*you*" (slightly accentuated) "are indeed always all that is hospitable, my dear Sir Hasty. As to staying on with *you*" (the same tone) "for Christmas, nothing would give me greater pleasure—if it were not impossible this time. I am much obliged, however, for your kind invitation, which I hope to accept some other time I assure you. As to leaving *to-day*, my young cousin has, I am afraid, given way slightly to exaggeration—a mistake common to her age and sex. It is not quite so fixed a matter as she supposes, for this reason that I had not yet thought it over in *my* own mind, although as I am expected in London it might chance to suit my own interest to go, and that for reasons of business with which even so well-instructed a young person is altogether unacquainted."

The various feelings with which the assembled party heard this rather long and stiff speech may be partly imagined. Sir Hasty felt his rising hopes of deliverance somewhat dashed, besides fearing that his niece had spoken with unkind precipitation, influenced by the general wish to be rid of Slocombe. The latter eyed his young adversaries with an icy sarcastically-polite smile that meant "Checkmate!" Magdalen felt the honors of full victory half-wrested from her grasp. Roger set his two rows of broad white teeth close, reddening again. As he and Colin were leaving the room afterwards, both with an apparently disengaged air, he whispered in gloomy blood-thirstiness, "Well, if I have to call him out, you'll stand by me." "Certainly," returned Colin, with as darkly decided an air. And both youths thereupon went off together like Damon and Pythias or "the great twin brethren," discussing a certain revengeful plan at just sufficient distance from the rest of mankind not to be overheard, yet near enough to keep their eyes constantly with watchful guard upon the movements of the wily enemy.

"It's a bore, though, that it's against the law. He may refuse," said the Saxon representative, with his nationally practical turn of mind.

"We must make him fight, if he has any spark of honor," returned the young Highlander, enthusiastic and romantic, whose family traditions were all of fighting and who had been bred in seclusion from the world and nurtured in mind by chivalrous romances of bygone days. "My grand-uncle, with whom I go to stay in Scotland, always says that duelling should never have gone out amongst *gentlemen*. He says that its abuse, not its use, led to its extinction, but that for certain quarrels amongst men of honor and to punish scoundrels who are so shameless as not to mind a thrashing, it was an invaluable last resource."

But neither of them had heard a colloquy which took place between Slocombe and Magdalen before even either of them had lounged out of the breakfast-room; that had passed under indeed the very noses of the whole assembled family. She had walked slowly past Slocombe as he stood examining the prints of Dutch pictures which covered the breakfast-room walls, and stopping to take up Lady Audrey's pug in her arms, caressing it, said quickly but distinctly, "I give you the last train *but one*, to make up your mind. If you are not gone then I mean to tell all to Sir Hasty." Then as Slocombe silently looked at her with an inscrutable expression, perhaps not choosing she should read what was passing in his mind, she hastily added in an almost stifled breath, as if by way of irony, too, kissing the pug's fawn head again and again, "You need not think he'll believe your invention of last night. He knows I always speak the truth."

Before she had finished, Sir Hasty was being dragged out of the room by Luna hanging on his one arm, and Dot holding his other hand. "He is going. Are you not happy, pappy," rhymed his daughter in her sweetly musical voice, that made even her silly appellation for him sound charming.

Good Sir Hasty's red head looked down upon her as if indeed illumined by thankfulness.

"Don't you be so sure," Dot's sharp little treble sang on the other side, in an ear-piercing squeak. "*He will return, I know he will.* He never would leave us here in peace."

Poor Sir Hasty turned a quite saddened face upon this small single magpie, this croaker of evil, and the expression of his physiognomy would have been a delightful study to Slocombe.

CHAPTER XV.

THE BELL TOLLS.

It was a dull, wet day; so wet, that even the young Brands and Colin by afternoon had had all energy for rambling soaked out of them. The weary Slocombe had spent his morning sullenly writing opposite to Sir Hasty, who was equally silently getting rid of arrears of business, which had never found him so nailed to his desk as now. The lads got through some hours by having out the ferrets and becoming, of course, as moist as sponges. They felt low, not to say miserable, having slept little after last night's events; even Dyco, though not in the full secret, had been wakeful; but that was from Slocombe's blow, which had given him indigestion. Now towards five o'clock all the story-tellers were once more assembled in the vicar's tower. The night had already seemed to have come, owing to the gloominess of the atmosphere. The stove burnt low too, in a dogged if warm glow. All felt the prevailing influence of depression. Dot Green had certainly cried out several times that day with sprightliness. "How dull you all are! what *is* the matter?" But by now she had accommodated herself to the fashion of the others, and glowered out of her big eyes like an elf, "as dull as anybody."

"Did you ever hear of the lady who was buried alive in Cologne?" Roger gloomily began the evening by asking Luna. "No." "Then I don't mind telling you that. I heard it at Cologne last year, when Uncle Edmund took me that run up the Rhine (Mr. Penaluna was the traveller of the family, and secretly Roger was rather proud of having been taking on this trip of which he spoke so lightly.) "It happened in 1357 in the graveyard of the Apostles' Church, at Cologne, and for three hundred years afterwards there was a tablet to be seen in the church tower, they say, telling about it. However, in 1660, some enterprising fellow made a ballad on it, which he printed, and ever since it has been recooked ever so often, for, as Solomon says, 'of the making of books there is no end.' Well, the story goes that there was a rich Frau Richmuth, of noble family, who lived in Cologne, in the Parrot Street, so called because of a sign of a parrot over one of its doors. In that year, 1367, there was a plague in Cologne; ever so many persons died daily; and amongst the rest, Frau Richmuth was taken sick too, and gave up the ghost—at least so they all believed. However, when evening time came, and that it was necessary to prepare her corpse quickly for burial, because, for fear of the plague spreading, they had to hurry the dead bodies to their graves, her husband being very fond of his wife would not take the gold wedding ring off her finger, but left it there as a pledge of affection. The grave-digger saw this and his greedy old eyes glistened. (No doubt—as the plague hurried them all so much—he had helped to fasten the coffin lid.) Thought he to himself, 'That shall be mine this night.' Night came, and it was pitchy dark; so when all was quiet and still in the town, this wicked old sinner woke up his prentice-boy, took a lantern and off the two sallied to the churchyard to dig a grave *the wrong way*. They dug as hard as anything, being in a mortal fear of any passer-by seeing them; and soon thud! thud! went shovel and pick-axe against the coffin. Down they flung their tools burst open the coffin-lid with a crash! Frau Richmuth lay there all in white, with her hands folded across her breast calmly, and the great wedding-ring gleaming on her finger. The old grave-digger seized her hand, preparing to pull the ring off, when to his horror and amazement the white figure slowly raised itself grasping his hand and *looked at him!* At that the old man and the prentice gave a yell, and turning tail ran off as if for their lives, forgetting the lantern. Frau Richmuth, poor woman, must have been even more startled by the situation! What she thought the story doesn't say; what she *did*, however, was to get up out of her coffin and her grave as quickly as she well could. Luckily the lantern was there to light her through the night. (They hadn't gas lamps or much illumination in the streets five hundred years ago, Dot.) So holding the lantern fast in one hand, back she walked in her grave-clothes and her chin-cloth to her home, and 'tirled at the pin.' Down came her husband, and all the household, in a terrible commotion. Of course the maids screamed and ran away, as they saw a supposed corpse all swathed and standing there by the lantern's light. Richmuth alone stood his ground, and knew her to be his wife by her voice and the ring. He opened the door as quick as could be, brought her in-doors, and revived her by the fire-side with warmth and food, so the legend says. And many a long year more Frau Richmuth lived in the Parrot Street. She had three sons born to her after she came out of the grave, and in gratitude to heaven she vowed them each and all to the service of the church."

All were agreed, with a shiver round the circle, of the disagreeability of finding themselves in Frau Richmuth's situation.

The talk turned next on churchyards.

"Did you ever hear," asked Dyco, "of the fellow who made a bet with some others he'd go alone at midnight in his night-shirt, as the clock was striking, and drive a nail into a grave as a proof he had been there. So out he went, sure enough, with his nail and hammer. But by the time he got into the churchyard, and among the graves in the dark he was not quite so brave. He knelt down and began hammering his nail in, however, and the moment he got it done, up he jumped to be off as fast as could be. *But something gave him such a tug, it pulled him down upon his back!* The unfortunate fellow fainted, for he believed the owner of the grave had got hold of him and would not let him go again; he felt himself held tight. As time passed, and he did not return, his friends, who were waiting at a tavern near, grew uneasy, and sallied out in a body with lights to search for him. And there they found him sitting half-dead upon the grave with the nail driven through his night-shirt! In his haste and in the darkness he had fastened himself down." This oft-told old tale was received with a shriek of shrill laughter from Dot. But Luna cried out earnestly that she was sure it was quite sinful and tempting spirits of evil, if there *were* any, which she believed might exist, by going into graveyards and such places at midnight. As to dressing up as ghosts, that was too wicked—for if there were any, as she evidently thought might be the truth, it was a very serious thought. Magdalen was absolutely silent. She even blushed as Colin, with a guiltily fleeting glance, caught her eye, almost, then gazed with a musing air into the shadowed corner of the little room. "I have heard," went on Luna, eagerly, "of a young man, who, being told, he was to sleep in a haunted room, put a pistol on the table beside him; and when in the middle of the night, he did see a tall white figure stalk in and come to the foot of his bed, he fired! The apparition groaned and fell down. He struck a light, and what do you think he found? It was his best friend, whom he had shot through the heart."

The Brand boys grew uncomfortable. Colin Campbell appeared more absent-minded than usual. "And I have heard," put in Dot, with impetuous haste to be heard, "of a girl who they put a skull in her room to frighten her. Now Dyco, do be quiet. Who cares about grammar? I'm sure I don't!—and she didn't come down to breakfast next morning, so they went up to see why not. My dears! she was sitting on the floor, an idiot; with the skull in her lap, kissing and playing with it, and cried when they tried to take it away from her. Aunt Robinson says the poor thing remained like that all her life."

(*To be continued next Saturday.*)

In a Leaky Boat in the Gulf Stream.

Among the passengers on board the Pacific Mail steamer "Acapulco," which arrived at New York city on Tuesday was James Pratt, a fair-haired, brown-bearded seaman. He had taken passage at Aspinwall and was bound for his native place, Gardiner, Me. Before he had been many hours on board it became known that he was the sole survivor of a brig's crew which was wrecked in the gulf stream on February 23, and that he had met with several surprising adventures before he was rescued. The brig was the "A. G. Jewett" of Belfast, Me. Two men—the captain and the cook—went to the bottom with her. The others succeeded in reaching a boat that had floated off from the wreck. It was difficult to keep the boat afloat, as it had been stove in and was filled with water, but, luckily, a spar to which it had been lashed on deck still remained attached and rendered good service. There were no sails, oars or provisions on board. Neither was there a drop of fresh water. The weather was intensely cold, and there was a heavy sea on all sides. Owing to the rotten condition of the boat the men had to stand up and hold on to the gunwales, and were thus exposed to all the rigor of the storm.

Their sufferings were terrible. The mate and two seamen soon became exhausted and died during the afternoon of the 23rd. The three survivors threw their dead bodies overboard in order to lighten the boat, and then returned to their posts. On the following day two more died, leaving James Pratt, the second mate, the sole survivor of the crew. As the afternoon and evening of the 24th passed away and still no vessel was sighted, he began to lose all hope, but just as he felt that consciousness was leaving him he saw the white sails of a bark coming directly toward him. He was too weak to make any signal, but he was seen by those on the vessel and speedily rescued. A rope was made fast to him and he was hauled on board the barkentine "Edward Cushing," Capt. Bickmore, of Camden, Me., bound for Aspinwall.

Pratt was utterly exhausted with cold, hunger and thirst, and at first it appeared unlikely that he could live. Thanks, however, to the kind treatment of his rescuers he was soon out of all danger. On arriving at Aspinwall he reported himself to the United States consul, who secured a passage for him as a destitute seaman on the steamer "Acapulco," which left Aspinwall on the 16th. Pratt was wrecked only three months before on the schooner "J. Goodwin" off the Bahamas.—*New York Paper.*

LIFE ON A RANCH.

The Routine Duties of a Texas Sheep Herder.

On a ranch the calm aspect of life is seen. No striving, no worry, but everything peaceful and quiet. A ranch is the herder's house and the sheds and pens for the shelter of the sheep; the range is the land surrounding these on which the sheep graze, although I believe the word ranch is generally applied to the buildings and ground taken together. The word camp is often used here when speaking of the herder's house.

Sheep herders are men of peculiar disposition. They must be, to follow such an occupation. Rising early, before daylight in the Winter, he cooks and eats his meagre breakfast, takes his flock on the range and from that until sundown follows them as they graze. At sundown the sheep are driven home, fed, and left in the sheds for the night. He gets his supper, smokes his pipe and goes to bed, unless a visitor happens to drop in when he chats for a while. This routine he follows month after month, varied only by the lambing and shearing seasons, when, having extra help, there is no more excitement for him.

The work is not difficult if the sheep are well, but if sick they require attention at night, and then the work becomes quite tiresome. Housekeeping on ranches is the simplest kind.

No scrubbing of floors, or scouring of pans; none of the little worrying cares to which housekeepers with more extensive establishments are subjected. The few dishes used are easily washed; the floor is sometimes scrubbed; the bed being a wooden bunk, that is, some planks nailed to the wall, with a mattress and blankets for bedding, is easily cared for. His food is easily prepared, and of the simplest kind. Coffee without milk, corn bread, bacon, molasses, potatoes, and occasionally dried apples. Vegetables and fruit, being scarce in this part of the world, even during Spring and Summer, are luxuries not to be thought of. These things are scarce because farmers prefer to raise the staples corn, oats, wheat and cotton, because they sell readily and are less trouble to raise than garden vegetables.

You might suppose that the herder would improve his time and add to his stock of knowledge while following his sheep to the range by reading; but I have not met one yet that does so. Those who have any ambition that way seldom follow the occupation for any length of time. I know of one herder here who is a naturalist, studying the habits of the insects he meets with while following his flock.

These men pay little attention to dress, and yet they are governed more or less by the fashion of their class. To have a broad-brimmed, light-colored felt hat with leather band, to secure it from being blown away by the strong winds of our prairies; a pair of high-heeled top boots, long enough so that the pants may be worn inside; a slicker, that is an oil cloth coat and a large pair of spurs is to be in the height of fashion. It makes little difference as to cleanliness of face or smoothness of hair.

Being in the saddle at least two-thirds of their time, these men become the most graceful of riders; sitting on their horses like statues, they ride with an ease and grace of motion that city folks are entirely unacquainted with. The riding masters of St. Louis might gain a few useful points from the sons of these Texas prairies. While they cannot be surpassed as riders they are not the most, but certainly very awkward walkers.

The lambing and shearing seasons are the two important events in ranch life. The lambs begin to come in February and the season lasts for five or six weeks. Extra hands are necessary during this time, for with a flock of from eight hundred to one thousand, two men are always required to be in attendance during the night. Strange to say, some of the ewes disown their lambs, and then the herder by various means compels them to do so. One way is to put the refractory ewe into a small pen where she is obliged to stand still until the lamb has nursed a number of times, when she gives no further trouble.

When lambs are motherless other ewes are introduced to take them, or if this cannot be done, they must be raised by the bottle. Sometimes a norther strikes us, just in the middle of lambing time, and then many lambs are lost by being chilled. When chilled they are wrapped up and put into the oven and some warm milk poured down their throats. In most cases when this is done in time they come around all right. The ewes with lambs are separated from the rest of the flock, and must have a special herder until the whole flock has lambed, when they all run together again.

The shearing season comes about May. Men who make a business of shearing are employed for this work. They shear from twenty-five to thirty per day, depending, of course, on the heaviness and closeness of the fleece. High grade merinos shear on an average nine pounds. The fleeces are burred and then packed in sacks holding from 250 to 300 pounds. Burring consists in picking out all burrs and other substances that may adhere to the wool. Good flock-masters are always careful to see that their fleeces are always perfectly free from tags and dirt before sending to market. During the Winter oats, corn, cotton-seed meal, the last being a good milk producer, are fed. Hay is given to the sheep when kept in by inclement weather.

It has been my good fortune to see a flock of thoroughbreds, owned by J. D. Kevan, an enterprising, energetic Englishman, who is untiring in his efforts to improve the Texas breed of sheep. In this flock is a celebrated ewe, who took the $1000 prize in Australia for fleece, and she is certainly a beauty, with her smooth, even contour of form and magnificent coat of wool. Among the rams of this same herd is the celebrated Banker, who shears thirty-eight pounds. He has a splendid fleece—soft, silky, long and thick. These are the aristocrats of the sheep race, tracing their ancestry back for hundreds of years.

Those who have any sentimental ideas of the beauty of lambs, formed from certain nursery stories of their infant days, would have them all dispelled by visiting a sheep ranch during lambing time. I do not know of any animal so awkward, unless it is a young calf. They seem all legs, heads, and joints, and walk much as a boy does on stilts. —*St. Louis Republican.*

Metallic paper is a recent French invention, and chromo-lithographs are rendered transparent by a coating and backed with tinfoil. The effect is said to be very striking, and the applications are very numerous.

In place of that *constantly tired out* feeling, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will give you strength and energy.

M. Dumas recommends water saturated with alum for extinguishing fires, its value being supposed to be due to the coating it gives to objects wet with it, which prevents contact with the oxygen of the air, and thus diminishes the rapidity of the combustion. The Minister of the Interior has recommended that the firemen of the French towns be supplied with facilities to use such solutions of alum.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

Unequaled.

Dr. R. M. ALEXANDER, Fannettsburgh, Pa., says: "I think Horsford's Acid Phosphate is not equaled in any other preparation of phosphorus."

A common trouble in country blacksmith shops is the going out of the fire while the smith is doing work away from it. This annoyance can be prevented by keeping at hand a box containing sawdust. When the fire seems to be out, throw a handful of sawdust on the coals, and a good blaze will quickly follow.

Special Notice.

Use the best pens—Esterbrook's.

A German technical journal says that the signatures, letters, numbers, etc., upon porcelain vessels may be removed without injury to the glazing by protracted polishing with a piece of pumice stone moistened with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The removal is facilitated by previously exposing the signatures to the vapors of hydrochloric acid.

Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine, writes: "Having used Northrop & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and derived great benefit from it, I take the liberty of asking you for quotations, and also whether you would be willing to give me the agency for this place, as I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this vicinity when its merits were made known."

SCROFULA

Usually develops in early life, and is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, thickening of the lips, enlarged neck, sore eyes. A scrofulous condition is often hereditary, but bad diet, too free use of fat meats, bad air, want of sunshine and nourishing food will induce it. Some people are troubled with scrofulous swelling of the glands, and with ulcers and kernels, which may cause very little pain; others may have inward scrofula, scrofula of the lungs, scrofula of the spleen, scrofula of the kidneys and scrofula of the bones. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will drive away any case of scrofula, and not to appear in another place, for their action on the blood and bowels will carry the disease entirely from the body.

Scrofulous Chronic Abscess Cured.

Rev. William Stout, of Trinity Church, Wiarton, suffered 23 years with a large Scrofulous Abscess upon his neck, which finally assumed a Cancerous Appearance, his general health was greatly impaired, and during all these weary years, as he says, he "suffered a living death." His affliction baffled the most skilful treatment of the most eminent surgeons of Toronto, London, and other places, and all popularly known remedies were used in vain, until he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which he used both as an internal and external remedy, with the most immediate and happy results. He is now completely cured and has been for the past two years. He has written an interesting history of this remarkable case, which will be sent in circular form by addressing

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Feb. 28	PERUVIAN......		March 20	March 22
March 6	CASPIAN......		" 27	" 29
" 13	SARMATIAN......		April 3	April 5
" 20	SARDINIAN......	April 8		" 12
" 27	PARISIAN......		April 17	" 19
April 3	CIRCASSIAN......	April 22		" 26
" 10	POLYNESIAN......		May 1	May 3

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" 26th	"	March 3rd
March 11th	"	" 17th
" 25th	"	" 31st
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WEDNESDAY.		SATURDAY.
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" 12th	WALDENSIAN........	April 3rd
" 19th	GRECIAN........	" 5th
" 26th	SCANDINAVIAN..	" 12th

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CIRCULATION OF THE STAR FOR 1883 and 1884.

Week end'g March 31, '83.		Week end'g March 29, '84	
Monday	19,806	Monday	22,179
Tuesday	19,830	Tuesday	21,788
Wednesday	19,769	Wednesday	22,157
Thursday	19,923	Thursday	22,287
Friday	20,013	Friday	22,171
Saturday	21,540	Saturday	24,115
Total	120,881	Total	134,697

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE

22,449.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

Answers to Correspondents.

[Correspondents are informed that no notice will be taken of questions which do not bear the name and address of the sender and are not of general interest. We do not undertake to furnish information in regard to business houses, or articles for sale, or give any information whatever of a private nature. If no notice is taken of questions sent it may be understood they do not comply with the above conditions.

ENQUIRER, who asked about huckleberry bushes, will please send his address to this office.

STRANGER.—A local court of Knights of Labor was established here at the time of Hon. Mr. Powderley's visit to Montreal. We believe the secretary is W. Keys, 159 St. Etienne street.

M. B.—A detective's is a good profession if you have special aptitudes for it. There is no regular course of study in such a profession; circumstances generally lead a man into the profession, but a good preparation would be to become assistant to a detective in good standing.

A SUBSCRIBER.—1. Civilization in its highest sense is favorable to morality. Of course in all countries there exists a population of the slums, which are not moral, but which cannot be called civilized either. 2. We have not the time to hunt up the number of murders in Canada from 1800 to 1883, etc., etc.

THE Board of Out-door Relief of the House of Refuge find themselves at the close of their Winter season, $200 in debt. We trust the mere announcement of the fact will induce some charitable persons to come to the relief of the Board promptly.

WE trust the little item of $42,000 in the Supplementary Estimates put down for "House and furniture for High Commissioner for Canada, London, England," will compensate Sir Charles Tupper for the loss of the $10,000 salary which he so generously foregoes in order to retain his seat in the Cabinet, with a salary of $7,000.

THE Canadian Pacific organ the *Herald* in copying the traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific from THE STAR of Thursday, carefully gives the decrease on the Grand Trunk for the week, but omits to do the same for the Canadian Pacific. That the figures were copied is evident, because certain peculiarities in THE STAR report are reproduced by the *Herald*, but the idea of omitting the Canadian Pacific's decrease is the *Herald's* own little peculiarity, and this significant omission is the only stroke of originality in the organ's report. Will the *Herald* kindly explain how a newspaper professing independence can justify such a trick as this?

THE young man who frames the weather for this district, at the weather office in Toronto, has been predicting "fine weather," "mild weather" every day this week regardless of consequences. He has been troubled evidently with some qualms of conscience, for, this morning, he compromises with "generally fair weather." We have to take the weather as it comes anyway, and this unnecessary aggravation should be put a stop to. The funny part of the business comes at the end of the year, when the weather man puts down a very small figure as the number of times his "probs" were out.

MR. DAVITT ON "THE IRISH SOCIAL PROBLEM."

We are favored with advance sheets of an article by Mr. Michael Davitt, which appears in the English periodical *To-Day* for the current month of April, on "The Irish Social Problem." Mr. Davitt, as is well known, has imbibed to a considerable extent the theories of Mr. Henry George. We are not surprised therefore to find him, in the article in question, arguing against the formation of that "peasant proprietary" which some hold to be the only hope of Ireland. The proposition has been made that the Government should advance money to enable the tenants to buy out the landlords' interest in the land at the valuation of the land courts, the loans to run for fifty years at a very low rate of interest, which yet would suffice to extinguish them in that time. Many of the landlords would be only too glad to fall in with this arrangement; but Mr. Davitt warns the Irish tenantry against having anything to do with it. His chief objection would appear to be that the landlords would, in this way, get some payment for their interest in the land; whereas causes are at work which he believes will lead to their dispossession without any compensation whatever. This view of the matter will of course be very pleasing to Mr. George and the more fanatical of his disciples; but to people whose sense of justice has not been entirely confused or perverted, it can only be extremely repulsive. We credit Mr. Davitt with much sincerity and disinterestedness; but we think his mind is unduly embittered against the landlord class and against British connection.

MORE HOLE AND CORNER WORK.

The Chairman of the Road Committee, Alderman Laurent, announces his intention of excluding the reporters in future during the reading of the minutes. It remains to be seen whether a majority of the Committee will permit this most objectionable movement to be carried out, for personally Alderman Laurent has no more right or power to exclude a reporter from a committee meeting than the reporter has to exclude Alderman Laurent. A majority of the Committee has the power, we believe, to exclude the representatives of the press from any meeting for special reasons, but we do not think it can pass a general order excluding reporters from all future meetings without overriding a resolution of Council. In proof of which we submit the following extract from the minutes of a Council meeting held Feb. 3rd, 1877, Ald. Robert, the acting Mayor, presiding:

> The order of the day being read to consider Ald. Stephens' motion to allow representatives of the press to attend all meetings of committees under certain restrictions,
>
> Ald. Stephens moved, seconded by Ald. Hood, "That the meetings of committees of this Council be hereafter open to the representatives of the press."
>
> Ald. Childs moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. Stephens, "That the foregoing motion be amended by adding thereto the following: 'Reserving the right to each committee, when it is necessary for the public interests that the proceedings shall not be published, to exclude the reporters.'"
>
> And the question being put on the said motion in amendment the Council divided thereon.
>
> Yeas—Ald. McLaren, Childs, McCambridge, Stephens, McGauvran, Bivard, Grenier, Nelson—8.
>
> Nays—Mercer, Clendinneng, Roy, Foster, Holland, Hood, McShane and David—8.
>
> The votes being equally divided, His Worship the Acting Mayor gave his casting vote in favor of the said motion in amendment. So it was carried in the affirmative and resolved accordingly.

Certainly Alderman Laurent has no right to exclude reporters at his own sweet will without consulting his Committee. The "Colossus of Roads" has not condescended to explain his objects, and we do not care to impute motives, but the practical effect of the movement will be that the members of the Road Committee will be enabled to perpetrate any rascality they like. The Secretary has already declined to show the minute book to representatives of the press, and if the reporters are not allowed to be present at the reading of the minutes the public will never know what jobbery or robbery may have been effected by these gentlemen. The Road Committee has a notoriously bad reputation; it has enormous appropriations every year, and gives about as little satisfaction to the public in spending the money as any of the Committees. It has unrivalled opportunities for jobbery, and even under the most careful watching a seat on the Road Committee is, to a dishonest alderman, as good as a seat on the Stock Exchange. We fail to see any reason why the transactions of the Road Committee should be concealed from the public, and any alderman who votes in favor of this very questionable proposition will lay himself open to the gravest suspicion.

REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS NO SAFEGUARD AGAINST DISORDER.

The theory of republicanism is that the people, enjoying self-government in the fullest degree and having everything in their own hands, will have no wrongs in the government to rebel against, and will therefore enjoy unbroken peace, tranquillity and security. Where there is a despot on the throne there may be insurrections; where there is an "effete aristocracy" occupying the high places of the State there may be a mutinous spirit among the people; but where there is neither king nor noble, only President, Senators, Congressmen, party bosses and ward politicians, such troubles cannot possibly happen; they are ruled out by the very conditions of the case. Such is the theory; but alas, what is the reality? Let the New York draft riots, the Pittsburg labor riots, the Cincinnati lynch law riot answer. The last is the most significant of the three, whether we consider its cause or its development. The Boston *Transcript* speaks to the point when it says: "The people of Cincinnati did not wake up soon enough for their own interests. They have permitted political rascals to usurp places which should only be held by honest citizens. Bunko men, thieves, forgers, the scum of society manage one party and have too much influence in the other. Let the property owners of Boston, New York, Chicago, etc., not be deceived. These cities all contain the material for just as savage a mob as has disgraced Cincinnati." The simple truth is that in a republic the people take upon themselves the whole responsibility of the government, and that the result then depends upon the amount and the kind of attention they give to that important sphere of duty. If they are indolent, the same abuses arise as would arise if under a monarchy the monarch were indolent. In the latter case favorites and adventurers of all kinds would wield, in their own interest, the power which the supreme administrator should wield in the interest of his subjects. Similarly, when Demos is indolent or indifferent, adventurers of a very low type seize the government, appoint judges, pack juries, give out contracts and run riot generally at the expense of the commonwealth. The remedy in either case is the same—the awakening of the really responsible power to a sense of his or its responsibilities. No monarchy can be successful unless the monarch is governed by an enlightened sense of duty, and, renouncing a life of self-indulgence, devotes his best energies to the welfare of his people. No republic can be successful unless the sovereign people remember that the franchise is a trust which should be exercised in a patriotic spirit for the general good. The great danger to which republics to-day are exposed is the tendency of citizens to think that the mere adoption of a theoretically perfect form of government will of itself be a guarantee against social and political disturbances. They forget that it is a mere shifting of responsibility. The self-restraint, the regard for the public welfare, the integrity, the disinterestedness which formerly one or a few were called on to exercise, must now be exercised by all, or at least by a preponderating majority. Failing this, there is no calamity which may not overtake the State. There is no more pestilent delusion than the idea that great moral results can be got out of mere political machinery. The function of machinery is to transmit power, not to create it. The question is what kind of power is behind the machinery? What kind of power is being conveyed through it? If it is the power of a serious and moral people then the work done will be of a corresponding character. If it is the power of such a class as the *Transcript* describes, the work done will be bad, and calamity will not be far off. The citizen who thinks that, because he lives in a republic, he can afford to fold his hands and take his ease, in the assurance that things will run themselves in a sufficiently satisfactory manner, is a fool. There are too many such fools now-a-days. The Cincinnati riot has wakened some of them up. Will it take a series of similar, or yet more serious, riots to waken up the rest?

THE OX UNMUZZLED.

The Reverend A. B. Mackay, Minister of Crescent street Church, has preached a sermon, which has been published in pamphlet form with the title "Unmuzzle the Ox." The special object of the sermon is to secure an increase in the stipends of the Presbyterian ministers in Canada, and we hope it will attain its object. An appeal of this kind comes with the better grace from a city pastor on behalf of his poorer brethren in the rural pulpits from the fact that "the ox that treadeth out the corn" in the city pulpit is seldom muzzled. As a general rule he is one of the best paid men in his church. On the other hand, "the ox that treadeth out the corn" in the pulpit of the little country church is most unmercifully muzzled. In such a sermon it was natural that Mr Mackay should dwell upon the importance of the ministerial office and work, but as this importance is very generally conceded, it is not surprising that the topic is one that is rapidly becoming exhausted. The only way to infuse originality into the subject now, is by instituting comparisons or by the introduction of hypothetical, contradiction. Mr. Mackay was not guilty of heterodox originality in comparing the influence of the pulpit with the influence of the press; debating societies have made the subject as hackneyed as the important question "Should Cromwell have a statue." We are sorry that the preacher felt compelled to say some hard things of the press. He quoted with a quasi-endorsation an after dinner speech of John Swinton, who in replying some years ago to the toast of "The Independent Press" denied the existence of an independent press in America unless out in secluded country towns. Said he,

> You are all slaves. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you that dares to express an honest opinion. —The business of a New York journalist is to distort truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and sell his country and his race for his daily bread. —Our time, our talents, our lives, our possibilities are all the property of rich men.

Mr. Mackay says,

> I know nothing of the man who thus speaks, but I fear too many newspapers are conducted very much as he describes. God save the world from the gospel of such men.

To this we say, amen; there is too much dishonest journalism in the world, and probably as much in the United States and Canada as anywhere, and it is not only the right but the bounden duty of the preacher to denounce corruption in the press, just as he would denounce any other form of wickedness. But Mr. Mackay makes a big blunder when he attempts to underrate the influence of the press. He has evidently allowed his prejudice against the press to blind his judgment. Having satisfied himself that the press is a very wicked institution, he demands "what does its influence amount to." We should next find the reverend gentleman questioning the influence of the devil, on the same principle, only that would be heresy, we presume. Besides, if Mr. Mackay knows anything about the subject he has undertaken to discuss he must know that there is a considerable remnant of "gentlemen of the press" whose opinions are not sold and are not for sale, and whose whole influence as journalists is for good.

We fail to see why it was necessary in a sermon having for its especial object the increase of ministerial stipends, to make any invidious comparisons at the expense of editors unless the reverend gentleman has an idea that editors are too well paid. He says,

> Some modern apostles of sweetness and light, some philosophers, and scientists, and newspaper editors, big with a sense of their own importance, pooh-pooh the power of the Gospel; and we do not wonder at it, for they know nothing of what they speak.

And so do *some* tinkers and *some* tailors and *some* men of all sorts and conditions, but it certainly is not a characteristic of the newspaper press of to-day, to slight the gospel or even the pulpit — which is not quite the same thing. Then we find the following:—

> Some editors of daily newspapers very complacently assert that their influence is far greater than that of the pulpit. Now it cannot be disputed that most editors address larger audiences than most ministers; but do they, dare they, bring the only saving power that exists to bear upon their readers? Do they know nothing among men but Jesus Christ, and Him crucified? What, then, does their influence amount to?

We do not propose to discuss the question, which is the bigger, the press or the pulpit. There ought to be no jealous rivalry between the two, and certainly the press does not regard the pulpit as in any sense a competitor. If "the ox that treadeth out the corn" is to be superseded by the threshing machine, the machine will be one specially adapted for the work, which the daily newspaper is not. There is a great demand for religious literature and there is a great demand for news, and the attempts that have been made to supply the latter by wrapping up a little news in a great deal of doctrinal teaching, and a considerable amount of cant, have failed. Politics apart, the influence of most newspapers is beneficial to society and to the cause of Christianity. The newspaper goes daily where the modern minister goes but seldom, into the homes of the poor and into the hands of men and women who do not go to church. Of course this daily visit involves no sacrifice on the part of the press, quite the contrary, but we mention it as a fact which indicates that the religious influence of the press, whatever it is worth, is the only religious influence which reaches thousands even in a city of churches. The pulpit may ignore this influence, or despise it, or dislike it, some ministers even use it and do not seem to realize that they have been defiled by the contact. We do not believe that the newspaper man is past praying for, or that he should be encouraged to place what little influence he may have at the disposal of the devil. The besetting sin of the journalist as a journalist is that he fails to appreciate the responsibility his work involves. And this is the besetting sin of all workers as workers, of tradesmen, of railway switchmen, of physicians, of lawyers, even of ministers of the Gospel. One of the world's greatest needs is the consecration of daily work, and the greater the influence of a man's work on his fellow men, the greater the need of consecration, the greater the need of pure purpose and lofty ideal. Why does not some reverend gentleman preach a sermon *to* editors instead of *at* them, and avoid the blunder of belittling their influence? It would be in bad taste for us to boast of the influence of the press, we will therefore conclude as Mr. Mackay does—with a parable. A parable which a newspaper man somehow or other got from the lips of an evangelical clergyman.

"Two owls sat upon a fence, right in the full glare of the noonday sun. 'Brother,' said one owl solemnly, 'it's dark.' 'Yes, brother,' said the other owl solemnly, 'it's very dark—it's night!'"

NOTE AND COMMENT

Somebody ought to hire Wiggins to predict tremendous storms. His prophecies are almost invariably pointers for fine weather.—*Boston Herald.*

Diplomacy is a trade which requires peculiar training, and it is not derogatory to our national feeling to own that we are no experts in it.—*N. Y. Star.*

Enough has been disclosed to show that a vile attempt to debauch the legislature has been defeated and exposed. That is at least a satisfactory result; one on which the people may be congratulated.—*London Free Press (Conservative).*

There can be no question that both in this country and in England news is a proper subject of copyright, nor can there be any doubt that Congress has the constitutional power to pass a law for the protection of property in news.—*N. Y. Herald.*

It is remarked that Hon. Dr. Ross, who used to be on intimate terms with Judge Angers and always stayed at his house when he came to Quebec, has not visited him since he has been Prime Minister. The Premier has broken off all intercourse with the Quebec Castors.—*L'Electeur.*

There is only one way of rewarding Mr. Blake and his friends for what they have done for our province, and that is to call public meetings, and adopt resolutions approving their action. This also is the only means of producing a serious effect on the population.—*La Tribune.*

By mutual understanding and strong pressure, it must be possible to bring the Pacific and the Grand Trunk to some arrangement that will satisfy provincial interests whilst not neglecting those of the two great corporations. Those who, in the present state of affairs, can bring this about will have deserved well of the province.—*La Minerve.*

While the vials of wrath are being poured forth on all who were connected with the conspiracy, it is at least only fair that the Conservative party, as a party, should not be held responsible for what has taken place. The great majority of the Conservatives speak quite as strongly in denunciation of the scheme as do the Reformers.—*Toronto Telegram (Independent).*

A revival of lynching will not do in large cities, however well it may be adapted to primitive rural communities, where there is no well-organized police or militia whose duty it is to fire upon any mob, no matter how good its motives. The only way in civilized communities to stop murder is to provide legal machinery which will strike terror into the hearts of the murderers.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

One thing may be safely predicted, that is, that when Mr. Gladstone gives up the helm, it will be governed by young men and strong men. No old man, except Mr. Gladstone, understands the necessity of legislating for the present and future, and not for the past. He alone, in spite of his age, has the faculty of co-operating with the masculine, progressive spirits of the age.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Mr. Mowat has had a narrow escape; several of his followers have had serious intentions of turning their backs on him. There, as here the strength of party ties is weakening. The old fashioned discipline has given way to a spirit of independence annoying to governments, but invaluable to the public. When ministers feel that they are closely pushed, they become more prudent and do their duty better.—*Le Canadien.*

The Nihilists manage to make things very uncomfortable for the Czar. When they engage in active operations the authorities are aghast with horror, and when they keep still for a time the authorities are almost equally frightened. They don't know where to strike, because the enemy render themselves invisible at will. The Emperor may be sure of the present movement, but every immediate future is full of doubt.—*N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

At any rate, we must admit that the Constitution, as it is interpreted and put into practice, no longer answers the requirements of the country, and that the time is near when there will be but one opinion on the necessity of changes in accordance with the developments that have taken place and the aspirations that are making themselves felt—aspirations towards sovereignty, independence and provincial liberty.—*Le Canadien,* (Conservative).

The Coercion Act and the Crimes Act, and the manner in which they were passed, have destroyed all confidence in Governmental professions and eaten into the soul of the Irish party in Parliament, and Irish electors in Great Britain, to say nothing of Irish electors in Ireland, and it is not difficult to estimate, as Mr. Parnell does, that at a general election this memory will materially weaken the Liberal party and its prospects.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Prime Minister is very much mistaken if he thinks that the province is going to lose $960,000 in this fashion. We are going to have that sum, if our representatives are firm, and are guided by a spirit of patriotism. What does the province care for the honor of being governed by Sir John? That honor costs us so much that we may some fine day, by a concerted movement, isolate the Ontario centralizers, and carry Mr. Blake to power.—*La Patrie.*

Statistics are a fine thing; but they must not go too far. An expert has been before the Health Commission at Ottawa to the effect that better sanitary arrangements would save the lives of 50,000 people annually in Canada, and on the other hand temperance advocates assure us that the use of strong drink takes off 50,000 people annually in Canada. Now, the total mortality returns only figure up 80,000. There must be an error somewhere.—*Le Monde.*

Take the whole *personnel* of Sénécalist journalism and politics (we speak of the directors and active agents, as amongst the dupes are many honorable men), and find five amongst them who have attained an honorable position by hard work, by irreproachable conduct, and by the sole employment of their talent, energy and knowledge, unaided by ministerial pickings. Find five of them for whom the Conservative party has not more or less cause to blush.—*L'Etendard.*

Prince Leopold was the only man of his rank who ever gave his name to an edition of the writings of England's pride and the world's marvel, the immortal Shakespeare; and he was also one of the very few men of high lineage who ever held the Church in so high esteem as to desire to take holy orders. Honors to his memory. Had royal lives always been so blameless millions of other lives would not have been sacrificed, of necessity, to secure human rights.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Government has lost no opportunity to assail the safeguards of our autonomy. The railway bill of last session, the License Act, are direct attacks on the provincial rights; and the same must be said of the famous electoral franchise scheme, which, besides its advanced radicalism, is a manifest work of centralization. * * * Again, in the case of Mercer and the Province of Ontario, Sir John Macdonald's Government has stepped in and declared that the provinces are only mere municipalities, subject to the Federal power.—*Le Canadien.*

The papers say Hon. D. A. Smith has received the offer of a seat in the Senate. This shows what politics are. The last words of the session of 1873-74 were those of Sir John calling Mr. Smith a blackguard, a ruffian. Mr. Smith had "left" Sir John on the Pacific question. From that time till last session Sir John and Mr. Smith cut each other! But a common danger in regard to the $30,000,000 loan has brought these two men together again and made them fast friends, as in the days of yore.—*L'Evènement.*

We commented the other day upon the unhappy idea of the Mackenzie ministry in sending Mr. Keefer as commissioner to the Paris exhibition. Mr. Francois Langelier at the time expressed the idea that the French Canadian ministers should resign rather than consent to this ridiculous nomination. But resignations were not more in fashion under the Mackenzie administration than under the Macdonald one. It would be interesting to know what would have to be done to the Province of Quebec to induce the French Canadian ministers to resign.—*La Tribune.*

The Quebec friends of the Administration complain amongst other things that the Government should not have granted the Pacific the $30,000,000 subsidy. Then they are dissatisfied with the franchise bill, as being a radical measure, add to this their hostility to the license act and the war waged against it by their organs, and what conclusion do you reach? The conclusion that, on all the questions of the present session, the Conservative members of the Province of Quebec thought one way and voted another way. They sustained the Government, meanwhile holding exactly the same ideas as the Hon. Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition.—*L'Electeur.*

The province has never asked to be treated with favor or partiality. Whatever it has wanted for itself, it has also asked for others. When it insists upon being indemnified for the capital it has sunk in the Pacific, it asks to be treated like Ontario and the other provinces. When it demands the payment of the interest charged to it from 1867 to 1873 on the debt assumed by the federal government, it calls for what will be accorded to the other provinces. And when it seeks the readjustment of the federal subsidy, on the basis of the last census, at the rate of a dollar a head, it wishes all the provinces to profit by the readjustment.—*La Minerve.*

Once again the province is to be defrauded; the Ministerial journals announce a reduction of $960,000 on the grant. And the Ross Ministry humbly submits. Not a word, not a sign to protest against such an infamy. If Ontario were treated so, what infractions would assail Sir John and his colleagues! How Mr. Mowat would work to prevent the iniquity! * * * * When will the Province of Quebec cease to be the sport of a Prime Minister, who is evidently getting into his dotage. Sir John owes his political position to the province; he has every interest in recognizing our rights, and yet he displays a most decided antagonism wherever our province is concerned. The centralizing policy of Sir John, his weakness for the Orangemen, his bad faith towards the province, have alienated many from his cause. There is no doubt but that these excesses have already opened the eyes of many of our fellow citizens, and the waking of the province will be a terrible one for Sir John.—*La Patrie.*

We may be allowed to say that if Mr. Chapleau has contributed something to politics, on the other hand politics have done a great deal more for Mr. Chapleau and his friends. * * * If he has carried through many electoral campaigns for the triumph of the Conservative flag and Conservative principles, he has, too, in concert with his partner Dansereau, compromised the party and killed a Conservative government by the Tanneries scandal; he has maintained in power men most dangerous to the party and the country, and has delivered over to them the Ministerial patronage; he may in fact be said to have imposed upon the province the disgrace of seeing itself under the yoke of a Sénécal and a Dansereau; he has caused it a loss of millions by making over to his confederates our North Shore, including its cash box, charters conferring excessive privileges, mining lands, etc.; lastly, by his encouraging the principle of political speculation in Canada, by his Liberal proclivities, his coquetting with Gambetta and Ferry, his efforts to ruin the Catholic basis in education, etc., etc., by his efforts at coalition, his intrigues against the principal men of his party, he has irremediably divided and even endangered the existence of the Conservative party, and done more to ruin its prospects than its bitterest enemies.—*L'Etendard.*

CHURCH NOTES.

Daily services will be held in St. Stephen's Church during Passion Week at 8 p.m.

Rev. Jas. Fleck, the pastor, will preach at both services at Knox Church to-morrow.

Rev. J. Edgar Hill, the pastor, will officiate at both services at St. Andrew's Church to-morrow.

Mgr. Fabre will administer the rite of confirmation, at the cathedral, to-morrow morning at 7.30.

Rev. John Nichols, the pastor, will preach at both services at St. Mark's Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Jenkins will preach at St. Paul's Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. G. H. Wells in the evening.

Rev. Samuel Massey will preach to-morrow evening in the West End Hall, Chatham St., on "Early Impressions."

Rev. James Greene will conduct Divine service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow.

Rev. John Potts, D. D., the pastor, will preach in the St. James Street Methodist Church to-morrow at both services.

Rev. J. H. Dixon, the rector, preaches at St. Jude's Church to-morrow morning and Rev. Canon Ellegood in the evening.

"Truth in its power and progress" will be the subject of discussion at the Advent Christian Church to-morrow evening.

The West End Hall, Chatham street, will be opened for regular morning and evening services on Easter Sunday, April 13th.

Rev. Dr. Jenkins is to preach in St. Paul's Church to-morrow morning, and in the American Presbyterian Church in the evening.

Rev. J. S. Black, the pastor, officiates at both services at Erskine Church to-morrow. His farewell sermon will be delivered in the evening.

Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated at the R. C. Cathedral on Thursday next, at 8 a.m., when the solemn blessing of the holy ointments will take place.

The pastor, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D.D., preaches at both services at the First Baptist Church to-morrow. A baptism will take place after the evening service.

Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B., the pastor, will preach in the Sherbrooke street Church to-morrow at both services. The subject for the evening discourse will be "The new birth."

Rev. J. G. Baylis preaches at St. George's Church to-morrow morning and Rev. Canon Carmichael, the rector, in the evening. A service will be held every day during Passion week at 9 a.m.

The German Protestant Church, St. Dominique street, will be re-opened for Divine service by Rev. H. Ongerth, the new pastor, to-morrow, and the usual Sunday morning services will be resumed.

Rev. Robt. Campbell, M. A., the pastor, will officiate at both services at St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church to-morrow. The subject of the evening sermon will be "The Raising of Jairus' daughter."

Bishop Bond holds a confirmation service and preaches in St. Martin's Church to-morrow morning. The rector preaches in the evening. Services will be held every evening during Passion week.

Bishop Bond will administer the rite of confirmation at the Church of St. James the Apostle at the afternoon Litany service to-morrow. Services will be held every day during Passion week at 11 a.m.

At the Church of the Messiah, to-morrow, the pastor, Rev. Wm. S. Barnes, will preach at both services. Morning subject, "The authority of Christ." Evening subject, "Hosannas and the Divine Service."

To-morrow being Palm Sunday, the blessing of palms and a solemn procession will take place in all the Catholic churches of the city at the morning service, in remembrance of the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem, previous to His Passion and death.

At Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow Rev. J. A. Newnham will preach in the morning, Rev. J. B. Williams, of Antigua, at the afternoon Litany service, and the Bishop of Huron in the evening. Daily services will be held in the Cathedral during Passion Week at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The Bishop of Huron will preach in Trinity Church on Sunday morning, and Bishop Bond will administer the rite of confirmation and preach at the evening service. Divine service will also be held every evening during Passion week at 8 o'clock, excepting on Good Friday when services will be held at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

A circular has been issued to the clergy of the Diocese requesting them to communicate to Rev. Mr. Evans, the city missionary, the names of people who may have left their country parishes and come to reside in the city, with a view of obtaining employment as clerks, servants, etc., so that they may be looked after. The city missionary has already visited a number of such cases, and brought them to the notice of the clergyman in whose parish they may now be living, so that they may be ministered to.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

The Fire Committee.

There were present at the meeting of this committee, held yesterday, Ald. Hood (in the chair), J. C. Wilson, Mount, Tansey, Gauthier, Berger and Beausoleil. Several petitions to open woodyards and fit up steam engines were favorably reported on by the Building Inspector and granted. The following tenders for the fitting up of the Hochelaga fire station were then opened:—J. F. Charretier, $750; C. Archambault, $800; Antoine Cherrier, $780; W. Skiff, $800; and Depatie & Fils, $725. It was decided to make use of the $900 appropriation for repairing stations, to carry on the work for the present, and on motion of Ald. Beausoleil the contract was awarded to Messrs. Depatie & Son.

Tenders for new hose were then taken up, when Ald. Beausoleil asked why they advertised for one brand of hose only. The chairman declared that they had tried all others and found them unsuitable. Ald. Wilson was in favor of competition and desired to know how much was paid to the Rubber Company within the past three years for relining hose.

The chief declared that not a cent was spent in this way and the chairman assured Ald. Wilson that the firemen could easily repair the hose themselves.

Ald. Wilson, however, moved that the present tenders be left unopened and that new tenders be asked for, for hose of any description, to be sent in by the 18th inst. The motion was carried.

The draft of the by-law in reference to those in charge of boilers being properly qualified was then submitted and after some discussion was referred to the city attorney, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

INCREASING SALARIES.

The chairman here announced that petitions had been received from the four officers of the brigade for an increase of salary and also from the boiler and building inspectors.

Ald. Wilson moved that the chief be given an increase of $200, the sub-chiefs $200 each, the captain of the salvage corps $300, the boiler inspector's salary to be raised to $1,200, and all fees to go to the corporation, and the building inspector to get $200 increase.

Ald. Gauthier believed in putting Captain Beckingham on an equal footing with the other officers, but the Chairman and Ald. Prévost declared that Mr. Beckingham was by no means getting what he was worth and that he was the best man they ever had for the position. The motion was carried and on motion of Ald. Gauthier, Messrs. David, Garand and Charette were appointed to the Hochelaga Fire Station.

The meeting then adjourned.

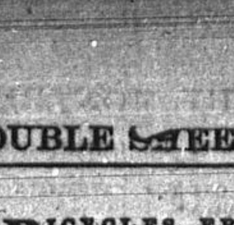
Market Committee.

This committee also met yesterday, present: Ald. Beauchamp (chairman), Mooney, Berger, Holland, Roy and Stevenson. The tenders for the stalls in the Hochelaga market were opened, but were all found to be in the same handwriting, and offering the same rent, viz.: $100 for the corner stalls, and $150 for the centre ones, with the exception of that of Mr. Corbeille. Ald. Roy declared that the butchers had evidently entered into a conspiracy to force the committee to let the stalls at the butchers' prices, but on motion of Ald. Holland it was decided that all the tenders be rejected with the exception of Mr. Corbeille's, and that the corner stalls be offered at a rental of $3 per week and the centre ones at $2.

Ald. Berger moved the reconsideration of the resolution rejecting the petition of the fruit dealers in the western section of the Bonsecours market for a reduction in the rent of their stalls, which being carried he immediately moved that the rental be reduced from $400 to $3.50, and if this should not prove acceptable to the dealers, to advertise for tenders for the stalls.—Carried.

The question of the dismissal of the clerk of St. Gabriel market was again brought up, but after some discussion it was decided to leave to the chairman and Ald. Stevenson the fixing upon a date for a meeting when the matter would be finally settled. The secretary was instructed to call for tenders for the whitewashing and painting of the markets and it was decided to visit the markets on Saturday week.

BICYCLES FROM $30.00 UP
"Young America,"
"Pioneer,"
"British,"
"Coventry Special Club,"
"Coventry Club Racer."



AGENTS FOR
COVENTRY MACHINISTS CO.'S CELEBRATED BICYCLES.
WATSON & PELTON,
53 ST. SULPICE STREET.
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RETAIL PRICE:
75 Cents;
PERFORATED OR CANE SEATS.
ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Victoria Square
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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MICA MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW YORK.
GEM AXLE GREASE.
SAMUEL ROGERS & Co.,
Montreal, Agents. 76Stfeod

TO PHYSICIANS.
JUST ARRIVED:
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.
EXTRACTUM PANCREATIS.
OLEATE BISMUTH.
W. A. DYER & Co.
14 & 16 PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL.

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for indexing from 1,000 to 50,000 names, or adapted to various commercial purposes, or wherever convenient alphabetical arrangement is desired. Useful to book-keepers, registrars, insurance companies, &c., &c., &c.
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Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
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THE RECENT MARKED TENDENCY of the popular taste for Gin, results as much from the fact that it is susceptible of being an admirable adjunct of mixed, or fancy beverages, as that it is an almost infallible specific for all Kidney Affections, the increase of which is as remarkable as it is alarming.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS
is the best form in which to take it, as it is diuretic, tonic, a palatable stimulant and an agreeable exhilarant.
No sick room should be without the genuine article, which can readily be obtained by the securement of those packages only, that bear the initials
W. A. S.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
General Agents for the Dominion of Canada.
304°eod

"LADIES' CRAZY PATCHWORK."
Send one dollar for beautiful package figured silks and embroidery silk for patchwork; elegant assortment of colors. Address C. W. RUSSELL,
79 6 P.O. Box 1516, Montreal.

THE MUTUAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION.
(INCORPORATED 1881.)
THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION UNDERTAKES TO PROVIDE UNMARRIED LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, WHO ARE MEMBERS, WITH FROM $100 TO $5,000 UPON THEIR MARRIAGE, THUS DIRECTLY FURNISHING A LARGE OR SMALL CAPITAL TO THE MARRIED COUPLE TO START THEM IN LIFE.
AMOUNT PAID TO DATE, - - - - : - $117,250.00
THE COST IS LIMITED BY THE AMOUNT OF BENEFIT SECURED.
THIS ASSOCIATION IS GROWING RAPIDLY, HAVING ALREADY ISSUED ABOUT 4,000 CERTIFICATES.
For information, apply
T. P. POWELL,
235 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
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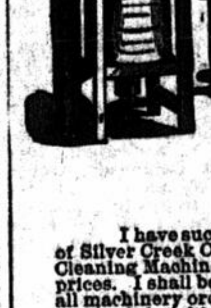
455—ST. PAUL STREET—455
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
DEALERS IN
MOULDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES,
LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRROR PLATES,
CABINET-MAKERS' SUNDRIES,
PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK AND
FINE ART NOVELTIES.
Wholesale Only,
And the Trade liberally dealt with.
AGENTS FOR THE
COBBAN MANUFACTURING CO., TORONTO. 73°tf2aw

COLGATE'S SOAPS
Colgate's Resodora Soap.
" Four Seasons Soap.
" Everglades Soap.
" 7th Regiment Soap.
" Marguerite Soap.
Colgate's Rosemary Soap.
" Oatmeal Soap.
" Pansy Soap.
" Hyperion Soap.
" Cashmere Bouquet Soap.
— AND —
COLGATE'S VIOLET TOILET WATER,
— AT THE —
MEDICAL HALL, - - - - - - ST. JAMES STREET.
72°6eo

BABY CARRIAGES! VELOCIPEDES!!
We have now on hand a choice assortment of the above; also, a full and complete Stock of
BALLS, MARBLES, BALLOONS, TOPS, PEA-BLOWERS, &c.
All of which we are selling at LOW PRICES.
CUSHING & Co., 368 & 370 ST. PAUL STREET,
Corner of St. Sulpice. 79°4



Thomas Pringle,
MILLWRIGHT & MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
527 St. Joseph St., Montreal, Que.

I have succeeded in making arrangements with Messrs. Howes, Babcock & Ewell, of Silver Creek Chautaugua Co., N. Y., Manufacturers of the celebrated Eureka Wheat Cleaning Machinery, Smut Mills, &c., for the purchase of their machines at wholesale prices. I shall be prepared to furnish such machinery at all times on short notice. As all machinery ordered from me will be shipped direct from Montreal free from duties and back freight charges, parties ordering from me will be spared much trouble and expense, as they will only be required to pay freight from Montreal.
Of the character of the Eureka Wheat Cleaning Machinery, it is unnecessary to speak as nearly if not quite every miller in the Dominion of Canada is familiar with it. Every machine is warranted to be perfect in all respects and any defect in construction will be made good without expense to the purchaser.
For further particulars address the subscriber.
N. B. — I will undertake the erection of Merchants' Flour Mills on most improved Roller System, also Grist Mills, Gang, Circular and other Saw Mills, Woollen, Cotton, Silk and all other manufactories, either by steam or water power.
Water Wheels and Machinery of all kinds furnished on short notice.
Plans and specifications prepared, and the erection of buildings and machinery of all kinds superintended, also valuation of buildings and machinery of all kinds promptly attended to.
THOMAS PRINGLE,
527 St. JOSEPH ST., MONTREAL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
LAND REGULATIONS.
The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from
$2.50 PER ACRE
upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.
A rebate for cultivation of from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer Lands
Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation.
THE RESERVED SECTIONS
along the Main Line, *i.e.*, the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.
TERMS OF PAYMENT:
Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT, per annum, payable in advance.
Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.
Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.
FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.
By order of the Board. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, December, 1882. 203

Meetings and Amusements.

GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCH,
St. Dominique Street.
SERVICES WILL AGAIN BE HELD IN THIS CHURCH EVERY SUNDAY MORNING AT 10.30 O'CLOCK, BEGINNING SUNDAY, 6th APRIL.
HERM. DRECHSEL,
82 1 Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, | HENRY THOMAS, LESSEE AND MANAGER.
☞ Last appearance in Montreal of the distinguished Historienne
MODJESKA!
Supported by MAURICE H. BARRYMORE and the Modjeska Company. A Brilliant Repertoire.
To-Night - - "Twelfth Night." 82 1

MONTREAL DIME MUSEUM. (Mechanics' Hall.)
Great attractions for April 7th.
AFTERNOON, 2.30; EVENING, 8. 80 3

ROYAL THEATRE —o MUSEUM o— | SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors & Managers.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NEXT WEEK——APRIL 7th.
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY,
MIACO'S
Humpty Dumpty Pantomime
AND SPECIALTY COMPANY.
ADMISSION—10c; lower floor, 20c. Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m. 82 2

THE RAGAN ILLUMINATED TOURS,
QUEEN'S HALL,
under the auspices and for the benefit of the WESTERN HOSPITAL.
THE TOURS.
MONDAY EVENING, April 14th—"Picturesque Ireland."
TUESDAY EVENING, April 15th—"Here and There in London."
MONDAY EVENING, April 21st—"Florence and Pisa."
TUESDAY EVENING, April 22nd—"Paris, the Magnificent."
MONDAY EVENING, April 28th—"Wales and the Isle of Wight."
TUESDAY EVENING, April 29th—"Glimpses of Scotland."
ILLUSTRATED EACH EVENING
By 60 views measuring 20 feet high by 24 feet broad.
PRICES—Course Ticket (reserved), $2.00; Single Tickets (reserved), 50c.; Balcony (rear seats), 25c.
Seats can be secured at Prince's Music Store, St. James Street, and at Mr. Lamplough's (De Zouche & Atwater) Beaver Hall. 82 3eod

CRYSTAL RINK.
CLOSING SCENES!
TO-NIGHT.
BAND.—GOOD ICE.
ADMISSION : : : : ONLY 10 CENTS.
With hearty thanks for the very liberal patronage this season and all past favors, I beg to announce the close of the season, and to notify persons having skates or parcels checked to remove them as soon as convenient; the office will be open next week from 7 to 8 p.m. for that purpose.
SAMUEL ROBERTSON,
81 2 Manager.

PROTESTANT INFANTS' HOME.
The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the friends of the Institution will be held at the Home, 508 Guy Street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, at 3 p.m.
IDA EADIE,
81 3 Secretary.

PLASTERERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION.
All members are requested to attend the meeting WEDNESDAY, 9th APRIL, at their rooms, St. James Street.
By order,
81 2 JOSEPH GINGRAS, Treas.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF the Province of Quebec.—The Annual Examinations for the District of Montreal will be held in the Hall of the Association, 223 McGill street, as follows: Written, Wednesday, 23rd inst.; Oral, Friday, 25th inst., commencing at 6 p.m. each day.
Candidates must fyle their applications with the undersigned, accompanied by the necessary fees and credentials before the 13th inst.
WILLIAM AHERN,
81 2 Registrar.

THE DOG FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION.
The adjourned annual meeting of the above association will be held in the Long Room, Mechanics' Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 8th, at 8 o'clock sharp. Business:—Election of Officers, also to make arrangements for next dog show. All who are desirous of becoming members will please attend.
JOHN F. CAMPBELL,
82 3 Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES SKATING RINK.
Best Ice in the City, no water.
BAND TO-NIGHT.
ADMISSION—10 CENTS.
82 1 J. STENHOUSE, Proprietor.

1ST PRINCE OF WALES Rifles—ANNUAL DRILL.
The regiment will parade at the Armory on Tuesday Evening next, 8th April, at 8 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to attend. Uniform will be re-issued.
F. BOND,
82 2 Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.
The regular monthly Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Oddfellows' Hall, 662½ Craig street, on MONDAY, 7th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Business of importance to be brought before this Meeting; also Election of Officers for the ensuing year.
82 1 JOHN GAUNTLETT, Sec.

QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
DANCING.
Classes Monday and Friday Evenings; Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons.
Matinee Saturday Afternoons, at 3.
Next Public Assembly, Tuesday, April 15th.
Private lessons at any hour.
PROF. C. W. DURKEE,
82° PRINCIPAL.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT WITH grace and ease. Private lessons given. Waltz, Ripple, Glide, Newport Polka, Rush Polka, Jersey and Galop taught in six lessons, guaranteed; also Minuet and Music. Terms moderate. References, &c. Apply to
81 26° H. Prince's Music Store.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
BRIDGE PLATES.
The time for receiving Tenders has been extended to
WEDNESDAY, 16th INSTANT.
JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
MONTREAL, 4th April 1884. 82 1

GRAND DRAWING.—That celebrated fast sailing
YACHT "KATHLEEN."
12 tons, built by Cuthbert, rebuilt by present owners in 1883. Is finished with 2 sets sails, New York make, has handsome cabin finished in ash and walnut, with sleeping accommodation for 10 gentlemen. To be sold by means of a Grand Drawing to be held on or about 2nd AUGUST, 600 Tickets at $2.00 each. To be had from
M. MICHAELS, Cigar Stand,
78 2eod Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

To the Grocery Trade.
FRENCH PEAS (all qualities.)
MUSHROOMS,
PATE DE FOIS GRAS,
TRUFFLES,
MACARONI,
The Finest Imported Pinauros.
BONELESS SARDINES,
FRENCH SARDINES,
ANTONINI'S ITALIAN SALAD OIL,
ANCHOVIES, in Salt,
Do. in Oil,
Do. in Vinegar.
JOHNSON, RUSSEL & CO.,
MONTREAL.

WRECK OF THE "STEINMANN."

How the News was Received—The Survivors—No Means of Reaching the Vessel.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.— About eight o'clock yesterday morning a pilot boat managed to touch at Sambro Island and one of the men on board received the following message for Chipman Bros., agents of the White Cross line in this city:—

The Belgian steamer "Daniel Steinmann" was wrecked on the 3rd of April, about ten p. m., between the rocks off Sambro. Ninety passengers and thirty-four of the crew were drowned. Five of the crew, three passengers and the captain were saved.

(Signed) H. SCHOONHAVEN.

The above was the first information of the disaster received on the mainland. It was learned that a life boat containing seven men was observed making for the Island, about eleven o'clock last night, and being guided by torches to Calm Cove, the occupants landed and reported the wreck. In the morning, when daylight broke, the captain and a boy passenger were observed clinging to the topsail yard, the only portion of the wreck above water, and a boat pulling off they were rescued. After the pilot boat had left Sambro Island it was impossible for the boats to reach it again, the weather becoming very thick and the sea breaking fearfully on the beach. On this account the names of the survivors have not yet been learned, but it is known there are no females amongst them. The island is three miles from the mainland, and until the water becomes calmer nothing further can be learned. Attempts were made at Camperdown all day to obtain information by the Morse signal system, but the fog was so dense that one station was not visible from the other.

AN UNLUCKY RECORD.

BOSTON, April 5.—The "Daniel Steinmann," which sank on Thursday night off Halifax, is the fourth steamer of the White Cross Line lost since 1881. The "Ludwig" sailed in 1881 on a voyage to Halifax and was never heard from. She was built by an English Company and named the "Hansa," but was sold to the White Cross Line, the name being changed to "Ludwig." She had made but four trips, three of them to Boston. The "Henry Edye" was lost in December 1881. The "Plantyn," chartered by this line, sailed from New York November 11, 1883, for Antwerp, with 52 passengers, and was abandoned at sea, December 6th, in a sinking condition. Her passengers being taken off by the British Brig "G.D.T." landed at Oporto, Dec. 20th. The "Daniel Steinmann," sailed from Antwerp, March 21st for Halifax and New York, under command of Capt. Schoonhaver. She passed the "St. Catherine" in the English channel next day. Her passage from that point to the place where she sank is considered a remarkably quick one for her. She was built in 1875 by an English company, and named the "Khedive," but was sold to her present owners, Steinmann & Ludwig, in Antwerp, later in 1875, when her name was changed to "Daniel Steinmann."

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER.

The Steamer "Newcastle City" Strikes a Shoal in a Fog and is run Aground.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The steamer "Newcastle City," Captain Garver, sailed from this port for Boston at six o'clock yesterday morning. About two o'clock in the afternoon, during a thick fog, she struck on Little Hope Shoal, off Liverpool, Queen's, and dragging over, knocked several holes in her bottom. The water began to pour into the fore and main compartments in great quantity, and Captain Garner determined to return to Halifax. About four o'clock this morning, after the steamer had just passed Meagher's Light, the water was found to be gaining so fast that to save the lives of those on board it was decided to beach the steamer. Pilot Richard O'Neil, who had the ship in charge, successfully ran her aground in Beech Cove, McNab's Island, close by Finlay's Wharf, where she now lies in an upright and steady position, with her head to the northward. The steamtug, "A. C. Whitney," went down this morning, but nothing was done with the stranded steamer. The cargo in the hold is probably considerably damaged by water, but a number of cattle she had on board have not been injured.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The "Newcastle City" was one of the finest vessels of the Furness line of steamships, running weekly between Boston and London, and which occasionally places a steamer in the Montreal trade during the Summer months. The wrecked steamer was a comparatively new vessel, and built on the Tyne. She was 3,000 tons burden, built of iron, with bulkheads and classed "100 A 1" at Lloyds.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

No British Protectorate — No Relief for General Gordon—Rebels Investing Kassala.

LONDON, April 4.—The Cabinet, after a thorough discussion, have decided against formally establishing a protectorate over Egypt. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "Egyptian affairs are fast drifting into anarchy, and through anarchy into annexation or war, possibly both. England must undertake the administration of Egypt. It will be a terrific burden, but the country must shoulder it manfully." The *Gazette* urges the Government to assist Gordon to establish at Khartoum an independent state under his sovereignty. "Tell him," it says, "England no longer considers the Soudan a part of the Ottoman empire." In the House of Lords to-day Lord Granville said the Government was not prepared to send a military expedition for the relief of Gordon. Latest advices from him were reassuring. In the Commons Lord Hartington said it was not advisable to state the measures contemplated by the Government for the defence of the Nile provinces.

CAIRO, April 4.—Clifford Lloyd, Under Secretary of the Interior, and Benjamin Maxwell, are quarrelling because the latter has been refused permission to visit the prisons.

The Haddendowas, reinforced by the survivors of Osman Digna's army, are investing Kassala. They fire heavily into the town every night. The governor of Kassala asks for British relief.

AMERICAN.

A WEEK'S FAILURES.

NEW YORK, April 4.—There were 178 failures in the United States the past week.

GOLD FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A million and a half of gold will be shipped to Europe to-morrow.

ARCHBISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The Most Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, of St. Louis, has been appointed Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia.

TWO MEN KILLED.

BROOKLYN, April 5.—Isaac Nash and Wm. Cummings, painters, were killed by the fall of a scaffold yesterday.

THE POCAHONTAS DISASTER.

POCAHONTAS, Va., April 5.—The mine in which the explosion recently occurred has been flooded. Some of the miners say the disaster was due to parsimonious management. They say there was always dangerous quantities of gas in the mine.

ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The *Catholic Review* says: "No appointment has yet been announced of the Archbishop of Philadelphia, and a new Episcopal See has been created in New Hampshire with a cathedral in Manchester, to which has just been appointed, as first bishop, Rev. Denis M. Bradley, recently rector of St. Joseph's Church, in that city.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FIRES.

RALEIGH, April 5.—The fire in the turpentine forests near here is under control save near Fayetteville. East of there it is spreading, and doing immense amount of damage. The house of N. C. Nott was burned yesterday. The family barely escaped. At Broadway, two churches, a foundry and a number of houses were burned. At Lemon Springs many families are homeless. The turpentine business in large portions of five or six counties is said to be ruined.

A "NORTHER."

BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.—A strong gale from the north-west has been blowing down the bay for the last three days, seriously obstructing navigation. A number of schooners have gone ashore. Yesterday Edward Ross, colored, was blown from a schooner and drowned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 5.—A severe norther has been prevailing in Lawrence County, this State, causing great destruction. Many houses have been burned, igniting from sparks blown from chimneys and burning log piles.

The Emperor of Austria at Vienna received Schlossarek's wife, who threw herself at the monarch's feet and implored him to spare her husband's life. The Emperor promised to consider her appeal, which is tantamount to a reprieve.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Action of the Dominion Government Since the Passing of the Loan Act.

OTTAWA, April 3.—Sir Charles Tupper this afternoon presented a return setting forth the action taken by the Government since the passing of the Canadian Pacific Railway Loan Act. It appears that the amount of advances made by the Bank of Montreal to the Pacific Railway Company to February 22nd, 1884, was $3,282,103, in addition to which $50,000 was advanced by the New York office to pay for rails, and there was an accrued interest of $15,000 on these loans, in all $3,347,103. The manager of the Montreal office of the bank, Mr. Clouston, in his memorandum to the Government says:—"We understand cheques have been issued by the railway company on this bank that will absorb the balance of credit authorized by the bank, $3,500,000. This credit is secured by sundry bonds and stocks, an order on the Government for all subsidies coming to the railway, and the personal guarantee of Messrs. Stephens, Smith, McIntyre, and Angus. The next document is a letter from Mr. Drinkwater to Sir Charles Tupper, dated March 8th, asking that $5,700,663 floating debt of the company on 31st December last, as shown by the statements laid before Parliament, be paid forthwith, and that a further sum of $1,799,337, floating debt incurred in the prosecution of the company's enterprises previous to December 31st, 1883, and not then appearing in the company's books be paid. Copies of the minutes of a special general meeting of the shareholders on March 3rd, accepting and confirming the provisions of the Act relating to the loan are also enclosed. An order-in-council dated March 11th, recites that the Minister of Railways represents that the Loan Act calls for the fulfilment of certain conditions, the execution of a deed of agreement by the Company, under which the Government shall be secured in repayment of the said loan, and its application to the purposes for which it was authorized, that such conditions have been duly fulfilled, the Company having under date of the 7th inst., executed an agreement satisfactory to the Government as is evidenced by an order-in-council approving the same. The Minister further represents that under date of 26th February the Company have submitted a statement showing their floating debt, provision for payment of which is made in the Act as aforesaid. Of this debt the following are the particulars, as to which an affidavit is duly made by the auditor of the Company:—

Due Bank of Montreal, as per bank's certificate	$3,494,280
Loans for purposes of the Company, demand loan, Bank of Montreal, New York, interest added	814,271
Due in New York	3,729,667
Amounts unpaid for the year 1883	75,919
A total of	$8,114,137

The Government have a claim against the company as follows:—

For steel rails and fastenings conveyed to the company under the 10th clause of their contract, and chargeable with interest until paid	$ 280,736
For rolling stocks taken over	185,890
For rails and fastenings handed over between Port Arthur and Rat Portage	100,223
For timber and ties between Port Arthur and Selkirk	9,538
A total of	$ 676,387
Less deductions authorized by order-in-Council 27th March, 1883	46,607
Leaving a net amount due to the Government of	$ 529,780

The Minister recommends that authority be given for the collection from the company of the said sum of $529,779, together with interest on the sum of $280,736 thereof, and for payment to the company of the balance of $7,500,000 remaining after the deduction of this indebtedness to the Government. The Privy Council concurred in this recommendation. A second order-in-council, dated March 17th, 1884, recites:—On a memorandum for the Minister of Railways setting forth that by the second clause of the Act passed this session, provision is made for the payment of a money subsidy to the company on the basis of the proportion that the work done may bear to the work remaining to be done. The Minister represents that, under date 14th inst., a certificate, No. 11, has been issued by the chief engineer in relation to the eastern section of the road, such certificate being as follows:—Total value of work done and materials delivered up to March 1st, 1884, $5,928,346, made up as follows:—West of Callendar 100 miles, east of Port Arthur 67, at $15,384 per mile, making $2,569,229; proportion of work done to work remaining to be done, $3,359,117. Of this amount there has already been paid to the company the sum of $2,777,214, leaving a balance now payable of $3,151,132. The Minister recommends that authority be given for the payment of the latter sum, and the committee of the Privy Council recommend that requisite authority be granted.

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

The Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Amendment Act—The Geological Survey—The Quebec Members.—A Scandal.

(Special to The Star.)

OTTAWA, April 4.—The act amending the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Act was considered in a special meeting of the railway committee this morning. This bill, which has been rendered necessary by the refusal of the Nelson River Road to amalgamate with the other line was introduced late in the session, and the rules of the House suspended in order to rush it through. A vigorous opposition was offered to its passage by the Hon. Wm. MacDougall, who appeared on behalf of the Nelson River Company, who said that the amalgamation had not taken place because the Nelson River Company had found that the other Company was financially unsound, and asked that the bill be thrown out as its passage would take away from the Nelson River Company certain rights which had been conferred upon it by Charter in 1880. This view of the case was supported by Mr. Thomas White and others, but Sir Charles Tupper sent the bill through by speaking favorably of it. The division stood 53 for and 19 against.

Dr. Landerkin, M.P., has presented to the Department of Justice a petition signed by 250 ratepayers of the Township of Normandy, County of Grey, Ont., praying for the commutation of the sentence of seven years' imprisonment passed on Alfred Edward Nash, a young man of 25 years, for the crime of arson, on the ground that he was the tool of others.

The Geological Survey Committee has drawn its work to a close and will report to the House of Commons next Monday or Tuesday. Much credit is due the members of the committee, who had a good deal of disagreeable work to do in examining into the workings of the Survey and administering a lively shaking up to those who needed it, and their report will be awaited with interest by the public.

Lord Tennyson's poems are evidently favorites of Mr. Blake's. He quoted from them three times during the delivery of his elegiac speech yesterday. It certainly sounded a little peculiar to hear the leader of the Opposition who, as a general rule, is most rigidly matter-of-fact and unsentimental in manner, freeing himself of poetic quotation. But there is a vein of poetry in Mr. Blake; it is said that he once published a volume of poems when he was young and foolish.

Whether or not the *Bleus* will bolt is a question much less debated by the members than is the more momentous one of prorogation by Easter. If there are any bets upon the subject, the man who decides on non-prorogation has decidedly the better chance, for it is certain that the work cannot be got through, with even a great many bills being dropped, by Easter, unless a considerable amount of red-hot legislation is done, and as experience has shown that red-hot legislation does not pay in the long run, the legislators, who are awearied, some of them by speaking and the remainder by the arduous duties of scraping desks and throwing paper balls, will have to conquer their inclination to escape from this funereal town and remain where they are until about the 1st of May. The Government are doing all in their power to bring the session to a close as soon as possible, because the unusual trials to which the Premier has been subjected have completely tired him out.

The members are beginning to leave for their homes, quite a number having already departed, with more to follow.

There is a scandal flying around here in which a prominent M. P. is mixed up. During the session he has been making himself agreeable to a grass widow and a married woman, and amusing himself by saying hard things to each of them about the other. The two ran together the other day, and a volcanic eruption, so to speak, took place, in which the whole affair came out. The interesting grass widow instructed her attorney to enter a suit for $5,000 damages for defamation of character against the M. P., and the suit was only withdrawn upon $1,000 being paid to her. Hereafter, that M. P. will "beware of widders."

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Thursday evening Wm. McKay & Sons' wax and candle works, Woodstock, were destroyed by fire; loss about $8,000. No insurance.

Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the heading works and sash and door factory owned by Ludlam & Jones, Comber, which were completely demolished; loss about $1,000; no insurance.

In the case of Tremblay vs. the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company at Ottawa, the plaintiff claiming damages for the burning of his barn by a spark from a locomotive, the case was settled privately by the Company paying $750 and all costs.

Messrs. Rathbun, of Deseronto, and the Oswego 'longshoremen have come to an understanding regarding the unloading of lumber vessels from Ontario. The rates range from 20 cents to 25 cents per M. A schedule has been prepared and accepted by both parties.

The directors of the Kingston street railway met Thursday night and decided to put the road in operation at once, running the cars on a twelve minute scale, providing the city council put the streets in repair. The company will pay the council reasonable charges for their service.

At last the semi-centennial celebration at Toronto in June is beginning to take practical shape. A large number of city firms have agreed to send teams and men to take part in the processions, and about 6,000 members of the benevolent and secret society organizations will also take part.

A motion was made at Osgoode hall, Toronto, on the 4th, on behalf of Bate, Ottawa, for an order winding up the British Canadian lumber company under the Dominion act, 1882. The case was argued at considerable length by the counsel for the applicant and the company, and was not concluded.

The court house committee of the Toronto city council met Friday morning to consider the question of erecting a new court house. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Superior Court, the county judges, the law society and the board of trade if necessary as to the most suitable site. An amicable understanding has been at last arrived at between the city and county.

Jas. Beatty, jr., the oldest journalist in Toronto, having been proprietor of the defunct *Patriot* and *Leader*, and also a prominent Orangeman, lies at the point of death. He is over 80 years of age. He took a slightly favorable turn yesterday afternoon and the medical attendant now expresses the opinion that there is a chance of his recovery. He is suffering from pneumonia.

Trenton.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Please correct the error in your issue of April 2nd. The "Salvation Army" are neither in "C. M. Church," nor in the "Town Hall," Trenton—not here in fact at all. The C. M. Church is favoured at present with a glorious revival, conducted by its own minister and members.

Yours truly,
C. FISH,
M. Minister.

Trenton, April 3.

QUEBEC.

Detachments of police were stationed Thursday evening to watch some of the lower town Quebec banks, it being reported that suspicious characters were in town.

Messrs. Butchart Bros. & Co., of Rimouski, have been awarded the government contract to furnish the timber for the proposed government wharf to be built at Bic next Summer. The quantity is some 70,000 feet. The timber will be all delivered by July.

Mr. Louis P. Gauvreau, N. P., mayor of Rimouski, died at his residence Thursday, after an illness of some months. Deceased was also collector of customs and coroner, both of which offices he had held for upwards of a quarter of a century. He was a widely known, intelligent, popular official, and his loss is very keenly felt.

The wife of Antoine Langlois, laborer, Falardeau street, St. Sauveur, Quebec, left her residence on Wednesday afternoon, with a baby of four months old in her arms, to spend the evening in the house of Alphonse Denis, carter, Queen street, St. Rochs. Next morning the child was brought home dead to Mr. Langlois' residence by a little boy who said the mother would soon return. In the afternoon search was made, and it was found that the mother was at Denis' house under the influence of liquor. The coroner was notified, and an inquest was commenced Friday morning. The mother has been arrested pending inquiry.

Mansonville.

Mr. J. Perkins has been confined to his house for a fortnight, and now Mrs. Perkins is ill, so also is Mr. Oliver.

Sugar making has but fairly begun here, and of course the severe snap of cold on Sunday, with its keen penetrating western wind has stopped it for a few days.

Telephonic connection is about to be made between this village and Vale Perkins. The movement is due to the residents of the Vale. The posts of the same are being made ready.

On Sunday, 30th, the sad death of H. R. H. Prince Leopold was marked in the Anglican church by the Lectern and Prayer Desk being draped in mourning. On the sable that covered the former the words "In sorrow for the Queen" were displayed. The incumbent made a few suitable remarks on the death of the Prince.

SPORTING.

A Pedestrian Club.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Winter with its exhilarating sports and pastimes has passed away. Snowshoers, tobogganers, skaters, curlers, may all now be likened to the Moor of Venice—"their occupation's gone." What is to follow? Well, the athletes are again bestirring themselves. In the Amateur Association Rooms is to be heard the hum of many voices. Lacrosse players, football players, cricketers, bicyclists, are holding caucuses and big pow-wows anent the Summer contests, tournaments, feats of strength, speed and skill. But put the active participants in these pastimes all together, and how few they really do amount to as compared to the inactive members of these clubs, to say nothing of the hundreds of non-members who take little exercise of any sort in the open air. Now, here comes a strong plea for a genuine, good, old fashioned Pedestrian Club, in the exercises of which both young and middle-aged, and even hale old men can participate. Why should the bulk of our people languidly dawdle their time away, or think of little else but business during all the glorious months of Spring, Summer and Autumn, when they might full oft, at early morn or dewy eve, the charm of social good fellowship being provided through their Pedestrian Club companions, be infusing health into their bodies and energy into their minds by bracing exercise and cheerful rambles outside the city streets. A well organized Pedestrian Club would be a fitting Summer substitute for the snowshoe club and complete the list of our amateur athletic sports. Now let us hear from the St. George or Montreal Snowshoe Clubs.

Yours Respectfully,
AMBULO.

Montreal, April 2nd, 1884.

The Oar.

In a double-scull race on the river Thames last week Dave Goodwin and George Perkins defeated C. and T. Gibson from Hammersmith Bridge to Bishop's creek, a distance of nearly a mile and a half. The brothers were given six seconds' start, but were beaten by two lengths in 7 min. 20 sec.

The first man Hanlan will row in Australia is Laycock. He will probably then meet in succession Trickett, Rush and Edwards.

James A. Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, offers to row James H. Riley of Saratoga, a three-mile turning race for any reasonable amount.

Teemer and Conley cannot come to terms for their proposed three-mile sculling race. The trouble is over the naming of the course.

The University of Pennsylvania talks of building a $100,000 gymnasium.

Charles Brightwell, the English oarsman, will arrive in America in a few weeks.

All bets made on the Oxford-Cambridge boat race before the announcement was made that it had been postponed from Saturday until next Monday have been declared off.

At a meeting of the Ottawa Rowing Club on Thursday it was unanimously resolved to request the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General, after which the election of officers for the season of 1884 was proceeded with, with the following result:—President, Lt.-Col. Allan Gilmour (re-elected); 1st Vice-President, C. H. Mackintosh, M. P. (re-elected); 2nd Vice-President, H. Gerald Bate (re-elected); Captain, Sidney Smith, Jr. (re-elected); Treasurer, W. W. Goodeve (re-elected); Secretary, J. F. Cunnigham; Committee:—W. L. Boardman, E. D. Sutherland, W. L. Blair, J. P. Nutting, J. Fairweather, A. P. Bradley (re-elected) and Almon Hill.

Lacrosse.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Lacrosse Club of Ottawa, the following officers were appointed: President, Dr. W. C. Cousens; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. A. Seyl and T. D. B. Evans; Corresponding-Secretary, A. G. Pittaway; Treasurer, M. M. Pike; Executive Committee, the president and G. Popham, A. E. Perkins, J. C. White, J. G. Grant and J. Jones; Captain of the team, J. P. Dunn.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Juniors was held in the Gymnasium Thursday evening, Mr. W. Geraghty, the 2nd vice-president, in the chair. The reports were very satisfactory and the election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. Thomas L. Paton, unanimously re-elected; first vice-president, C. Little; second vice-president, W. Geraghty; hon. secretary, J. Woods, unanimously re-elected; hon. treasurer, J. Findlay; committee—J. Michaud, A. Cameron, W. Brady, T. Carland, W. Pierce, J. Grant Cornell, J. McMartin. Some twenty-five members were proposed and admitted. Mr. J. Wood, secretary, was appointed delegate to the National Lacrosse Association.

The annual meeting of the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held in St. Ann's Hall on Wednesday evening. The reports of the treasurer and secretary were of a very satisfactory nature; out of eleven matches played during the season the club won every one, four by default, five by three straight games, one by three games to one, and one by three games to two. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Hon. President, Alderman D. Tansey; President, H. Stafford; First Vice-President, M. P. Kelly; Second Vice-President, P. Loney; Hon. Secretary, J. E. Morrissey, unanimously re-elected; Assistant Secretary, D. McDonald; Hon. Treasurer, R. R. Lennon; Committee, W. McCaffrey, J. Reddy, J. Colligan, T. R. Curran, J. O'Keefe, J. Cardinal, L. Rossiter, M. Miles, M. O'Donnell, J. McCarthy, M. McBrearty; Auditors, J. Reddy, M. Noonan, and M. O'Donnell; Captain, J. B. I. Flynn. Messrs. H. J. Stafford, T. R. Curran and John Hughes were appointed to the National Lacrosse Association.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Lacrosse Club of Ottawa, the following officers were appointed:—President, Dr. W. C. Cousens; Vice-Presidents, M. Perkins, J. A. Seybold and T. D. B. Evans; Corresponding Secretary, D. Stewart; Recording Secretary, A. G. Pittaway; Treasurer, M. M. Pike.

The Athletic Lacrosse Club held its second annual meeting on Tuesday evening last, when a very large number were present. After the reception of the Secretary's report for last season, elections then took place for the officers for season 1884, and resulted as follows:—President, A. McGregor (re-elected); Vice-President, D. Swinton; Secretary, H. Drysdale; Treasurer, W. S. Weldon; Committee of Management, Messrs. G. Smith, W. Dockrill, J. Fraser, J. Wilkinson, E. McGirr, S. McNaughton and A. McGarry. The Club then elected W. S. Weldon, their former popular Secretary, to represent the Club at the Convention to be held in Toronto next week. After receiving propositions for membership and other routine business, the meeting was adjourned.

THOSE LACROSSE CHANGES.

The proposed changes in the game of lacrosse are also causing considerable attention in England at present, and Mr. Edwin T. Sacks, Hon. Sec. South of England Lacrosse Club, has written a letter to THE STAR in which he takes exception to the opinions expressed by the leading players in this city. It will be remembered that some time ago Messrs. D. E. Bowie, H. W. Becket and M. J. Polan were interviewed, and their remarks were published in THE STAR. Mr. Sacks states that the utterances of the first gentleman are convincing that he has been very imperfectly informed of the new rule governing "body checking" in use in England. He states that the old country players are quite aware that the "body-check" is the only check that can effectually stop a dodger, but states that they are directly opposed to that variety of the article which was on view during the tour of the Canadian players last year. This variety consisted in stooping the body, and then propelling the shoulder, with all possible violence, into the stomach or ribs of the dodger. It is undoubtedly an effectual method for knocking opponents out of time, but we are of opinion that it is a very bad feature in the game and unfair. He suggests the following rule:—

Sec. 1.—No player, with his crosse or otherwise, shall hold or trip another, nor push with the hand; nor shall any player deliberately charge or shoulder an opponent, nor wrestle with the legs entwined, so as to throw an opponent. This does not prevent the use of the "body-check," provided the same be strictly as defined (Law XIII.), nor the pushing an opponent with the shoulder in ground-scuffles.

The following is his definition of the body-check:—Body-check is the placing one's body in the way of an approaching opponent, so that the latter is simply impeded. No checker shall use force in the body-check.

Mr. Sacks also says that he has not seen a draft of the proposed amendment for Canada, but gleans that what has been done in England is precisely what Mr. Bowie and others think should go into operation in Canada. He also considers the remarks of Mr. Polan ill-timed, and concludes as follows:—"It may be, as Mr. Polan says, that English and Irish lacrossers are suffering from an 'incompetency in strength;' but he should remember that our amateurs have not the inestimable advantage enjoyed by his club, of being for the most part engaged in muscle-producing mechanical labor. Mr. Polan repudiates, with scorn, the notion that Canadian lacrosse players can learn anything from us; yet, we find that the Montreal Lacrosse Club is at this very moment advocating the adoption of our plan of playing for a stated time, instead of for the best of a rubber of five games."

Sporting Notes.

The three celebrated riflemen, Carver Bogardus and Buffalo Bill, sail for England in June.

The Milwaukee Baseball Club has been organized. E. L. Cushing, formerly of the Buffalo team, will be pitcher.

The long expected tug of war between the Buffalo and Toronto police, was won easily by the Americans Monday evening in Toronto.

Mr. J. K. Reid is still the champion wrestler of the M.A.A.A., and awaits anyone who can down him. In the meantime the valuable trophy is in Mr. Reid's hands.

The Toronto police are complaining furiously over the results of the tug of war. It appears that one of the Buffalo team gave his name as St. Clair, to be engraved on the medal, and this not being one of the names forwarded from Buffalo, enquiry was made and it is said that St. Clair, who was the team's anchor, is a professional athlete.

THE BRADLEY BARLOW SHARES.

The Sale Ordered to Take Place.

Hon. Mr. Justice Mathieu rendered judgment in the Practice Court yesterday on the opposition filed by the defendant against the sale of 7,924 shares of the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railway, seized by the plaintiff in the case of O'Halloran *vs.* Barlow. The opposition was made on the ground that those shares were not absolutely the property of the defendant, as he was bound to keep them in trust under a promise of sale. The opposition was contested on the ground that Barlow was never dispossessed of these shares, and that, moreover, if he was not the owner, he had no right to oppose the sale.

The Court held that the opposant could not oppose the sale for the reasons alleged, and dismissed his opposition, ordering the sale to proceed according to law.

The St. Andre Street Tragedy.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Adolphe Tessier, the victim of the fatal affray on St. André street, was continued last night, when the two men who helped to carry the deceased home after the quarrel were examined, but their evidence threw no light on the subject. Three other witnesses were examined with similar results, and the Coroner then adjourned the inquest till Tuesday evening next. The prisoner was present, but had no questions to put to any of the witnesses.

The funeral of Adolphe Tessier, the victim of the tragedy on St. André street, took place this morning, and was largely attended by the friends of the deceased. His two sons and daughters, and a sister of the prisoner Miron, were the chief mourners. The funeral *cortege* left his late residence about 8 o'clock, and proceeded to the Church of St. James, on the corner of St. Catherine and St. Denis streets, where the solemn requiem mass was performed by the Rev. Mr. Desmazures, after which the remains were taken to the Côte des Neiges Cemetery.

The G. T. R. Forger.

Detective Flynn, of the G. T. R., has left Toronto for Chicago with a warrant for the return of Johnston, the G. T. R. forger. Efforts will be made to induce him to return to Canada voluntarily before extradition is applied for to the American authorities.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Run Off on the Montreal & Sorel Road—Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

The suburban train from Longueuil, on its first trip to this city this morning about six o'clock, met with a serious accident. Just as the first crossing, about a quarter of a mile on this side of the village, had been passed, the train suddenly bounded from the rails. The engine and three cars were upset, and the track was badly torn up. The first class car was hurled against a box-car standing on a siding, and is now a complete wreck. One side is completely torn out, and had there been any occupants in the car at the time the results would have been most serious. Luckily all the passengers were seated in the second car, and were only considerably shaken up. The conductor, Mr. William Dent, one of the most popular and efficient officials of the company, had a narrow escape, having just left the wrecked car when the train jumped the track. The accident is attributed to the spreading of the rails.

Special Notice.

Thomson & Gowdey held a very successful catalogue sale of new furniture yesterday at Messrs. King & Co.'s branch store, St. Catherine street. There was a large city audience, besides a number who came to town from the west to attend the sale. The bidding was very spirited throughout, the audience remaining till the last lot was sold.

Montreal, 3rd April, 1884.

Messrs. Thomson & Gowdey,
241 St. James street.

DEAR SIRS,—We take the earliest opportunity of returning you our hearty thanks for the satisfactory manner in which your Mr. Gowdey conducted our sale of $3,000 worth of furniture yesterday. We think such straight business-like methods were as fully appreciated by buyers as sellers. We wish the new firm every success.

Yours, etc.,
(Signed), WM. KING & CO.

The average man weighs 150 lbs., of which over 130 is water. The brain, nerves, blood, mucous, serum, etc., are over 95 per cent. water; the muscle has from 75 to 80 per cent. Bone itself has a large percentage of water. This is quite within bounds as the water-free constituents of the human body weigh about 12 lbs. all the rest is water. It will thus be apparent that a very small quantity of this 12 lbs. will go a long way in resuscitating the system. And this so far explains the theory of Johnston's Fluid Beef which seeks to obtain the purely nutritious constituents of perfect food in a separate and highly concentrated form, one pound representing more of this 12 lbs water free substance than 200 lbs of the Baron Liebig meat extract. 81-3

Thomas J. Potter's Sales.

ESTATE HUGH MURRAY.

Sale of Valuable Property,
146, 148, 150, 152 AMHERST Street, 185, 187, 189, 191 JACQUES CARTIER Street.
By Auction at my room on
MONDAY, 7th APRIL, at 10 o'clock.

Area of ground per cadastre 12,421 ft., dimensions about 83 and 86 by 147 ft.; runs through from street to street. Must be sold to close the estate.

76 7 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

12, 16, 18 GREY NUN STREET, NEAR the Allan Wharves, Examining Warehouse, McGill street, Canal Basin, G. T. R. Track, Mills, Shipping, etc.

The above Brick House, on a fine lot about 63x96 ft. 6, will be sold at my room, on
Monday morning, 7th April, at 11 o'clock.

This property is exceedingly well situated, always rents well, and must increase very much in value, owing to the improvements going on around so close to it; Sheriff's title; no encumbrances; liberal terms.

THOS. J. POTTER,
70 Auctioneer.

NO. 4 VISITATION ST., BETWEEN St. Mary (Notre Dame St. East, and Craig St., cadastral No. 58 St. James Ward, 43 feet 3 front on Visitation Street, area about 8,000 feet. Sale by auction at my room on MONDAY, 7th April, at half-past ten o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER,
76 Auctioneer.

NO. 50 ST. MATTHEW ST.—Very desirable medium-sized stone front dwelling. Peremptory sale at my room
On Thursday, 10th April, at 10 a. m.

THOS. J. POTTER,
80 Auctioneer.

ST. HENRI—1220, 1222, 1224 ST. JOSEPH Street—A Fine Corner Property at Auction. TWO GOOD BRICK HOUSES, with a fine vacant lot adjoining on St. Joseph Street, and a large frontage on STURGEON STREET. Room to build several more houses that will rent quickly, as the demand is good. No finer position in this locality. City cars pass the door every few minutes. Grand Trunk Passenger Depot close by. The property is close to all the leading mills, Williams Sewing Machine Factory, and other immense business concerns. Houses very well built and comfortable; good garden with splendid plum trees. Outbuildings and stables were built for the butcher business, but will suit a carter or anyone requiring stabling, yard room, &c. Liberal terms; owner leaving for England. Rare chance. Sale at my rooms, on MONDAY, 7th APRIL, at TWELVE o'clock, noon.

77 Thos. J. Potter, Auctioneer.

LINCRUSTA WALTON,

a new and beautiful manufacture for the interior decoration of public and private buildings, in plain tints, and also beautifully decorated designs.

INDESTRUCTIBLE AND IMPERISHABLE.

In appearance equal to the finest carved work. Already used extensively by the first architects and decorators in Europe and America. LINCRUSTA WALTON has been largely used in numerous palaces, mansions, counting houses, theatres, hospitals, churches, hotels, clubs, and other public and private buildings; also in yachts, in the vessels of the British navy and of the Cunard, Inman, White Star, P. & O., British Indian and other steamship lines. Sole agents for Lower Canada:

GEO. C. DeZOUCHE & SONS,
78*eod 351 Notre Dame Street.

"AIRY TONGUES

THAT SYLLABLE MEN'S WRONGS"

or rights, as the case may be, in joyful chorus loudly sing the praises of

STRACHAN'S
"GILT EDGE"
SOAP!

in which pæans they extol its many virtues, and especially the fact that its cleansing properties exceed those of any other substance used in washing that has yet been placed before the public.

USE NO OTHER!!! 82z1

"BICYCLES."

We have in stock the following well known lines of Bicycles:

Andrew's "Sanspareil,"
Ticehurst's "Empire;"

THE MONTREAL
Sole Agents for HICKLINGS & Co.'s celebrated Bicycles:

"The Pilot," "The Berkshire," "The London Safety," etc.

Bicycles from $40.00 upwards. Sole Agents for "THE SANSPAREIL BICYCLE LAMP OIL," the finest Burning Oil for Bicycle and Hand Lamps ever imported. (Agents wanted in every Club.) Special discounts to Clubs.

WALLACE C. TROTTER & BRO.,
30 St. Nicholas St., Montreal.
Send for Catalogue for 1884. 82 1

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL!

Gentleman wishing to get a Waterproof Coat made to his measure can do so by going to see the first-class stores on St. James, Notre Dame and St. Lawrence Sts. The advantage is that you can choose your own cloth, and get the coat made to your taste, which could be worn at any time—and especially in rainy weather. The composition used for the coat is altogether a new one, and renders the cloth THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF, being the invention of T. ROBITAILLE, Merchant Tailor, St. Hyacinthe, who obtained a Patent on March 14th, 1884. 81 3

M. Hicks & Co's Sales.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WILTON and BRUSSELS Carpets, W. B. Drawing Room Suite, elegant Carved B. W. Canopy Bedroom Suite (cost $600), B. P. Mirrors, Brass Gasaliers, Inlaid Easels, Water Colors and Proof Engravings, &c.: 200 Volumes Standard Works, D. B. Shot Gun, Ballard Rifle, &c.

The subscribers are instructed by William O'Brien, Esq., to sell at his residence, No. 426 ST. DENIS Street, (corner Roy Street), on
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 7th,

The whole of the Household Furniture and Effects, comprising in part: Black and Gold Drawing Room Suite, large B. P. Mirrors, Brass Gasaliers with Etched Globes, Wilton, Brussels and Kidder Carpets, Lace Curtains and Poles, Oilcloth, beautiful inlaid Easel and Portfolio, fine Water Color and Proof Engravings, magnificently carved Black Walnut Bedroom Suite with canopy top (cost $600), and other Bedroom Sets in Walnut and Ash, Leather Dining Chairs and Lounge, B. W. Dining Table, Marble-top Sideboard, Easy Chairs, Sofa Bed, Upholstered Bedroom Chairs and Sofa, M. T. and 5 o'clock Tables, Wanzer F Sewing Machine, China, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Argand Hall Stove, Duchess Cooking Range with H. W. Attachment, almost new, &c., also about 200 vol. Standard Works, including 16 vol. American Encyclopedia, Masterpieces of Centennial Exhibition, Shakespeare, Works of Dante, Tasso, Scott, Burns, Moore, &c., also D. B. Breech-loading Shot Gun in leather case, and a Ballard Rifle, one American Double-seated Baby Carriage. On view Saturday afternoon. Sale at TEN o'clock.

M. Hicks & Co., Auctioneers.

N.B.—Books and Guns will be sold at 12 o'clock. 79 4

"FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

IMPORTANT SALE!

— OF —

CIGARS!
TOBACCOS!
PIPES!

And other Tobacconists' Goods,

SAVED FROM RECENT FIRE.

By order of
Messrs. DeSOLA BROS. & ASCHER,
"For account of whom it may concern,"

at No. 68 McGill street, on MONDAY Afternoon, 7th April, and to be continued TUESDAY until all are sold, consisting of

14 Bales Sumatra Tobacco.
32 " Havana "
234 Cases Assorted American Tobacco, Labels, Ribbons, &c.
650,000 Domestic Cigars (200,000 partly damaged).
200,000 Havana and Imported Cigars (15,000 slightly damaged by water).
2000 Dozen Briar and Fancy Pipes (100 dozen slightly damaged by water).
600 Dozen Walking Canes and Sticks (all in good order.)
Large lots of Amber Goods, Leather Goods, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Fancy Goods of various descriptions, Plug and Cut Tobaccos, &c., &c.

TERMS:—Under $100, cash; $100 to $200, three months' approved paper; $200 and over, four months' approved paper.

Sale each day at Two o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
80 Auctioneers.

SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, Pianoforte, Carpets, Oilcloth, Pictures, Gasaliers, Stuffed Birds, Hall Stoves, &c., &c.,

On TUESDAY morning, April 8th.

The subscribers are instructed to sell at the residence,

No. 67 DUBORD STREET,

the whole of the Household Furniture and Effects, consisting in part rich-toned Pianoforte, by "Knabe," Dominion Organ almost new, Drawing-room Suite, Fancy Chairs and Tables, Carpets and Oilcloth, nice Pictures and Ornaments, Black Walnut and Veneered Bedroom Sets, Mattresses, Bedding B. W. Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Chinaware, Silverware, Cutlery, Clocks, Book Case, Books, Etageres, Gasaliers, Curtains; also, several Cases Stuffed Birds (very rare), Kitchen Stove and Utensils, Refrigerators, &c., &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
81 Auctioneers.

FOUR FIRST PRIZES
AWARDED TO
THE MONTREAL BREWING CO.
FOR
ALES AND PORTERS.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION,		1876.
DOMINION,	do	1880.
PROV. EXHIBITION, MONTREAL,		1881.
do	do	1882.

INDIA PALE ALE, PALE ALE, MILD ALE,
DOUBLE STOUT IRISH PORTER,
STOUT IRISH PORTER.
10 to 20 JACQUES CARTIER ST.
82* 2aw

TO THE TRADE.

MUFF TASSELS,
MANTLE ORNAMENTS,
CHENILLE FRINGE,
POMPONS, &c., &c.

Special attention given to orders accompanied by samples.

Montreal Fringe and Tassel Works,
No. 2 BLEURY ST., MONTREAL. 80

GEO. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.
257eod

WEDDING PRESENTS.

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,
MARBLE MANTEL CLOCKS,
LEMAIRE'S OPERA GLASSES,
CHINESE GONGS,
POLISHED BRASS WARE,
PLATED WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Wholesale & Retail.

WATSON & PELTON,
70*eodtf 53 ST. SULPICE STREET.

WHITING FOR SALE.

500 Bbls. best Brands; in lots to suit purchasers.

SAMUEL WOODS & CO.,
462 6eod 18 St. Sacrament Street.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for permission to erect a Steam Boiler and Engine in our premises, 118 St. James Street West.

74 10 DICK & CO.

Benning & Barsalou's Sales.

ASSORTED RUBBER SHOES BY AUCTION.

The subscribers have received instructions to sell, without reserve, at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter St., on
WEDNESDAY, 9th April,

117 cases India Rubber Shoes, consisting of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms liberal.
Sale at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
82 Auctioneers.

DAMAGED GOODS BY AUCTION.

The subscribers will sell at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, for account of Underwriters or others concerned, on
Wednesday, 9th April,

M. L. Co.—2115, 1 case Fancy Dry Goods, damaged on voyage of importation ex-SS. "City of New York."

Sale at 12 o'clock noon.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
82 Auctioneers.

SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

BY AUCTION.

The Subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on
WEDNESDAY, the 9th APRIL,

A complete assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the Spring and Summer trade, consisting of White Shirtings, Grey Cottons, Fancy Prints, Oxford Shirtings, Tweeds, Coatings, Beetle Twills, Farmer Satins, Canvas, Black Cashmeres, Lustres, Fronting Linens, Black and Colored Silks, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Gents' Scarfs, Ladies' Corsets, Ribbons, Hosiery, and assorted Fancy Goods.

—AND—

39 Cases Assorted Dry Goods
2 do 6-4 Farmers' Satin, superior quality
2 do Wool Damasks, assorted
2 do Serge Coatings
16 Bales Grey Coatings
2 Cases White Shirtings
6 do Fancy Prints
2 do A. W. Black Cashmeres
3 do Ladies' Corsets
1 do Black Satins
3 do Gents' Shirts, Linen Fronts
2 do Regatta Shirts

—ALSO.—

8 Cases Canadian Tweeds
10 Bales Assorted Cotton Yarns
9 Cases " Hosiery

—LIKEWISE.—

6 Cases Linen Towels.
4 do Bleached Linen Damasks
4 do 1-2
2 do Russia Diaper
3 do Linen Sheetings, 80 and 90 inches
3 do Stair Linen
6 Bales Linen Crash
1 Case Bengal Stripes
31 do Assorted Soft Felt Hats
4 Bales Plain Striped Hessian, 40 and 54 inches, Tapestry and Hemp Carpets in lots to suit purchasers.

No reserve.
Terms liberal.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
79 Auctioneers.

CHOICE STOCK OF STAPLE DRY GOODS BY AUCTION, at SO MUCH IN THE DOLLAR.

The subscribers will sell at the store of Messrs. H. Beaudry & Co., No. 278 Notre Dame St., on
THURSDAY, 10th inst.,

the whole of the valuable stock of Dry Goods, at so much in the dollar. Stock can be examined every day from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Terms liberal.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
80 Auctioneers.

W. E. Shaw's Sales.

SPRING AUCTION CARD.

I will give my personal attention to Sales of Household Furniture at the private residences, Farm Stock and General Merchandise during the approaching season.

REAL ESTATE.

City and Suburban Properties economically and properly advertised.

Sales at my well known salesrooms every Friday as usual.

FIRE LOSSES ADJUSTED,

Notarial and Judicial Valuations and Appraisals, Advances on Consignments.

I will be glad to consult with those who desire my services, and beg to thank my friends and the public for liberal patronage in the past. The old stand, 235 St. James Street.

W. E. SHAW,
27 Real Estate and General Auctioneer.

FARM FOR SALE, 228 ACRES, 70 ACRES under cultivation, 25 in pasture, balance 132 in wood, with excellent water power, situated in Melbourne, within three miles from Richmond station, the soil very good; and will be sold a great bargain. No encumbrance. Particulars from W. E. SHAW, auctioneer, 235 St. James St. 72

AUCTION SALE OF GLASSWARE. I have been instructed by the Excelsior Glass Co. (limited) to sell at my rooms, St. James St., on
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 8th inst.,
at 3 o'clock, their stock of Glassware (about 4,000 packages), consisting of Chimneys, Lamps, Lantern Globes, Goblets, Tumblers, Butters, Sugars, Special Jars, Dishes, etc. The whole without reserve.

80 4 W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO SEMI-DETACHED cottages at St. Lambert, by order of Mrs. John Leeming, at my rooms, St. James street, Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock. The cottages are situated on the main road, nearly opposite Mr. Roseavere's and convenient distance from Depot and River; possession first of May.

W. E. SHAW,
79 Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT EMPLACEMENT, Corner of SHERBROOKE and SIMPSON Streets, 142 feet on Sherbrooke street, 221 feet on Simpson street, about 30,000 feet in superficies, will be sold by auction at my Rooms, St. James street, on
TUESDAY, the 15th of APRIL,
At TEN o'clock.

This exceedingly valuable and about the only available building property (on the north side) is situated on the highest part of our leading fashionable thoroughfare. The position is unequalled in the city.

Will be sold in one parcel or subdivided as per plan, which can be seen at my office. A large portion of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent.

W. E. SHAW,
79 Auctioneer.

WATT & WATT

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Having commenced business at the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Major & Gibb,
No. 646 CRAIG STREET,
(a few doors east of St. Peter street), respectfully solicit Sales of Furniture at Private Residences, Real Estate, Farm Stock, Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., Consignments of Furniture, Fine Art Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, for Auction or Private Sale, at their Stores.

All commissions entrusted to us will receive our best possible attention and diligence, and the Auction Sales will be conducted by our MR. C. C. WATT, who has been connected with this branch for over 15 years.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments and Prompt Settlements in all cases.

C. C. WATT.
77tf A. McTAVISH WATT.

THE ONLY AWARD GIVEN at the Exhibition held in Montreal, 1882, was to the "GOLDEN STAR."

The Most Perfect OIL STOVES in the Market.

No household should be without one.
76*4eod

Thomson & Gowdey's Sales.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Trade Sales of every description, Farm Stock Sales, and General Sales at our Rooms, will receive our personal attention.

Liberal Advances on Consignments.

Fire Losses adjusted, and Valuations of all kinds will have our prompt attention.

THOMSON & GOWDEY,
Commission Merchants, Real Estate and General Auctioneers.
37 241 ST. JAMES STREET.

BOOKS AND PICTURES.

We will sell in about two weeks a nice consignment of Books and Pictures.

Catalogues will be prepared, and particulars advertised in a few days.

THOMPSON & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers,
241 St. James Street.
76 Opposite Ottawa Building.

44 —SANGUINET ST.— **44**
Neat Household Furniture and Effects by auction.
TUESDAY MORNING, 8th April,
at 10 o'clock,

consisting of nice Parlor Set, M. T. Centre Table, good Tapestry Carpet, Wal. Sideboard, a number of beautiful Pictures, Bed Lounges, Dining Room and Kitchen Chairs, Tables, a lot of Oilcloth, Walnut B. R. Set, Single Beds, Hall Stove, Kitchen do., Dumb Stove, &c., &c.

THOMSON & GOWDEY,
78 Auctioneers.

FOR SALE AT ST. LAMBERT.

SUBSTANTIAL STONE HOUSE.

The subscribers are instructed to sell, at PRIVATE SALE, the beautifully situated house, containing 7 rooms and Summer kitchen, ice house (filled with ice), good stables and sheds; large flower and vegetable gardens, well stocked with fruit trees. 160 feet frontage on river. Area, 43,000 feet.

THOMSON & GOWDEY,
Real Estate Agents,
78 241 St. James St.

C. F. Elwes' Sales.

IMPORTANT SALE—FINE CHINA GLASS, MAJOLICA, EARTHENWARE, &c., &c.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9TH,
At 1348 St. Catherine Street.

BY ORDER OF ADAM DARLING, ESQ., I will sell for account of whom it may concern a consignment of the above goods shipped him in excess of order.

Sale without reserve. Particulars on Monday when consignment will be on view.

Sale at 10 and 2 p.m.

C. F. ELWES,
81 3 Auctioneer.

Hebert & Lemieux's Sales.

SALE BY AUCTION AT No. 36 ST. Denis street, MONDAY, at 10 a.m.—Will be sold a magnificent covered Sleigh, well adapted for a doctor. Also Sleigh Robes and Harness, Crystal Gasalier, Porcelaine Gasalier, Hall Stove, Piano Cover, Horse Hair Boudoir Set, Arm Chairs and Sofas, Mahogany Dining Table; several Sets of Stair Rods, Bedsteads and Chest of Drawers; small Book Case, Splendid White Blankets, and various Household Effects.

HEBERT & LEMIEUX,
82 1 Auctioneers.

198 ST. HUBERT STREET.

SALE OF
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
On Tuesday, the 8th April, at 10 o'clock a.m.
Comprising

Weber & Co. Square Piano, 2 round corners; Parlor Set, Handsome B. W. Centre and Card Tables, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Ornaments, B. W. Dining Table, Marble Top Sideboard, Oil painting, Brussels Carpets, Large Mirror, B. W. Hall Stand, B. W. and M. T. Bedroom Set, Bed and Bedding, Silver Ware, Cut Glass, Crockery, Cutlery, Cooking Range & Hall Stove, &c., &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock a.m.

HEBERT & LEMIEUX,
80 4 Auctioneers.

W. C. Norman's Sales.

CLEARING SALE OF FURNITURE,
Tinware, Stationery, &c.

On MONDAY next, the 7th inst., I will sell at No. 539 Craig street, a useful assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Cutlery, Crockery, Tinware, lot of Stationery, Pencils, &c.

SALE AT 10 A.M.

W. C. NORMAN,
81 2 Auctioneer.

Peter A. Martin's Sales.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, Boots and Shoes, &c., in Bedford, Que., value about $5,000, belonging to the insolvent estate of VITTY & CO., will be sold by auction on the premises, on the 8th APRIL, in one lot, at TWO o'clock p. m. TERMS—One-third cash, and the balance in 3 and 6 months, with approved security. Each bidder will be required to deposit $200. Stock and Inventory can be seen on application to Mr. Proux on the premises. The valuable brick building and premises in which the business has been carried on will be offered for sale immediately after the sale of the stock.

THOMAS DARLING, Assignee.
72 7eod PETER A. MARTIN, Auctioneer.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN SALABERRY OF VALLEYFIELD.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, shall be received at his office, in the town Salaberry of Valleyfield, up to the ninth April inst., for the excavation and construction of a brick tunnel, etc., etc., the whole to be executed in conformity with the plans and specifications, which can be seen and examined at said office or at the office of Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry, Engineer, No. 97 St. James St., Montreal.

The Corporation shall not be bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

The contractor shall give this Corporation a security of $1,000 for the execution of the works, and shall take and follow the instructions given by Mr. Beaudry.

By order, R. S. JORON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Salaberry of Valleyfield, April 3rd, 1884. 81 3

NOTICE!

IN THE MATTER OF
F. GILLESPIE,
Of the City of St. Johns, in the County of Iberville, P.Q.,
INSOLVENT.

Having this day made an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors, before J. A. Fournier, N.P., of St. Johns,—

All having claims against the said Estate, will please fyle the same before the 8th inst.

A Meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 82 St. Francois Xavier street, on
MONDAY, THE 7TH INST., AT 3 O'CLOCK.

A. McKAY, Trustee.
ST. JOHNS, 3rd April, 1884. 81 3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.—District of Montreal—Superior Court—In re Pierre Picotte fils, insolvent. The above-named insolvent will apply to this court on the 18th day of April next for his discharge under said Act.

PIERRE PICOTTE FILS,
by F. L. SARRASIN,
64 5 law his attorney ad litem.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the matter of Isaie Pigeon, grocer, of Montreal. Creditors who have not already done so are requested to fyle their claims with me forthwith.

80 3 J. R. WALKER, Trustee.

SCAVENGING.

Whereas it is expedient in the interest of public health that all yards and lanes should be thoroughly cleaned as early as possible, householders are requested to remove snow and other obstructions from lanes and passages without delay so that the scavengers' vehicles can have free access thereto to remove ashes and debris.

By order,
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
Montreal, 2nd April, 1884. 80 3

SILVER 5c, 10c AND 25c PIECES
FOR SALE AT STAR OFFICE

THE DREAMS OF YOUTH.

I built me a vessel long years ago,
And I fitted it out like the galleys of old;
Its sails were as white as the fresh fallen snow,
And its bows were resplendent with crimson and gold.
Its bulwarks were firm, and its masts strong and tall,
And a gay coloured pennon on high was spread;
The beauty of youth lent a charm to it all,
And an image of Hope was its proud figure-head.

I launched it one morning in the Spring of the year,
When the breezes were low, and the sunbeams were bright;
And I, in the pride of my youth, had no fear
Of the strength of the waves, or the gloom of the night;
So I dreamed of the riches my galley would bring
From the lands where no barque had been ever before;
But the Summer passed by, and Spring wore round to Spring,
And my vessel returned not, alas, to the shore.

At length one dark Autumn it came back to me
But its masts were all broken, its bows were bare;
Its bulwarks were covered with growth of the sea,
And the figure of Hope was no longer there.
While it brought me for freight but the drift of the wave,
The sea-foam and weeds that had lain in it long;
And I mournfully sighed as I gazed on the grave
Of the dreams that were bright when life's heart-beat was strong.

A WOMAN'S SACRIFICE.

CHAPTER XII.—*Continued.*

The light within her chamber glowed ruddily upon the close-drawn curtains of pale silk; the outer blinds had not been shut; only a pace or two was between the stout branches of the tall poplar tree that grew near her casement, and a touch from a strong hand would send the sash noiselessly up upon its soundless rollers.

All this flashed through Kenrick's dark brain as he stood there gazing up at the rosy light that streamed out on the dense shadows which concealed him.

To climb the poplar tree would be the simplest thing in the world for the hardy Highlander, whose limbs had grown supple and wiry among the crags of his Scottish hills.

As he looked and reflected, a shadow crossed the drapery of the window from within the room, the curtains were drawn apart, the sash lightly raised, and Katherine, with all her beautiful bright hair flowing loose about her shoulders, stood at the open casement, looking up to the calm and solemn stars and listening to the fainter notes of Philip Lester's flute-like whistle, as they came back to her ear through the silence.

Pure, and virginal, and lovely in her careless negligee, Katherine remained lost in her reverie, not dreaming that any eyes but those that looked down on her from the midnight sky were upon her, or that dark thoughts were springing like a nest of adders in a cruel and rapacious heart, that quickened with pulses of flame at sight of her beauty.

At last the far-off notes were hushed, and Katherine leaned out, and the snow of her lovely arms gleamed through the night, as she caught and drew together the heavy blinds from without. They swung to with a grating sound on the solid stanchions, and the evil watcher on the terrace heard the click of the iron bolt, and the swift descent of the window sash, and all was once more silent, and the darkness was now a rayless gloom.

Kenrick turned on his heel, and retraced his way through the windings of the garden, and out into the starlit lawn, hurrying thence to the path that led through the park to the highroad beyond.

What agonies of terror would have been added to those of the futile and despised passion had Gilbert Kenrick, been aware of the eyes that watched him, and the hand that waited for him within one of the garden alcoves—so near to his hiding-place by Katherine's window that at any moment the death-shaft, withheld by cool, determined fingers, could have pierced his corroding heart.

Just before the gray of the morning that sentinel passed out from the vine-covered alcove, half benumbed with cold, and weary with the long vigil, and ere the first sound of day was astir sought the relief of his couch.

* * * * * *

Thus, through the width of the world, gaze the pure stars down upon the sleep of innocence, the evil watch of the wicked, and the guardian care of the strength and tenderness of love.

Instead of proceeding to the town, as he beguiled Kenrick into thinking he had done, the doctor sent his magical ventriloquist whistle on the townward path, and himself returned to see wherefore the panther lingered behind in the dark avenue, so near to the fold where the lone white lamb was going to her repose all unconscious of the lurking peril.

Perhaps—nay, certainly, Philip Lester would have done as much for any pure and unprotected woman. Yet there was a feeling in his heart for Katherine which took the chill from the night, the loneness from his watch, and kept his gaze lured to the faint light that stole through the window, as if it were stray gleams from a happier world.

CHAPTER XIII.

GELERT.

The next morning Katherine awoke with a weary lassitude of feeling in her frame. The acute transitions of feeling through which she had passed the previous evening had produced a powerful effect on her highly nervous and sensitive organism. Her accustomed plunge into cold water before her toilet wos begun failed to impart its exhilaration, and after her late breakfast she went forth into the garden to try the tonic properties of the keen, sweet air that came fresh from the sea which lay before her—a bright, glassy sheen of liquid azure.

In the upper extremity of the shrubbery was an ornamental structure—a light pagoda of woodwork, made to imitate marble, and accommodated with rustic chairs. Here Katherine seated herself, with her face to the sunlit water, and her eyes full of dreams, shapeless phantoms of sweet thoughts struggling into being—definite forms of sorrows and fears already born, and in the mid-race of their mission to her life, mingled together in the reverie that filled up the time, as she sat there folded in her mantle of sable fur and warmed by the noontide sun.

The crackling of the dry leaves among the shrubs, and the peculiar panting, snuffling sound of an animal, caused Katherine to look round just as a great shaggy sleuth-hound, with eyes like balls of fire, and huge black muzzle, and monstrous jaws displaying rows of frightful teeth, appeared in the open walk, not ten feet from where she sat. The creature, with his powerful capacity, might have filled the heart of an athlete with alarm, and it was little wonder that Katherine's cheek paled, and her pulse stopped for an instant as she met the savage aspect of those merciless jaws.

But it is the pre-eminent quality of feminine courage to be calm in danger, and Katherine had only just time to put out her gloved hand kindly towards the ferocious hound before he reached her feet.

There was nothing in his look to assure her that he would not crush the dainty hand between his ponderous grinders. But instinct assured her that in taking the risk of his doing that she took the only chance of preserving her life had he been disposed to take it.

The brute stopped, gazed a moment on the delicate little hand, and then upon the owner's face, and deliberately crouched down on the mossy earth at Katherine's side, wagging his tail and licking the gloved fingers. Before the girl could collect her ideas concerning the appearance of this strange and dangerous beast within her private precincts, she heard the approach of a man's step—a swift, elastic tread that seemed to spurn the pebbles as he walked—and at the abrupt angle of the pathway Philip Lester appeared.

"Gelert!" he exclaimed, half in anger, half in amused surprise to see the great dog so amicably ensconced at Katherine's feet, and who now, at his master's rebuke, hung his head, and blinked his fierce, ruddy eyes apologetically, as if to say—

"I've done no harm, you see."

"How he must have frightened you?" said the doctor, coming close to Katherine, and taking between both of his the hand his hound had been caressing after the manner of his kind.

"Yes, a little. He is not a sweettempered-looking fellow. But how is it you let him escape you?"

"Mrs. Howe told me you had gone down to the beach, and I came in pursuit, intending to call Gelert to me before reaching the edge of the wood, at the strand, where I expected to find you. I hope he didn't frighten you much."

"Even if he did, the lesson I learned was worth the fright he gave me. I shall always hereafter know how to meet the approach of a dangerous animal," said Katherine, laughing a little nervously, but giving no other sign of her late disturbance.

"A brave little woman, and also a philosopher, you are, madam, But you are vastly in error if you think every dangerous animal can be subjugated by such gentle means as Gelert. Gelert is a *dog*, and consequently amenable to the silent, potent plea that unprotected innocence makes to his canine heart. But there are *bipeds* who are brutes that would not heed the kindly touch of this sweet hand, unless to grow more rabid and cruel in their destructive instincts."

"Oh, believe me. I had no allusion to human animals, but to those of the four-footed chivalry like Gelert."

As she spoke, the doctor took a small gilt key from his vest pocket, and unlocked a thick chain collar that surrounded the dog's neck, directing the dog's attention to what he was about by the words—

"See here, Gelert!"

He handed both collar and key to Katherine, and said—

"Put it back on his neck, and lock it for me."

She obeyed, and the hound hung his head dumbly to have his badge of servitude refastened by strange hands.

"Well, what next?" asked Katherine, expecting a pantomime performance from the submissive brute, of which that was the initial act.

"Put the key on your watch chain. See, he is intently following you."

Katherine fastened the key, as she was bidden, among the trinkets on her chatelaine guard, with Gelert's wide, round eyes fixed in anxious scrutiny on all she did.

"There, now, hold out your right hand to him. Gelert, put your right paw there, sir."

The muscular paw, with its claws like grappling hooks, was promptly laid in Katherine's extended palm, while the hounds softened eyes turned mournfully and reproachfully to his master's face, and said, as plainly as eyes could speak—

"How can you?"

The look was accompanied by a low whine of pain, and the doctor laid his hand gently on the dumb slave's head, as he said, with slow, emphatic utterance, gazing all the while into the complaining yet submissive eyes—

"Die for her, Gelert! Do you promise?"

A wild, piteous howl answered, as the dog turned his grief-stricken face from the master that had renounced his long devotion, and the howl died in a sobbing whine as he laid his grizly muzzle on Katherine's lap, begging recognition of his new allegiance.

"He has taken his oath of office now," said Lester, smiling, and still patting Gelert's head, "and he will let himself be torn limb from limb before he'd allow even me to harm a hair of your head. He is the same or a better guard for you than a whole battalion of Zouaves."

"You surely do not mean to say that you have given your faithful Gelert to me?" cried Katherine, with a wondering look in her eyes that were full of tears, the tribute of her ready sympathy with the touching scene that she had just witnessed.

"Gelert is, from henceforth until death shall throttle him, a griffin that will guard your castle and your person with his life. Woe to the man or beast who dares to threaten your peace or safety by word or deed."

The doctor was laughing as he spoke, but there was a hidden meaning beneath the gayety of his countenance and the lightness of his speech that woke strange thoughts in Katherine's mind.

She said, anxiously—

"Why do you think that I require such a vigilant and dangerous protector?"

"Very probably you do not require it, but if it pleases me to give it to you in this or any other shape you will not refuse it, will you?"

Again Katherine blushed warmly, and averted her face, as she answered—

"I could not refuse any kindness from so good and thoughtful a friend. Yet it pains me to separate the lonely exile, stranger in a strange land, from his only, and so faithful companion."

"You would pain the exile much more if you denied him the pleasure of giving his faithful companion the reward of such sweet and gentle ownership as Gelert will have hereafter. The poor fellow has had a hard time of it since I have lived in Ashbourne. The neighbors are so much afraid of him that I am obliged to keep him kenneled all day when I am absent from home, and he is not used to such ignoble confinement. Here he will be free and you will be safe."

"I can never tell you how much I thank you for and appreciate this thoughtful act," said Katherine, with a quivering lip, as she slid her fingers into the hand that rested on Philip Lester's knee.

He clasped the tremulous little messenger of her grateful heart, and replied, with a broad, flashing smile—

"You need never try to tell me, nor need you be too grateful. I have pleased myself as much as served you in doing what I have at this or any time!"

"I shall think as I please about that," said Katherine withdrawing her hand.

And leaning down, she wound both of them about the hound's neck, and put her face close to his shaggy mane, where it looked like a snowdrop that the cold sea wind had bitten red on both cheeks.

"Alas for my reign in Gelert's affections if that is the way you mean to treat him. He will soon forget he ever had a master in the ecstasy of his devotion to his mistress."

"Did he ever have a mistress before?"

"No, you are his first. I was his second master. Do you want his history?"

"Most certainly I do; but I am glad you begin it by telling me I was his first mistress. I think I should not like to be a successor to any other woman even in the heart of a dog."

"That's like a woman to feel and say so. Is it not true wisdom?"

"You think, then, the first place in a woman's heart is the best?" she said, archly, as she twisted the spray of some vines that grew upon a column of the pagoda into a circlet for the dog's neck.

"Without doubt, for a woman's nature is like a fruit whose bloom is bruised away by every lightest touch."

Katherine sighed as she turned away. The arrow had gone to her heart.

She made no rejoinder, but with womanly tact changed the subject at once.

"You must not desert poor Gelert too long or he will pine and grow ill for a sight of you."

Just at this instant Gelert uttered a low, fierce growl, and sprang from his crouching posture at Katherine's feet, turning his gaunt form to the entrance of the pagoda.

"Down, sir!" commanded the doctor, as he saw a servant approaching.

It was his own valet and office-boy, who handed him a telegram.

The doctor read it, and said, quietly to the youth—

"Joe, return home quickly and have my portmanteau packed for me by the time I reach there. Do not delay a moment."

The servant hurried away. And the doctor turned a troubled face to meet Katherine's look of anxiety and inquiry.

He said, responsively—

"Nothing unfortunate has happened, but I must go away in the very next train, within an hour. I'd rather loose one of my own hands than quit Westcombe just now, but there's no alternative."

"Why do you look so white and pained, if nothing is wrong where you are summoned?" asked Katherine who felt a sickening sense of bereavement that she would not betray, yet which gave its meaning to her emotional face much more than she was aware of.

"I am pained, but not for any cause connected with the nature of my summons. However, as I said, there is no help for it. Remember your promise—never, under any circumstances, nor at any time, to be separated for a moment from Gelert's presence."

"I shall remember."

"Good bye, then. Heaven keep you?"

He was standing by her, looking wistfully down, with both of his hands holding hers closely, and a strangely anxious expression in his clear, splendid eyes that drew all the soft bloom out of Katherine's face, and left it pale and pleading.

(*To be Continued.*)

A PORTRAIT.

In the white sweetness of her dimpled chin
The pink points of her perfumed fingers press,
And 'round her tremulous mouth's loveliness
The tears and smiles a sudden strife begin;
First one and then the other seems to win;
And o'er her drooping eyes a golden tress
Falls down to hide what else they might confess
Their blue-veined lids are striving to shut in.
The yellow pearls that bind her throat about
With her pale bosom's throbbing rise or fall;
The while her thoughts like carrier doves have fled
To that far land where armies clash and shout,
And where, beyond love's reach, a soldier tall
With staring eyes and broken sword lies dead.

—*James Berry Bensel.*

BATTLE OF TAMASI.

Defeat of Osman Digna and Capture of his Camp.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account of the recent fight, under date "Tamasi, or Tomamar, March 13:"

The force advanced from the zariba at 8 o'clock this morning, in the same formation as that adopted yesterday, but in echelon of brigades, thus:—The 2nd Brigade was in advance. The front line was formed by a half battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment and a half battalion of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), with the other half battalion of each regiment in open column on the respective outer flanks, ready to wheel up into line. In rear, in a second line, close to the flanks of the first line, were the Royal Marines, in line. A nine-pounder battery of four guns was in rear of the detachment of the York and Lancaster Regiment, having the half battalion of that regiment in column on its right flank. The Gatling battery was in the same position on the left flank of the front line, so that on the word "Halt," by the outward wheel of the half battalion on the flank, square would be instantly formed.

The 1st Brigade was in the same formation, with a half battalion of the Gordon Highlanders and a half battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers forming the front line, the remaining half battalions of these regiments being in column in rear of their flanks. The camel battery was in rear of the centre of the front line. The force advanced in échelon of brigades by fours from the right of companies. The morning was bright and clear, but with no breeze to carry away the smoke of the men's fire. As we approached the steep side of the valley we were met by numerous bodies of the enemy, who retreated before the fire of our men to the edge of the incline, where they halted and awaited our approach. Owing to there being no breeze heavy clouds of smoke hung over the men to their immediate front, entirely obscuring their view of what was going on in front of them. As the first companies reached the edge of the incline the rebels suddenly appeared in great numbers, leaping from behind the rocks, and made a wild charge upon the square.

Our men could not see their enemy for the smoke, and so a species of momentary panic arose. The rebels were quick to profit by the confusion in our ranks. They crawled on their hands and knees beneath the bayonets and beneath the muzzles of the Gardners and Gatlings, and thus got into the square, when they commenced stabbing and slashing our men, doing terrible execution among them. At close quarters with the cold steel our men were no match for these powerful savages, who dodge the bayonets or catch them on their shields, and deliver two or three spear thrusts before the man armed with the bayonet can recover.

The York and Lancaster men fell back in confusion behind the Naval Brigade, thus cutting the latter off from their limbers and ammunition. That the Naval Brigade stuck to their guns to the last is sufficiently testified by the fact that they lost three officers and 11 men before they left their guns, and then only retired when they had no more ammunition. The panic spread rapidly, and in a few moments the whole brigade was in hot retreat, the rebels following them closely, stabbing and hacking the hindmost. It was some moments before the retreat could be checked, and then the check was in a great measure due to the action of the cavalry.

When first the infantry were engaged the cavalry withdrew to the rear, where they were hidden from the enemy by a fall in the ground. When the panic occurred the cavalry advanced at a trot, meaning to afford aid to the infantry by a charge. This, happily, was unnecessary. The enemy, seeing a large body of cavalry bearing down upon them, hesitated, and this gave time to the soldiers to listen to their officers and reform. They did not do so a moment too soon, for the rebels, elated by their first success, soon began to come on again, and the men had all their work to do to repulse them by a heavy fire, and so prevent a repetition of the reverse. Here, again, the cavalry did good service, some of the squadrons dismounting and firing volleys at the rebels, who were collecting in the rear and on the flanks, and advancing, part towards the zariba, and others towards the rear of the flanks of the 2nd Brigade.

When once the men had halted and turned they quickly reformed and advanced slowly and in good order towards the abandoned Gatlings. During their retreat the York and Lancaster Regiment suffered heavily, losing two officers and over 20 men; while the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) lost one officer and nearly 60 men. The force generally suffered severely. Meanwhile, the 1st Brigade, stationed some quarter of a mile in the rear, and to the right of the 2nd, had been hotly engaged, the attack being chiefly made by the rebels on their right flank. The men behaved admirably, and their fire was so well directed that no rebel could live within 60 yards of the line. The mounted battery was also brought into play, making splendid practice among a group of the enemy collected on the opposite side of the valley and along a ridge on the nearer side.

The 1st Brigade advanced slowly in excellent order, the rebels falling back before it and leaving numbers lying on the ground. They passed the spot where the guns were left, and advanced to the edge of the ridge commanding the entire breadth of the valley, where they poured a murderous fire into the rebels, who were soon in hot retreat, tumbling down the valley side, scouring across the plain, and hiding here and there behind the bushes and rocks. All chance of success had departed for the enemy, who began to understand that this was the case. Now and then, with wonderful courage, a small group of two or three devoted fanatics charged up the valley side, only to fall after proceeding a few yards, their bodies in some instances rolling and bounding downwards from rock to rock.

The 2nd Brigade had also advanced by this time to the guns, of which the Naval Brigade took possession with a cheer. One Gatling, however, had been run down into the valley by the rebels, and this was not got up till about half an hour later. The enemy were now on the opposite side of the valley, and saluted us with a continual dropping musketry fire, which, though not badly directed, did, fortunately, but little harm.

After a short halt, but not long enough to give the enemy time to rally, the 1st Brigade again advanced, taking with them this time the nine-pounder battery. The brigade descended slowly into the valley, and then took the opposite heights at the charge. Clearing the way before them with a steady fire, they then descended the next hill into a small valley, where Osman Digna's camp and the village of Tamasi lay. The rebels made here an attempt to hold their own, but by doing so only lost a few more brave warriors, and the village was taken.

The village, or, properly speaking, the villages, for there are three villages, situated at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from one another, are formed of bush and mat huts. A number of round tents had also been erected. In the villages were found bags of money, Korans, talismans, and rebel property of various kinds, while on the outside of each hut was stored a considerable quantity of grain. The rebels had evidently not contemplated the possibility of our getting so far, and had been forced to leave everything in great disorder. Having burned the villages and all they contained, the 1st Brigade recrossed the valley and joined the 2nd Brigade, which had meanwhile occupied the wells, where we are now halted. From Tamasi the troops brought back Osman Digna's standard and Tewfik Bey's standard, which was captured when his force was annihilated. The men are all greatly fatigued with their long day's fighting. We are now about to march back to the zariba, which formed our last night's bivouac. To-morrow the force will return to Suakim. The expedition has been entirely successful. The rebels have been shown that they are not able to do entirely as they choose while England wills otherwise. It is to be hoped that it will now be possible to open negotiations with Osman Digna's people, who must be disheartened by the losses which they have sustained. Their losses at El Teb and Tamasi may roughly be estimated at nearly 6,000 men.

An officer of the British army has patented a waterproof match, specimens of which have ignited readily after having been wrapped in a damp rag for twenty-four hours. This is accomplished by coating the phosphorized end of the match with solid paraffine, which, while it protects from slow oxidation, being perfectly impervious to water, does not in the slightest degree interfere with the ready inflammability of the match.

Making leather is now essentially the same in principle as it was in the days of the Pharaohs. Improvements have been made in the methods of depilating, or removing the hair, from hides and skins, and machinery helps to forward the work in both tanning and finishing; but the aid of a vegetable astringent—tannic acid—is necessary in combination with the gelatine of the hide to make true leather, and this is a long operation. It is now claimed that this long-running process can be shortened by electricity.

Fourth Edition.

For Latest News see Pages 7th and 8th.

JOTTINGS FROM QUEBEC.

Provincial Autonomy — Joint Stock Companies—The Doings of the Late Government.

(Special to The Star.)

QUEBEC, April 5.—The discussion on Mr. Mercier's motion relative to Provincial autonomy is likely to consume the greater part of next week's sitting of the House until the Easter adjournment, which may not occur before six o'clock on the morning of Holy Thursday. A mutual understanding has been arrived at that the debate must cease at that hour, and the leader of the Assembly has promised to oppose any motion that may then be made by any member of the House for an adjournment of the debate. The understanding was arrived at in the following manner: — When the leader of the Opposition rose to make his motion, Hon. Mr. Taillon asked that it might stand until Monday, as a number of members wished to go home this evening. Mr. Mercier expressed his readiness to consent, providing there was any possibility of concluding the debate before the house took vacation, because it was essential, he thought, that if his resolutions were to be ordered to be transmitted to the Governor-General at all, they should reach him before the prorogation of the Dominion Parliament.

Of the Bills introduced into the Assembly yesterday, by far the most important appears to be that of Mr. Stephens respecting Joint Stock Companies. The Hon. member for Montreal Centre entered into a long and interesting description of the principal provisions of his bill, with which the House was apparently very much interested, several enquiries being put to Mr. Stephens respecting it by members interested in mercantile pursuits. It is intended to protect stockholders in joint stock companies, and to prevent the creation of fictitious shares, watering of stock, etc. It provides that dividends must be regulated by the company's earnings, and instanced some of the large American joint stock companies which had a fictitious or rather a merely nominal capital. He referred specially to the Western Union, with a capital of $80,000,000, and a property which could be erected for $30,000,000. It was evident, he said, that when opposition set in, the holders of stock will find it depreciate to the extent of the nominal capital of $50,000,000, or to the actual figure at which the lines, etc., of the company could be built. Dividends, too, had to be paid upon all this nominal stock, so that such companies were thereby prevented from working as cheaply as might otherwise be the case. When the Bill would come up he promised to produce the resolutions of the New York Board of Trade, which recommended the State Legislature at Albany to adopt just such legislation as that which he now proposed. In reply to Hon. Mr. Garneau, who is a shareholder in nearly all the large joint-stock companies in Quebec, Mr. Stephens said that it was not intended that the provisions of his Bill should be retroactive, but that dividends were only to be paid out of profits actually earned, and not out of capital or with borrowed money. He quoted the case of the Exchange Bank, the stock of which was sold two years ago at 160, though he (Mr. S.) well knew at the time that it was not worth more than 50. There were a few speculators in the gallery who looked amazedly at each other at this statement, and would doubtless have been glad to have had the value of Exchange Bank stock properly defined about two years ago. As a broker was overheard to remark, "What a magnificent short sale it would have been."

The debate on Mr. Mercier's motion for the Order-in-Council ordering the repayment of $30,000 deposited as a guarantee with the Government to the Forget Syndicate, illustrated one important fact, which is the apparent disinclination of Mr. Robertson to become answerable for all the doings of his predecessor in office. During all that was said upon the action of the Treasury Department in this connection, Mr. Robertson sat mute in his place, and the defence of the late Government devolved upon Mr. Lynch, Mr. Taillon and Mr. F. X. Archambault. Mr. Beaubien was amongst those who expressed his disapproval of the action of the Mousseau Government in the matter of the return of $30,000.

Everything is exceptionally quiet to-day around the Parliament House. Most of the members went home last night, and there is nothing whatever new.

POPE LEO.

Discussion of the Question of his Leaving Rome—Awaiting Events.

A despatch to the New York *Herald*, dated Rome, April 2, says:—The speculations of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* regarding the Pope's departure are baseless. At the Vatican it is absolutely denied that the Pope has written to the Emperor of Austria on the subject. His Holiness has no intention of going to Monaco or anywhere else at present, though in a passage of his speech at the late Consistory he made a striking allusion, much modified in the official version, to the possibility of his eventually leaving. Hearing the rumor of the Pope's departure, Signor Mancini said:—"I shall believe it when I see His Holiness on board ship." The advent to power of a radical Cabinet might compel Pope Leo to ask the hospitality of a foreign Power.

A Roman Archbishop of great influence said to me to-day:—"I see nothing to keep us here. Go where she would the Church would be safer and more respected than in Rome. We may yet ask the hospitality of the United States. I am sure if your country accorded it to us we should be freer than in Italy. Here we are entirely at the mercy of our enemies. We have nothing to hope of the Government. We hold the Vatican itself only on sufferance, for the law of guarantees merely gives the Pope the right to occupy the building. At any moment he might be ejected."

"What are the Holy Father's own views on the subject?" I asked.

"The Holy Father keeps them to himself," was the reply. "But when Cardinal he favored the idea of leaving. Doubtless he will remain in the Vatican as long as is humanly possible. That, sooner or later, he will have to leave, I foresee clearly. However, we have history to console us," added the Archbishop, thoughtfully tapping his snuffbox.

"Do you not think that the Papacy would lose prestige if it left Rome?"

"I do not," replied the Archbishop.

Discussing the question further he said:—"Even if the Pope leaves, the fact will be kept secret until it is accomplished."

MANITOBA FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Prairie Province.

The public accounts of the Province of Manitoba for the year ended 31st December, 1883, are as follows:—

Receipts, Dominion Government Subsidy, $227,153.04; Dominion Government Grant for Agricultural Statistics, $2,500.00; Dominion Government Balance on School Appropriation, $10,000.00; Fines, $1,971.10; Fees, $1,580.98; Manitoba *Gazette*, $3,129.04; Registry Offices, $20,599.26; Law Stamps, $35,827.52; Purchase Money of Old Court House, $48,680.00; Sale of Re-claimed Lands, $4,355.78; Court House Board—Eastern Judicial District, $149,341.40; Court House Board—Western Judicial District, $50,000.00; Refund Drainage, $6,025; Dominion Government on account of Smallpox Outbreak, $1,030; Sale of Maps of the Province, $1,726; Sale of Statutes, $182.75; Marriage Licenses, $3,145.25; Private Bills, $3,898; Interest Account, $2,477.71; Licenses, $100; Abstract Books, $101.85; Departmental Postage, $25.46; Court House Board—E. J. D., $2,833.80; Town of Nelson, $2,000; Law Fee Fund, $9,938.38; Court of Queen's Bench in Equity, $58,764; Selkirk County Agricultural Society, $616.63; total, $647,613.14.

Expenditure. Legislation, $30,119.69; Civil Government, $54,918.29; Administration of Justice, $62,178.08; Education, $54,354.38; Government Aid Grants, $11,000.00; Agriculture, Statistics and Health, $15,029.12; Public Buildings, $108,762.53; Aid to County Municipalities, Bridges and Public Works, $43,042.42; Drainage, $43,649.35; Elections, $6,651.46; Manitoba *Gazette*, $1,709.75; Miscellaneous, $18,899.39; Smallpox, $8,665.90; Unforeseen and Provided, $9,373.38; Fines, $45.00; Licenses, $100.00; Fees, $10.00; Town of Nelson; $2,000.00; Court House Board, E. J. W., $2,383.80; Interest Account, $5,772.11; Private Bills, $1,681.85; Court of Queen's Bench in Equity. Total $495.612.23.

SHADOWING A JURY.

What It Costs And all About It—The Sills-Baxter-Fahey Cases.

The famous Sills-Baxter-Fahey cases, which have so long occupied the attention of our tribunals, and which have all been decided in favor of Mr. Baxter, will in a short time assume a completely new phase and will again come before the Courts in an interesting form. The latest development in this matter is the transfer by Mr. William Sills to Mr. James Baxter, or, in other words, by the original plaintiff to the original defendant, all his rights and interests in certain sums of money, amounting in all to about $2,500, paid by him to Mr. Fahey, and which to a great extent he claims should either be accounted for or returned. In the same transfer Mr. Baxter is authorized to collect the amounts said to be due. A transfer is made of all receipts and accounts rendered by Mr. Fahey to Mr. Sills, amongst the latter being a detailed statement of expenditure in connection with the criminal cases before the Court of Queen's Bench in this city. Amongst the items in this account appear the following rather peculiar and decidedly suggestive items:—"Operators shadowing Baxter, $5;" "Services of T. Q., getting in with jurors, $36;" "Paid F. N. Moreau, witness, $2;" "Cash paid Cleary as bonus, $35;" "Services W. M., gettingin with jury, $25;" "Services W. M., shadowing jury and Capt. Mac and English Bill employed by Baxter, $25;" "L. M., shadowing jury and expenses of same,$39.50;" "Shadowing juror Boyle,$43;" "Services T. H., shadowing jury, $40.50;" "Services T. M., shadowing jury, $46;" "Services T. Q., shadowing jury, $42." The expenses of Col. Hickey, of Chicago, the chief witness in the case, amounted to $350.

Proceedings have already been instituted. Yesterday the transfer was signified upon Mr. Fahey or his agent, and some interesting evidence is promised as to the significance and details of "getting in with the jury."

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM.—In addition to Miaco's Humpty Dumpty Pantomime Company, which is to appear at the Theatre Royal next week, the management have retained a number of the best of the specialty artists who have figured on this week's programme. Miaco's pantomime has been favorably spoken of by the press wherever in has appeared, and the members of the company are reported to be adepts in their several parts. A number of novel stage effects are introduced in the pantomime.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CONCERT. — The St. George's Society have about completed an excellent programme for the English national concert to take place in the Queen's Hall on the 23rd inst. The instrumental portion of the music will be contributed by the Messrs. Harriss, Messrs. Baker and Fraser, and Mr. Holland, bandmaster of the Sixth Fusiliers. For vocal music the services of Miss Lusher and a couple of amateurs, a lady and gentleman, pupils of Mr. Harriss, have been secured. Addresses will be delivered by the president, Mr. J. K. Ward, and Rev. W. Jackson.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Next week being Passion Week this house will be closed, and will be reopened on Easter Monday by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, in their comedy, "Facts; or, His Little Hatchet." The Philadelphia *Ledger*, speaking of the success of this play in the Quaker City, said: "The Florences' new comedy of 'Facts, or, His Little Hatchet,' appears to have made a great popular success at the Walnut Street Theatre this week, where it is nightly greeted with almost incessant laughter and applause by the large audiences in attendance. Both Mr. and Mrs. Florence are extremely funny in their respective characters, and their scenes together never fail to excite the mirth of their auditors."

MR. HARRISS'S CONCERT.—Madame Teresa Carreno, now in the zenith of her fame, is engaged and will appear at this excellent concert on the 25th inst. As a faithful interpreter of classic music Madame Carreno has few equals and no superior. Warm, highly poetic and original she abandons herself and incorporates her own soul with the music she portrays. Her style is the very opposite of mechanical mannerism. None but an artist can appreciate the amount of labor and patience necessary to attain perfection such as hers, and no amount of labor, unaided by the highest order of genius, could produce those effects which always accompany her performance. The press notices of Miss Fanny Kellogg, who is also engaged, are highly eulogistic.

THE RAGAN TOURS. — With the remembrance yet fresh in our minds of the great success scored by Mr. Ragan in his descriptive lectures of travel, given in the Queen's Hall in January, it is safe to predict that the announcement that Mr. Ragan will give another course in the same hall during the present month, will be received with much pleasure. The dates for these lectures are the 14th, 15th, 21st, 22nd, 28th and 29th, and the course includes tours in Ireland, London, Florence and Pisa, Paris, Wales and the Isle of Wight and Scotland. Apart from the extraordinary merit of the lectures the course should be a success, if but to assist a deserving charity, the Western Hospital, under the auspices of which the lectures will be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Modjeska as "Rosalind."

The Academy of Music was crowded in every part last night with an audience eager to see Madame Modjeska's far-famed interpretation of *Rosalind* in Shakespeare's pastoral comedy of "As You Like It," which has been so prominent in building up her artistic reputation. It is a part eminently suited to the delicate handling of this ever graceful actress, being the most poetic of Shakespeare's creations, and breathing love in every passage, that pure love bred of sylvan simplicity which can only be portrayed by a pure woman. Ye carping critics, go see Modjeska as sweet *Rosalind*, and where will your loud condemnation of the stage and its demoralizing tendencies find a place? And she can be arch too. What more exquisite than her rendering of those lines to *Phœbe*?—

"For I must tell you, friendly, in your ear:
Sell when you can—you are not for all markets."

Mr. Maurice Barrymore made a very fine looking *Orlando*, and showed to great advantage in the wrestling scene, which was given with the same attention to details as was noticeable throughout the play. Mr. Frank Clements might have showed more individuality as *Jacques*, although his monologue of the ages of man was very good and deservedly applauded. *Touchstone* in the hands of Mr. W. F. Owen delighted the audience with his wit, and Mr. Chas. McManus gave a very touching representation of poor old *Adam*. The ladies were all charming in their respective parts, Miss Mary Shaw giving just the right prominence to *Celia*, whilst Miss Clara Ellison and Miss Belle Inman were very natural in the peasant *rôles* of *Audrey* and *Phœbe*. The remainder of the cast showed that they were above the average in ability, and the company altogether presented an ideal representation of an ideal play. Modjeska plays *Frou Frou* at the matinee this afternoon, and Shakespeare again furnishes the bill to-night, "Twelfth Night" being the choice.

CITY ITEMS.

—There was a very pleasant musical and literary entertainment in the Chatham street hall last night.

—The Building Inspector has just ordered the destruction of a kiln recently constructed on the Grey Nuns' property, Foundling street.

—Yesterday the City Passenger Railway Company engaged 40 teams and 80 laborers to commence clearing the snow and ice from the railway track on St. Mary and Notre Dame streets.

—Mr. George Chainey, of Boston, lectured last evening before the Pioneer Freethought Club on "The Church of the Future." The leading features of this fanciful conception were to be science, art and music, and it would have services and ceremonies appropriate to the seasons.

—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the University Literary Society, held last night, Mr. C. J. Doherty in the chair, the subject for debate was—"Should the classes in the Faculty of Arts be Open to Both Sexes?" Messrs. C. J. Brooke and H. J. Duffett for the affirmative, and Messrs. J. K. Murray and A. E. Barnard for the negative. The question on being put to the meeting was decided in favor of the affirmative by a narrow majority.

—The closing entertainment of the Knox Church Temperance Association was held last evening in the lecture hall, the President, Mr. R. Henderson, in the chair. During the evening the Rev. J. McCall delivered an interesting lecture, and the following ladies kindly contributed to the evening's enjoyment: Mrs. May, Mrs. McIntyre, the Misses Brown, Miss Henderson, Miss Macdonald, Miss Rolston, and others. After a vote of thanks to the contributors the entertainment closed.

HOLDERS OF GAS.

Some of the Largest Shareholders of the Montreal Gas Company.

The list of shareholders of the Montreal Gas Company, as presented at the annual meeting yesterday, shows that the largest amounts held on private account are as follows:—Estate late Sir Hugh Allan, 500 shares; W. B. Barrett, 608; Miss Jean Benny, 544; City & District Savings Bank, 667; Estate late George W. Campbell, 705; John Crawford, 450; Alexander Clerk, 650; Estate late Wm. Dow 1060; Robt. Muir 1250; Masson family 2018; Estate late J. G. Mackenzie 700; Estate late Edward Mackay 525; W. C. McDonald 860; Miss Orkney 818; Col. Smith, London, Eng., 639; Alex. Urquhart 625; Robt. Wood 750; Adam Darling 2. The members of the Joseph family hold no less than 2,930 shares between them.

Of the shares held in trust or for speculative purposes the following lots appear:—Burnett & Co., 1503 shares; La Banque d'Hochelaga 295; City and District Savings Bank 667, do, under special act, 139; La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec 1140; A. M. Crombie in trust 2,220; the Canadian Securities Co. 1082; T. C. Coffin, pro manager, in trust, 840; E. S. Clouston, manager in trust, 440; Alton F. Clark, 450; L. J. Forget and Co. 2; Charles Geddes 315; Robt. Hampson 400; W. J. Ingram, manager, in trust, 1500; J. R. Meeker 75; Macdougall Bros., 34; J. Penfold, manager, in trust, 3,495; Wm. Simpson, manager in trust, 200.

SPORTING.

The Shoe.

A complimentary ball was given to the members of the Riverside Social Snowshoe Club by Mrs. Henbach and Mrs. McCormack at the Exchange Hotel last evening. A very enjoyable time was spent by all present. The balls and parties given by the members of the club during the past Winter have proved a great source of pleasure.

Athletics.

Mr. G. W. Becket, secretary of the Canadian Athletic Association, requests that all delegates from this city to the various conventions in Toronto on the 11th inst., send in their names without delay in order that arrangements may be made with the railway company for reduced rates. It is proposed that the party from Montreal travel to Toronto in a special car.

Lacrosse.

The members of Le Trappeur Snowshoe Club held a caucus, last night, for the purpose of organizing a lacrosse club. It was decided that the new club should be named "Le Voltigeur," and the name of Mr. Horace Boisseau was mentioned as the probable President. At the same meeting, the Trappeurs decided to accept the invitation of the Parish of Sacré Cœur to march in the procession on the 24th June. The band of the Victoria Rifles has been secured for the occasion.

Amateur Athletic Association of Canada.

The sub-committee appointed by the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada to draft a constitution and by-laws has completed its work, the result of which will be submitted at the annual meeting in Toronto, on the 11th inst. The following are a few extracts from the articles:—

The name of this Association shall be "The Amateur Athletic Association of Canada."

The object of this Association shall be the protection of the mutual interests of its members, and the advancement and improvement of Amateur Athletic Sports.

The membership of this Association shall be limited to Amateur Athletic Clubs and such other Amateur clubs as shall hold, during each year, one out-door Athletic Meeting, containing at least three events, open to amateurs, and any Club failing to hold such meeting will thereby forfeit its membership.

An Amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize, or staked bet, or with or against any professional for any prize, or who has never taught, pursued, or assisted in the practice of athletic exercise as a means of obtaining a livelihood.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of members who shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Association.

The Association shall give a yearly meeting for the Amateur Championships of Canada which shall take place alternately in Montreal and Toronto.

The Executive Committee shall assume control of said meeting to be held in October.

The championship games shall include:—Running 100 yards; running 220 yards; running one-quarter mile; running one-half mile; running one mile; running two miles; hurdle racing, 120 yards, 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in.; walking one mile; walking three miles; running high jump; running broad jump; pole leaping; putting the shot, 16 lbs.; throwing the hammer, 16 lbs.; throwing 56 lbs. weight; bicycle racing, one and five miles; individual tug of war; tug of war, teams of five men.

In the event of any application for a decision of the Executive Committee upon the applicant's status as amateur athlete, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint a sub-committee of three to investigate the case. This committee shall report within ten days to the Executive Committee, who shall thereupon take such action as they deem proper and just in the premises.

The annual meeting shall be held on the evening of the yearly championship games.

A New Canadian Patent.

A new Canadian invention is now being manufactured at Boston by the Union Car Coupler Company, formed by Dr. Migneault with a capital of $300,000. The invention is a new automatic coupling for railroad cars, invented and patented by Dr. Migneault, of Acton. As for the invention itself, it is simply an application of the laws of weight, and like most inventions of real merit, its simplicity causes us to wonder that it was not discovered before. The American *Railroad Journal* of New York recommends it to railroad authorities on account of its cheapness and easiness of application, it being as easily detached from the top as from the side of the car, thus securing the employés from all danger. It is compact, not likely to get displaced, and has neither spring nor hinge pin. It has had a trial of three months on the cars of the Eastern Railroad Co., during which time the slightest defect could not be discovered, and has already been adopted by three railroad companies in the States.

PERSONAL.

L'Abbe Girard, superior of the St. Charles Borromee College, Sherbrooke, intends, it is said, to leave shortly for Rome with the intention of spending a year there in study.

Mr. George Stephen, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, and Hon. J. J. C. Abbott will sail from New York for England, on Monday next.

Condensed Telegrams.

Louis Willett, the Kingston murderer, has been traced to Boston. The police are looking for him.

M. Patenôtre, French Minister at Pekin, is going on a special mission to Hue, the capital of Annam,

There are 60 cases of smallpox at Savannah, Tenn. Twenty persons have died of the disease. Many citizens are leaving.

The railway taxation bill has passed the New Jersey Legislature. It is said it will bring a revenue of $1,250,000 to the state.

Mrs. Emilé McLane, an accomplished lady of 30, died near Danville, Va., of hydrophobia. She was bitten two months ago by a dog.

Gounod's "Redemption" was produced at the Trocadero in Paris, Thursday evening. M. Gounod conducted and Mme. Albani and M. Faure sang.

Dr. Robinson has been acquitted of the murder of Danl. Laughlin at Smithfield, N.C., on the ground of self-defence. The case attracted much attention.

Thos Vickers, rector of the University of Cincinnati, has been requested to resign. He has been charged with being an extreme liberal in religion, a political trickster and a frequenter of bar rooms.

Reuben Ryle, a silk manufacturer of Brooklyn, recently brought a suit for divorce from his wife. On the trial yesterday it was shown that police sergeant Gaus has caused the separation of the parties.

Prince Bismarck was present in the German Bundesrath on Wednesday during the discussion of the proposal of the German liberal party that a responsible Ministry be formed for the Empire. The session was a secret one.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

COLUMBIA, S.C., April 5.—The forest fires continue with destructive effect. In Lexington, Kershaw, Sumter, Colleton and Chesterfield counties, near George's Station, several large houses, barns and outbuildings, containing provisions, have been destroyed. The flames are rapidly approaching the village. In the northern part of Sumter county a number of large plantations have been burned over, and many negro cabins with a year's supplies destroyed.

THE PROPAGANDA.

Mgr. Fabre Protests Against the Action of the Italian Government.

It will be remembered that Mgr. Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, some time ago protested to the United States Government against the confiscation by the Italian Government of the American College in Rome, and asked it to intervene, the result being that President Arthur instructed the American representative at Rome to protest against the decision of the *Cour de Cassation*, and that in consequence the Italian authorities have decided not to interfer, with the American college.

In his turn the R. C. Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Fabre, has just written a letter to Cardinal Simeoni, protesting, in the name of the Catholics of this diocese, against the spoliation of the real estate of the propaganda. His Lordship says:—"We have learned with the greatest grief, through the press, of the fate which has befallen the property of the holy congregation of which your Eminence is Prefect. More than others, we know what benefits the Propaganda has always bestowed, and still bestows, upon mission countries intrusted to its care, and the Diocese of Montreal has received marked attention on the part of this congregation. The news of the spoliation of property used by this institution solely for the honor of the Holy See, the glory of the church and the maintenance of missions, has in consequence greatly grieved the hearts of all the faithful. Therefore I now, in my own name and in the name of my clergy and diocese, protest against this measure of the Italian Government, which actuated solely by an unheard of cupidity, strikes at an institution of such an eminently civilizing nature, an institution which, up to the present day, has in all parts of the civilized world and even among semi-barbarous nations, caused Papal charity to be praised, and has given lustre to the Italian name generally."

NO HUMBUG.

The City Surveyor Prosecutes the City Passenger Railway.

The City Passenger Railway have begun clearing their track on St. Mary street, and as it was more convenient than the prescribed dumping grounds, they had the ice and congealed snow dug out of the street carted to De Lorimier avenue, and dumped there. This coming to the ears of Mr. St. George, the City Surveyor, he yesterday morning notified those in charge of the work to desist from dumping the ice within the city limits. The work, however, was kept up and in the afternoon warrants were secured and sixteen of the carters engaged in the work arrested. The cases were called in the Recorder's Court this morning but all making default, the cases were put off to secure the presence of those arrested.

FINANCIAL.

"The uncertain 4th" being now passed without trouble from any quarter, and money remaining in a perfectly plethoric condition, funds here were abundant at last quoted rates, for commercial as well as for stock accommodation. Sterling exchange was firmer; rates between banks for 60 day bills, 9 9-16 to 9 11-16; demand, 10 1-16 to 10⅛; counter rates to customers for 60 day bills, 9¾ to 9⅞; demand, 10¼ to 10⅜; cable transfers effected at 10⅛ to 10⅜; currency drafts on New York drawn between banks at par to 1-16 premium, and over the counter at ⅛ to ¼ premium.

The Saturday session of the Stock Exchange opened weak, though prices were not materially altered. The following were the sales:—25 Bank Montreal 193¾, 3 do. 193½, 50 do. ex div. 189½, 10 Merchants 114¼ 350 Commerce 125½, 30 Peoples 62½, 20 Telegraph 116, 25 City Passenger 122¾, 25 do. 122¼, 25 Gas ex.-div. 183¾, 50 do. do. 183¾, 100 do. do. 183½, 25 do. do. 183¼, 150 do. do. 183, 50 do. do. 182¾. $8,000 4 per cent. corporation bonds 98.

Lombard street advices continued firm and notwithstanding that during last week the Bank lost £130,000 on balance, so great was the confidence in easy money that the court of directors advised the reduction of the rate of discount to 2½ as already chronicled. While the weekly statement of the Bank of France showed an increase of gold of 1,175,000 francs and 2,700,000 francs silver. Consols to-day were 102⅜ for cash and 102 9-16 for account; fours and a half, 115½; fives 104; Illinois Central 132; Erie, 22; Canadian Pacific Railway, 54.

COMMERCIAL.

LOCAL.

Little feeling existed at the moment to change the long period of inertia which it has been compulsory to note to one of great activity, owing in a measure to the uncertain condition of foreign markets. Values in consequence remained unchanged, if we except peas, which were stronger and held at 95c for May delivery.

Superior extra flour, $5 55; extra superior, $5 40 to 5 45; Spring extra, $5 to $5 05; superfine $4 50 to $4 70; strong bakers' $5 25 to 5 40; middlings, 3 40 to $3 50; Pollards, $3 20 to 3 30; Ontario bags, $2 50 to 2 65; city bags 2 95 to $3. Wheat, Canada red winter at $1.20 to 1.22; Canada white at $1.19 to 1.20. Corn, 70c. Peas, 90c to 91c. Oats, 39c to 39½c. Rye, 63c to 65c. Oatmeal, $4.75 to 5.00. Cornmeal, nominal. Provisions—Pork, $20.00 to 21.50. Lard, 12c to 12½c. Bacon, 13c to 14c. Hams, 13c to 15c. Cheese, 13½c to 13¾c. Eggs 19 to 20c.

The receipts of grain and provisions centring at this port were posted as follows this a.m.—Via Grand Trunk Railway:—850 bushels wheat, 490 barrels flour, 25 cases tobacco, 2 barrels ashes, 50 casks spirits. Per Canadian Pacific Railway:—500 bushels peas, 1,144 barrels flour, 240 boxes cheese, 2 kegs butter, 34 rolls leather.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool reports were of a very discouraging nature, the lower the price of wheat falls the less inclination becomes apparent to purchase it abroad and Beerbohm's report ran as follows:—Cargoes off coast wheat heavy corn nothing offering. Cargoes on passage wheat and corn neglected, no business doing. Mixed American maize prompt shipment 22s 6d. Liverpool wheat, spot, depressed; corn neglected. Standard California wheat including club 7s 5d to 7s 8d. Liverpool fair average red Winter wheat 7s 10d; do red American Spring wheat 7s 10d; do mixed maize 4s 9d; peas 6s 8d.

AMERICAN.

Chicago grain market, which had proved so great a surprise to all close observers by the extent of decline which had been witnessed, opened panicky. The Missouri State Board of Agriculture was credited with the statement that the crop prospect now showed a yield of 98 per cent. for that State with signs of improvement. First dealings were: Wheat 82¼ May, 84½ June, 85⅜ July, and at 11.30 stood 83¼ May, 85¼ June, 86¼ July. Corn 52⅜ May, 53¾ June, 55¼ July, and registered when report was taken 52½ May, 53⅞ June, 55 July. Oats 31¾ May, 32 June, 32 July. Pork 16 25 May, 16 45 June, 16 52 July, and tallied when report was taken 16 42 May, 16 45 June, 16 52 July. Lard was steady; 8 45 May, 8 55 June, 8 70 July.

Chicago grain market closed weak, prices one cent cheaper than the lowest figure of the day, namely:—Wheat 82 May; 83⅞ June; 84¾ July. Corn, 51 May; 51¼ June; 53½ July. Oats, 31¼ May; 31½ June; 31 July. Pork, $16 35 May; $16 45 June; $16 52 July. Lard, $8 47 May; $8 57 June; $8 67 July.

Chicago receipts of cereals were thus posted this a. m.:—Wheat 63,000 bushels, corn 81,000 bushels, oats 132,000 bushels, and shipments advised of 177,000 bushels wheat, 63,000 bushels corn, 171,000 bushels oats. Chicago receipts of hogs were 4,500 to-day; yesterday, 13,156; shipments, 5,555; left over, 7,000. Light grades, $5 to 6 25; mixed packing, $5 75 to 6 15; heavy shipping, $6 20 6 25; packed last year, 129,000; this year, 169,000. Cattle receipts, 1,800.

New York grain market was very quiet, though a slightly firmer tone was noticeable. Red Winter wheat 99 May; 100¼ June, 100¾ July. Corn 58¾ May; 59⅞ June; 60¾ July.

Toronto Produce Market.

Market inactive. Flour nominal. Bran firm. Wheat still steady; sales on p. t. and No. 2 Spring brought $1 08. Oats firmer with 38c once paid. Barley scarce and steady, No. 2 sold on p. t. Peas quiet. Eggs still falling, round lots down to 15c.

Wheat, Fall, No. 2, $1 07; No. 3, $1 04; Spring wheat, No. 1, $1 10; No. 2, $1 08; No. 3, $0 00. Barley, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 3 extra, 64 to 65c; No. 3, 56 to 60c. Peas No. 2, 74 to 75c; oats, No. 2, 37 to 38c; flour, superior, $5 to 5 05; extra, $4 75.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported for THE STAR by Strathy & Strathy, Stock Brokers, 100 St. Francois Xavier Street. April 5.

	Last Semi-annual dividend.	BANKS.	12.15 To-day. Asked.	Bid.
200	5 p.c.	Montreal*	194	193½
100	5 p.c.	Ontario	104½	103½
50	2½ p.c.	Du Peuple	65	62½
50	3½ p.c.	Molsons	117	.....
100	4 p.c.	Toronto	184½	182½
100	3½ p.c.	Jacq. Car.	.....	.....
50	3½ p.c	Merchants	114½	114
100	3½ p.c.	Eastern Townships	.....	.....
50	3 p.c.	Union	.....	.....
100	4 p.c.	Commerce	125½	125
100	3 p.c.	Ville-Marie	.....	.....
100	3 p.c.	Hochelaga	.....	.....
....	2 p.c. qr'ty	Exchange	.....	.....
....		Federal	139	.....
		MISCELLAN'US.		
....	2 p.c. qr'ty	Mont. Tel. Co.	117	115½
....	2 p.c. qr'ty	St. Paul	95½	94
....	3 p.c.	R. & O. Nav. Co.	64¾	64¼
....	7 p.c. p. an.	City Pass. Rail	123	122
....	6	City Gas Co. xd	182¾	182¾
....	3½ p.c.	Loan & Mort. Co.	.....	.....
....	5 p.c. p. an.	Royal Can. In.	.....	.....
....	5 p.c.	Canada Cotton	.....	.....
....	5 p.c.	Dundas Cotton	.....	.....
....	3 p.c. qr'ty	Mont. Cot. Co.	.....	.....
....	3 p.c.	Can. Shipping	.....	.....
....	5 p.c.	Canada Paper	.....	.....
....		Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	52	51
....		Can. Pac. Bonds	100¼	98¼
....		N.W.L. Co.	.....	.....
....		Do Bonds	.....	.....
....		Inter. Col. Coal	.....	.....
* Ex Div.			190	189¼

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
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BACKACHE,
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SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
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FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
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WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS,
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Manufacturers of fine Gold Chains, Brooches and Earrings, Diamond, Sapphire, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Turquoise, Garnet and other precious stone Rings, Solid Gold Bracelets, Solid Gold Lockets, Solid Silver Chains, Alberts, both Ladies' and Gentlemen's patterns.

Waltham, Elgin, Springfield, Howard, Nardin, Lavaliere, Rotherham, and Stoddart's celebrated Watches, of all sizes, at the lowest rates, very much below selling prices.

Waltham Watches from $9.00.
Solid Gold from $35.00.
Swiss Watches, Stemwinders, $3.50.
Solid Gold Chains and Alberts from $1 dwt.
Solid Gold Rings for $1.00.

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Gilding.

RUBY'S
ROYAL GILDING,
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"Rich as gold leaf and wondrously cheap."—*N. Y. Herald.*
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This splendid Gilding is the exact color of English Sterling Gold. It is very easily applied with a brush, and may be used by the most inexperienced. It dries hard in a few moments and presents a surface of rich hammered gold.

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ANY ONE CAN USE IT.
A Camel's Hair Brush in each box.

[No sooner is an article of intrinsic excellence like Ruby's Gilding introduced to the world than a host of inferior imitations spring into existence, seeking to deceive and rob the public. In New York city alone eight imitations of this beautiful product have been exposed. Each one was represented to the incautious buyer to be as good as Ruby's Gilding, but in most cases the article, like a counterfeit coin, was worthless. As some short-sighted dealers will "recommend" an inferior preparation because it affords a greater profit to themselves, the buyer should ask plainly for RUBY'S GILDING and refuse all substitutes.]

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Railroads.

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.
Green Mountain Route.
TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

8.30 a.m.—FAST TRAIN arrives at St. Albans 10.53 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.55 p.m., White River Jct. 2.40 p.m., and Boston, via Concord, Manchester and Lowell, 7.05 p.m.; New London 9.50 p.m., and New York via White River Junction and Springfield at 11.10 p.m.

5.30 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS arriving at St. Albans 7.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.25 a.m. and New York 7.30 a.m. Also to Waterloo and Magog, Montpelier, White River Junction, Bellows Falls, Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield New York via New Haven, Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.37 a.m., and Worcester via B. B. & C. R. R., arriving 9.30 a.m.

8.30 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston via Lowell arriving 8.30 a.m. This train makes close connection at Nashua for Worcester, Providence, and all points on N.Y. and N. E. R. R.

FAST TRAIN leaves Boston via Lowell 1 p.m., arriving Montreal 11.05 p.m., with Pullman Buffet parlor car to Montreal and sleeping car to Chicago without change.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at the Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent.
J. W. HOBART, Gen'l Manager.
S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen Pass. Agent.
St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 28th, 1884. 106 z

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
EASTERN DIVISION.
The Old Reliable
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA
SHORT LINE.

Winter Arrangement in effect, Monday, Dec. 24th, 1883. Trains run on standard time (6 minutes slower than Montreal time.)

TIME TABLE.	Local Express.	Fast Express.	Local Express.
Leave Montreal, Arrive Ottawa.	7.00 a.m. 11.30 "	8.45 a.m. 12.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m. 9.00 "
Leave Ottawa, Arrive Montreal,	8.15 a.m. 12.45 p.m.	4.30 p.m. 8.00 "	6.35 p.m. 10.46 "

The Great Scenic Route of Canada is without a peer in the elegant appointments of its passenger trains. Close connections at Ottawa, with trains to and from BROCKVILLE, PERTH, SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, and all Points in the Upper Ottawa Valley. For full information regarding Time Tables of all through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seats in Parlor Cars, &c., apply at the Company's new City Ticket Office, 154 ST. JAMES STREET, Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Station, Hochelaga, and Mile End Depots.

GEO. W. HIBBARD, Asst.-Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen'l. Manager. | ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Supt.
157z

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

BONAVENTURE STATION.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—Passenger train for Toronto, 9.00 a.m. Express for all points West, 9.00 p.m. every day (Sundays included). Express for Chicago, 9.45 p.m. (except Sunday). Mixed to Brockville, 12.30 p.m. For Cornwall, 5 p.m. Ottawa via Coteau, 8.45 a.m., 4.30 p.m. ARRIVE FROM THE WEST—Express, 8.00 a.m. Passenger from Toronto, 3 & 9 p.m. Mixed, 6.30 p.m. Cornwall, 8.45 a.m. Ottawa via Coteau, 11.35 a.m., 8.30 p.m. GOING EAST—Island Pond, 3.15 p.m. Mixed to Quebec, Richmond and Island Pond, 7 a.m. Express, 10.00 p.m. Portland, 10.00 p.m. Mixed for St. Hyacinthe, 5.10 p.m. Huntingdon and Fort Covington, 4 p.m. Hemmingford at 4.00 p.m. Sorel, 5.10 p.m. ARRIVE—From Quebec and Portland, 6.05 a.m. Island Pond, 12.03 a.m., 8.00 p.m. Mixed from Quebec, Richmond, 9.40 p.m. From Sorel, 10.05 a.m. From Huntingdon and Fort Covington, 9.15 a.m.

FOR LACHINE—7.00, 7.55, 9.00 a.m.; 12 noon, 3.30, 5.00, 6.15 p.m. Saturdays only 2.00 p.m., St. Lambert, St. Henri and Point St. Charles, 5.45, 6.50 and 9.00 a.m. 12.10, 4, 6.25 and 7.00 p.m. Saturdays only 2.00 p.m. Leave Lachine, 7.25, 8.00, 8.35 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00 p.m. Saturdays only 2.30 p.m. Leave St. Lambert, Point St. Charles and St. Henri, 6.15, 7.35, 8.35, 8.45 a.m., 1, 6.55 and 8.00 p.m., Saturdays only 2.40 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST—St. Johns and St. Albans, 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Boston, 8.30 a.m., 8.30 p.m. New York via St. Albans and Troy, 5.30 p.m. via White River Junction and Springfield, 8.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Waterloo and Magog, 5.30 p.m. ARRIVE—From Boston, 8.25 a.m., 8.05 p.m. and 11.05 p.m. New York, via Springfield, 8.25 a.m. New York, via Troy and St. Albans, 8.25 a.m.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Boston, Lowell, Nashua, &c.—9.00 a.m. and 5.10 p.m. Portland, via White Mountains—9 a.m. Newport, Waterloo, Bedford, Springfield and all points on Connecticut River Line—5.15 p.m. ARRIVE—From Boston, Lowell, Nashua, &c.—9.15 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. From Portland, —8.30 p.m. From Springfield and Conn. River Points —9.15 a.m. From Newport, Waterloo and Local Points, 9.15 a.m.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILWAY

GOING SOUTH—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, 8.00 a.m. and 6.10 p.m.; arriving from New York, Albany, Troy and Rouse's Point, 10.45 p.m. and 8.10 a.m.

DALHOUSIE SQUARE STATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

LEAVE for Ottawa—Express, 7.00, 8.45 a.m., 4.30 p.m. St. Jerome, 5.30 p.m. St. Lin, 5.00 p.m. St. Eustache 4.40 p.m. ARRIVE—From Ottawa, Express, 12.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m. and 10.50 p.m. From St. Jerome, 8.30 p.m. From St. Lin, 8.35 a.m. From St. Eustache, 9.48 a.m.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

For Three Rivers and Quebec—3 and 10 p.m. Sunday train, 4.00 p.m. Joliette and St. Felix de Valois—5.15 p.m. Arrive from Quebec—6.30 a.m. and 4.05 p.m. Sunday, 10.35 p.m. From Joliette and St. Felix de Valois 9.50 a.m.

BIRTHS.

COREY—At Stanbridge Ridge, Que., April 2, the wife of M. D. Corey, of a son.

TELFORD—In this city, on April 4, the wife of Dr. D. W. Telford, of a daughter.

DRAGON—In this city, April 2, Mrs. Isidore Dragon, of a son.

COWAN—At 185 St. George street, April 5, the wife of T. R. Cowan, of a son.

KENDALL—In this city, April 3, the wife of G. H. Kendall, of a son. 81 2

LAMB—In this city, March 31, the wife of Horace B. Lamb, of a son. 80 3

MARRIAGES.

BLACKMAN-REED—On April 3, by the Rev. Geo. H. Wells, at the residence of the bride's father, 739 Dorchester street, Alfred Atwater Blackman, Esq., of Waterbury, Conn., U.S., son of Chas. A. Blackman, Esq., of New Haven, Conn., U.S., formerly of this city, to Miss Louisa Frank Reed, second daughter of George W. Reed, Esq., of this city. 82 2

SMITH-HEWETT—At Toronto, Ont., April 2, by Rev. Septimus Jones, James Sproule Smith to Emily J. Hewett.

FRASER-McLEAN—At Brockville, Ont., by Rev. Jas. Simpson, John B. Fraser to Frankie McLean.

WORDEN-ADAIR—At Bowmanville, Ont., by Rev. W. R. Barker, Edwin Worden to Annie Louisa Adair.

CUNNINGTON-MAJOR—At Dixville, Que., April 2, by the Rev. C. B. Washer, Mr. Benjamin Cunnington to Mrs. J. L. Major.

DEATHS.

DONOHOE—Accidentally killed at Wales, Ont. Thos. Donohoe, aged 51 years, Engineer G.T.R. Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 8 Richmond street, Point St. Charles, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

KING—Accidentally killed at Wales, Ont., Charles A. King, aged 20 years, fireman G.T.R. Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 477 Wellington street, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances and members of St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 15 B. L. F. are requested to attend. (Brockville papers please copy.)

DONALD—In this city, on Friday, the 4th inst., Bessie Willan, beloved wife of James T. Donald. Funeral from her late residence, 95 Hypolite street, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, p.m. 81 2

CROWHURST—In this city, April 3, Janet Adam, beloved wife of W. Crowhurst, mother of Mrs. E. Dumaresq. Funeral from her late residence, 487 St. Lawrence street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to St. Martin's Church, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. 81 2

FAWCETT—At Scarboro', Ont., April 3, William Fawcett, 63 yrs.

JARVIS—At Toronto, Ont., April 3, Mary Boyles Powell, relict of late S. P. Jarvis, 94 yrs.

RISK—At Greensville, Ont., April 2, James Risk, 38 yrs.

BUTLER—At London, Ont., April 2, Mary, wife of Richard Butler, 69 yrs.

IRVINE—At Toronto, Ont., April 3, William Irvine, 28 yrs.

GILES—At Ingersoll, Ont., Amelia M., wife of Thomas Giles, 42 yrs.

GIBSON—At Ingersoll, Ont., Joseph Gibson, sen., 76 yrs.

The Weather.

1 p.m.—Thermometer at Hearn & Harrison's during last 24 hours.

6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
38°	30°	33°	38°	27°	32-5

Barometer—6 p.m., 29.43; 8 a.m., 29.52; 1 p.m., 29.52

1 a.m.—Probabilities next 24 hours:—Northwesterly winds; generally fair weather; stationary or slightly higher temperature.

Appointments this Evening.

Mechanics' Hall—Dime Museum.
Academy of Music—"Twelfth Night."
Royal Theatre—Variety Entertainment.

A beautiful woman is a poem complete within herself.—Giddy Gusher in Montreal *Gazette*.

We have often noticed, too, that man goes to metre.—*London Advertiser*.

Surely not when she is averse.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

Something similar to this was said of Irving's leg, but then there were not so many puns sonnet.

PERSONAL—TIM MAHER—JOE IS AT 114 Bonaventure Street, Montreal. 82 1

PERSONAL.—IF THERESA WALSH will call at No. 145 St. Andre Street, she can see her uncle. 82 1

EASY!

No boiling or hot laborious work. Clothes thoroughly cleansed in short time and made to look white and clean. Flannels can be washed without danger of shrinking by using

DARLING'S DIPLOMA SOAP.

Full directions on wrappers. No injury to the finest fabrics. For sale by grocers.

DARLING & BRADY,
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CHOICE STOCK CIGARS, &c.
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82 1 Opposite Armory.

ROYAL SCOTS.

The Battalion will parade in drill order next week at 8 p.m. as follows:—Monday, 7th, D. Company; Tuesday, 8th, Recruits, A, B, & F Company and Rifle Association; Wednesday, 9th, Point St. Charles Company, St. Gabriel Market; Thursday, 10th, Battalion for Trooping Colors, Pipers and Drummers to attend; Friday, 11th, E. Company. All Gt. Coats, Pouches, Belts and Bayonets must be returned at once to be put in readiness for the trip to Toronto. By order.
82 2eod FRED. LYDEN, Lt. A. Adjt. R. S.

ERSKINE CHURCH.

A meeting of the congregation will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 7th, to bid farewell to its Pastor, Rev. J. S. Black. All friends are cordially invited. Several of the city ministers are expected to deliver addresses. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. 81 2

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT
SAVINGS BANK.
NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office, St. James Street, on TUESDAY, 6th May next, at ONE o'clock p.m., for the reception of the Annual Report and Statements and the Election of Directors.

By order of the Board.
H. BARBEAU,
92 26 Manager.

A WARNING—THE LOT, NO. 4 VISITAtion street, between St. Mary (Notre Dame East) and Craig streets, cadastral No. 572, St. Mary's Ward, cannot be sold, for it is a substituted property. I hold Registered Deed of Donation, year 1872, and when my sons come of age they will claim the said property. P. J. CONNOLLY. 82 1

FOR BUSINESS STUDIES—MONTREAL Commercial School, Day and Evening. 1396 St. Catherine Street. Entrance at any date. WM. J. N. TURNER. 82 1

Tobacconists and Grocers will note important sale Monday Afternoon, 7th inst., of Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, &c., saved from recent fire. See advertisement in other column. 81 2

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY,
SPRING HILL COLLIERIES.

This Company is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of their

FRESH MINED SPRING HILL COAL

at any season of the year.

Orders taken and all information given at Nos. 4 & 5 Chesterfield Chambers, St. Alexis Street.
81x26 J. R. COWANS, Secretary.

CUT GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES, in all the latest styles, for covering.
C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,
79 Corner Bleury and Dorchester Sts.

DR. DAVIS' PENNYROYAL AND STEEL Pills, for females, quickly correct all irregularities. Sold by all Chemists or the agent, W. NEILL, 1369 St. Catherine Street. 60c per box. 4x

---

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

CAUTION!

Our Trade Mark "DESIDERATUM" is patented. Any Dry Goods or Gents' Furnishing firm using it will be prosecuted.

S. CARSLEY.

$100 REWARD!

One hundred dollars reward will be paid to any person that will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any Dry Goods or Gentlemen's Furnishing firm, other than our own, who offers or represents that they have "Desideratum" Umbrellas for sale.

S. CARSLEY.

A BOON!

Perhaps, about the greatest boon of 1884 to the Montreal public is and will be our Umbrella Department. Heretofore when ladies and gentlemen had to select an umbrella, they had to listen to the nonsensical talk of Dry Goods or Gents' Furnishing clerks, who knew about as much about Umbrellas as a locksmith would know about making a watch.

GRAND SUCCESS!

Since securing the services of an experienced Umbrella Manufacturer, and importing a competent Umbrella Mechanic as manager of work-rooms, we have trebled our business in Silk Umbrellas, and every day shows an increase of sales.

S. CARSLEY.

OUR FACTORY!

Our Umbrella Factory is in one of our top flats, over the new premises, and is fitted up with imported machinery of the most modern patterns.

Customers can select their own sticks, handles, frames and silk, and have the Umbrella made in one day's notice.

S. CARSLEY.

IMMENSE VARIETY!

Our variety of Umbrellas and Umbrella Sticks of choice first-class goods will be found greater than all other stores in Montreal combined.

S. CARSLEY.

MONEY SAVED!

Purchasers tell us that our prices for Umbrellas, particularly in best goods, are so much lower than other stores, that comparison is out of the question.

S. CARSLEY.

GOVERNMENT MARK!

The gold and silver mounts on our best and medium Umbrellas bear the British Government Hall Stamp, which is a guarantee that the gold is 15 carat, and the silver is pure.

S. CARSLEY.

A CHALLENGE!

We challenge any of the best English makers of Umbrellas to make a better article than we do.

S. CARSLEY.

NO PROTECTION.

We ask no protection tariff in the manufacture of Umbrellas. Manufacturers who are always asking for protection only acknowledge either their inferiority, laziness or greediness by trying to get an undue advantage of people in other parts of the world. What they can do in England or any other country in the manufacturing line we ought to be able to do here, if we only apply ourselves to the work. And those who want to get rich without giving proper value in the shape of work, seldom, if ever, succeed permanently.

S. CARSLEY.

UMBRELLAS.

UMBRELLAS with large handles.
UMBRELLAS with small handles.
UMBRELLAS with medium handles.
UMBRELLAS with natural sticks.
UMBRELLAS with ebony sticks.
UMBRELLAS with gold mounts.
UMBRELLAS with silver mounts.
UMBRELLAS with ivory mounts.
Horn Mounts.

UMBRELLAS.

UMBRELLAS with Paragon ribs.
UMBRELLAS with square ribs.
UMBRELLAS with round ribs.
UMBRELLAS with solid ribs.
UMBRELLAS with hollow ribs.
UMBRELLAS with sixteen ribs.
UMBRELLAS with twelve ribs.
UMBRELLAS with ten ribs.
UMBRELLAS with eight ribs.

UMBRELLAS.

UMBRELLAS for ladies.
UMBRELLAS for gentlemen.
UMBRELLAS for girls.
UMBRELLAS for boys.
UMBRELLAS for carriages.
UMBRELLAS for perambulators.
UMBRELLAS for rain.
UMBRELLAS for sun, and
UMBRELLAS for you.

RE-COVERED.
RE-COVERED.
RE-COVERED.
RE-COVERED.

Umbrellas Re-covered with Silk, Alpaca or Union.

REPAIRED.
REPAIRED.

Umbrellas Repaired.

WALKING STICKS.
WALKING STICKS.
WALKING STICKS.
WALKING STICKS.
WALKING STICKS.
WALKING STICKS.
WALKING STICKS.

An immensely large stock of new Walking Sticks just received at

S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY,
387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL 82†

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

ARRIVED AT LAST!

BUGLE LACES, BUGLE TABLIER, BUGLE AND BRAID FICHUS, SILK BRAID FICHUS, BUGLE AND BRAID DOLMANS, SILK BRAID DOLMANS, BUGLE AND BRAID CAPES, SILK BRAID CAPES.

Our PARIS AGENT has secured a very choice lot of these Fashionable Goods, which we now offer at about 30 per cent. below the usual price asked by other cash retail stores or shops.

DENTELLE ORIENTAL.

One case of this Popular Lace, in cream, put to stock this morning. They will be on exhibition in one of our St. Peter Street Windows for a few days.

Please notice the prices; they will be ticketed.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH BLEACHED SHEETING.

Ladies waiting for these goods will please notice this.

The first instalment of our order we expect to-day.

There being only one maker of this Sheeting in England, and as the demand exceeds the supply, we cannot depend on regular delivery of these goods.

The present shipment will only last us a few days, but there is more on the way.

We keep them in 54 inch, 72 inch, 80 inch and 90 inch wide.

Bought and recommended by all good housekeepers.

TAKING THE LEAD.

The reason for our success in our Print and Dress Goods Store is, we are showing new fresh goods, and a good assortment of them. Other cash retailers who carried a large stock from last season, and depend on old goods cannot serve the public so well as we aim to do.

The Ecarte Sateens are nearly all sold. There are last season's importation, reduced from 20c to 10c a yard.

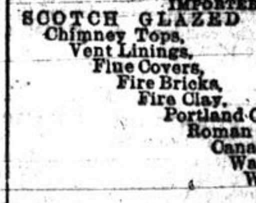
THE THING TO BE DESIRED

by the public is the best value for the money, in Umbrellas, Fancy Goods, Staple Goods, and all other articles of Dry Goods, and without employing any dead language to express ourselves, we repeat in plain language, if you want the best value in all kinds of Dry Goods come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
463, 465 NOTRE DAME STREET,
105, 107, 109, 111 ST. PETER ST

Terms cash and only one price. 82†

GOLDEN LIVER FRUIT TONIC BITTERS. 80†6



No Boiling NECESSARY. Time, Labor and Fuel SAVED! No injury done to the clothes, and NO SHRINKAGE in flannels if you use this Wonderful Soap.
MADE BY THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COMPANY.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
SCOTCH GLAZED DRAIN PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
Vent Linings,
Flue Covers,
Fire Bricks,
Fire Clay,
Portland Cement,
Roman Cement,
Canada Cement,
Water Lime,
Whiting,
Plaster of Paris,
Borax,
China Clay,
&c. &c.
Manufacturers of
BESSEMER STEEL
SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.
☞A large stock always on hand. 4z

PAIN CONE—A NOVEL, INSTANT AND harmless Cure for Headache, Toothache or Neuralgia. Price 25 cts. C. J. Covernton & Co., cor. of Bleury and Dorchester sts. 79x

WIGHT'S
CORN AND WART CURE,
Certain and Sure.
50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
G. L. WIGHT,
Druggist,
283 St. Joseph st., (Cor. Richmond). 307

AU BON MARCHE
31 & 33 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE.

GRAND SPRING SALE.
Opening of the Au Bon Marche Spring Great Cheap Sales.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

The greatest Novelties to be had
In Hats,
In Bonnets,
In Feathers,
In Flowers,
In Pompons.

All new Goods; just received from French and English Markets, for our Special Spring Sale, at prices to surprise everyone.

Hats and Bonnets made and trimmed to suit purchasers.

SUMMER SILKS.

Our Summer Silks, in all colors, at 35c per yd.; the leading goods of the day; selling everywhere at 60c per yd.

SASH RIBBONS.

The only place to get Sash Ribbons—in all colors and widths—at 15c, 20c, 25c and 45c per yard.

KID GLOVES.

Our Kid Glove Department assorted to suit every hand and taste in sizes and colors; from 25c per pair up.

☞ Every pair fitted to the hand and fit guaranteed. ☜

UMBRELLAS.

Large lot of Silk Umbrellas to be cleared at special prices—from $1 to $2.25; well worth $3.50. The best bargain yet offered in Silk Umbrellas.

NEW PRINTS.

Just received 3 cases English Regatta Prints, to be cleared at 7c per yd.; sold everywhere at 12c. Also, Black and White Prints, at 7c per yd.

TWEEDS. TWEEDS.

The greatest Novelties for Spring and Summer Season now on view.
For Variety, see the Au Bon Marche.
For Quality, see the Au Bon Marche.
For Prices, see the Au Bon Marche.
For Perfect Fit, try the Au Bon Marche.

Not to be undersold,
The Au Bon Marche.

CARPETS.

Our Great Spring Sale of Carpets and Oilcloths going on.
Tapestry Carpets, at 35c per yd.
Best Brussels Carpet, at $1.25 per yd.
Best All-Wool Carpet, at 90c per yd.

Mats, Rugs, Cornices, Poles, Curtains, Curtain Chains, in great variety.

☞ At prices that no one can touch. ☜

OILCLOTHS.

The largest Stock of Oilcloths to select from, in English, American, and Canadian Cloths.

OILCLOTHS, AT 20c PER YD.

AU BON MARCHE
31 & 33 ST. JOSEPH ST.
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE. 82†3

Martin
141 St. Peter St.
TELEPHONE Connection
PHOTOGRAPHS
PRICES Until further notice
Per doz.
CARDS $2.00
CABINETS 3.00
PANELS - 5.00
☞Best Finish.
79ttf

SEE OUR WINDOW.

Ladies see my window for Beautiful Plaid Sash Ribbon, worth $1.25, for 50c.

See our Window.

See my window for Braided Jerseys at $3.

See our Window.

See my window for Striped Satins, worth $1 for 30c.

See our Window.

See my window for Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, at all prices.

See our Window.

See my window for Black Lisle Stockings, at 75c.

See our Window.

See my window for Silk Hose, at $1.50, in all colors.

Come to our Store.

Come to my Store for the finest Stock of Embroideries in the city, for fine Trousseaux there is nothing to equal it; in fact, if you find nothing fine enough in the city, you will get it here.

Edgings and insertions made to order to match.

WANTED AT ONCE—Two Salesmen.

H. F.
POIRIER
1311 & 1313 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
Centre Store,
Queen's Hall Block. 181 2

CASTOR-FLUID! (REGISTERED)—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cents per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Sole Manufacturer, 7x 144 St. Lawrence Main st.

BLACK CASHMERES. BLACK

Notwithstanding the bad state of the weather the past few days, our Black Goods counter has been literally crowded all day, for the Cashmeres bought by our London Agent at a discount of

50 per Cent. for Cash!

MORE ROOM.

We have decided to give one more counter on Monday for the special sale of Cashmeres.

SAMPLES.

We will forward samples to any part of Canada, or send pieces to any part of the City, free of expenses.

OUR PRICES.

For these Cashmeres range from 24c to $1.15.

SPECIAL LINE.

21-in. Black and Colored Canadian Silk, 75c.

SPECIAL LINE.

22-in. Real French Silk, 89c.

SPECIAL LINE.

22-in. Black and Colored Satin Turks, $1.47.

SPECIAL LINE.

50 doz. Ladies' Rib Merino Hose, 25c.
50 doz. Ladies' Plain Merino Hose, 35c.
60 doz. Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, 65c.
25 doz. Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, 75c.
15 doz. Ladies' Spun Silk Hose, $1.50.
10 doz. Ladies' Pure Silk Hose, $3.50.
100 doz. Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, 60c.
50 doz. Ladies' 6-Button Undress Gloves, 60c.
75 doz. Ladies' Fancy Handkerchiefs, 10c.
15 doz. Ladies' Braided Jerseys, $3.15.

THE POPULAR
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
BOISSEAU BROS.
235 & 237 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.
Shirt Factory—168 & 170 St. Dominique.

☞ We have made special arrangements for parcel delivery for the District of Cote St. Antoine. 82† 1

GRAND OPENING,
BEGINNING NEXT WEEK,
—OF THE—
NEW FANCY DRESS GOODS STORE!
MARCOTTE & CADIEUX,
1469 and 1469½ St. Catherine Street.

The most fashionable Mantle and Dressmaking department in Montreal, under the able management of

MADAME TALLEY-PATTERSON,

late of the firm of H. Beaudry & Co., Notre Dame Street, who has just returned from New York, having secured there all the latest and most fashionable patterns and styles in Mantlemaking and Dressmaking.

The long experience we have acquired in the Dry Goods business, Mr. Marcotte with the firm of H. Beaudry & Co., and Mr. Cadieux with Messrs. Boisseau Bros., and the special care which we have taken in the selection of our goods, have led us to hope that our friends and the public will give us their liberal and kind patronage and favor us with their orders.

OUR PRICES
will be so as to enable us to challenge competition with any other firm.
MARCOTTE & CADIEUX.
79†6

THE NEWEST STYLES, LARGEST STOCK, and acknowledged by all the Cheapest Wholesale and Retail Stock of Chamber Furniture yet on view in this city, and consists of Black Walnut, Mahogany, White Ash, with African Burr Ash Panels; Chestnut, with Mahogany Panels; a new style of Ebonized Suite, with deep gilt lines in relief, all of the newest designs in Renaissance, Queen Anne, Elizabeth and other styles in stained woods; Veneered Panels in various colors and prices for $25, $30, $35, $40, $50c, $75, $100, $125, $150, $200, $250, $300, up to $450, $600 and $750, the last being unsurpassed for style and finish, and consisting of nine pieces in each suite. A call of inspection will repay all in want of furniture and enable them to see the largest and finest assortment of Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber and Library Furniture ever on view in this city, as our entire stock has been changed from the medium and common to the very best and medium; keeping common furniture only for wholesale, of which we have a full line in our new basement flats. A liberal discount for purchases over $500, and an additional discount for purchases over $1,000, at

OWEN McGARVEY & SONS,
Oldest, Largest and Cheapest Furniture House in the city, 7, 9 & 11 Notre Dame St. West, corner McGill Street. 81 3†

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Until 1st May, or further notice,

WM. NOTMAN & SON

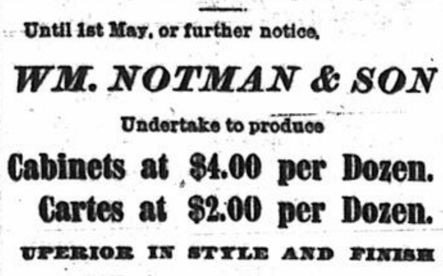
Undertake to produce

Cabinets at $4.00 per Dozen.
Cartes at $2.00 per Dozen.

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH

To any in the City. 73

CLARK'S CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.



Special attention is directed to this already very popular article of diet.

These goods are made from the choicest of meat, and are put up into a convenient, portable package, and each pound bearing my name.

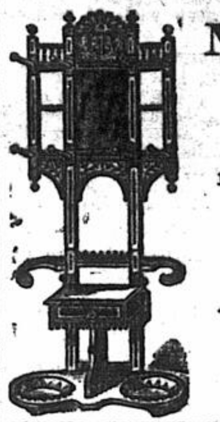
An important addition to the confidence already placed in this particular article.

☞BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 55stf

FILTERS, WATER FILTERS.—Now is the time to buy a Filter. Chauvin's Rapid Water Filters are the BEST. They do not rust and will last for years. Agent: H. F. JACKSON, Chemist, 77x 1369 St. Catherine street.

AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS
FOR SALE,
—AT—
STAR OFFICE.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.
283 NOTRE DAME ST., 283
Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada for
COOKSEY & CO.'S
Celebrated make of Silk and Felt
HATS
Received by last steamer
5 CASES
Of the latest London styles from the above makers. 82† 2



NEW DESIGNS!

LOW PRICES!

GOOD GOODS!

W. KING & CO.,
652 Craig St.
81† 2

COAL OIL STOVES.

Cole's Great Show of Oil Stoves!

All sizes from $1.25 to $25.00.

STOVES to warm the baby's food or to cook for twenty people.

COLE'S COAL OIL STOVES are the greatest improvement of the age for our hot summer. Save all heat, dirt, dust, trouble, smoke and smell. Easy, sure and quiet. Like another servant. Get one right off and save its cost in first few months. Moniteur, Adams and Westlake, Florence, &c., &c.

COLE'S LAMP STORE,
82†1 416 Notre Dame Street.

Down Again!

To my Customers,

I take the opportunity of informing my Customers that owing to the liberal encouragement I have received from them, since I adopted the Butter trade as one of the SPECIALTIES of my general grocery business, that on Easter Saturday only I will offer to them at half price 1,000 dozens Malaga Port (bottled in bond) five years old, and which is considered by the trade as equal to the best in the market. Customers should take advantage of this offer, to lay in a stock of this very fine Wine, at an exceeding low price.

Regular price per case of one dozen quarts,	$7.00
Regular price per bottle,	75
Price for Easter Saturday ONLY, per case,	4.00
" per bottle,	35

J. B. RICHER,
MAISON D'EPARGNE,
468, 470, 472, 476 LAGAUCHETIERE ST.
(Cor. of St. Charles Borromee.) 82*1

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received a very large and complete assortment of

PINET'S FRENCH

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Suitable for Spring and Summer Wear.

Ladies requiring such goods would do well to give us an early call, as we have ALL WIDTHS and SIZES.

We also call the attention of our customers and the general public to our new

COMMON SENSE BOOTS
FOR CHILDREN,
With SPRING HEELS and EXTENSION SOLES,
Which we guarantee not to break out at the toes.

C. SCHOLFIELD & CO.
81 2x 248 NOTRE DAME ST.

TENDERS FOR LAMP POSTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for lamp posts" will be received at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, until noon on Tuesday, the 6th May next, for the delivery of 100 lamp posts and bottoms required by the Light Department, the whole in accordance with samples to be seen in the Gas Company's yard, Ottawa street.

Each tender to give a separate price for columns and bottoms, and the whole to be delivered a month after the acceptance of the contract.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John McElroy, 100 Ottawa street, from 12 to 2 p.m. every day.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(By order,)
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
Montreal, 5th April, 1884. 82 2

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of THURSDAY, 1st MAY, 1884, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c.

Forms of Tender and full particulars relative to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent. of the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers are required to make up and attach to their tender the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

The tender for beef must be a separate tender; if it includes any other article it will not be considered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

No newspaper to insert without special authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 19th March, 1884. 81 8—2w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between M. H. Seymour, Jr., and F. F. Bruneau, doing business under name and style of SEYMOUR, BRUNEAU & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on 26th March last.

The business will be carried on under the same style and name by the undersigned, who will meet all the liabilities of the late partnership, and who alone is authorized to collect any outstanding accounts.

M. H. SEYMOUR, Jr.
April 5th, 1884. 82 1

Third Edition.

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

Another Debate on the Policy of the Government—Amendments to the Railway Act—The Census—Weights and Measures.

[From our own Reporter].

OTTAWA, April 5.—It seemed yesterday that the wheel of sessional progress had been turned back six weeks, and that the House was still wrestling with the Budget, judging from the misereres ground out by Opposition speakers, their sorrowful acknowledgment of the fact that the country was going to the dogs as fast as it could under the present administration, their indignant remonstrances against the reckless extravagance of the Conservatives, their complacent comparison between the average yearly expenditures for the two periods, one stretching from 1874 to 1879, the other from the latter date until the present time, and the caustic remarks of the Conservatives about the deplorable, degrading position occupied by those reckless and unpatriotic Grits who asserted that the public debt *per capita* was less in the United States than in Canada. It was true—but—but it wasn't the right thing to be heard in a Canadian Parliament, and would only be used by men who took no pride in their country or their public debt. The debate was set afloat by Mr. Charlton, who is not a particularly brilliant speaker, but who is one of the most careful and most exact reasoners in the House, and who generally is listened to with great respect, although yesterday his remarks were accompanied by a ceaseless grinding from the intelligent occupants of the back benches. Upon the motion to go into Committee of Supply to consider the supplementary estimates, Mr. Charlton made a long speech, bristling with arguments and figures aiming at showing that the Conservative ministry had increased our expenditure and public debt in a most reckless and unwarrantable manner; that our public debt was continually increasing, and that the debt *per capita* is $9 greater in Canada than in the United States; that this state of affairs is resulting in the rapid depopulation of our own country, as hundreds and hundreds of our population are leaving for the United States to escape from a country where mismanagement and recklessness revel and hold high carnival, with a lot of other similar statements which have been uttered dozens of times within the last few years. The only new thing in his speech was his eulogistic remarks of the Liberal administration from 1874 to 1879. As a general rule Liberal orators touch lightly upon those years, and if they refer to them at all it is generally with a persistent recurrence of the words "natural causes," which is exasperating to one who admires originality. But the debate last night was not upon such subjects as surpluses and deficits; it related to the increase of the expenditure and the public debt, and in these respects the years from 1874 to 1879 make a good deal better appearance than the Conservative period does, and so Mr. Charlton revelled in the unusual luxury of referring to those years of disaster and financial darkness in proud language, as exemplifying the economic principles of reform. When he got through with his speech, which was really a most able presentation of the Liberal side of the shield, he moved a long amendment to the main motion, narrating one after another the wrongs which had been inflicted upon the Canadian people by the Conservatives, ending up with a solemn statement that the House viewed with alarm the rapid increase in the public debt and the expenditure, and looked with disfavor upon the imposition of heavy duties upon the people of the country. While he was reading his amendment one of the most comical occurrences of the session took place. When he narrated the first crying evil of which the Conservatives had been guilty, some wag in the Ministerial ranks delivered himself of a laborious groan; a roar of laughter followed; the example spread, and after that the narration of each wrong was followed by a groan from six or seven dozen members. The groans were not of a sharp and scornful nature; they were good old-fashioned, sorrowful groans, each one beginning low and rising higher and higher until it reached a climax, when it gradually died away to a long-drawn, mournful wail. The whole thing was so irresistibly funny that it brought forth roars of laughter from all parts of the House, and drew a smile even to the face of the person who was being made fun of. Mr. Charlton was replied to by Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Leonard by Sir Richard Cartwright, and Sir Richard by Mr. Thomas White, who seems to take a great delight in pulverizing the arguments of the ex-Finance Minister, as he always follows him. The speeches were of the orthodox nature, Sir Richard gravely pointing out wherein the views of the Finance Minister were fallacious and unsound, while Sir Leonard and Mr. White could not see the subject from that point of view, but managed to discover all kinds of inaccuracies in their opponents' speeches.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RAILWAY ACT.

Sir Charles Tupper yesterday introduced into the House a bill amending in some important particulars the Consolidated Railway Act. An old provision is repealed, and it is enacted that if any railway wants to build their track along or across any street or other public highway on the level, they shall submit a profile of such crossing to the Railway Committee, which, with the sanction of the Governor-General can authorize the Company to protect the crossing by a watchman, or gates, or by carrying such street under or over the line of railway by means of an arch or bridge or by other means by which the danger to human life will be reduced to a minimum. Every railway company will be liable to a penalty of $50 for each day at which these works authorized by the Railway Committee shall remain uncompleted after the day fixed for its expiration, and for each day after the date fixed by the Railway Committee for the taking of any measure for the protection of any street on which the Company fails to take such measure. It is also provided that any railway company for the purpose of constructing or repairing their line may take possession of any piece of land, within two hundred feet of the line, unless it be utilized as part of a park, garden or works, for such time as it may be required for their use, providing that a certain sum of money, to be fixed by a judge, is to be paid by the Company to the owner of the land if he is unwilling to enter into any private contract with the railway. The provision of the amendment introduced last year forbidding any railway to buy up the stock of other companies, is extended so as to include the Grand Trunk, which was left outside the arrangement for good and sufficient reason at the time the bill was passed. It also gives the Governor-General the power to appoint a commissioner or commissioners to examine into railway accidents, an amendment which is directly due to the Toronto disaster. To the Railway Committee is also given power to determine the number of times that the exasperating steam whistle shall be allowed to toot within cities, to regulate the limit of speed in towns and villages, and to impose penalties for the infraction of these rules. No railway company shall allow its engines to wilfully block a public highway for a longer space of time than five minutes, and if it is found necessary in a town or village for the train to wait at street crossings for a longer space than five minutes, the train shall be cut so as to clear the highway, the penalty for the contravention of these rules being $50. There are also regulations relating to farm crossings and the appointment of railway arbitrators.

CENSUS.

The second volume of the census has been brought down. From it, it is learned that the reported deaths for the several provinces are 14.27 per 1,000 in Prince Edward Island, 14.54 in Nova Scotia, 15.02 in New Brunswick, 19.07 in Quebec, 11.81 in Ontario, 12.34 in Manitoba and 20.35 in British Columbia. There are 3,507 doctors in the Dominion; 158,000 farmers and farmers' sons; 4,519 Government employés; 8,094 lumbermen; manufacturers, 2,299; mariners, 17,823; merchants, 17,449; millers, 5,671; miners, 6,541; printers and publishers, 5,227; professors, 228; railway employés, 8,220; seamstresses, 11,901; stenographers, 72; stevedores, 4,073; tailors, 11,939, and telegraph employés, 2,195. In the recapitulation the number contained in the agricultural class is given as 662,630; commercial class, 107,646; domestic class, 74,830; industrial class, 287,296; professional class, 52,974, and those belonging to no particular class, 205,228. There are in the Dominion 8,652 churches, divided as follows: Baptist, 944; Catholic, 1,485; Congregational, 110; Disciples, 55; Church of England, 1,257; Lutheran, 98; Methodist, 3,017; Presbyterian, 1,353; Universalist, 7; other churches, 26.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REPORT.

The report of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue on the inspection of weights and measures and gas was brought down yesterday. The total revenue collected from the inspection of weights and measures was $28,601.43, as compared with $27,997.70 for the preceding year. The expenses were $56,312.92, a decrease of about $1,500 from the amount of the previous year's expenditure. The revenue is thus slightly increasing, and the expenditure decreasing. As the present system of inspection entails much work upon the Inspector, it is proposed to reorganize the service and divide the country up into divisions, the Montreal division embracing the city of Montreal, and the counties of Pontiac, Ottawa, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Hochelaga, Chambly, Laprairie, Napierville, St. John, Iberville, Rouville, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Missisquoi, Shefford, Brome, Stanstead, Compton, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Drummond and Wolfe, Arthabaska, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Montcalm, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Champlain and L'Assomption, which large tract of country will be looked after by one inspector at a yearly salary of $1,200, and seven assistants, at $600. By comparing this report with the one of last year it is found that more work has been accomplished and that the percentage of rejections has materially decreased. Gas has only been tested regularly at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. In Montreal, the total number of tests made was, for sulphur, 44 tests, in 23 of which cases the sulphur was found to be in excess of the quantity allowed by law; for ammonia, 44, none of which resulted in finding an excessive quantity; for sulphuretted hydrogen, 44 tests, none of which resulted in any being found. In the July examination into the Montreal gas, the highest illuminating power was 17.80 candles, the lowest 15.56; in August the highest 16.49, the lowest 14.07; September, 16.46, 15.98; October, November and December 16.26, 14.40; January, 15.04, 15.69; February, 17.50, 15.66; March, 16.42, 14.40; April, 16.34, 13.70; May, 15.15, 14.03, and June, 15.00, 13.81. The total expenditure in inspecting the gas of Montreal was $1,855.12, the receipts being $734.75. In the inspection of weights and measures there were nine measures rejected and 7,835 verified.

NOTES.

The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has left for England, presumably on C. P. R. business.

A deputation of the mayor and aldermen of Levis waited upon the Minister of Railways and Canals, asking that the Intercolonial Railway station be located in Market square, Lower town. Their request was acceded to.

Mr. Henry Johnson, an Icelandic gentleman, of Winnipeg, who publishes the *Liefur* in that city, is in Ottawa, seeking the cooperation of the Government for the distribution of his paper in Iceland, and a Danish edition in Norway, Denmark and Sweden. If the scheme be found practicable it can be utilized for immigration purposes and is therefore heartily supported by the Manitoban members.

TRADE WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

Unfair Attacks Upon the Customs—How the Law on the Question Stands.

The question of the duty on Newfoundland packages is still causing a great deal of controversy in commercial circles, and in some quarters the customs officials have met with a great deal of unfair criticism. The law on the subject, the customs authorities claim, is perfectly clear, and so far as the local customs officials are concerned leaves them no alternative. Collecters and customs officers, they say, do not make the laws, but have to administer them. It appears that in December, 1882, the Collector here, Mr. Ryan, in a communication to the Commissioner of Customs regarding the importation from Great Britain of seal oil, the product of Newfoundland, enquiring as to its right to free admission, took occasion to point out the law as it stood and to ask him if the barrels containing the oil were dutiable, under section 4, 42 Vic., cap 15 (1879), which contains the following provision:—

"And all or any of the above packages described as capable of holding liquids (i.e. barrels, casks, hogsheads, pipes, bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, and all other packages manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass, or any other material, and capable of holding liquids) when containing goods exempt from duty under this Act shall be charged with a duty of twenty *per centum ad valorem*."

Fish oils and products of fish and seal oil from Newfoundland are exempt from duty under Schedule C of the tariff, but the packages are dutiable under the above clause of the same act.

The Commissioner's answer was that such barrels or packages were certainly dutiable at 20 per cent. *ad valorem* if capable of containing liquids. The matter now rests, as will be seen, not in the hands of the Customs authorities, but with the Government, and if it is the desire of the trade that the act should be amended, an order-in-council will probably be passed to that effect, if, indeed, it can be remedied in that way without special legislation.

Health Committee.

A meeting of the Health Committee was called for four o'clock yesterday. Alderman Gray put in an appearance at five minutes to four o'clock. At a quarter past four o'clock, no one else having arrived, Ald. Gray went up to the Market Committee to get some three members of the Board who are also on that committee so as to secure a quorum. While he was gone, Aldermen Beausoleil and Mount came in, and finding no one present registered their names and went away, thus by virtue of a rule of council making it illegal to hold a meeting that day. Fresh notices were however issued for four o'clock to-day, when the city slaughtering question will come up.

Shipping Notes.

SS. "Sailier," from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

The Allan mail SS. "Newfoundland," from St. John's, Nfld., arrived at Halifax at 6 a.m. on Friday.

The Allan mail SS. "Sardinian," from Liverpool for Baltimore *via* Halifax, arrived at Baltimore at 9 a.m. on Friday.

The North German Lloyd SS. "Fulda" from New York, 26th March, arrived at Southampton at ten o'clock Thursday night.

The Hamburg American Packer Co's. SS. "Rugia" from Hamburg for New York has arrived with 34 cabin and 1123 steerage passengers.

Religious Professions.

The following young ladies pronounced their final vows yesterday at the convent of the Sisters of Providence, in the presence of his Lordship Mgr. Fabre:—Miss Marie Armenie Aglas Boucher, in religion Sister St. Marie Elise; Miss Marie Louise Alphonsine Talbot, Sister St. Honorius; Miss Marie Delima Forget *dit* Depatie, Sister St. Amelie; Miss Marie Anne Giguere, Sister St. Prudentienne; Miss Marie Rosanna Languedoc, Sister St. Ernest; Miss Mary Olivine Roy, Sister St. Euchariste; Miss Marie Demers, Sister St. Imelde; Miss Marie Josephte Odile Courtois, Sister St. Sophie.

General Luard's Successor.

A London despatch says:—Colonel F. Middleton succeeds Major-General Luard, as general in command of the Militia in Canada.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Jenkins leaves the city at the end of April, and expects to cross the Atlantic with his family in July, to be absent for two years; spending the first year in Scotland and the South of England, and the second year in the South of France and Italy.

An address, accompanied by a handsome testimonial, has been presented to Mrs. Baldwin, by the members of her Sunday afternoon Bible Class, as a mark of their esteem and affection and in grateful remembrance of her labors of love amongst them.

A large meeting of the parishioners of St. Giles, Durham, was lately held at the Training College for Schoolmasters, to consider the steps to be taken towards presenting the Rev. J. G. Norton, the Vicar, with a testimonial on his leaving for the Rectorship of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal. The Mayor was in the chair. After various speeches on the subject, alluding to the faithful and zealous work Mr. Norton had for eleven years performed in the parish, a large Committee was appointed to carry out the above object, the Mayor being appointed chairman.

Special Notice.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affections."

Last Edition.

THE EXODUS.

Emigration to the United States—The Cause—What the Customs Officials Say.

The question of the French Canadians' exodus to the New England States, as reported in these columns recently, is daily receiving more attention from the public, and the opinion is very freely expressed that some stringent and counteracting means should be taken. There is generally at this season of the year a fair exodus of workingmen across the lines but the rush this year has been unprecedented.

WHAT THE U. S. CUSTOMS OFFICIALS SAY.

In conversation with a U. S. Customs official a STAR reporter was informed that the present flow of our compatriots to Uncle Sam's domains has attracted their attention to no small extent. There is always more or less travel between the two countries, but this Spring it has been enormous. In a rough estimate of the number of emigrants who leave the Bonaventure depot daily would foot up nearly a hundred. The majority of emigrants are men with families. After making a couple of trips to Canada, they generally returned the third time to stay in the States. The French Canadian race is established in the leading New England towns by thousands, and their influence is acknowledged and courted by the leading political parties of the country.

EMIGRANT'S REASONS.

A good many of these people were interviewed by a STAR reporter on different occasions, and it was found that most of them leave with a desire to remain in the United States for a number of years and then return. As a general rule these families are bound for one of the manufacturing cities of the New England States, in each of which French Canadians are already counted by thousands. One individual from the district of Sorel being questioned as to the reasons which led him to leave Canada replied: "Well, you see, my family being very large, the farm could no longer suffice for our needs, and I sold it. We are now going to Lowell, where myself, wife and children can all find work and earn a fair living."

"You intend to remain there then?"

"Oh! yes, one of my brothers has resided there with his family for many years, and he does not regret having left Canada."

"But why not go with your family to Manitoba, and take some land there?"

"Well, Manitoba is too cold, and besides, the children say that they are tired of farm work."

Another man, from Kamouraska was trying his second experience of United States life and was bound for Troy.

"Why did you not remain there the first time?" he was asked.

"Because work was getting slack and as I had not sold my farm I thought I would try it again. Hearing now from some friends in Troy that work is plentiful and wages good, I am going to try my luck again, more especially as we prefer city life. However, I have not sold my farm and keep it in case I should like to come back again."

The first of these two men was the father of ten children and the other of eight. Others were seen who were leaving for the third or fourth time with their whole families. They said that they could earn enough during the Summer season to keep them comfortably during the Winter months, and that they would come back in the Autumn. Some were found who having already been repatriated, had again been induced to go back by friends they had left in the States. Two of these families had come back with a view to settle on new farms in the Ottawa Valley, but said that after consideration, they preferred to return. As many as ten families were seen to leave by one train, besides about thirty married or single men, who were going alone to work in brickyards or elsewhere.

STARVING EXILES.

Experience of Ste Cunegonde Emigrants in the United States—Lured From Home Only to Enter the Almshouse.

The village of Ste. Cunégonde is at present in a great state of excitement over the manner in which a number their townspeople were treated by the nail manufacturers of Wareham, Mass. The nail makers and plate turners in that town recently went out on strike for a rise in wages, and the factories were compelled to shut down. Naturally the manufacturers turned to this and other cities in quest of hands. On Monday last, so the friends of the absent men declare, Mr. Edgar Robinson and Mr. Joseph Stone accompanied by two other gentlemen arrived at Ste. Cunegonde and by some means called a meeting in McMahon's Hall, which was attended by over three hundred nailers and platers. Speeches were delivered, and it was announced that the factory in Wareham would open as soon as sufficient hands were obtained. Offers were then made of liberal wages and an advance of $20 to all who would go to the States. Thirty-four men accepted the terms and left the next day, their passages on the train being paid by the manufacturers. On reaching Wareham, however, it was ascertained that a strike was in progress and that the strikers would molest any one going to work. The unfortunate French Canadians realized their position, and immediately refused to go to work. The hands on strike became very demonstrative, and it was feared that an outbreak would occur any moment. The police were summoned and matters then took a more favorable turn. Being without money, the workmen were compelled to vacate their boarding houses and take up their quarters in an unoccupied barn. On the verge of starvation and with no other prospect before them, they were compelled to apply to the authorities, who admitted them to the town "almshouse." The men are without means, and it is rumored that the Government have been telegraphed a detailed account of their treatment at the hands of the South Wareham Company. A STAR reporter visited Ste. Cunégonde this morning and found that the sole topic of conversation was this subject. The villagers declare that they were

LURED AWAY

by the golden promises of heartless agents, only to starve in a strange country. They state that the men were informed that "grass was growing six inches high," and that the weather was delightful. On the contrary, as the telegraphic reports corroborate, the snow is several inches deep. The majority of the men have large families in Ste. Cunégonde dependent upon them for a livelihood.

THREATS OF LYNCHING.

Some of the men enterviewed to-day indulged in bitter recriminations and openly expressed their desire to lynch all such agents visiting Ste. Cunégonde again. It is stated that an emergent meeting of the Nailmakers' Union will be held at once to take steps towards assisting their fellow-laborers to return to Montreal.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Arrival of the Bodies of the Victims—The Funeral.

The bodies of Thomas Donohoe and Chas. King, the victims of the Wales railway disaster, were brought to this city last evening and conveyed to their late homes at Point St. Charles.

To-morrow afternoon the funeral of Thos. Donohoe will take place from his late residence, No. 8 Richmond street, Point St. Charles, to the Mount Royal Cemetery. The deceased was 51 years of age, and leaves a family of eight children. The funeral obsequies of Charles A. King will also take place at the same hour to Mount Royal Cemetery from his late residence, 477 Wellington street. Members of St. Lawrence Lodge No. 15, B. L. F., will attend in a body.

The Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Pacific.

The Government returns brought down on Thursday night and published in another column shew that the Canadian Pacific Railway had only borrowed $3,332,103 from the Bank of Montreal, on which the accrued interest amounted to $15,000. The bulls have pushed Bank of Montreal stock up from 170 to 195, or $50 per share, which on the Bank's capital of $12,000,000 is equal to an enhanced value of $3,000,000 on the great profit that was to have been made out of this loan, and yet the returns show only $15,000 accrued interest as the result. Money is loaning in New York at 1½ to 2 per cent., and the Bank of England yesterday reduced its regular rate of discount to 2½ per cent.

The Passover.

The Jewish feast of the Passover, in commemoration of the redemption from Egypt, commences on Wednesday evening next, and continues for seven days. At Temple Emanu-El, services will be held on Wednesday evening at 6.30 and on Thursday morning at 10. Rabbi Marks will preach 10 o'clock on Thursday.

CIVIC HOSE SUPPLY.

An Alleged Monopoly—How the Contracts are Awarded.

The appropriations and expenditure of the Fire Committee are so infinitesimal, as compared with the Road and other important departments, that but little attention is paid to its administration, and the general opinion appears to be that as the money under the control of the committee is so small there is not much likelihood of rings or of jobs being sprung upon the taxpayers. Moreover there are some people who are wont to believe that the very presence of "Honest" Tom Hood as chairman of the committee should in itself be sufficient guarantee that everything is conducted squarely above board, and in the best interests of the citizens at large. However this may be, those who are intimate with the workings of the committee are convinced that it is not administered properly, and this despite the *sobriquet* applied to Alderman Thomas Hood. It will be seen by the proceedings of the meeting of the Fire Committee, published in another column, that when the tenders for new hose were taken up, Ald. Beausoleil asked why they advertised for one brand of hose only. The Chairman declared that they had tried all others and found them unsuitable. If any reliance is to be placed on the statements of the Montreal agents of the largest rubber companies in the continent of America, the attempt of Honest Tom at the meeting yesterday to quietly step down to the Canadian Rubber Company and order the hose on his own *ipse dixit* and to his own liking, is merely the continuation of a monopoly which has been carried on for years past, by which the citizens are being defrauded annually, and the Canadian Rubber Company given the entire privilege of supplying the city with hose irrespective of any other article which may be in the market. From the statement of the trade no attempt is made to examine the samples of other manufacturers; in fact the chairman and chief appear to be so thoroughly bound up in their favorite company that the representatives of other manufacturers are treated with the most meagre kind of civility. The object of "Honest Tom" and his Chief in advertising for Paragon Hose is only, according to the trade, so as to exclude all all other manufacturers from competition, as this brand is only made by the Eureka Fire Hose Company of New York, and is sold through the Canadian Rubber Company here. The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., who are now erecting a factory at Toronto at a cost of $250,000, being desirous of introducing their make into Montreal, and hearing that the city was calling for tenders, sent their Manager, Mr. T. McIlroy here personally to lay their proposal before the Committee. Mr. McIlroy was introduced to the chairman, who refused either to look at the hose, to test it, or in fact to have anything to say to McIlroy, whilst an ex-Alderman, who represents the Eclipse Rubber Company, was told by "Honest Tom" that the National Policy and home industry should be protected. The feeling of the trade is that it is useless to attempt to get fair play from the Chairman and Chief, and that the City Council should step in and put a stop to such treatment of rival manufacturers as has been going on for years. They also claim that if a test of the different makes of hose were made, the Paragon Hose would be discounted by at least three or four companies.

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF.

In conversation with a STAR reporter today both Ald. Hood, Chairman of the Fire Committee, and Chief Patton declared that it was a simple absurdity to intimate that the rubber or any other kind of hose now in use could be better than the Paragon hose now in general use by the Fire Brigade. In the first place Ald. Hood endeavored to show that a rubber hose, when subjected to the inclemency of a Canadian Winter, would freeze more easily than the Paragon, and in consequence would break the quicker. "Then again," said he, "our firemen do not find that trouble in repairing the breaks in the Paragon hose which they meet with in repairing the rubber hose."

"How about the intimation of Ald. Wilson at the meeting yesterday that a considerable amount had to be paid the Rubber Company for relining this hose?" asked our reporter.

"That is another absurdity," replied Ald. Hood, "and shows that the man did not know what he was talking about. The chief here will bear me out in saying that not a cent has been paid the company for this purpose."

DEATH OF MR. J. W. MERRY.

(Special to The Star.)

SHERBROOKE, April 5.—Mr. J. W. Merry, one of the ablest young lawyers practising in this district, died early this morning.

THE ANGLO-SPANISH TREATY.

(Special to The Star.)

LONDON, April 5.—Negotiations between England and Spain regarding the proposed new Commercial Treaty are ended. The Spanish Government refused to submit a provisional treaty to the Cortes before the adjournment in July, although England has offered to submit a *modus vivendi* to Parliament.

FROM OTTAWA.

Accident—Denial—Military Visitors—Lumber Shipment—Provincial Exhibition—Personal.

[Special to The Star.]

OTTAWA, April 5.—Mr. John Black, of Windsor, Ont., tripped and fell at the Commons entrance last night and broke his leg. A like accident happened to Col. Skinner at exactly the same spot a few years ago.

The statement that Col. Irvine had been dismissed from the North-West mounted police is officially contradicted.

It is said that the 14th Rifles of Kingston will visit Ottawa on the 24th May.

Forty-six cars of lumber were shipped south yesterday from the Chaudiere station of the Canada Atlantic, one of the heaviest shipments of the season.

The Executive Committee of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario will meet in this city on Tuesday next, and will meet the city committees appointed to confer with them to make arrangements for the next provincial exhibition.

Rev. James Barclay, of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, will officiate in St. Andrew's Church here to-morrow morning and evening.

THE DEAD PRINCE.

Funeral Services at St. George's Chapel.

LONDON, April 5.—The funeral services over the remains of Prince Leopold were held this morning at St. George's Chapel. The Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Christian, Louise, and Beatrice, Crown Prince Frederick William and other royal personages were present. The Prince of Wales followed the coffin as chief mourner. The remains were deposited in the vault.

(Special to The Star.)

LONDON, April 5.—The Queen sat during the funeral service of the Duke of Albany weeping bitterly. All the young Princes were sobbing. The Prince of Wales was very pale. After the service the Seaford Highlanders (the Duke's Regiment) played, "He Will Return to Lochaber No More."

Another despatch says: The Queen bore her grief with fortitude, but wept freely, and finally broke down when the coffin was being placed in the vault. The Princess Beatrice and the ladies in waiting endeavored to comfort her so far as lay in their power, although they themselves were almost prostrated with grief, while their children sobbed audibly. At Windsor the whole town was draped in black.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

Urgent Appeal for British Troops—Gordon's Appeal Ignored.

CAIRO, April 5.—The Governor of Kassala has conveyed an urgent appeal that British troops to relieve that place be sent by way of Massowah and the Beni Temed route.

LONDON, April 5.—At Cairo, according to the *Standard's* despatch, this morning, the inactivity of the English government is not understood. The correspondent cites as an instance of the Government's failure that General Gordon's request for six Egyptian officers was met by sending two, who never got any nearer Khartoum than Assouan, while the pressing requests for British troops are completely ignored.

MR. ERRINGTON.

LONDON, April 5.—Mr. Errington, M.P., who is becoming generally recognized as being actually the agent of the English Government at the Vatican will leave Rome for here to cast his vote in favor of the franchise bill and will then return to Rome.

WRECK OF THE STEINMANN.

Passengers and Crew of the Ill-fated Vessel.

The Water too Rough to Approach the Wreck—Anxious Enquirers in New York.

HALIFAX, April 5.—Steam tugs went this morning to the scene of the wreck of the "Daniel Steinmann," and no report of them has since been received. It is doubtful if any communication can be had with Sambro Island, the weather being no more favorable than yesterday.

ANTWERP, April 5.—The steamer "Daniel Steinmann" left Antwerp with 50 passengers and a crew of 36.

ANXIOUS ENQUIRERS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The agents of the steamer "Daniel Steinmann" have a complete list of the passengers and manifest of the cargo, but will not make it public until this afternoon. Many inquiries were made at the office this morning by persons claiming to have relatives or friends aboard the steamer, but they were told to call later.

THE PASSENGER LIST.

ANTWERP, April 5.—The following are the names of the passengers by the steamer "D. Steinmann:"

Buchharte, of Aachen; Bichten, of Dusseldorf; Roos, of Nuremburg; Floeckenotein, of Heinrichsthal; Faeth, of Weibersbrunn: Maller, of Dortmund; Hebel, of Dortmund; a family of 8 persons named Heckenhousen and coming from Hofele; Fuchs, of Koenigbach; Matthias and Nicholas Majerns, of Hosingen; Emil, of Dresden; Clark, of New York; Markham, of Hull; Potter, of Niederhochstadt; Lorenz, of Munster; Vanhamme, of Basselele; Didoreazo, of Italy; Gambardella, of Italy; Sacco, of Italy; Oesterreicher, of Waschenfeld; Lorenz, of Gallen: Roth, of Steinheim; Frick, of Kengnan; Horn, of Esch; Ganker, of Esoh; Eischen, of Mutfort; Thell, of Mutfort; Semmer, of Golincen; Sering, of Berlin; Stoezel, of Woezen; Hoffman, of Dambach; and a family of eleven persons, named Benggert, from Aarmuehle, Switzerland; Schmidt, of Heffingen; two families named Kirchen, comprising 7 persons; three persons named Muller of Heffinger; Kremer, of Erenzen; Wm. Franz, of Nederalpin; Mary Franz, of Nederalpen; Joerlger, of Ulchant; Binsfeld, of Heffingen; Schue, of Gilsdorf; Neidermann, of Neiderburen, Fischer, of Neiderhofen; Gobe, of Blankenborn; John Erkhardt, of Blankenborn; George Ernhardt, of Blankenborn; Ruppreicht, of Holenboken; Krater, of Strasbourg; a family named Kranedock, comprising six persons, of Ridderkerk, and a family of seven persons named Bravemboir, from Ridderkerk; Stickel, of Guntershof; Rieder, of Wolferhof and Alf of Bluskastle; Spies, of Hofele.

OFFICERS AND CREW.

The officers were Schoonhoven, captain, and Lamp, Busse, Genero and Vick, subordinate officers.

The names of the sailors are: Brannlich, Hickelsen, Mooivangysel, Althainer Krausse Neumann, Jacobsen, Pochmann, Shintze, Eckmann, Deckelepper, Brash, Debeen Vandeneynden, Vanloy, Pintjons Demeulder, Gallivert, Ualoo, Uerbanck, Devosse, Hack, Pinjens-Bournonville, Danur, Armour, Blanck, Brenker, Vanesten, Fieren, Cheirs and Geerts.

The complete list shows 5 officers, 33 sailors and 91 passengers.

MR. MUNDERLOH'S ADVICES.

Mr. Munderloh, agent of the White Cross line of steamers, received from Chipman Bros., agents in Halifax, the following despatch last evening:

"Steinmann lost near Sambro: captain and five crew saved. Particulars later.

CHIPMAN BROS."

The following despatch was received this morning:

"Cannot approach wreck by sea owing to storm. Have gone to Captain by land. Will wire full particulars as soon as captain is seen this morning. Will cable particulars to Antwerp.

CHIPMAN BROS."

CABLE.

ROYAL VISIT.

LONDON, April 5.—The eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, the Crown Princess of Germany announces an intended visit to England in May.

COLONEL DE WINTON'S MISSION.

LONDON, April 5.—Col. De Winton and Capt. Elliott leave Brussels to-morrow for the Congo to take charge of King Leopold's exploration expedition.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN THE CONGO.

LONDON, April 5.—The German Government are sending the gunboat "Moeve" to the West African coast to support the operations of the international association in the Congo Region.

GERMAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

LONDON, April 5.—The German Colonization Society has been organized at Berlin. Its object being to discover and acquire suitable districts to which emigrants may be directed. The *Times* remarks that Prince Bismarck doubtless laughs in his sleeve at the pretensions of the society.

AMERICAN.

GOLD FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 5.—$1,825,000 gold was shipped to Europe to-day.

SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Henry Johnston, chemist, of England, suicided to-day with opium. He was recently drugged and robbed by bunco men. It is believed this led him to commit the act.

MORE TROUBLE FEARED AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—There is still apprehension of trouble here. All the stores where guns and ammunition are sold are guarded. The municipal election takes place on Monday. If nothing occurs to disturb the peace between now and Tuesday confidence will be perfectly restored.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

RISING SUN, Ind., April 5.—Masked men went to the house of John Smith last night and beat him insensible. They ransacked the house for a large sum Smith is supposed to have secreted. Failing to find the money they lit a fire and swung Smith, who had recovered consciousness, back and forth over it in hopes of making him disclose the hiding place of the treasure. This was continued until Smith was again insensible, when the robbers departed thinking him dead. The neighbors found Smith horribly beaten and burned this morning. A posse is after the villains, who will be lynched if caught.

CANADIAN.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PARISIAN."

HALIFAX, N.S., April 5.—The Allan mail SS. "Parisian" arrived at Halifax at noon to-day.

England's Interest in the Panama Canal.

It is not easy to account for the indifference with which Englishmen in general, and the commercial world of England in particular, regard the construction of the Panama Canal. Fifteen hundred men are hard at work with spade and shovel, laboring to join the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific, but all the English public know about it is gleaned from meagre paragraphs about once a month. As a matter of fact, the Canal will effect a revolution in the trade of the Pacific ports and of Queensland. The vessel taking cargo at San Francisco for Liverpool has to steam round Cape Horn, a distance of 13,710 miles; but when the Isthmus is cut the distance will be 7,709 miles, a clear saving of 6,000 miles in distance and many weeks in time. From Valparaiso to Liverpool round Cape Horn is 10,167 miles. By the Panama Canal it will be 7,349; and the saving of distance from other Chilian and Peruvian ports to the Northward would, of course, be proportionately greater. The importance of these figures will be understood when it is remembered that more than half the shipments from Pacific ports go to British ports. The effect on trade with New Zealand will also be considerable. From Auckland to Liverpool by Suez is 12,706 miles, and round Cape Horn 12,057 miles. By Panama it will be 11,549 miles.

Shortly stated, the Panama Canal will be the high road for British commerce with our Northwest American dependencies; with the Pacific ports of the States, through which we draw so largely on their agricultural produce; with Central America, whose rapidly-developing production of coffee, sugar and indigo is largely controled by England; with Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili—counties that are waiting to pour their mineral richness into Europe; and with New Zealand and other of our Australian colonies.—*London Echo.*

CITY ITEMS.

—The firm of Sutherland, Lindsay, & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, of 18 Lemoine street, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be carried on by W. Taylor, Lindsay & Co., at the same address.

—A very pleasant entertainment took place Thursday evening in the hall of St. Mark's Church. The features of the evening were the refreshment tables, presided over by the ladies of the congregation; a speech by the Rev. Mr. Casey, of Taylor Church; a piano solo by Miss Coyle; a song by Mr. Courtney; a speech from the Rev. Mr. Heine, of Chalmer's Church, etc.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Special Notice.

The great permanency of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water gives it a wonderful advantage over nearly all other perfumes; days and weeks after its application the handkerchief or garment exhales a soft, rich fragrance, agreeable, refreshing, and healthful.

For other Commercial news see 6th page.

LIVERPOOL—Latest prices current—April 5.

	s. d.		s. d.				
				Barley........	5 6	"	0 0
Flour, cwt...	10 0	to	11 6	Oats, 100 lbs.	5 5	"	0 0
Sp'g Wheat..	7 9	"	7 11	Peas..........	6 8	"	0 0
Red Winter..	8 0	"	8 5	Pork.........	73 6	"	00 0
No. 1 Cal'a....	7 9	"	8 4	Lard.........	46 0	"	0 0
No. 2 Cal'a....	7 4	"	7 8	Bacon........	45 0	"	46 0
Corn, new....	4 9	"	0 0	Tallow........	38 3	"	0 0
Corn, old.....	5	"	0 0	Cheese........	70 0	"	00 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported by Macdougall Bros., Stock Brokers, St. Francois Xavier Street. April 5.

	Op'g	Cl'sg		Op'g	Cl'sg
W.U. Tel....	69⅜	69¼	H. T..........	......	......
Lake Shore..	98	98⅛	Man. Elv......	......	......
Pacific Mail..	53¼	52½	Reading.....	53¾	53¾
Erie..........	21½	21½	Kansas & T..	20⅛	20
Do 2nd.....	......	88⅞	Chesh. & O...	......	......
Do Pref.	......	......	Can. South...	51	51
Ohio & Miss.	......	21⅜	St. Paul & O.	30	......
North-West..	115	115⅛	Do Pref.	......	90
Do Pref.....	......	......	D. R..........	......	......
St. Paul.....	85⅞	86	N. P..........	22	22
Do Pref.....	......	113⅛	Do Pref.....	47½	47¾
Mich. Cen...	......	89	Ont. & West.	......	9⅞
Jersey Cen....	87	87⅛	Ohio & Cent.	......	......
N. Y. Central	113⅞	113¾	Erie & W....	......	......
Del. & Lack.	121⅛	121	Mob. & Ohio.	......	......
Del. & Hud...	107¼	107¼	Lou. & Nash.	46¾	46⅛
St. Joseph...	......	......	C.C.C. & I...	61¼	61¼
Do Pref.....	......	......	Texas Pac...	19¼	19⅜
Rock Island.	......	119½	Cen. Pac.....	57⅜	57½
Ill. Central...	128¾	128¾	Mo. Pac......	85⅛	85½
C. B. & Q.....	123¾	125	St. P & M....	......	94¾
C. C. & I. C...	......	......	Pullman Car.	......	112½
Wabash......	......	......	Can. Pac.....	......	52
Do Pref.....	24	23½	Exchange....	488½	488½
Union P.....	71⅝	70¼	Money.......	......	2

BIRTHS.

HODGES—At 15 Essex avenue, April 4, the wife of Gilbert M. Hodges, of a son.

IF THE READING MATTER BECOMES blurred or indistinct, or the eyes get hot or fill with water, purchase a pair of

HENRY GRANT & SON'S

Celebrated Brazilian Pebble Spectacles,

which give relief and improve the sight. Now selling cheap. Established over 22 years.

78x 26 BEAVER HALL TERRACE.

MRS. WELLSTEAD'S

New Millinery Rooms, 109 Bleury Street,

IS NOW OPEN.

Splendid Stock of Fresh Goods and Latest Styles.

☞ A CALL SOLICITED. 67x26

Auction Directory.

Monday, April 7.

Property, 10 a.m., 195 St. James st., Thos. J. Potter.
Property, 10.30 a.m., 195 St. James st., Thos. J. Potter.
Furniture, &c., 10 a.m., 426 St. Denis st., M. Hicks & Co.
Property, 11 a.m., 195 St. James st., Thos. J. Potter.
Property, 12 noon, 195 St. James st., Thos. J. Potter.
Cigars, &c., 2 p.m., 68 McGill st., M. Hicks & Co.

Tuesday, April 8.

Furniture, 10 a.m., 44 Sanguinet st., Thomson & Gowdey
Furniture, &c., 10 a.m., 67 Dubord St., M. Hicks & Co.
Glassware, 3 p.m., 235 St. James st., W. E. Shaw.

Wednesday, April 9.

Dry Goods, 10 a.m., 86 St. Peter st., Benning & Barsalou.
Rubber Shoes, 10 a.m., 86 St. Peter st., Benning & Barsalou
Damaged Dry Goods, 12 noon, 86 St. Peter st., Benning & B
China, &c., 10 & 2 p.m., 1348 St. Catherine st., C. F. Elwes

Thursday, April 10.

House, 10 a.m., 195 St. James st., Thos. J. Potter.
F'cy Dry Goods, 11 a.m., 278 Notre Dame st., Benning & Barsalou.

Saturday, April 12.

Cottages, 3 p.m., 235 St. James st., W. E. Shaw.

Tuesday, April 15.

Property, 10 a.m., 235 St. James st., W. E. Shaw.

MR. HARRISS'S CONCERT! Box Plan now open at Prince's Music Stores, 22 St. James St. 82 6

BOOKS BOUGHT.—Highest price paid for popular second-hand books, school and college text-books, also Seaside and Franklin Square novels, at Healy's book store, 663 Craig street, near cor. Bleury. 82 1

LOST—SATURDAY MORNING 3 KEYS WITH NAME on key-ring. Please return to 743 Craig street. 81 3

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, FOR 1882 and 1883 all the Nos. complete. Address stating price to "T. 370," STAR Office. 82 2

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD, with a private English family, state terms. Address "S. 344," STAR Office. 82 1

WANTED—A YOUNG GENERAL SERVANT, 18 Cathcart St. 82 1

WANTED—SITUATION AS CUTTER, IN A WHOLESALE Clothing Establishment, 7 years in last place, good references if required. Apply to Wilfred Lacours, 129 St. Antoine Street. 82 3

WANTED—SITUATION AS TRAVELLER, FOR Groceries or Liquors well acquainted in Province Quebec and Lower Provinces, or as Bookkeeper, had 2 years' experience, good references. Address "S. 350," STAR Office. 82 6

WANTED—A YOUNG EXPERIENCED CANVASSER for the city. Address "S. 357," STAR Office. 82 1

WANTED—A BABY CARRIAGE, IN GOOD ORDER. Address stating price and where to be seen, "S. 356," STAR Office. 82 2

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO DRUG BUSINESS. P. O. Giroux, 601 Notre Dame West. 82 3

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOMAN who understands cooking thoroughly. Good references. 253 German St. 82 2

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, TO GO TO Lachine. Apply at 87 Union Avenue. 82 1

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO WORK by the day. Apply to 69 Victoria street. 82 1

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COVERED BUGGY single seat, in good order. Address "Q. 281," STAR office. 82 1

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WANTS LARGE FURnished room for self and wife. Vicinity St. Catherine Street and McGill College Avenue. Address "R. 319," STAR office. 82 1

WANTED—AT 595 LAGAUCHETIERE ST., WHITE or Red carts. J T Morey. 82 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, MUST BE well recommended, good wages, apply at, 245 St Denis st. 82 1

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, AS A DRAYman for St Anne's Ward, and St. Henri, Wm Dow & Co. 82 3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SITUATION AS storeman, in a wholesale house. Apply to "J. C. A. L." 44 Montcalm St. 82 2

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN SITUATION AS assistant in an office, address T 402 STAR office. 82 3

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, 39 BERRI ST. 82 2

WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL, SITUATION IN STORE or wholesale house, where she could be useful in packing fine goods. Can furnish good references. Address "T 383," STAR office. 82 1

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, GOOD AND RAPID penman. Apply 169 St. James St., 10 a.m., Monday. 82 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY 79 Aylmer St. 82 1

WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, ONE OR TWO sets of books to keep in the evening, or copying in either French or English, conversant with both languages. Address "T. 401," STAR Office. 82 3

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS SERVANT. APPLY at 186 St. James St., West. 82 1

WANTED—GOOD RESPONSIBLE PARTY, WITH small capital, to take management of light manufacturing business in Montreal, liberal salary will be given to the right man. Address at once, P. O. box 379. 82 1

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED LAUNdry maid. Apply at, 1226 Dorchester st. 82 3

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL ATTENDance, on or before 1st May. Address T 400 STAR office. 82 1

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL, 1303 ST. CATHerine st. Queen's Block. 82 1

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR NEW YORK IMmediately; also cooks, general servants and housemaids. Apply to Mrs. Beech, 64 Mayor St. 82 1

WANTED—TWO BEDROOMS AND SITTING ROOM furnished, with attendance and cooking, between Bleury and Guy streets. Address, with terms, to "V 446," STAR Office. 82 1

WANTED—A GIRL OR A WIDOW AS PLAIN cook. 85 St. Lawrence St. 82 2

WANTED—AS APPRENTICE, A RESPECTABLE girl, speaking both languages. At T. J. Dawson & Co.'s, 239 St. James st. 82 2

WANTED—CANVASSERS, LADIES AND GENTLEmen, best selling subsciption works, on Histories Literature, Art, &c., in the market, liberal terms. Apply personally, or by letter, to Virtue & Co. 162 St James st, Montreal. 82 1

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH USE OF kitchen or board, for a lady and child in a respectable locality, terms moderate. Address 39 St. Genevieve Street. 82 1

WANTED—A LAD FOR AN OFFICE, APPLY, IN own handwriting, giving references, to Box 607 Post Office. 82 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, GOOD wages, small family, apply to 500 St Denis st, upper tenement. 82 1

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 14, TO TAKE CARE of a horse; must know how to drive. Apply 748 Lagauchetiere strreet, between 1 and 2 or in the evening. 82 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL to assist with children and make herself generally useful; City references required. Apply to Mrs. Proudfoot, Beaver Hall Square. 82 1

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY HABITS, with some knowledge of the stationery trade, who can invest a few hundred dollars with his employer. To the right person a good opening. Address "V 464," STAR office. 82 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, TO milk cows and attend cattle; good references. Apply, 77 Roy St. 82 3

TO LET!

One of the best Stores on St. Joseph Street, near Chaboillez Square, with three large flats; well lighted.

Apply to **R. K. THOMAS,**
131 ST. JAMES STREET.
82tf

TO LET—FURNISHED,

A handsome stone-front well-furnished house on St. Matthew St., above St. Catherine St.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
82 5 191 St. James St.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE, the residence of the late Magloire Lozeau, situated in the Village of Boucherville, on the river side, containing about twelve acres of land, a first-class stone house, outside buildings, &c., the whole in good order. The property may be used as a summer residence, and for gardening, being near the city with easy access either by boats, railway or macadamized road. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises, or to the undersigned, No. 48 St. James Street. J. A. QUINTAL, Notary. Montreal, April 5th, 1884. 82 1

TO LET—AT OUTREMONT, EITHER for dwelling or store, which being needed, will be rented cheap to a suitable party. Apply 116 St. James St. 82 1

TO LET—TWO UPPER TENEMENTS, 7 rooms each, B. and W. C., rent £45 no taxes, lower apartments, rent £50 no taxes, 395 St. Dominique St., little above Sherbrooke St. 82 1

TO LET—UPPER TENEMENT, SEPArate or together, 2 and 3 flats, containing 6 rooms, B. and W. C., large yard. Apply 44 St. Antoine St., or 141 St. James St., West. 82 1

TO LET—PART OF WAREHOUSE WITH office, 481 St. Paul St. Apply on premises. 82 1

TO LET—THE STORE CORNER OF Notre Dame and St. Gabriel sts, at present occupied by *Le Monde*. It is in thorough repair and heated with hot water. Apply, upstairs, to the caretaker of the building. 82 1

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house, No. 121 Metcalfe Street, containing 15 apartments. Apply to A. C. Clark, 329 Notre Dame Street. 82 1

TO LET—A GROCERY SHOP WITH OR without dwelling above, with fixtures, cellar, stable, &c., corner Amherst and Mignonne streets, opposite two butchers' shops. Apply to N. Perodeau, Notary, 30 St. James street. 82 3

TO LET—TWO SPLENDID LARGE light flats, 48 ft. x 16 ft., with or without steam power, suitable for light manufacturing. For particulars, apply to Power & Dawson, 684 Craig st. 82 1

TO LET—54 ST. JAMES ST. WEST, shop and dwelling; 108 St. James st. West, shop; 85 and 86 Common st., warehouses; also, several small houses. Hugh Gallagher, 235½ St James street. 82 1

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 88 Fort Street, delightful situation. Apply to E. Lusher, City Passenger Railway. 82 1

TO LET—NEAT LITTLE STORE. First-class location; gas and heat furnished free. Apply 258 Notre Dame street, opposite St. Lambert Hill. 82 1

TO LET—SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE of 13 rooms, in West End, 8 minutes' walk from Post Office; three gentlemen willing to take rooms, from $4 to $6 per month; rent, $13 per month. None but responsible parties need address. "S. 355," STAR office. 82 1

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, McGill College Avenue. For particulars, address "S. 352," STAR Office. 82 2

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, IN Western part of city, for six months, immediate possession. Address Post Office Box 876. 82 1

WANTED—

a young girl, to assist in housework.
82 2 261 St. Antoine St.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, centrally situated, with modern improvements, for sale; glass partitions and office fixtures. Hugh Gallagher, 235½ St. James street. 82 1

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, books in the following Building Societies:

IMPERIAL,
MONTREAL, and
CANADA MUTUAL.

Apply to I. D. THURSTON,
82 3eod 743 Craig St.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE MARried couple (no children), care of house for summer months, total abstainers, good city references. Address "T. 373." STAR Office. 82 1

WANTED—TO RENT, A SMALL SELF-contained house or tenement, rent to be moderate, locality central, West of Bleury. Adpress "T. 374," STAR Office. 82 1

WARDROBE FOR SALE.—A handsome black walnut wardrobe, panels very nicely veneered, a handsome piece of furniture, new last spring, will sell for $35, a little over half the cost. Address "W. V. 78," STAR office. 82 6

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER months, from 1st May, a flat of five unfurnished rooms, with all modern improvements, by a married couple; no children; West of Beaver Hall and North of St. Antoine street preferred. Address "U. 440," STAR Office. 82 1

WANTED—SELF-CONTAINED COTtage or Upper Tenement, six rooms, B. and C., rent not to exceed $15; 3 in family. Address "T. 392," STAR office. 82 1

SHORTHAND WRITING—THOROUGH INSTRUCTION given personally or by mail, Graham's system, evening classes, F. Wagar, 199 Bleury St. 82 1

TO LOAN—SEVERAL SUMS OF $2000—$2500 AND others at 6 per cent, only on first class mortgage on City property—Lighthall & Lighthall, Notaries, 156 St. James st. 82 1

BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS WITH COMforts of home, 23 Main st. 82 4

BOARD—MRS. SEARL, LADIES' DOCTRESS, HAS well furnished rooms, with best of attendance. 24 St. Monique st., opposite Latour st. 82 3

ROOM—FURNISHED, 28 VICTORIA STREET. 82 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED, FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or for light housekeeping. 24 Lorne Avenue. 82 1

ROOM—LARGE AND WELL FURNISHED, FOR TWO gentlemen, without board, 11 Victoria St. 82 1

ROOM—FURNISHED, SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN, $10, 82 Cathcart St. 82 1

ROOMS—UNFURNISHED, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT housekeeping, 22 St. Charles Borromee St. 82 2

ROOM—UNFURNISHED, 82 SANGUINET STREET. 82 3

ROOMS—TO LET, TO MARRIED COUPLE, BEDROOM and kitchen furnished for light housekeeping. Apply 2 Cadieux St. 82 1

ROOOM—SINGLE ROOM FURNISHED, $5 PER month. Address "M. 132," STAR Office. 82 1

ROOM—FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR MARRIED couple or two ladies. Apply at 13 Latour st. 82 1

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED FOR GENtleman, gas, bath, hot and cold water. 47 Beaver Hall Terrace. 82 1

ROOM—FURNISHED, SUITABLE FOR 2 GENTLEmen, $10 a month, 82 Cathcart St. 82 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED WITH bath and W. C., on same flat, best locality. 844 St. Catherine st. (cor of Sanguinet.) 82 2

ROOMS—TWO PLEASANT WELL FURNISHED front rooms—not moving. 1430 St. Catherine st., 2nd door from Peel st. 82 2

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN, or married couple without children, with use of kitchen, address "U" 436," STAR Office. 82 3

ROOMS—TWO COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED BEDrooms, with full or partial board. 80 Cathcart St. 82 1

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE AND single, with board; also table board at 55 University St., one door below St. Catherine. 82 2

ROOM—FURNISHED. 26 MACKAY STREET. 82 6

ROOMS—TO LET FOR 1ST OF MAY—BATH, HOT and cold water, w. c.; use of piano and parlor if required. 30 St. Antoine. 82 1

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES, COUNTERS, SHELVings, glass cases, corset figures, and frames, very fine wall show case, suitable for Millinery or Hatters, 396 Notre Dame. 82 1

FOR SALE—GOOD STRONG YOUNG STYLISH horse, $175, 32 Bleury St. 82 1

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINES ALL KINDS, new and second-hand, $8, $12, $18, $25, warranted, rented, repaired, at Lawlor's, 354 Notre Dame Street. 82 1

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORKING HORSE, AT 18 Bleury st. 82 1

FOR SALE—THREE SEWING MACHINES IN GOOD order, two Williams' Singer and one American, $6 each, 9 Mayor st, two doors West Bleury 82 1

FOR SALE—PIANO, CHEAP, 531 DORCHESTER ST. 82 1

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BABY CARRIAGE, NEW style, in perfect order, nearly new, 211 St. Denis St. 82 1

FOR SALE—GENTLEMEN'S 18 K. GOLD WATCH, only $20. Address "U. 419," STAR Office. 82 1

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, TEA CANISTERS AND scales. Apply Mathieu Freres, 83 St. James St. 82 3

FOR SALE—COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, Walnut Bookcase, Wire Springs, Wool Mattresses, Iron Bedsteads, Cornet, Alto, and Violin, at 188 St James street West. 82 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GROCERY FIXTURES, APPLY to, 24 Lagauchetiere st, cor Papineau Square 82 1

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD SQUARE PIANO FORTE 7 Octaves, Camera and Lens. Double barrel gun. Mahogany and walnut Wardrobes, at 188 St James st West. 82 1

FOR SALE—BAR FIXTURES, GLASSES, DECANters, hot water and coffee urns, range, dishes, pictures, mirrors, tables, chairs, sofas. To be sold very cheap. Apply to 84 Notre Dame street Centre. 82 2

FOR SALE—40ft SHELVING, 1 TABLE, 1 COUNTER, 4 yds long, 1 cash desk, only $30 the lot, 283 St. Paul St. 82 2

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE STYLISH BABY'S Carriage, almost new. Apply at 161 Laval Avenue. 82 1

FOR SALE—COUNTER ENCLOSED WITH SHELVES, 7 feet, $5.00. Small Carpenter's Bench, $3.00. Canaries and Cages and Lot Books. 795 Craig street. 82 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FINE PARLOR SUITE, LACE curtains, cooking range, oil stove, bookcase, bedroom carpet, dishes, etc. 119 Fulford st. 82 1

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, sewing in a private family. Apply 17 Wolfe st. 82 1

WANTED—GOOD GROOM. APPLY AT 137 BLEURY Street. 82 1

WANTED—BY A WIDOW, A PERMANANT situation in a private family, as housekeeper or dressmaker. Apply at at 147 St. Christophe St. 82 2

WANTED—AT ONCE, 6 FARM LABORERS, 4 gardeners, 20 good stone masons, 1 stove grate fitter, 1 shoeing blacksmith, 1 brass moulder, 1 bar tender, 2 express drivers, 4 young lads; also, 2 cooks, 3 housemaids, 3 waitresses, 2 general servants, 2 sculling girls. 83 St. James st. West., Brown & Co. 82 1

WANTED—ABOUT THE TENTH OF APRIL AT 107 Union Avenue, a good cook, willing to wash and iron. Apply on and after Monday, April 7th. 82 6

WANTED—SMART ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MAN, of good address; must be a first-class salesman and furnish references. Apply 2 p.m., 281 Notre Dame street. 82 2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 30 St. Antoine street. 82 1

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—MUST WASH AND iron; references required. Apply 34 University street. 82 2

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER AND collector, must be a good writer and have references. Apply at 37 St. Lawrence St. 82 1

WANTED—BY 16th APRIL, SITUATION WHERE there are no children, by a respectable young woman as general servant or place of trust, good reference given. Address "V. 466," STAR Office. 82 3

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A HOUSEMAID, REference required, 137 Bleury St. 82 1

MONTREAL CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 167 Mountain Street.—Special Auction Sale Carriages, Waggons, Buggies, Expresses, Lariviere's Patent Shifting Seat Waggon, Dog Carts, 1 Extra American Covered Buggy, &c., &c.

Saturday Afternoon, April 12,
at 2.30. p. m.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
82 Auctioneers.

ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTING, BELTing, &c.

The whole of the Stock, Plant and Machinery of a SOAP FACTORY in complete running order.

Consisting of Engine, Boiler, Shafting, Belting, Steam Soap Pans, Kettles, Tanks, Mixing Machines, Stamps, Stamping Press, Cutting Tables, Frames, Racks, etc., etc.

AND

A stock of Caustic, Sal and Silicate of Soda, Silax, Rosin, and other materials for soap making.

ALSO

1 Express Waggon, 1 Truck, 1 Buggy, 1 Set Harness, Steam Coals, Stoves, etc. The whole in lots to suit purchasers.

The above will be offered at auction at the Soap Factory, 369 Ontario street, near corner Visitation,

On Wednesday, 16th April,
At 10 o'clock.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.

Catalogues will be prepared. T. & G. 82

MONTREAL TURKISH BATH, 140 ST. MONIQUE STREET, (near Windsor Hotel.) Three story Brick Building, stone foundation, 91 feet front, 117 feet deep—over ten thousand feet of land.

Sale at our Rooms, 241 St. James Street,
MAY 7th.
Sale at TEN o'clock a.m.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
82 1 Auctioneers.

THOMSON & GOWDEY,
AUCTIONEERS,

We are prepared to hold Auction Sales of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
REAL ESTATE,
TRADE SALES,
FARM STOCK,
AND
GENERAL SALES,

to all of which we will give our personal attention.

Sales conducted in the French Language when required.

Liberal advances on consignments. Fire losses adjusted. Valuations made for Estates, etc., etc

We will be glad to consult with those who intend to dispose of their Furniture this Spring, and will guarantee them satisfaction and prompt returns.

THOMSON & GOWDEY,
Real Estate and General Auctioneers,
82 No. 241 St. James street.

44 SANGUINET STREET.—NEAT Furniture and effects, on Tuesday, 8th April, at TEN o'clock a.m.

THOMSON & GOWDEY,
82 1 Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARLOR and Bed Room Suites, nice Piano for practising, Pictures, Stoves, etc., etc.,

On Thursday, 10th April,
at our stores, 133 St. Peter Street, at TEN o'clock.
THOMSON & GOWDEY
82 1 Auctioneers.

16 —PARK AVENUE— 16
Household Furniture, good Carpets and General Effects,

On Tuesday, April 22, at 10 o'clock.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.
Particulars later. 82 1

COURSOL STREET,

Wednesday Morning, April 23,

handsome Household Furniture, only a short time in use.

THOMSON & GOWDEY,
82 1 Auctioneers.

180 MANCE STREET—180—HANDsome House furnishings and Effects

Wednesday, 16th April,
At 10 o'clock.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
82 1 Auctioneers.

727 SHERBROOKE STREET—727—We are instructed to sell the Household furniture and effects,

Friday, 18th April,
At 10 o'clock.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.
Particulars later. 82 1

TO THE FURNITURE TRADE.—The sale of 25 carloads of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, over $9,000 worth, will take place at the Warerooms, No. 712½ Craig street,

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant.
82 2 W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENeral Effects at the Residence, 26 St. Elizabeth street,

THURSDAY, the 17th instant.
82 2 W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF NEW FURNITURE.—Over 40 Drawing Room and Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, &c., Ontario make. Sale at the Store, No. 266 Notre Dame Street.

FRIDAY, the 25th APRIL.
W. E. SHAW,
82 2 Auctioneer.

SALES AT 91 CATHEDRAL STREET, 78 Cathcart Street, large Sale on Peel Street, also at 669 Dorchester Street, and a number of others, for which days have not yet been fixed.

W. E. SHAW,
82 2 Auctioneer.

FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, GASAliers, Pianoforte, &c., at the residence of J. J. Maclaren, Esq., No. 229 Upper University Street, TUESDAY, 22nd inst.

82 2 W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

BEST BRUSSELS CARPETS, HANDsome Curtains and Cornices, Pianoforte, Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, Mirrors, Gasaliers, &c., at the residence, 1750 St. Catherine Street.

MONDAY, THE 21st INST.
82 2 W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, MAHOGany and Walnut Bookcases, Gasaliers, Furniture by Thomson, Fine Bagatelle Table, Mangle, &c., and General Household Effects.

At the Residence late DR. SCOTT.
No. 109 UNION AVENUE,
THURSDAY, THE 24th INSTANT.
82 2 W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

The next large sale will take place at my Rooms, St. James Street, on

Thursday Afternoon next, 10th inst.,
At TWO o'clock.

Goods can be sent in up to the hour of sale.

W. E. SHAW,
82 Auctioneer.

ESTATE LATE MRS. BENJAMIN LYMAN.—Towards the end of this month I will sell by Auction the family dwelling and about 15,000 feet of land situated on Palace, corner of St. Monique street, and extending through to Latour: three frontages. No more comfortable, economical or conveniently situated residence in the city.

The Household Furniture will also be sold same time.

W. E. SHAW,
82 2 Auctioneer.

DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM and Bedroom Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, &c. Sale at the residence No. 22 Stanley street, FRIDAY, the 18th inst.

W. E. SHAW,
82 2 Auctioneer.

SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE IN MAHOgany and Walnut Carpets, Pianoforte, very old China and Glassware, Mahogany Bedroom Furniture, finest Mattresses, Feather Beds, etc., Gas Stove, large Library Book Case, etc. Sale at the residence of S. R. Evans, Esq., 1454 St. Catherine street.

WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.
W. E. SHAW,
82 2 Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEhold Furniture, Pianos, etc.

Every week I hold a large sale at my Rooms. These sales are so well known and attended by the public and the trade, that all Goods sent in invariably command the highest price.

W. E. SHAW,
82 2 Auctioneer.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Crossley's Tapestry Carpets, Gasaliers, Stoves, &c., at the residence, No. 10 Drummond street, on

Thursday, the 17th inst, at 10 o'clock.
82 2 W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

ESTABLISHED, 1859.

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

226, ST. JAMES STREET, 226

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON ALL THE

BANKRUPT STOCK GOODS

which I have purchased to clear off the balance to make room for new Goods to arrive for new Store:

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FINE JEWELLERY, SILVER WARE, ALSO BALANCE OF WALTHAM WATCHES

AT SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

☞ The closest buyers are invited to inspect stock. ☜

254, ST. JAMES STREET, 254

Store Fixtures and Glass Cases are offered for sale; deliverable 1st May.

81 x **P. W. WOOD.**

MILLINERY.

THE LATEST GOODS IN THIS LINE ARE ALWAYS TO BE HAD AT

T. J. Dawson & Co.'s,

239 ST. JAMES STREET.

☞ THEIR STYLES PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS, AND THEIR PRICES ARE ☜
☞ VERY REASONABLE. NO FORMAL OPENING; EVERY DAY A SHOW DAY. ☜ 82 1

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

"LE MONDE"

(THE WORLD)

ISSUED DAILY:
AT NOON, 2, 4 AND 5 P. M.

PRESENT DAILY CIRCULATION:
14,200——COPIES——14,200

This Circulation is *GUARANTEED* to be larger, by 4,000 copies daily, than the

COMBINED CIRCULATION OF THE 3 OTHER MONTREAL FRENCH DAILIES

☞ Circulation published daily for the benefit of Advertisers, who will be supplied at any time with all information which they may require on this point. ☜

RATES EXTREMELY LOW!

Sample Copies and Quotations furnished on demand.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

OFFICES—211 NOTRE DAME ST. PRINTING DEPARTMENT—28 to 30 ST. GABRIEL ST.

☞ TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION. ☜

J. LESSARD, General Manager.
82 1
A. LIONAIS, Advertising Agent.

SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING,
Monday Ev'g., 7th April,
At 8.30 sharp.
IN OLD ZION CHURCH, COR. BEAVER HALL AND LATOUR STREET. (ENTRANCE ON LATOUR STREET).

T. E. McKENNA,
821 HON.-SEC.

SALE OF WALL PAPER, FRIEZES, BORDERING, &c.

The undersigned are instructed by one of the leading wall paper houses in this city to sell, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers, some of the latest designs and colorings in Wall Paper, comprising rich Embossed, Plain, Gilt and Colored Papers; also a lot of suitable Friezes and Borders, &c.

Sale at our Rooms, No. 447 and 449 NOTRE DAME Street, on

Wednesday Afternoon, April 9th.
Sale at TWO o'clock.
M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
On view Monday. 82

SALE OF VERY NEAT HOUSEHOLD Furniture and Effects, Fine Parlor Suite by "Jacques & Hay," Pictures, Ornaments, M. T. Centre Table, Fancy Tables and Chairs, B. P. Mirror, Lace Curtains, Poles and Rings, Carpets and Oilcloth, Walnut Dining Table, Walnut Sideboard, Leather Chairs and Lounge, Platedware, Glassware, Chinaware, Crockery, Cutlery, M. T. Bedroom Set and Ash Bedroom Sets, Wool and Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Bedding, etc., Hall and Kitchen Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Refrigerator, etc.

On WEDNESDAY Morning, April 9th.

The subscribers are instructed to sell at the residence,

No. 17 BELMONT STREET,

the whole of the above Household Furniture and Effects, in good order.

Sale at TEN o'clock.
M. HICKS & CO.,
82 Auctioneers.

ESTATE LATE BARBARA McKENZIE VALENTINE.

7 BUILDING LOTS ON GERMAN STREET, each 25x60.
3 BUILDING LOTS ON LAGAUCHETIERE Street, each 25x68.

Sale at subscriber's room, on
TUESDAY, 15th APRIL, INST.

The above lots are well situated and can be made a paying invesiment. LANE IN REAR. Perfect title. Plan on view.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
WM. H. ARNTON,
82 Auctioneer.

OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS,

Etchings, Engravings, and Chromos.

FOR ACCOUNT
ESTATE LATE F. X. BEAUCHAMP.
NICE COLLECTION.

Now on view at my Rooms,
212, ST. JAMES STREET, 212

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
WM. H. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.
Catalogues being prepared. 82

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, WATER Colors, Engravings, Placques, Bric-a-Brac Fancy Tables, Arm Chairs, Cutlery and Glassware, Refrigerator, &c., &c.

The subscriber has been instructed by D. MACMASTER, Esq., M.P., to sell at his late residence, 1130 DORCHESTER Street, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 18th inst.,

the whole of the above Furniture is but a short time in use, and in excellent condition.

On view Thursday, 17th April.

Sale at TEN o'clock.
WM. H. ARNTON,
82 Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANOS, PICTURES, CARPETS AND GENERAL EFFECTS.

Important Sales this Month.

Those furnishing and beautifying their houses, are reminded that I will hold, from the 10th to the end of this month, some of the best sales at private houses ever held in Montreal. Among them may be mentioned sales at

1518 St. Catherine street,
2006 St. Catherine street,
26 Lincoln Avenue, cor. St. Matthew st.
55 Metcalfe street,
140 Mansfield street,
54 St. Matthew street,

and many others. These are the best sales this Spring.

The sale of Oil Paintings and Water Colors for Messrs. W. Scott & Sons $12,000 worth, is also worthy of attention.

THOS. J. POTTER,
82 2 Auctioneer.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

1143 Dorchester St.—Detached Residence and Ground, corner St. Mark St.
79 Mansfield St.—Comfortable stone-front House in good order; immediate possession.
Victoria St.—Stone-front House in fine order.
St. Mark St.—A first-class stone-front House.
Ste. Famille St.—A comfortable well-built Cottage.
142 and 144 Peel St.—A desirable investment.
12 Richmond Square—Will be sold cheap.

Choice Building Lots in and about the City.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
82 4 191 St. James street.

We believe in selling Goods for Cash on a Small Profit.

HATS!

We have opened out the following New Lines, which we are selling at a small advance on cost:—

Waverly, -	50c
Dillon, - -	75c
Arthur, - -	$1.00
Warwick,	1.25
Lansdowne,	1.50
Harcourt, -	2.00
Rugby, -	2.25

All Latest Styles.

THE OLD STAND,

Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter

STREETS.

81xtf **L. J. ERLY.**

I. A. BEAUVAIS

☞ Saturday, April 5th,

We will open a large and new Stock of Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys, equal to the best in Cut, Make and Finish, and at the lowest prices ever named in Montreal. It will pay you to wait and see our BARGAINS before buying elsewhere.

186 and 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET
Now Notre Dame West. 81x2

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
GENUINE
FLORIDA WATER
UNRIVALLED FOR THE
TOILET AND BATH.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership!

The undersigned gives notice that the partnership heretofore subsisting as Dry Goods Merchants, at Montreal, between James Burt Sutherland, himself and George Alex. Sutherland, under the name and style of

SUTHERLAND LINDSAY & CO.,

has been dissolved. All debts due the late firm are to be paid to the undersigned, by whom all liabilities of the firm will be settled.

W. TAYLOR LINDSAY.
Montreal, 4th April, 1884.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, the undersigned, William Taylor Lindsay, gives notice that he intends to continue and carry on the business under the name and style of

W. TAYLOR LINDSAY & CO.
Montreal, 4th April, 1884. 82 3

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal, No. 96—Circuit Court—George Luving, Plaintiff, vs. Hormisdas Vezina, Defendant—On the 15th day of April inst., 1884, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 252 St. Dominique St., in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of furniture, &c. D. MIREAULT, B. S. C. Montreal, 5th April, 1884. 82 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal—No. 1026—Superior Court—Dame Esther Matthews, Plaintiff, vs. Frederick H. Scobell, et al, defendants—On the 15th day of April inst., at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendants, No. 29 St. James St. West, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendants seized in this cause, consisting of office furniture, &c. Terms cash. DENNIS GORMAN, B. S. C. Montreal, 5th April, 1884. 82 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—Province of Quebec, District of Montreal—No. 591—Superior Court—Dame Lucilla J. Osborne, et vir, Plaintiffs, vs. Noe Seguin, et al, Defendants—On the 15th day of April inst., at 2 of the clock in the afternoon, at the late place of business of the said Defendants, 261 Wellington st., in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of Groceries, &c. S. C. MARSON, B.S.C. Montreal, 5th April, 1884. 82 1

SILVER 5c, 10c AND 25c. PIECES

FOR SALE AT STAR OFFICE

The MONTREAL DAILY STAR, printed at 624 and 626 Craig street, and 131 Fortification Lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing office, 156 St. James street.