The Montreal Daily Star

VOL. XVII. NO 8. MONTREAL SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885. PRICE ONE CENT

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The King of Italy has conferred upon Prince Albert of Wales the order of Annunziate.

John P. Jones has been nominated by the Republican caucus as United States senator for Nevada.

The State Bank of Augusta, Ga., capital $150,000 has assigned. Depositors will be paid in full.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is engaging a large number of laborers at Quebec and vicinity.

The Nova Scotia sugar refinery at Halifax is idle owing to dulness in trade, but it will probably resume next month.

At London, Ont., Thursday night the tallow factory of Angus McInnes was destroyed by fire; loss, $3,000.

The nomination for the local election in South Renfrew, Ont., has been fixed for January 20th and the polling for January 27th.

The harbor lifting barge at Quebec is being fitted up for the removal of the wrecked steamship "Ottawa," on the opening of navigation.

There were 429 failures in the United States during the past week, which is far in excess of any previous record. The increase was largely in the West and South.

Last evening Lord Lansdowne attended Sir William Dawson's lecture on "The Geology of the Nile," given under the auspices of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society.

John S. DeWolff & Co., of Liverpool, have failed, owing to the depression in the shipping trade. They have incurred heavy losses on produce, especially wheat and rice.

Yesterday, members of the Canadian Privy Council inspected a painting of Lord Lorne, donated to the National Gallery by J. Everett Millais, the artist. It is valued at $5,000.

Victoria, B.C., city hall, corporation safe, books and money, and the water works, have been seized by the sheriff to satisfy a judgment obtained by Messrs. Drake & Jackson.

According to the London *Lancet* Gladstone is suffering from lumbago, insomnia and a slight attack of catarrh, but there is a fair prospect that his health will soon be completely restored.

It is said that Gov. Coburn left $1,100,000 in public bequests in Maine, among which were $60,000 for a public library in his native town, Skowhegan. Waterville college and the State college receive bequests.

Investigation shows that the derailing of the Deer Park accommodation train at Betspage Junction, L.I., yesterday was the result of a deliberate attempt to wreck the train by removing a rail. A discharged employé is suspected.

Up to January 8th, in the Spanish provinces of Granada and Malaga, 1,400 persons were reported killed by earthquakes, 900 wounded and 43,000 homeless. Alhama will be rebuilt a mile from the present site.

A movement is on foot at Arichat, C. B., to organize a company for the prosecution of the bank fishery, with a capital of $20,000, in 1,000 shares of $20 each. A general meeting is to be held about the 20th inst. for the selection of a board of directors.

Dr. Richard Dun, a Roman Catholic medical practitioner at Broad Cove, N. F., has been attacked by an Orange mob of one hundred men and boys who wounded him with stones, stabbed him in fourteen places and robbed him of all his valuables.

In the United States Senate yesterday the house bill on inter-state commerce was read by title and the motion to recommit the senate bill on the same subject lost. In the lower house Belmont's resolution calling on the President for information relating to the Congo Conference was adopted.

President-elect Cleveland and Miss Cleveland received callers in one of the large parlors of the Genesee Hotel, Buffalo, on the occasion of a charity ball there last evening. The decorations in the ball-room caught fire during the course of the ball, but the flames were soon extinguished by the fire brigade.

In the suit of G. W. Howard & Co., contractors, against the Pittsburg & Erie railroad for the recovery of an unpaid claim which has been on the calendar for thirty years, a verdict has been given in favor of the plaintiff for $55,000. The road has now ceased to exist, its franchise going to the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroads.

The commander of the German squadron on the coast of West Africa telegraphs that the corvettes "Olga" and "Bismarck" have suppressed a revolt among the negroes in the Cameroons. Several chiefs and a number of natives were killed, a number of captives were taken and many villages were destroyed. The German loss was one sailor killed and eight wounded.

Eleven persons attended a party at the residence of Mr. Van Fassen, of East Liverpool, O., Thursday night, and all were taken violently ill with symptoms of poisoning, after drinking coffee. A niece of Van Fassen died at midnight, and the others are not expected to live. A paper of "Rough on Rats" was found at the bottom of the coffee pot, and Annie Van Fassen is suspected.

AGNOSTICISM RULED OUT.

A Man who Doesn't Know Cannot Testify at the Swaim Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In arguing in favor of the admission of De Akers' testimony by the Swaim court-martial to-day, Judge Wilson, counsel for the defence, said the objection offered by the Judge-Advocate was a relic of barbarism involved by the prosecution for the purpose of reaching certain ends desired by them. It was an appeal to the rule that long prevailed in common law, but which the advance of civilization and enlightenment was fast brushing away. The principle that was involved was the kind of principle which justified the hanging or burning of women because they were witches, and which had sent many noble men to the stake. It was the duty of every court to lend its aid in making this rule obsolete and putting it out of existence. Judge Shellabarger, for the defence, contended that to exclude the testimony of this witness the prosecution must not only show that he does not believe in the existence of God, but must make it appear that he does not stand under the sense of moral responsibility to tell the truth. It was a question whether this sort of objection did not fall within the prohibition of the federal constitution, which forbids tests of religious belief. The Judge-Advocate replied briefly, contending that his action was justified. De Akers was called and interrogated by the Court. He was asked: "What is your understanding of the obligation of an oath?" and replied, "I understand the Court represents the majesty of the republic, and any oath it may choose to prescribe for me I shall recognize, whether it be by the Supreme Being or by anything else. I do not know that I can answer any question any more intelligently." In reply to further questioning he said, "I understand I am here to tell the truth," and when asked what penalty he would incur by disregard of the truth said, "The contempt of honest men, the knowledge that I have failed to discharge my duty to society and of course to the Government." Without consultation the Court decided that his testimony was inadmissable.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr Parnell Honored—Branch League Dissolves—Press Opintons.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—The municipal authorities of Clonmel have presented Mr. Parnell with the freedom of the city.

At Belfast to-day the central council of the Irish national league dissolved. It averred that it was unable to act in harmony with the Irish parliamentary party, and felt bound to recent the arbitrary action of Mr. Parnell in connection with the electoral contest in Tipperary.

United Ireland says: "The result of the convention at Thurles yesterday is a death blow to the cowardly enemies of Ireland who had reckoned upon Tipperary as an ally." *Freeman's Journal* says: "There's no mistaking the spirit of the brave men in gallant Tipperary. Mr. Parnell and Archbishop Croke desired an example of discipline to be shown on a momentous occasion. This example will be imitated throughout Ireland hereafter."

"Woman and Her Diseases"

is the title of an interesting illustrated treatise (96 pages) sent, post-paid, for three letter stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY FEDERATION.

The Question Discussed by Toronto University, Victoria and Trinity Colleges.

TORONTO, Jan. 9.—The University federation matter was discussed here to-day and this evening by Toronto University senate, the regents of Victoria College, Cobourg, and the Corporation of Trinity College. At the first named, notice of motion was given that at the next meeting the senate accepts the proposition as a whole and agrees to do everything in its power to carry it out and ask the necessary legislation from the government to give it effect. Trinity College Corporation discussed it for hours and finally adjourned the discussion till Tuesday next. The regents of Victoria University concluded the discussion of the federation scheme at midnight, agreeing to accept it upon the following conditions: 1. That equitable compensation be made to all colleges for losses incidental to their entering into the confederation; 2. Perfect equality of all colleges, University College included, in relation to and rights in the Provincial University; 3. Such arrangements to be made as shall secure to the alumni of all colleges an equitable representation in perpetuity; 4. That the chairman of the University Professoriate be appointed by the Government; 5. That the transfer of subjects from the University Professoriate *or vice versa* be made only by a three-fourths majority of the senate. A committee was appointed to take charge of the resolutions in furthering the negotiations and another committee to take legal advice as to what steps are necessary should the conditions be satisfactory.

The following is the proposal as submitted by the Minister of Education: It is proposed to form a confederation of colleges carrying on the arts work of the provincial university in Toronto—Queen's, Victoria, Trinity, Knox, St. Michael's, Wycliffe and McMaster to have the right to enter, keeping in abeyance their powers of conferring degrees save divinity, the head of each to be *ex officio* a member of the senate and governing body, and each to have one other representative; the university professoriate to have two on the senate, and the council of University college to have the president and one other member; undergraduates and graduates in law and arts of confederating universities, and graduates in medicine who have passed in Ontario, to be admitted *ad eundem*. Graduates in medicine to vote as one body and elect four members to the senate; those in law in one body and elect two; graduates in arts to be entitled for six years to the following representation on the senate: Queen's, Victoria, Trinity, each four; those of Toronto twelve. After six years separate representation ceases, and the entire body unites in the election. University College shall teach Latin, Greek, ancient history, French, German, Oriental languages, moral philosophy, and may institute additional chairs. Another teaching faculty, to be called the University Professoriate, to teach pure mathematics, physics, astronomy, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, zoology, botany, physiology, ethnology, including comparative philology, history, logic, metaphysics, history of philosophy, Italian, Spanish, political economy, civil polity, jurisprudence, constitutional law, engineering and such subjects as the senate may determine. Such professors shall be a corporation presided over by a chairman, who shall be president of University College. Every diploma to indicate the college in which the student attended lectures. The authority of the several colleges over students remains intact. The university endowment and any additions to be applied to the maintenance of the provincial university, university faculty, and university college. Staff of college to be one professor each of Greek, Latin, French, German, English, Oriental languages and moral philosophy, one lecturer on ancient history, one tutor each in Greek, Latin, French, German and Oriental languages, one fellow each in Greek, Latin, French, German and English. Professorial lectures free to all matriculated students of the university who are members of a confederating college; senate shall determine the fees of others. Arts course shall include Biblical Greek, Biblical literature, Christian ethics, apologetics, or evidences of natural and revealed religion and church history, but these arranged so as to be optional. University college work to be carried on in the present buildings; university examination hall, senate rooms, registrar's and other offices to be erected. Additions to be made to school of science for science students and museum. Other subjects for consideration are the completion of the collection of physical apparatus, physiological laboratory and apparatus, astronomical observatory and instruments, and provision for the education of women.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

Revenue and Expenditure for December—Notices and Appointments.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—The statement of revenue and expenditure for the month of December and for the six months of the fiscal year, compared with the same periods last year, is as follows:—

REVENUE.

	1884.	1883.
Customs	$ 1,052,132	$ 1,390,065
Excise	517,464	571,980
Post Office	129,195	115,252
Public Works (including railways)	230,199	172,243
Miscellaneous	38,784	55,798
	$ 1,967,775	$ 2,305,338
Revenue to 30th November, 1884	$14,088,718	$14,256,082
Grand total	$16,056,493	$16,561,420
Expenditure December	$ 2,120,518	$ 2,017,612
Expenditure to 30th November	$12,739,992	$11,738,411
Total	$14,860,510	$13,756,023

To-morrow's *Canada Gazette* will contain the appointment of R. J. Wilkes, of Brantford, as deputy judge of the county of Brant during the absence of Judge Jones; the return of A. L. Desaulniers as M. P. for Maskinonge; notice that a license has been granted to the Hand-in-Hand insurance company to insure plate glass, with headquarters at Toronto; a proclamation that the Canada temperance act will come into force in Dundas, Glengarry and Stormont at the expiration of the present license term; a proclamation fixing the 26th February for voting on the Canada temperance act in Durham and Northumberland; notice of application to Parliament to incorporate the Rush Lake & Saskatchewan railway, and navigation company to run from the Canadian Pacific Railway near the lake in a northerly direction to the South Saskatchewan, also to incorporate the Portage La Prairie and Lake of the Woods navigation company to run from the portage to a point on the Lake of the Woods to Manitoba, with powers to bridge the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, both companies having the right to run a line of steamers and other vessels; to incorporate the West Ontario Pacific railway company to run from a point on Lake St. Clair between Sarnia and Cartwright to a point on Lake Erie in the county of Elgin; for a charter to build a railway from a point at or near the International boundary near Rocky Lake in Township 1, range 11 or 12, west of the principal meridian, Northwest, thence to Brandon, to be called the Rock Lake, Souris and Brandon Railway; also to incorporate a company to build and operate a line of telegraph between Calgary and Fort McLeod; to amend the charter of the Canada Co-operative Supply Association. The annual meeting of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway will be held on the 11th of February, of the Ontario & Quebec on the 3rd of February, of the Ontario & Pacific Junction Railway on the 4th of February, of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company on the 28th of January, of the Canada Mutual Telegraph Company on the 11th of February. The Bank of Nova Scotia gives notice of a 3 per cent. half-yearly dividend, and the Merchants' Bank of a 3½ per cent. half-yearly dividend. Supplementary letters-patent have been issued to the Sincennes and McNaughton line of steamers, decreasing their capital stock from $200,000 to $50,000.

A lawyer, who combines with the pleasure of "briefing" it, those of journalism, recently went up in a balloon with a celebrated aeronaut. After the balloon had got into the clouds the lawyer fell out. Horror stricken the balloonist descended to earth, but only to find the lawyer sitting placidly on the ground writing an article, "How it feels to fall from the clouds." He had fallen on his cheek.

THE LONDON BROKERS.

Opening of the New Wing of the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The new wing of the Stock Exchange was opened yesterday. The enormous hall was jammed full. Two thousand brokers assembled in the vast hall and joined in singing in excellent time, "God Save the Queen" and "God bless the Prince of Wales." The singing lasted for a quarter of an hour. Business was then quietly started. The Bank of England directors, ushered by the Government broker, walked through the building, keeping well together, evidently apprehensive of some practical joke being sprung on them. Miscellaneous, mining and foreign markets are transferred to the new building. Its acoustic properties are marred by a very strong echo.

A GHOSTLY VISITOR.

Rev. Cure Potvin, of St. Aubert, Called Upon by a Dead Parishioner.

QUEBEC, Jan. 9.—Rev. Curé Potvin, of St. Aubert, a parish near L'Islet, on Epiphany, announced to his congregation that some eight or ten times he had been visited at night by the apparition of one of his dead parishioners, and that on the last two occasions, on January 1st and 6th, verbal communications had been made to him. What the subject of the ghostly visitor's message was the priest said he could not publicly announce, but to certain of the parishioners whom it concerned he promised privately to make it known. As might be expected, the affair has created a good deal of excitement among the parishioners.

Diet Dispensary.

The treasurer of the Diet Dispensary acknowledges the following donations: Proceeds of Juvenile Bazaar, held at 1221 Dorchester street, on Dec. 20th, 1884, $76.30; Ladies' Aid Society, Erskine Church, $13; Ladies' Aid Society, Knox Church, $5; Mrs. W. S. Paterson, $5; Mrs. E. N. Heney, $5; Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, $5; Mrs. G. T. Moss, $3; G. O. M., $1; Mrs. H. R. Ives, $1; Henry Birks, $5; Mrs. John McDougall, $10; Mrs. E. K. Greene, $3; Mrs. M. McCulloch, $1; Mrs. N. B. Corse, $5; Miss Benny, $10; Benevolent fund of American Presbyterian Church, $15; Mrs. T. D. Bigelow, $2; Mrs. Mary A. Bigelow, $5; Hugh McLennan, $10; Miss Orkney, $10; Mrs. G. W. Reed, $2; Mrs. Dow, $10; Presbyterian Missionary Society $2, Anon, $1; Mrs. William McLennan, $1; Anon, $5; E.R., $5; Mrs. Benj. Dawson, jr., $10; Miss Florence White, $1; Mrs. Hugh McLennan, $2; Mrs. Bagg, $3; Mrs. O. S. Wood, $5; Mrs. M. E. W. Papineau (Montebello), $5; St. Paul's Church Ladies Aid Society, $10. Also donations in kind from Mrs. D. Sinclair, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. E. K. Greene, Mrs. G. H. Kemp, Mrs. Brush, Miss Saunderson, The Davis & Lawrence Company, Mrs. John Popham, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Joseph Gould, John Watson, Esq., Rev. T. C. Perry (Laprairie).

St. George's Church.

On the 15th inst., a musical and literary entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. George's Church, for which an excellent programme has been provided. An essay entitled "A Magic Coat," will be read by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, President of the Association. During the months of February and March entertainments of similar character will take place, several gentlemen connected with the Association being announced to read essays on various popular subjects.

A TRAGIC EVENT.

The Forcible Recourse of a Frenchwoman.

A dramatic event, recalling in some of its details the tragical deed of Madame Clovis Hugues, has just occurred at Tonnerre, a town situated in the Department of Yonne, about 160 miles from Paris. On Monday evening the inhabitants of that ordinarily peaceful country place were suddenly startled by seeing a man, bareheaded and terror-stricken, with blood streaming down his clothes, rush wildly from the dwelling of M. Francey, one of the principal business men of the town, pursued by the mistress of the house. Suddenly the man fell down, weakened with loss of blood, and uttering piercing shrieks. While he was lying on the ground bathed in his blood Madame Francey came up and discharged two bullets from a revolver into his prostrate body. Shortly afterwards he breathed his last. The woman then cried out, "I have been insulted long enough," and gave herself up to the police. The victim of this terrible deed of vengeance was a retired architect of the town, named Brisebard. He was a bachelor of 40, and was regarded in the neighborhood as a kind of Lovelace or Don Juan. Possessing an agreeable appearance, he passed the greater part of his time in compromising respectable married women, whom he pursued with his attentions in the most boldfaced and impudent manner. Among the persons of the other sex whom M. Brisebard persecuted was Madame Paul Francey, wife of a tradesman. She is only 25 years old, and of a fascinating appearance. Her married life was of the happiest kind until M. Brisebard endeavored with his usual audacity to blast her reputation. Some time ago this unprincipled person, knowing that her husband was away from home on business, and that Madame Francey was at the theatre, got into their house and awaited the arrival of the latter. When she arrived home at eleven o'clock at night her first impulse on seeing her persecutor was to cry out for assistance to eject him; but, mindful of the scandal which the gossip of evil tongues would be sure to circulate, she merely contented herself with showing Brisebard the door. Her tormentor went away remarking that he would be luckier when he should return the next time. Madame Francey, on regaining her room, reflected for a moment on the proper course which she should pursue in the painful position wherein she was placed by the villiany of her terrible persecutor. She knew that he would be sure to say that he had been welcomed by her on coming to visit her by appointment and during the absence of her husband. She consequently wrote a letter to Brisebard stating that if he attempted to renew his dastardly efforts to ruin her she should receive him revolver in hand, and strew his brains upon the door step. Brisebard, not believing that Madame Francey would be capable of adopting such extreme measures, flippantly replied, in a tone of mock gallantry, that death, when inflicted by the hand of so pretty a woman, could not but prove a pleasure to him. Things went on thus till Monday evening last, when the Don Juan of Tonnerre again presented himself at the house of Madame Francey. Her husband was out, shooting or hunting at the time. Brisebard was let in by a servant, and was met at the door of her salon by Madame Francey. Two minutes afterwards he was seen rushing from the place in the condition already described. He had received when inside the house two bullets, one in the neck and the other in the stomach. He ran for about 50 yards, crying out, "I am done for!" and then fell by the wall of the local college. Here Madame Francey came up and discharged the remainder of the contents of the revolver into the body of the dying man. Brisebard was taken into the porter's lodge of the college, and the doctors were summoned. He died, however, in less than a quarter of an hour, without uttering a word.—*Paris Correspondent.*

The French in Madagascar.

The French have done wisely in contending themselves with the coast of Madagascar for an advance inland upon the Hova capital would have been no easy task. A Hova king often boasted that no enemy could face his two commanders, General Hazo (forest) and General Tazo (fever,) but these are not the only obstacles to be encountered. The whole central part of the island is one vast natural fortress, a perfect inland Gibraltar, defended on all sides by tremendous precipices several hundred feet in height. When King Radama I, the Napoleon of Madagascar, led his Hovas to the conquest of the wild region where their capital now stands, his whole army, despite its numbers and firearms was, was held at bay at the foot of the cliffs for two entire days, all who attempted to ascend being struck dead by the huge stones which the desperate mountaineers hurled down with ear-piercing yells. At length some nimble Hova marksmen scramble up a more accessible part of the cliff to a point whence their fire commanded the position of the besieged, who, having no means of replying with effect, were forced to give way. What kind of figure a fully equipped French army would make in such a spot may be easily imagined.—*Exchange.*

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomœa, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business managers A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street, west, Toronto, Canada.—*The Mail.*

There was recently a trial for murder in which the evidence was so palpably insufficient that the judge stopped the case and directed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty." A well known lawyer, however, who wished to do something for the fee he had received for the defence, claimed the privilege of addressing the court. "We'll hear you with pleasure, Mr. B.," said the judge; "but to prevent accident, first aquit the prisoner."

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says, "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

"Well, Barney," said a gentleman to his Irish servant, whom he had sent on an errand to a neighboring squire, "did you find the gentleman?" "Yes, sir," he replied, "by my soul did I." "And what did he say?" "Say! the gentleman! May I never touch another drop of whiskey if he said a word to me or I to him!" "Well, but what did you go for then? Did you not tell me that you found him?" "Yes, by my soul, and so I did—I found him out—found him gone out."

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Bismarck once presented a faithful but poor secretary with a portfolio bound like a book, in which were deposited five hundred thalers. On meeting his secretary the next day, the Count asked him if he had persued the volume. "Yes, my lord," said the secretary; "and I was so captivated by its contents that I am awaiting the appearance of the *second* volume with feelings of the greatest interest." The Count smiled, but said nothing. A few days afterwards, the secretary received a second portfolio, bound and filled like the first, on the title-page of which was the sentence, "This work is complete in two volumes."

Baking Powder.

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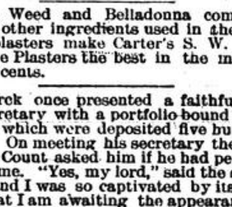

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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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

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New York City.

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Specific Articles.

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SHOW-CASES—ALL STYLES OF SHOWcases; low prices; best goods. Send for catalogue. W. MILLICHAMP & CO., 170z 29 to 35 Adelaide st. East, Toronto.

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XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS 256 & 258 ST. JAMES ST. This Store will be open to suit purchasers until 10 p.m., during Holiday Season. JOSEPH FORTIER, Mercantile and Fancy Stationer. 298z

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE GENT'S GOLD HUNTing Watch for good stylish horse. Address "R 283," STAR office, Montreal. 45

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE FLAT FOR OFFICE and Samples, vicinity McGill street, for one or more years. Apply, stating rent, "Y. 491," STAR office. 63

WANTED—USE OF PIANO, FOR ONE HOUR A DAY near St. James st. Address "A 561," STAR Office. 72

OUR CALENDARS for 1885
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MR. WM. WATSON, 70 Fortification Lane, bottles Ales and Porter, and is authorized to use our labels.
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PRIVATE RESIDENCES — PARTIES intending to purchase any of the houses on my list for personal occupation on the 1st of May, are particularly requested to make their arrangements immediately in order that the present occupants may receive notice before the 1st of Feburary. H. H. GEDDES, Real Estate Agent, 69 Nordheimer's Hall, 207 St. James St.

10 CENTS IN SILVER SENT TO ME will teach you to cure up your Corns. H. E. COBB, Box 1150, Lewiston, Me. 54

CALEDONIA SPRINGS
NATURAL MINERAL WATERS!
In bulk or bottled, ærated. Unequalled beverage and specific for rheumatic, dyspeptic and skin affections. Orders may be sent to the Grand Hotel Co., or to CHAS. GURD & Co. Agents, Montreal. 242z

VICTORIA
WIRE MILLS.
Steel and Iron Wire Cloth, all grades, Steel and Iron Ropes, all sizes, Perforated Metals, Foundry supplies, Galvanized Netting, and general Wire Workers.
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Hamilton, Canada.
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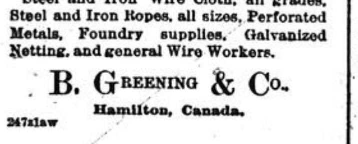
Medicines.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY $1 BY MAIL, POST PAID.



A GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD

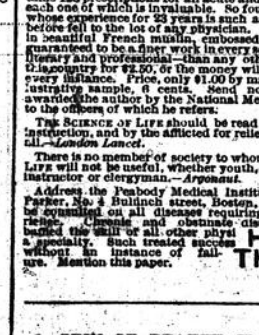
Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price, only $1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample, 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom THE SCIENCE OF LIFE will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. HEAL THYSELF

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR ever—DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier. *Purifies as Well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.*



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient):—"*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations.*" One bottle will last six months using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

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For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same. 253 law

RUPTURE! RUPTURE!

Egan's Imperial Truss, with a Spiral Spring; the best ever invented. Took 10 years to perfect. Cures every child, and 8 out of 10 of adults. Holds the worst Hernia during hardest work, or money refunded. 25 years' practical experience. Circulars free. J. Y. EGAN, Truss Manufacturer, 13 Shuter st., Toronto, Ont. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE PRINTING Plant for newspaper and job office, consisting of first-class Newspaper Printing Press, two Job Presses, large and complete assortment of Newspaper and Job Type, nearly new. Composing Stones, Racks, Sticks, Cases, Engine and Boiler, and everything suitable to start first-class Printing Office. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or would be willing to join one or more parties in starting English or French Conservative Newspaper in good locality. Address A. B. Austin, Montreal. 45

FOR SALE—CHILDREN'S FANCY AND COLORED Clouds, reduced 25c; 1 small size Fur-Lined Circular, $4; 1 Parlor Set, Sofas, 1 Arm Chair, Rocker, 3 small Chairs, $17.50; Striped Skirtings, 15c; worth 30c. GEO. H. ROWELL, General Bazaar, 1695 Notre Dame St., 2nd flat. 63

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THOROUGHBRED FOX TERrier; good ratter and watch-dog. Address 331 Dorchester street. 63

FOR SALE—COAL. BEST AND CHEAPEST, ALL sizes, hard and soft, grate and steam. Colonial Coal Company, 50 McGill street. 54

FOR SALE—"ARGAND," "SILVER CITY," "COUNtess," and other new pattern hall and parlor stoves; cooking stoves and ranges cheap for cash. 494 St. James st. 72

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT Store, doing a first-class business. 2481 Notre Dame west. 72

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A MANUFACTURing business at a sacrifice as the proprietor is in want of means to go on with it. Will give secret of process and all the appliances for $100, and manufacture for purchaser if willing. Address Office No. 2, 132 St. James st., city. 72

FOR SALE—COAL, AMERICAN EGG, STOVE, NUT, Scotch and Lower Port Steam; cheap. Colonial Coal Company, 50 McGill street. 72

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINES, $5, $10, $20 WARranted. All kinds repaired, exchanged, rented by the Lawlor S. M. Co., 1738 Notre Dame. 72

FOR SALE—POSTAGE STAMPS, AT 91 ST. FRANcois Xavier street. A. T. Holland. 72

FOR SALE — COAL — AT THE LOWEST PRICES. A. T. Holland, 91 St. Francois Xavier st. 72

FOR SALE—THREE OF EDWARDS' SAFES, THAT have been taken in exchange for larger ones. Will be sold cheap for cash or on time. A. Ahern, 577 Craig street. 72

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT FIRST-CLASS LONG breed Canary Birds, Scotch fancy, at low price. Apply 867 St. Joseph st., Ste Cunegonde. Paul Desjardins. 66

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND, SAFES OF different makers. Those safes have been taken on account for larger safes of my own make, and will be sold cheap. A. Ahern, 577 Craig street. 45

FORSALE—SEWING MACHINES, ALL KINDS, cheap. All kinds Repaired, Rented, Exchanged by the Lawlor S. M. Co., 1738 Notre Dame st. 72

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME YORKSHIRE TERRIER Bitch. 3¾ lbs., a little beauty. Address "Y 493," STAR office. 72

FOR SALE—SELF-FEEDING HALL STOVE, PRICE $5, cost $25. 475 St. Denis st. 72

MACHINERY.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

Boilers and Engines all sizes and styles, Wood and Iron Working tools all sorts.

Machinery complete for several Steam Saw Mills large and small.

Parties wanting Machinery, Mill and Engineers Supplies of any description, would do well to write us before placing their orders.

COLQUHOUN, DRUMMOND & CO.,
45 — Common Street, — 45
MONTREAL.
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Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED-A Carnival Poem.
STAR Office,
158 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
4

WANTED-TO PURCHASE A MEDIUM-sized house with modern improvements, West of Bleury St. Address, stating lowest price, "B. 566," STAR Office. 73

WANTED—TO BUY TWO SECOND-hand outfits, one for circular saw, the other for shingle mill. Address J. Lessard, office of *Le Monde*, Montreal. 63

PAPER CUTTER WANTED—WANTED a second-hand paper cutter; width 33 to 36 inches, depth 4 to 6 inches. Address, stating lowest cash price, "Cutter," STAR office. 307tf

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A WELL-PRESERVED copy of "Hochelaga Depicta." Address, with price &c., "E. G.," Editorial Rooms, STAR office. 261 tf

Wanted to Borrow.

$10,000 WANTED
On First Mortgage on good paying Real Estate outside of Montreal.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
54 191 St. James Street, Montreal.

WANTED—$50,000.00 TO $55,000.00 ON CITY Property at 5% for five years. Address "R 290," STAR office. 46

Houses to Let.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

A handsomely furnished and comfortable House in the neighborhood of Mansfield St.; for a long or short period; possession any time.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
191 St. James Street, Montreal.
54

TO LET—No. 10 PHILLIPS SQUARE, at present occupied by Mrs. Hill, who is retiring from business, possession any time.

FULTON & RICHARDS,
11 Hospital street,
73 Montreal.

TO LET—FURNISHED UPPER TENEment to let. The advertiser being about to leave for the South, is willing to rent his residence until 1st May, a good chance for newly married couple, everything new and comfortable. Apply 610 Ontario st., near Corner St. Denis. 72

TO LET—TENEMENT TO LET, 482 ST. Denis, 7 rooms, rent $11 a month, no taxes, can give immediate possession. J. B. Rolland & Fils, 12 & 14 St. Vincent. 72

Houses Wanted.

WANTED — TO RENT A MEDIUM-sized house, with modern conveniences; between Bleury and Guy sts. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 777. 72

Property for Sale.

A NEW ISSUE OF "CANADIAN LAND Advertiser" containing Maps of Ontatio and Manitoba and of each county in Western Ontario (30 in all); besides best list of farms and other properties ever published. Mailed on receipt of 25c. W. J. FENTON & Co., 50 Adelaide st. East, Toronto. Ont. 232 2aw

FOR SALE.

Our $4500 Houses are superior to anything in the City. Terms $500 cash. Balance in payments to suit at 6 per cent.

PARENT BROS.,
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CANNOT BE BEATEN.

Our $2800 stone cottages, all modern improvements. Terms. $400 cash, balance to suit. Come and examine them.

PARENT BROS.,
72 239 St. James Street.

$6,000. ST. LAWRENCE ST.

Two good Brick Houses, and 25,000 feet of land, inside City limits. Terms easy.

PARENT BROS.,
72 239 St. James St.

COTTAGES FOR SALE—ATTENTION IS directed to those New Cottages, corner Green Avenue and Dorchester Street, for Sale by R. K. THOMAS. 65

FOR SALE — No. 11 AYLMER STREET, No. 164 St. Hubert Street, 56x155, well stocked with fruit trees. Nos. 375 and 377 Dorchester Street, corner property, and Nos. 80, 82 and 84 St. Elizabeth Street, adjoining.

J. O. JOSEPH,
76 82 St. Francois Xavier Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW STONE Cottages on Lincoln Av. Also, large Stone House next to them. Particulars at my office. R. K. Thomas, 131 St. James Street. 63

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN Rocky Road Dairy Farm at St. Laurent, with never-failing Springs of Water, and first-class Buildings. For further particulars apply WM. SMALL, 254 Main st., St. Jean Baptiste Village. 56

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Near Essex Avenue.
24 and 25 feet frontage. Address.
"R. 283,"
45 STAR Office.

Rooms.

TWO, THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS wanted, in well-located house, with modern conveniences. Address "W 431," STAR Office. 63

ROOM — COMFORTABLE ROOM TO LET, WITH board. 20 Brunswick st. 72

ROOMS—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 189 Bleury. For gentlemen only. 72

ROOMS—TWO WELL FURNISHED, ONE WITH grate suitable for two gentlemen or two ladies, use of piano and kitchen stove, if required. 28 St. Antoine street. 72

ROOMS—TO LET — COMFORTABLE ROOMS WITH board for young ladies, central, family private. Address "M 152," STAR office. 72

ROOM — A LARGE FRONT PARLOR ON THE FIRST floor suitable for a married couple or two gentlemen. Price, $8. 42 Bleury. 72

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOM, DOUBLE OR SINGLE, to let at 7 Beaver Hall Hill. 72

ROOM—LARGE, FRONT ROOM, WELL-FURNISHED. 216 Bleury st. 63

ROOM—ONE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED; LARGE room on first flat, with board, at 1462 St. Catherine St. Gas, bath, &c. 63

ROOMS—SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, at 26 Berri street. 66

ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND WELL heated; bath, hot and cold water, and gas; only five minutes' walk from Post Office. 29 Belmont st. 412

ROOMS — LARGE, DOUBLE, ONE ON GROUND floor; also front room on first floor, with good board and attendance. 79 Bleury. 45

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 83 Cathedral street. 36

ROOM — A NICE, WARM, FURNISHED ROOM, with board. 35 Anderson st. 72

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE, WITH HOT AND COLD water in one room, air heated. At 113 Champ de Mars, between St. Denis and Gosford. 45

ROOMS—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping. 53 McGill College Ave. 45

ROOMS TO LET — BEDROOM AND KITCHEN plainly furnished. Rent moderate. Apply at 463 St. Lawrence street. 43

ROOM WANTED—WITH PIANO, WHERE A SMALL Orchestra can meet once a week for practice; central part of the city. Address "V 392," STAR office. 54

ROOMS—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITH USE OF kitchen and dining-room, with private family, west end. Address "W 417," STAR office. 63

ROOMS—LARGE FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITH full or partial board, for one or two gentlemen, in a respectable family. Address "Z 515," STAR office. 72

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR one or two gentlemen. 6 Beaver Hall Sqr. 73

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE, WITH HOT AND COLD water in one room, air heated, at 113 Champ de Mars between St. Denis and Gosford. 72

ROOMS AND BOARD FOR A MARRIED COUPLE OR single gentlemen, at 498 Lagauchetiere st., near Cotte street. 172

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WELL-HEATED, WITH ALL modern conveniences. 12 Brunswick st. 72

ROOMS—SINGLE, UNFURNISHED, AT 230 CRAIG street. 73

ROOMS— FURNISHED. 56 UNIVERSITY STREET. 72

ROOMS AND BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY, 77 Bleury st. 76

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. APPLY TO 31 Latour st. 73

ROOMS—FURNISHED PARLOR IN FRONT, WITH one or two bedrooms, will be to let first February next. One large room at present vacant. 7 Beaver Hall Hill. 54

ROOMS TO LET—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with use of Bath and W.C.; rent $5 per month. Apply at 155½ Inspectors street. 55

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS suitable for club meetings. Address, stating terms to

66 POST OFFICE BOX 1699.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH BREAKFAST AND Dinner, a suit of three rooms, two bedrooms and sitting-room; in the vicinity of St. James Club. Address "Y 495," STAR office. 73

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, room or rooms, with board. Address "A. B. C.," 1748, P. O. 72

WANTED—ONE COMFORTABLE ROOM, SUITABLE for Club Meetings, once or twice a week; central locality; must be cheap. Address "A 542," STAR office. 72

WANTED—A WARM, UNFURNISHED ROOM; Notre Dame Street west preferred. Address "A 550" STAR office. 72

WANTED—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MAY, FOUR LARGE unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping; or an Upper Tenement, on St. Denis street. Apply to "Enquirer," 148 Peel street, Montreal. 30711

Board.

BOARD—VACANCY FOR TWO TABLE-BOARDERS. 111 Union Avenue. 72

BOARD—FOR TWO YOUNG MEN AT $3.25 PER week, or two young ladies. Apply to 2582 Notre Dame st., west. 72

BOARD—WANTED; A FEW BOARDERS. NICE rooms and good board at Dominion Cottage, 246 Magdelen st., Point St. Charles. 72

BOARD—VACANCIES FOR TWO TABLE BOARDers at 107 Union Avenue. 302 tf

BOARD—TABLE BOARDERS WANTED, 150 MORE at the New York House, $14 per month. If not worth $20 no charge will be made. Palace street. 301 20

Educational.

BUTE HOUSE — MRS. WATSON'S Classes will re-open on WEDNESDAY, January 14th. 410

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES AT

The Montreal Business College.

Corner Notre Dame and Place d'Armes.

Thorough Commercial Course with actual business practice. English, French and Shorthand.

The course of instruction is a short, sharp and thorough drill in practical education for business purposes. Students may enter at any time for the full course, or for a single subject. Send for circular. Address

DAVIS & BUIE,
27 Business College, Montreal.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE,
DUNHAM, P. Que.

Classes re-assemble (D. V.) MONDAY, the 5th January, 1885. Sleighs will be in attendance at Cowansville Station, upon arrival of trains, to convey Pupils to the College.

30316 MARY E. HOLDEN, Principal.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
HERR CURT BLUME,
From the University of Leipzig,

Late Master at the Glasgow Ladies' College, Glasgow, Scotland; Hillhead Academy, Glasgow, Scotland; Newington Place Academy, Edinburgh; Circus Place School, etc., begs to announce to the gentry of Montreal that he is opening a few select evening classes for ladies and gentlemen in the above. Terms, references, etc., on application at 174 Bleury st. 5 2 2aw

GERMAN TAUGHT BY A GERMAN lady, best references. Address "V 390," STAR office. 5 26

LINCOLN COLLEGE, SOREL, WILL RE-open on Friday, January 16th. Circulars on application to

66 HENRY J. LYALL.

MRS. LAY'S ESTABLISHMENT for the BOARD and EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES—1736 and 1738 St. Catherine street.

This School will re-open on Tuesday, January 13th, when the classes will be reorganized for the New Term. A Punctual Attendance is Requested. 310

PIANO, ORGAN & SINGING LESSONS,

At moderate terms, by a first-class German Teacher, with long experience in Europe and America. Beginners and Advanced Pupils treated with utmost care. Also, Finishing Lessons given. PROF. SCHWAN. Address "U 356," STAR office. 56

PRIVATE TUITION IN CLASSICS, French, Shorthand, Elementary Mathematics, and English in all its branches given by an Oxford B.A. at residence of pupil or at 500 St. Denis street. Highest references. 86

Tailors.

GIBB & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Gents' Furnishings,
148 ST. JAMES STREET,
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SAMUEL GOLTMAN,
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MONTREAL.
BOYS' CLOTHING ON HAND. 209xeod

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156 St. James Street, Montreal,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
Experts in Patent Causes, Trade Marks, Designs, and Copyrights Registered.
F. H. REYNOLDS. | R. A. KELLOND 159

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Experienced Machine Operators, Turners and Shirt Ironers. Skelton Bros. & Co., 96 St. Peter Street. 82

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL AN ARTICLE that agents are now making from $75 to $250 per month at. Apply to GOUDD & KNOWLES. Brantford, Ont. 288 law

MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED FOR S. CARSLEY'S CLERK BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. For information apply to J. Bourdeau, Secretary. 72

WANTED — Immediately, a first-class Footman; none but an experienced man need apply; best of references required. Apply at H. & A. Allan's Office, Corner Youville and Common streets. 7tf

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS ELECtrotyper. Apply to A. MORRISON & SON, 72 597 Craig Street.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS. Apply to TOOKE BROS., 71 522 St. Paul Street.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, AT 18 CADIEUX St. References. 72

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, ON OR ABOUT the 24th January, for a small family, where nurse is kept; city references required. Apply at 69 Mansfield street. 72

WANTED—COOK, AT 735 PALACE ST., CORNER of Mansfield st.; must be well-recommended, and wash and iron for a family of four; wages $10 a month. Apply up to 2 o'clock. 72

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, AND GIRL about 16, at 18 Prince Arthur st. Must have good references. 73

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER. APPLY 1759 Notre Dame street. 72

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT FOR A SMALL family; must be familiar with children; first-class references required. Apply at 670 Dorchester st. 71

WANTED—A MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS COFFEE roasting; one having some knowledge of Teas preferred. Apply to 288 St. James st. 72

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork, in a small family; can sleep at home. Apply 151½ St. George st. 72

WANTED — CITY CANVASSERS, TO TRAVEL with an article required in every house; good commission given. Apply Dufresne Bros., Room 8, 4 Hospital st. 72

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO MIND A HORSE and make himself useful around a grocery. Apply 370 St. James st. 72

WANTED—A GARDENER FOR ST. LAMBERT; one who understands vines. Address "Z 531," STAR office. 75

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH TO LEARN the Auction Business; must be willing to engage for a term of years. Apply in applicant's writing to P. O. Box 580. 73

WANTED—A NURSE, AT 112 CADIEUX STREET. 73

WANTED—A MATRON FOR THE CHURCH OF England Female Orphan Asylum in Quebec; must have good recommendations. Apply to Mrs. Walton Smith, Secty, Quebec. 7 2eod 4

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT GIRL, with recommendations. Apply at 1360 St. Catherine street. 72

WANTED — A SMALL GIRL, FOR A FAMILY OF three, one wishing a good home, Protestant preferred. Apply, between 1 and 2, Saturday, 1795 Notre Dame Street. 72

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WRITING A GOOD hand, would like some copying during his leisure hours. Address "R. J. H.," 62 Wolfe st. 72

WANTED—40 MORE CANVASSERS FOR THE "Carnival Week," on commission. 162 St. James street. 72

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED Mica Cutter. Apply to Theo. Doucet, No. 190 St. James St. 72

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—PEDLERS TO SELL A a good staple article; easy to make $3 to $4 a day. Five dollars capital required. Enquire 90 McGill st. 72

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG, STRONG girl for kitchen work. 43 McGill College Avenue. 72

WANTED — FOR ST. LAMBERT — A GENERAL servant, wages good for a suitable person. Address "X. 460," STAR Office. 63

WANTED—BY THE PEOPLE, A DOCTOR TO settle, good location. Address P. O. Box, No. 25, Ayers Flat, Que. 66

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN HOUSEwork, and have steady home in family of three. Please address by letter Mrs. Libby, 30 Branch street, Lowell, Mass. 62

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. 491 St. Denis street. 64

WANTED—A MAN, UNDERSTANDING THE CARE of horses, to take charge of furnace and make himself generally useful. Apply to 339 Commissioners st. 63

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO JOIN WITH TWO other young men in the study of Shorthand, for mutual improvement. Address "B. P.," STAR office. 63

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY 30 St. Mark street. 63

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GENERAL servant; 2 in family; references required. Apply 312 St. Urbain st. 63

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL "THE NEW YORK Fire-kindler;" large margin. 319 St. James st. 54

Situations Wanted.

WANTED — BY A STEADY, PRACTICAL MAN, recently from England, a situation as Engineer or similar capacity; 20 years' experience; good references. Address "Z 505," STAR office. 73

WANTED — BY A PENSIONER, THE CARE OF offices, watchman, or any place of trust. Best city references; married; no family. Good groom and driver. Address "Y 505," STAR office. 273

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET OR IN-DOOR Servant, by young man, English, good character. Address "B 531," STAR office. 76

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE. CAN BE well-recommended after two years' service in one place. Address "A 543," STAR office. 72

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SEWING IN A private family. Address "A 538," STAR office. 73

WANTED—MUSIC PUPILS, BY AN EXPERIenced teacher; terms reasonable. Address "Music Teacher 567," STAR office. 76

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGE person, Swiss-French, as nurse to one baby preferred, disengaged at the end of this month. Call at Miss Leduc, 108 St. Maurice st. 72

WANTED — TRADESMEN'S AND MERCHANT'S Books, single or double entry, posted and balanced at the shortest notice, and at most reasonable terms. Apply "W 440," STAR office. 63

WANTED—RENTS COLLECTED, ESTATES MANaged. Twenty years' unexceptionable city references. Terms moderate. Address Box 125, Post Office. 610

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK. APply 49 Jurors street. 64

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR LAUNdress; good references. Address 148½ Dalhousie st. 63

WANTED—WASHING OR IRONING BY THE DAY; good references. Apply to 7 St. Bernard st. 64

WANTED—A MARRIED LADY WISHES TO MEET with a comfortable home, either as lady housekeeper, or travelling companion, or any position of trust. Mrs. A., STAR Editorial offices, Montreal. 56

WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL ORGANIST, A Presbyterian or Episcopalian Church, with a Voluntary Choir. Address, stating church and salary, "Organist," STAR office. 3

Lost.

LOST—LAST WEEK, BY A LADY, WHILE SHOPping, an Alaska Sable Muff. Anyone returning the same to R. Dalgleish, 22 St. John st., will be rewarded. 72

LOST—A YOUNG BLACK AND TAN DOG, ON Tuesday evening, from 759 Craig st., up-stairs. If returned to above address will be well rewarded. 72

LOST—8th, BETWEEN MIGNONNE AND ST. PAUL sts., supposed via St. Catherine and St. Lawrence, two five dollar bills. Reward at 517½ Mignonne st. 72

LOST—LAST WEDNESDAY, NEAR THE MERchants' Bank, Lady's Purse with name inside. Please return to Mr. Meredith, 117 St. Francois Xavier st. 72

LOST — A SMALL SKYE TERRIER BITCH, WITH piece of string tied to collar. Return to 122 Fulford street and be rewarded. 72

LOST — LAST EVENING, BETWEEN MUSSEN'S side door, St. Lambert st., and Daugerfield's, Notre Dame st., a lined Kid Glove. The finder will please leave it at 1655 Notre Dame st. 72

LOST—A SMALL, WHITE RUSSIAN POODLE, WITH M. R. H. on collar. Anyone returning the same to 643 Palace street will be rewarded. 63

LOST—BY WAY OF SHERBROOKE; METCALFE, St. Catherine streets to Phillips Square, Cushion, covered in Hair-cloth. Please return to 8 Phillips Sq. 63

LOST—ON THE SIXTH OR SEVENTH OF JANUARY, on the way from St. Henri to St. Denis street, a Portmonnaie, bound in Russian Leather, containing about $40 or $50 in paper, and a Safe Key. Anyone finding the above and returning to 99 St. Peter street will be rewarded. 72

LOST—WOULD THE LADY WHO TOOK UMBRELLA from Chapter House of C. C. Cathedral this morning return same at once to 3 Phillips Square. She is known. 54

LOST—STRAYED FROM STORE 5TH INST., FOR Guy and St. Catherine, fox terrier bitch pup, body white; one dark ear. Return and be suitably rewarded. 45

LOST—BETWEEN 102 MACKAY STREET AND ST. Paul's Church, on Sunday evening, a gold earring. The finder on taking it to above address will be rewarded. 45

LOST—ON NOTRE DAME STREET, EAST OR CENtre, Pocketbook, containing sum of money and valuable papers. Finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning same to 251 Richmond Street. 45

LOST — ON SUNDAY, ON ST. CATHERINE OR German street, a Switch of Hair. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 249 St. Urbain street. 45

LOST—YESTERDAY, A FOX TERRIER PUP, SHORT tail, lemon patch over both eyes. Reward at 330 Mountain st. 72

LOST — ONE GREY FUR CUFF, BETWEEN ST. James, Phillips Square and Victoria street. By returning to 232 St. James street, the finder will greatly oblige the owner. 72

LOST—ON NEW YEAR'S EVE, A SILVER BROOCH with moss agate stone. Finder will please return to 54 Chaboillez street and be rewarded. 72

LOST—CHRISTMAS EVE, A SMALL BLACK PURSE, containing some money and memorandum. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 6 Anderson st. 72

LOST—A PURSE WITH ONE $10, TWO $5, TWO $4 and a few $2; also, a few $1 Bills, any person finding this will oblige a poor man, a good reward will be given. Address A. Gaucher, 2196 Notre Dame. 72

LOST—ON NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, A SMALL BROWN colored Buffalo Robe. Finder will please return to 285 Lafontaine street and be rewarded. 72

Found.

FOUND—A KID MITT, WITH A RAILWAY TICKET in it. Owner can have it by paying for advertisement, and applying to 183½ St. George st. 54

FOUND— ON FRIDAY MORNING, A PURSE CONtaining money. Apply H. A. HUTCHINS, Advocate, 115 St. Francois Xavier street. 72

FOUND—ON MANSFIELD STREET, ON XMAS afternoon, a lady's black circular; owner can have it by paying for advertisement and [illegible] to 84 Cathcart st. 72

SUNDAY READING.

GOD'S WITNESSES.

If all that worship Thee to-day
Should suddenly be swept away,
And not a Muezzin left to cry,
Through the silence of the sky,
"*God is Great!*" there still would be
Clouds of witnesses for Thee
On the land and in the sea;
Aye! and if these, too, were fled,
And the earth itself were dead,
Greater would remain on high;
For all the planets in the sky,
Suns that burn till day has flown,
Stars that are with night restored,
Are Thy dervishes, O Lord,
Wheeling round Thy golden throne!

—*Edwin Arnold.*

Ridicule, the Devil's Weapon.

Ridicule is the Devil's strongest weapon for beating down principle. A sneer is more dreaded by most men than a blow; and where the enemies of Christ cannot compel men to do evil by brute force, they often accomplish their end by the more potent weapon of mocking words. Yet there is nothing more foolish than to attempt to avoid ridicule for one's scrupulousness by yielding to the evil; for the mocking laugh of the tempter, over a soul that has sinned, is a hundredfold more terrible than his sneer at a soul that refuses to sin.

"The grim Fiend laughs at him who sorroweth.
'O fool! be merry while you may,' he saith;
Then laugh more loudly when the fool has played."

If ever you feel that you cannot stand out against the jeers of those who call you strait-laced and a Bible bigot, just think how much more their jeers will hurt when they who tempted you to your ruin make a mock of your fall.—*S. S. Times.*

The New Year.

The new year of itself brings to no man a new nature. Nor does the power of old temptations die with the old year. Old habits struggle as hard for the mastery, old evil companionships are as fascinating old moral weaknesses are as treacherous in the early days of January as they were in the early days of December. Noiselessly, imperceptibly, while most men slumber, the world swings over the unseen line that separates the old year from the new, and no one is made better or rendered worse by the transition. Men and women who were going downward continue to go down; men and women who were climbing heavenward climb on for the most part unhelped and unhindered by the fact that another year has joined the past eternities. A few, indeed, apply the brakes of New Year's resolutions to their evil tendencies, and thus go down less rapidly; some add the spur of New Year's resolutions to their right longings, and thus go upward more speedily; but New Year resolves in themselves never change the direction of a human life. Not by reforming one's habits, but by changing one's whole habit of life; not by a New Year's resolve to keep from going all wrong, but by a newly evidenced determination to arise and seek the good; not by a shunning of the Devil, but by a turning to the Lord; not by a trust in the strength of human resolutions, but by a reliance on the divine promise of help, does one attain unto the newness of a life that shall need no New Year's reforming.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Whatever may be said about luck, it is skill that leads to fortune.

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action for all eternity.

We attract hearts by the qualities we display; we retain them by the qualities we possess.

Nothing more quickly consumes the vigor of life than the violence of the emotions of the mind.

The reason why men succeed who mind their own business is because there is so little competition.

While a word is yet unspoken you are master of it. When it is once spoken it is master of you.

One dies twice; to cease to live is nothing, but to cease to love and be loved is an insupportable death.

Philosophy has not so much enabled men to overcome their weaknesses, as it has taught the art of concealing them from the world.

Physical pain reveals a lack of adjustment to external life. The sense of guilt reveals a lack of adjustment to moral and spiritual law.

Be not penny-wise; riches have wings, and sometimes fly away of themselves; sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more.

Contentment is a pearl of great price, and whoever procures it at the expense of ten thousand desires makes a wise and happy purchase.

They who have experienced sorrow are the most capable of appreciating joy; so, those only who have been sick, feel the full value of health.

We cannot study nature profoundly without bringing ourselves into communion with the spirit of art, which pervades and fills the universe.

Count your resources; learn what you are not fit for, and give up wishing for it; learn what you can do, and do it with the energy of a man.

Who wants eternal sunshine or shadow? Who would fix forever the cloud-work of an Autumn sunset, or hang over him an everlasting moonlight.

Swedenborg says, "Words are things." They are more; they are spiritual forces—angels of blessing or cursing. Unuttered, we control them; uttered, they control us.

The best of a book is not the thought which it contains, but the thought which it suggests, just as the charm of music dwells not in the tones, but in the echoes of our hearts.

A man should inure himself to voluntary labor, and should not give up to indulgence and pleasure; as they beget no good constitution of the body nor knowledge of the mind.

A woman's intuition is often better than all the wisdom and shrewdness of her "better half," and her ready sympathy and interest is a powerful aid to his efforts for their mutual welfare.

The past is disclosed, the future concealed in doubt. And yet human nature is heedless of the past, and fearful of the future—regarding not the science and experience that past ages have unveiled.

The finest results can only be obtained when a joyful spirit has animated the worker, when no trouble is deemed too much and no denial too great to accomplish the end in view as quickly as possible.

Every man, in his own life, has follies enough—in his own mind troubles enough—in the performance of his own duties deficiencies enough—in his own fortune evils enough—without minding other people's business.

A truly courageous man may be very much afraid; but he can never act the part of a coward. When the crisis comes, he will nerve himself to action, and prove not that he is fearless, but that fear is his servant, not his master.

Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist; but by ascending a little, you may often look over it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement; we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit, which would have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher moral atmosphere.

On the husband, as being the higher power, lies the chief responsibility for securing domestic happiness. This will not be attained by selfish requirements from others. On the contrary, the husband must use consideration and self-denial, and expend time and money for this purpose.

To keep our feet steadily planted on this earth, in the ordering of life so that the simplest duties are daily performed, and our heads in the stars rejoicing in God, and communing with Him, is not an easy thing, it is true, but our privilege. This attainment is the sum of human excellence.

It is not possible, if it were desirable, wholly to suppress the tendency of human nature sometimes to boil over, but we all know that it is better to heap coals of fire upon our brother's head, in the apostolic sense of this metaphor, than to pour upon it streams of bitter, scalding words.

Character is a plant of slowest growth. A completely fashioned will is an achievement of such grand and beautiful proportions that infinite care and pains may well be spent on its foundations and its gradual building up, part after part, into commanding height, and spacious breadth and noble symmetry.

Tuition is very much at fault when expended upon boys and young men who are not at the same time schooled in their duty to others, and to themselves as well. This schooling may be received in early childhood; or it may come with the contact into which children are thrown with their mates. But if it does not come then nor afterwards, there is as much hope of a fool as of the person who has no "education" in that training of what is due to the rights of others.

TEMPERANCE---INTEMPERANCE.

A PROHIBITIONIST.

I am a prohibitionist through and through.
As the woes and crimes of this world I view,
And I pity its sad condition.
The fountain of wrong I'd forever dry;
To stop the flow, I'd stop the supply.
And this is prohibition!

If I knew a baker so bad and bold
That he poisoned each loaf of bread he sold,
I'd try him by inquisition.
Then I'd oven him up in stone walls four,
Where he could not peddle out death any more.
And this is prohibition!

If I saw a butcher selling meat
Putrid and spoiled, in the market-street—
Not worthy the son of perdition,—
I'd fasten him up with a chain so strong
That he never again would do this wrong.
And this is prohibition!

If I had a fold, and a wolf should creep
Within, to devour my lambs and sheep,
I never would wait for commission;
But to stop his prowls I'd stop his breath,
And save my flock by his instant death.
And this is prohibition!

If a poisonous snake by the roadside lay,
To bite every traveller that passed that way,
I'd curb his Satanic ambition;
An iron heel on his head I'd bring,
And crush out his life and his venomous sting.
And this is prohibition?

If I had a dog that would bark and bite,
And worry my neighbor day and night,
I'd perform a feat in division.
In spite of his barking and yelping and tears.
I'd cut off his tail just back of his ears.
And this is prohibition!

If venders of rum throughout the land
Are dealing out poison on every hand,
Regardless of age and condition,
I want a law to stop the supply,
And the law enforced till the traffic shall die.
And this is prohibition!

—*The Worker.*

The Effects of Liquor.

Some think because there is no law specifically prohibiting intoxicating drinks in the Ten Commandments that this subject lies outside of any divine law. Such a special prohibition would not be in accordance with the principles on which the divine government is conducted. This would involve the necessity of similar laws to prohibit other poisons, as arsenic, opium, etc. The protection of the human body *in all cases* is provided for by the command, "Thou shalt not kill." Every invasion of the laws of health is met by these words: they cover all causes of injury to the body, as well as death by violence. It is true that intoxicating liquors are seldom the immediate cause of death. Being taken in small doses, the exhilarating effects first appear. This is the purpose of their use; but when this is reached there is a reaction, and if the drinking is continued a paralysis follows, caused by its effects on the brain and the nervous system connected with it. The man then becomes dead drunk, insensible and helpless. In this state he is said to sleep. Sleep is a natural state, from which a man wakes with restored vigor; this is a paralysis, which would consign him to death if the heart and lungs were not kept in motion by nervous centres that have but a slight connection with the brain. The arteries, the circulating channels of the blood, through which the alcohol passes, carry but a small portion to these centres. hence the slight effect on these organs. The alcohol is equally diffused in the blood; but as the flow of the blood to the brain is more than six times as much in proportion to its size as to the rest of the body, we see the reason why the head reels, and the insensibility of the brain comes first. If the same proportion of the alcoholic poison was carried to the nerve centres which sustain the vital organs (the heart and lungs) every gathering of drunken revelry would leave its dead in the halls of their carousing, and every drunken inebriate when he topples and falls would be a corpse. It is a merciful provision of God's providence that a stop is put to drinking in this way, and life is sustained, and the brain regains its vital energy as the alcohol passes off.

Travelling Through a Petrified Forest.

The visitor to the petrified forest near Corizo, on the little Colorado, will begin to see the signs of petrification hours before he reaches the wonder; here and there, at almost every step in the road small pieces of detached limbs and larger stumps of trees may be seen almost hidden in the white sand. The road at a distance of ten miles from Corizo enters an immense basin, the slope being nearly a semi-circle, and this inclosed by high banks of shale and fine white clay. The petrified stumps, limbs, and, in fact, whole trees, lie about on all sides: the action of the waters for hundreds of years have gradually washed away the high hills roundabouts and the trees that once covered the high tablelands now lie in the valley beneath. Immense trunks, some of which will measure over five feet in diameter, are broken and scattered over a surface of 300 acres. Limbs and twigs cover the sand in every direction, and the visitor is puzzled as to where he shall begin to gather the beautiful specimens that lie within easy reach. There are numerous blocks or trunks of this petrified wood that have the appearance of having been just cut down by the woodman's ax, and the chips are thrown around on the ground so that one instinctively picks them up as he would in the log camps of Michigan and Pennsylvania. Many of the small particles, and even the whole heart of some trees, are now become thoroughly crystallized, and the beautiful colored cubes sparkle in the sunshine like so many diamonds. Every color of the rainbow is duplicated in these crystals, and those of an amethyst color would pass the eye of a novice for the real stone. The grain of the wood is plainly shown in nearly every specimen, making the pieces more beautiful than ever.—*Albuquerque Journal.*

Two Bear Stories From Maine.

I should judge, that as a rule, a bear is more likely to run than to fight if faced right up to the music. I know, however, of one scrape with a bear where the bear did not run. Mr. Charles Bean, of Upton, many years ago, was out partridge shooting with his little son, 10 years old, near B. meadows and came suddenly upon a very large bear in a thick alder swamp. The bear rose on her hind feet and looked him over. Bean got up and fired into the bear's face, and thereupon the bear came for him jumping on her hind feet. Dr. Bean ran backward, facing the bear, and in backing over a log stumbled and fell, and the bear jumped upon him and clinched her arms around him and opened her big jaws to bite him, when he ran his hand down her mouth and grabbed her tongue and hung on, although she chewed away on his wrist and arm. Bean called to his son to come and get his knife from his trousers' pocket, which the boy did by lifting the side of the bear to get his hand in. Bean plunged the knife into the bear's ribs until she let go and walked off. Mr. Bean then came home and got the neighbors to go out and look up the bear, which they found a short distance from the place of combat, dead. Bean was badly chewed up, but got about in a few days. Had it not been for the brave little boy, he would probably have lost his life. The skin of that bear when stretched measured six by seven feet. She was old, with very short worn teeth, or she might have mangled his arm worse than she did. I once shot a bear with a partridge charge of No. 6 shot. I was going along my hunting line in the woods, walking up a ledgy hill, and near the top came to a smooth ledge about four rods across, and in getting up on the ledge some three or four feet high, I saw a bear coming toward me in the path. When we saw each other, we both stopped about the same time, and I intuitively brought my gun into position upon him. The bear, after looking at me a moment turned partly round as if he was going to run. I brought my gun to bear on his ear and fired, the full charge entering his ear, and he fell and died in a short time. The shot entered his brain in the only vulnerable spot about his body for shot. This bear weighed about 200 pounds, and was about 2 years old. I do not, however, consider it safe to fire shot at a bear, unless you are spoiling for a scrimmage and want to do something to remember and tell as long as you live.—*Correspondence Lewiston Journal.*

In Newton, there was rather a novel contest in the School Committee, a husband and his wife being candidates on rival tickets. Both are experienced educators, but the husband was elected.

NOTES, QUERIES & REPLIES.

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

"How Canada was Saved."

The following paragraph appeared lately among the "Ephemerides" of the *Montreal Gazette:*

"Speaking of monuments reminds me that I have often wondered why a column, is not raised to the memory of Dollard or Daulac and his heroic companions who saved the colony of Montreal in 1660. The spot where he fought and fell is at the foot of the Long Sault, in the Ottawa, about twenty-five miles above the island of Montreal. The vicinity of Oka would be a fit place for the pillar. Mr. George Murray, who has celebrated the wonderful feat of arms in a beautiful ballad, would, I am sure, take charge of the inscription."

Since these words were written by "Laclede," I have received a number of letters, asking me where copies of the ballad can be obtained. In answer to my correspondents I can merely say that it was originally printed in the *New Dominion Monthly,* a magazine, which died soon afterwards, I hope not in consequence of my verses. Of this number of the periodical I do not possess a single copy, and the ballad is now reprinted in THE STAR from a newspaper of 1878. I may add that I have never attempted to revise the stanzas, though I am aware that an hour's work would amply suffice to remove many blemishes.

HOW CANADA WAS SAVED.

(*Time: May* 1660.)

"*Il faut ici donner la gloire à ces dix-sept François de Montréal, et honorer leurs cendres d'un éloge qui leur est deu avec justice, et que nous ne pouvons leur refuser sans ingratitude. Tout estait perdu, s'ils n'eussent péri, et leur malheur a sauvé ce pais.*"—*Relations des Jesuites. Relation.* 1660. *p.* 17.

Beside the dark (1) Utawas' stream, two hundred years ago,
A wondrous feat of arms was wrought, which all the world should know:
'Tis hard to read with tearless eyes that record of the past,
It stirs the blood, and fires the soul, as with a clarion's blast.
What though no blazoned cenotaph, no sculptured columns tell
Where the stern heroes of my song, in death triumphant, fell;
What though beside the foaming flood untombed their ashes lie,
All earth (2) becomes the monument of men who nobly die.

A score of troublous years had passed, since on Mount-Royal's crest
The gallant Maisonneuve upreared the Cross devoutly bless'd, (3)
And many of the saintly Guild that founded Ville-Marie
With patriot pride had fought and died—determined to be free.
Fiercely the Iroquois had sworn to sweep, like grains of sand, (4)
The Sons of France from off the face of their adopted land,
When, like the steel that oft disarms the lightning of its power,
A fearless few their country saved in danger's darkest hour.

Daulac, the Captain of the Fort—in manhood's fiery prime—
Hath sworn by some immortal deed to make his name sublime (5),
And sixteen "Soldiers of the Cross," his comrades true and tried,
Have pledged their faith for life and death—all kneeling side by side:
And this their oath—on flood or field, to challenge face to face
The ruthless hordes of Iroquois, the scourges of their race—
No quarter to accept or grant—and, loyal to the grave,
To die, like martyrs, for the land they vainly bleed to save.

Shrived by the priest, within the Church where oft they had adored,
With solemn fervour they receive the Supper of the Lord:
And now those self-devoted youths from weeping friends have pass'd,
And on the Fort of Ville-Marie each fondly looks his last.
Unskilled to steer the frail canoe, or stem the rushing tide,
On through a virgin wilderness, o'er stream and lake they glide,
Till, weary of the paddle's dip, they moor their barks below
A Rapid of Utawas' flood—the turbulent Long Sault. (6)
There, where a grove of gloomy pines sloped gently to the shore,
A moss-grown Palisade was seen—a Fort in days of yore—
Fenced by its circle they encamped, and on the listening air
Before those staunch Crusaders slept, arose the voice of prayer;
Sentry and scout kept watch and ward, and soon, with glad surprise,
They welcomed to their roofless hold a band of dark allies—
Two stalwart chiefs and forty 'braves'—all sworn to strike a blow
In one great battle for their lives against the common foe.

Soft was the breath of balmy Spring in that fair month of May,
The wild flower bloomed—the wild bird sang on many a budding spray—
A tender blue was in the sky, on earth a tender green,
And Peace seemed brooding, live a dove, o'er all the sylvan scene;
When, loud and high, a thrilling cry dispelled the magic charm,
And scouts came hurrying from the woods to bid their comrades arm,
And swift canoes, like floating swans, flashed gaily down the Sault,
Manned by three hundred dusky forms—the long expected foe.

They spring to land—a wilder brood hath ne'er appalled the sight—
With carbines (7) tomahawks, and knives that gleam with baleful light;
Dark plumes of eagles crest their chiefs, and broidered deerskins hide
The blood red war paint that shall soon a bloodier red be dyed.
Hark! to the death-song that they chant—behold them as they bound,
With flashing eyes and vaunting tongues, defiantly around—
Then, swifter than the wind they fly the barrier to invest,
Like hornet-swarms that heedless boys have startled from a nest.

As Ocean's tempest-driven waves dash forward on a rock,
And madly break in seething foam, hurl'd backward by the shock,
So onward dashed that surging throng, so, backward were they hurl'd.
When from the loopholes of the Fort flame burst and vapor curl'd,
Each bullet aimed by bold Daulac went crashing through the brain,
Or pierced the bounding heart of one who never stirred again—
The trampled turf was drenched with blood—blood stained the passing wave—
It seemed a carnival of death, the harvest of the grave.
The sun went down—the fight was o'er—but sleep was not for those
Who, pent within that frail redoubt, sighed vainly for repose;
The shot that hissed above their heads—the Mohawks' taunting cries—
Warned them that never more on earth must slumber seal their eyes.
In that same hour their swart allies, o'erwhelmed by craven dread, (8)
Leaped o'er the parapet like deer, and traitorously fled;
And, when the darkness of the night had vanished, like a ghost,
Twenty and two were left—of all—to brave a maddened host.

Foiled for a time, the subtle foes have summoned to their aid (9)
Five hundred kinsmen from the Isles, to storm the Palisade;
And, panting for revenge, they speed, impatient for the fray,
Like birds of carnage from their homes allured by scent of prey.
With scalp-locks streaming in the breeze, they charge—but never yet
Have legions in the storm of fight a bloodier welcome met
Than those doomed warriors, as they faced the desolating breath
Of wide-mouthed musketoons that poured hot cataracts of death. (10)

Eight days of varied horror passed: what boots it now to tell
How the pale tenants of the Fort heroically fell?
Hunger, and thirst and sleeplessness—death's ghastly aids—at length
Marred and defaced their comely forms, and quelled their giant strength.
The end draws nigh—they yearn to die—one glorious rally more
For the dear sake of Ville-Marie, and all will soon be o'er.
Sure of the martyr's golden crown, they shrink not from the cross,
Life yielded for the land they love they scorn to reckon loss!

The Fort is fired—and through the flames with slippery, splashing tread
The redmen stumble to the camp o'er ramparts of the dead. (11)
There, with set teeth and nostril wide, Daulac, the dauntless, stood,
And dealt his foes remorseless blows 'mid blinding smoke and blood,
Till, hacked and hewn, he reeled to earth, with proud unconquered glance,
Dead—but immortalized by death—Leonidas of France!
True to their oath, his comrade knights no quarter basely craved—
So died the peerless Twenty-two—so Caanad was saved! (12)

GEO. MURRAY.

Notes and Illustrations.

(1) The Indian word Utawas is here used, as being more correct, and at the same time more sonorous than the name Ottawa. So Moore in his "Canadian Boat Song, written on the River St. Lawrence:"

"Utawas' tide! the trembling moon
Shall see us float o'er thy surges soon."

(2) "Of illustrious men all earth is the sepulchre,"—Thucydides ii book, xliii chap.

(3) "A large cross was made, and solemnly blessed by the priest. The commandant (Maisonneuve) who with all the ceremonies of the Church had been declared First Soldier of the Cross, walked behind the rest, bearing on his shoulder a cross so heavy that it needed his utmost strength to climb the steep and rugged path. They planted it on the highest crest, and all knelt in adoration before it."—*Parkman's Jesuits in North America, p.* 263.

(4) "The Iroquois boasted that they would wipe the French from the face of the earth, and carry the 'white girls,' meaning the Nuns, 'to their villages.'"—*Parkman's Jesuits in North America, p.* 241. See also the passage from Dollier de Casson, quoted in note (9.)

(5) "Adam Daulac or Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux, was a young man of good family, who had come to the Colony three years before, at the age of twenty-two. It was said that he had been involved in some affair which made him anxious to wipe out the memory of the past by a noteworthy exploit; and he had been busy for some time among the young men of Montreal, inviting them to join him in the enterprise he meditated. Sixteen of them caught his spirit, struck hands with him, and pledged their word. They bound themselves by oath to accept no quarter; and, having gained Maisonneuve's consent, they made their wills, confessed and received the sacraments."—*Parkman's Old Régime in Canada, p.* 73. See also p. 143 *Histoire de Montréal par M. Dollier de Casson,* whom Parkman has closely followed in his narrative of 'The Heroes of the Long Sault."

(6) "Enfin, le cœur les fit surmonter ce que leur peu d'expérience ne leur avoit pas acquis, si bien qu'ils arrivèrent au pied du Long-Sault, où trouvant un petit fort sauvage nullement flanqué, entouré de méchants pieux qui ne valoient rien, commandé par un côteau voisin, ils se mirent dedans, n'ayant pas mieux."—*Histoire de Montréal par M. Dollier de Casson,* p. 144.

(7) "The Dutch traders at Fort Orange, New Albany, had supplied the Iroquois with firearms."—*Parkman's Jesuits in North America,* p. 211.

(8) "Enfin ces âmes lâches au lieu de se sacrificer en braves soldats de J. C. abandonnèrent nos 17 François, sautant qui d'un côté, qui de l'autre, pardessus les méchantes palissades."—*Dollier de Casson,* p. 147.

(9) "Ils avoient beau enrager; ils ne pouvoient se venger; c'est pourquoi ils députèrent un canot pour allor quérir 500 Guerriers qui étoient aux Isles de Richelieu, et qui les attendoient, afin d'emporter tout d'un coup ce qu'il y avait de François dans le Canada, et de les abolir ainsi qu'il en avoient conjuré la ruine."—*Dollier de Casson,* p. 146.

(10) "Besides muskets, the French had heavy musketoons of large calibre, which, scattering scraps of lead and iron among the savages, often maimed several of them at one discharge."—*Parkman's Old Régime in Canada,* p. 79.

(11) Un de ces 40 hurons nommé Louis arriva ici le 3 juin tout effaré, et dit que nos 17 François étaient morts, mais qu'ils avoient tant tué de gens que les enemis se servoient de leurs corps pour monter et passer pardessus les palisades du Fort ou ils étaient."—*Dollier de Casson,* p. 150.

(12) "*On peut dire que ce grand combat a sauvé le pays, qui sans cela étoit raflé et perdu suivant la créance commune.*"—*Dollier de Casson* p. 151.

"To the colony this glorious disaster proved a salvation. The Iroquois had had fighting enough. If seventeen Frenchmen, four Algonquins, and one Huron, behind a picket fence, could hold seven hundred warriors at bay so long, what might they expect from many such, fighting behind walls of stone?"—*Parkman's Old Régime in Canada,* p. 82.

"The self-devotedness of Daulac and his brave men was equal to a victory in its effects; for the Savages, struck by the stout resistance they had met with, gave up all thought of making an attack they had planned on Quebec."—*Garneau's History of Canada,* vol. 1, p. 156 (Bell's Edit).

"The colony in fact, was saved."—*Miles' History of Canada,* p. 53.

ETIQUETTE.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Will you kindly tell me if I did what was the right thing under the following circumstances: I was asked to a little dance on the second of this month. I did not know whether it was better to call on the lady who had invited me, on New Year's day or to wait until after the party. I did the latter, was I right?

QUESTIONER.

ANS.—We are of opinion that you were right in delaying your visit until after the party.

Editor Etiquette Department:

As New Year visits have been the subject of interest for part of this week, may I ask your opinion with regard to the following connected with them. When calling at a house on that day for the first time, a gentleman who was acquainted with the family, introduced me to the lady of the house, and the eldest daughter. but failed to do so to the second daughter; when leaving she bowed to me, Now when I next meet this young lady should I bow to her as well as to her sister, though I was not formally introduced?

WILLIAM.

ANS.—The young lady will in all probability bow to you, as you have called at the house of her parents, and you must be prepared to receive her bow.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Being in mourning will you please tell me if it is correct to address a visiting card to a person holding a higher position than myself, and should it be addressed to the lady of the house even if I am not acquainted with her?

HENRY.

ANS.—We infer from your question that you wish to return the visit of a person in a higher position than your own by sending a card through the post. This is not usually done. As a general rule mourning is an excuse for a tardy return of visits. Unless there is some special reason for the immediate return of the one in question, we should advise you to wait until you can call at the house. Cards of condolence and kind enquiry may be acknowledged through the post. They should be addressed to the lady of the house.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Some few evenings ago I received an invitation to a snowshoe party in which I knew the guests intented to appear in blanket coats and taking their own snowshoes. As I did not possess these required articles, I was obliged to decline. The next day I received another invitation for the same evening to a small friendly gathering. Should I do wrong in accepting this invitation? Would the lady who sent me the first invitation have cause for annoyance if she heard of my doing so? I did not mention the cause of my declining her invitation. Should I have done so? By answering this you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

ANS.—We think you are at liberty to accept the invitation, but it would be advisable when calling on the lady by whom you were first invited, to explain (if possible) why you were prevented from accepting her hospitality.

Editor Etiquette Department:

I am a constant reader of your paper and though I do not entertain guests at my own house, would be glad of some information that may be useful for others, with regard to the management or arrangement of small dinner tables and afternoon teas. Can you give me any novel ideas on these matters, as to table decorations, or invitation cards?

L. R. W.

ANS.—In some recent paper we read the following description of what the writer called a pretty centre for a dinner table, and which may be useful to our questioner: "Down the middle of the table cloth a strip of rich crimson velvet was placed scalloped at the edge. Branches of berries and leaves were placed all along the edge, and at each corner a large spray of arbutus. The wreath was slightly tacked to the velvet to keep it in place." The different colored glasses looked lovely on the deep red ground, and with the quaint Shakesperian *menu* cards formed a very attractive sight. In another paper we saw an allusion made to Boston tea parties. Some of the invitations to these were sent on little cards in the form of a tea caddy or tea kettle, and tied in the corner with a pretty ribbon.

Editor Etiquette Department:

1. Will you kindly inform me through your Etiquette Column regarding the duties of the host and hostess. When friends call and also in leaving should you not shake hands at both times, and is it not the duty of the host to offer his hand no matter how intimate one may be? Is is wrong for a lady to show her regard for a gentleman, if he is distant, and they do not rightly understand each other? How would you advise her to act?

LITTLE DAISY.

ANS.—1, They should receive their visitors with a cordial welcome, and if possible enter into general conversation with them, so that all may feel at their ease. Beyond these polite attentions, we do not know of any which are specially required to be shown to those who are calling. A gentleman in his own house always shakes hands with a visitor. It is usual to shake hands at the commencement of a visit, and also when taking leave. 2. A lady should not show any preference for a gentleman, unless he has first evinced his for her. When a gentleman entertains feelings of sincere affection and admiration for a young lady he generally manages to establish a "right understanding" between himself and the object of his regard. If he is in earnest he will make the opportunity for doing so. Until he does this we would advise our questioner to behave in a ladylike and friendly manner, and to be the same to him as she is to her other acquaintances and friends.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera will be put in rehearsel in London next week.

Ellen Terry's son Edward accompanied Hon. Stephen Coleridge and wife to this country, and joined his mother at Pittsburg week before last.

Sig. Arditti is to compose the music for the ball room scene of the new play "The American Countess," written for Mlle. Rhéa by Mr. Howard Carroll.

The Philadelphia *Times* has resurrected an old theatre handbill which contains this notice: "The public is forbidden to laugh, because this play is a tragedy."

In view of the approaching bi-centenary of the birth of Bach, the town of Cothen, in which he was organist from 1717 to 1723, is about to erect a monument to him.

It is said, that Salvini will return to America next season. His program will be to play four nights a week, leaving the other two to be filled by his son Alexander.

There was no Westminister play this Christmas. The Queen's scholars thus, in accordance with ancient usage, went into mourning for the late Duke of Albany.

Mr. John McCullough was in Boston Monday and Tuesday, looking and feeling well. He went from here to Philadelphia, and on Friday started from that city for Chicago.

Miss Mary Anderson will not produce "Cymbeline." The Lyceum is crowded nightly with people to see her performance of Juliet, and "Romeo and Juliet" may now run until the end of the season.

Mrs. Keely, the famous English comedienne, aged 78, lately appeared in London at Ada Swanborough's benefit. It is nearly 60 years since she sang the "Mermaid" song at the first production of Weber's "Oberon."

Henry Irving remembered the actors of the Forrest Home while playing in Philadelphia. He sent an invitation to them to witness a performance, and gave each of the ten persons who came a Christmas present of $20.

Sara Bernhardt says that Sardou's "Theodora" is the greatest opportunity of her life. She considers it far ahead of his "Fedora," and thinks that with it she will make a great hit on her next visit to America.

A musical critic has just been sentenced by the Correctional Court of Leipsic to a fine of thirty marks and five days' imprisonment for a criticism in which he applied the term "violin scraper" to the leader of the orchestra at the Stettin Academy of Music.

Enterprising John Rogers has offered, in behalf of his star, Miss Minnie Palmer, the sum of $40,000 for the great "Cleveland" diamond now being cut in St. Louis, and its present owner has given him the refusal of it in case it is not purchased by the President-elect.

The New York *Journal* reports approaching marriages between Mlle. Aimée and the Vicompte de Senlis; Lotta and Mr. Alfred Bronson of Canning, Hants, Eng.; Miss Sara Jewett of the Union Square Theatre, and a New York broker; Miss Georgia Cayvan and Mr. Daniel Frohman.

At the Lyceum Theatre, London, recently, during the balcony scene, where the lovestruck Romeo makes unsuccessful efforts to reach the outstreched hand of Juliet, a gentleman in the gallery so interested himself in their behalf as to call out, in a clear and audible tone: "Get a flowerpot."

On Tuesday night Miss Fortescue made her reappearance at the Savoy Theatre—not, however, as a performer; she was the observed of all observers in a stage-box. Certain passages in "Trial by Jury" seemed to have much interest for her, as well as for those of the audience who were aware of her presence. Had she been disposed to impart additional "vraisemblance" to the brisk little piece, the Solicitor-General, who was in the stalls, would doubtless have lent her his assistance. After "The Sorcerer," Miss Fortescue made a call on some of her old comrades "behind."—*London World.*

Among the companies disbanded during the past 10 days are Brooks & Dickson's "La Charbonnière," at Chicago; Tillotson's "Lynwood," at Troy; Poole & Gilmore's "Seven Ravens," at Pittsburg; Pitou's "Off to Egypt," at Williamsburg, N. Y, the Talyeure-Chanfrau combination, at Wilmington, Del.; New York Ideal Opera, at Lowell; Dora Davidson's "Called Back," at Chicago; Lillian Brown's "Jollities," at Fort Scott, Kan.; Helen Sedgwick's "Silver Spur," the Kendall Dramatic Company, and "Our Secretary" company.

Mr. Irving gave no performance at Pittsburg on Christmas eve, but entertained the entire company at dinner, 72 persons in all sitting down at one board. The dinner began at 8 p. m., and the company did not leave the table until 2 a. m. Miss Terry was presented with a silver tea-service. There were few speeches, but a long original poem was recited, each member of the company speaking one verse, and, of course, Mr. Irving proposed "The Queen." Along in the small hours of the morning a good, old-fashioned Virgina reel was danced by the entire company, led by Mr. Irving and Miss Terry.

Strength of the Sword Fish.

The power of a sword fish has always been admitted, and instances have not been altogether uncommon of his attacking vessels and burying his formidable weapon in them. A case has just occurred which shows that the strength of the fish is even greater than was suspected. The three-masted schooner "Themis," of Boston, lately put into port leaky. On her voyage from Mobile she was suddenly found to be making water fast. The crew were set to the pumps, and found that they were able to keep down the water, but that steady work was required. The hands, therefore, shifted the cargo, and at last found the hole, which was caused by the sword or horn of a sword fish. It had passed through the copper sheathing of the ship, through the outer planking, four and-a-half inches in thickness, through the nine inches space between that and the lining, and then through the inner planking, another four and-a-half inches thick, projecting three inches inside the ship. The force required to send a blunt weapon like this through nine inches of solid wood must have been immense, and had it not been that the horn was exhibited *in situ* when the vessel reached port it would have been difficult to believe it. The sword fish, who, no doubt, thought that the dark mass passing over him was a whale, must have been pretty well astonished and disgusted at the result of its attack.—*Exchange.*

A WISE BIRD.—The latest bird story hails from Tonquin and is vouched for by a French physician. Its hero is a bird said to be something between a trush and a starling and its name, in French orthography, is konkeou. Our physician bought a young konkeou for a few sapeks and gave him the liberty of the house, which means a good deal in Anam, where the openings of a dwelling cannot be closed. Konkeou soon became quite tame, came for its food when hungry and showed a particular liking for worms. To induce its owner to get them it would pull at his pantaloons and then march to the spade which it had before seen used for the purpose. A soon as a lump of dirt was turned over the bird struck the spade with its bill as though to say, "Stop digging." It would proceed to pick out the worms, after which it again pulled at the leg of the doctor's trousers to make him go on digging. It would leave the other birds when it saw its owner on the street and settle on his head or shoulder. One day our physician went out with his gun and caught sight of a flock of konkeous upon a tree and with them a large blackbird, which he knew would charm the eyes of a naturalist friend. Up went the gun and down came the required bird. All the konkeous flew away with one exception; that one came straight for the poor doctor, settled on his shoulder, its feathers erected and its eyes flaming, and walking along the gun attacked his hand with its beak. It then struck at his face and kept up its angry behavior all the way to the house.—*New York Paper.*

BACON'S DISGRACE.

The Downfall of the Great English Chancellor.

In June, 1621, the disgraced Lord Chancellor (Bacon) retired to the stately house, now a ruin, in Gorhambury park, of which he was the owner. He had pleaded guilty in twenty-three charges of bribery. In one case he had received from a suitor gold buttons worth fifty pounds; in another a diamond ring, worth five or six hundred pounds again a suit of hangings, worth one hundred and sixty pounds. From some London apothecaries he accepted ambergris and a gold taster, and he took from certain French merchants one thousand pounds. The defence set up was that it was the custom at that time to make such presents to judges. In nearly every case the presents were made after the suits were decided, and in many the presents were received by Bacon's servants without his knowledge. The chancellor himself always adhered to this line of defence. He wrote on his fall, to his loyal master: "This is my last suit I shall make to your Majesty in this business, prostrating myself upon the mercy seat after fifteen years' service, wherein I have served your majesty in my poor endeavors with an entire heart, and, as I presume to say to your majesty, am still a virgin in matters that concern your person or crown, and now craving that, after eight steps of honor, I be not precipitated altogether." And Bacon says again in another letter: "For the briberies and gifts, wherewith I am chraged when the lock of hearts shall be opened, I hope I shall not be found to have the troubled fountain of a corrupt heart in a depraved habit of taking rewards to prevert justice however I may be frail and partake of the abuses of the time." And he wrote to Buckingham, with all the boldness of innocence. "However, I have acknowledged that the sentence is just, and for reformation sake fit. I have been a trusty and honest and Christ loving friend of your lordship, and the justest chancellor that hath been in the five changes since my father's time." Fined forty thousand pounds, and sent to the tower, though but for a short time, and deprived of the great seal. Bacon, exiled at Gorhambury, has left a record of his own feelings in that solitude. He calls himself, touchingly, "old, weak, ruined, in want, and a very subject of pity." He longs for York House in the Strand, or Gray's Inn, where he might have company, physicians, conference with his creditors and friends about his debts, and the necessities of his estate, and helps for his studies and writings. At St. Albans he said he lived "upon the sword point of a sharp air, endangered if I go abroad, dull it I stay within, solitary and comfortless, without company, banished from all opportunities to treat with any to do myself good and to help out my wrecks, and that which is one of my greatest grief, my wife, that hath been no partaker of my offending, must be partaker of the misery of my restraint." But time made Gorhambury less of a prison. Bacon expressed the resolve to study, "not to become an abbey lubber, as the old proverb was, but to yield some fruit of my private life." In the green shades he studied and meditated with his chaplain, Dr. Romley, his faithful secretary; Meautys, his wise amanuensis. Hobbs. and his loving friend, George Herbert. In October, 1625, the Autumn before he died, he wrote to a friend. "Good Mr. Palmer, I thank God, by means of the sweet air of the country, I have obtained some degree of health, and I would be glad in the solitary time to hear a little from you how the world goes. In his will he desired to be buried in St. Micheal's Church, near St. Albans, for, says the great philosopher: "There was my mother buried, it is the parish church of my mansion house in Gorhambury, and it is the only Christian church within the walls of old Verulam." In a niche formed by a bricked up window on the north side of the church, which is built of Roman tiles, is a marble statue of Lord Bacon, which was erected by his faithful secretary, Sir Thomas Meautys, who himself lies beneath an almost plain stone at the feet of his great Gamaliel. The statue, which represents Bacon seated in "deep, yet tranquil thought," was the work of an Italian artist, and beneath it is an inscription from the pen of Sir Henry Watton, the diplomatist wit and poet. "Sic sedebat," ("so he sat") saith the epitaph. Bacon is leaning back in a square backed chair, his head resting on his hand. He wears a long stately furred robe and voluminous trunk hose, a laced ruff, sash garter, and shoes adorned with large ribbon roses. His capacious brow is partly hidden by a low crowned, broad brimmed hat. So sat the mighty Verulam!

A gentleman, travelling through Ireland with a very stout companion, had occasion to hire a jaunting-car, and, having agreed with the driver for half a crown, stepped back to the inn where he was staying, and called his fat friend. The driver, as soon as he got a glimpse of the enormous dimensions of his "fare," walked up to the head of his horse, and, holding up the tattered lappets of a worn-out jacket, said, "Whist, sir, get up as lightly as ye can, will ye?" "What, is your beast skittish?" asked the gentleman. "No, sir," said Pat, with an inimitably shrewd leer? "but, if he saw the big gentleman, he'd most likely say, 'Whist, Pat, but it ought to be five shillings.'"

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THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS
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PUBLIC OPINION.

THE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

Montreal's Situation Most Favorable to a Healthy and Inexpensive System.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—"The Verdun nuisance case," reported in your issue of the 7th inst., the position taken by the County Council of Hochelaga, the actions at Outremont and other timely movements, show that the public mind is alive to the importance of sewage disposal and determined that the reckless disregard of hygienic considerations shall be finally stopped. With this view I would, with your permission, direct attention to a few facts bearing on the matter. Taking the population of Montreal at about 150,000, and the average mixed excreta as 40 ounces each per day, we should be approximately correct in stating that we have to deal with about 170 tons of human excreta daily, a portion of which accumulates in cesspools, and is removed as night soil, the remainder being discharged into the river. Is there a market for this free from offence in any form or shape? What do other cities do and why do they do so?

Manchester is a city with a population of about 550,000; the Corporation has adopted throughout what is known as the pail system, with the exception of a small proportion of water closets. The contents of the pails are collected weekly and removed to the sewage works and there treated chemically, and made into a dry manure which is now being sold at $16.25 per ton. At Warrington, in the same district, a similar process obtains, the excreta is mixed with a certain proportion of sulphuric acid to fix the ammonia, partially evaporated in a suitable apparatus, then passed into a dryer and delivered and sold in the form of poudrette, fetching in 1881 $30 to 35 per ton. The smell at the station was then abominable. These places are situated on dead levels, the rivers are of small volume and little current, and when the sewage was thrown into them in earlier days were nothing less than seething cesspools. The same system obtains in other places similarly situated, or where the river drainage is tide-locked, causing the discharged volume of sewage to float backwards and forwards within a given distance of the outlet. This is particularly the case in London where the Thames for 20 miles is a foul brown flood disgusting to sight and smell.

In Birmingham the sewage sludge is treated with lime, and is either dug into the farmland contiguous to the works, as a manure in the proportion of one ton of sludge to each yard superficial in three years, or it is pressed into cakes in filter presses and sold in that form. According to Professor Robinson one ton of sludge, containing 90 per cent. of moisture, is produced per each thousand of population; he also states that the average cost of such works is ·123 pound per head of population and that the cost of treatment averages ·06 pound per head per annum and the cost of reducing the sludge in filter presses for sale is about ·007 pound per head per annum. Speaking of the manurial value of chemically treated sewage, he calls attention to the fact that deoderants arrest that process of decomposition which is essential to the conversion of the organic matters into nitrates for vegetation to utilize, thus reducing their fertilizing value.

In Croydon, among other places, the liquid sewerage is disposed of by farm irrigation; the presence of the sewerage is certainly noticeable, and in hot weather decidedly so; but the neighborhood is not unhealthy. The situation is exceptionally well adapted for the purpose and the demand for the produce is constant and the result satisfactory. In the neighborhood of Paris this system is found a nuisance and in a climate like ours would be impracticable.

London drains into the river on the banks of which it is situated. Probably no city is so completely and so perfectly drained. There are about 2,500 miles of underground sewers varying from 9 inches to 12 feet 6 inches in diameter. Every house is connected with the system and through it about 150 millions of gallons of sewage and rainfall are carried in a rapid, unobtrusive, inoffensive and economical manner a distance of 12 miles below London Bridge and there discharged daily into the Thames on the ebb tide. This perfection of drainage was brought into operation in 1870-1, and since then the death rate has been reduced from 24.4 to 21.4 which represents a saving of about 16,000 lives per annum, a proportionate increased length of life to the living and an improved standard of general health.

We are incomparably better situated here than in London, we have a constantly flowing rapid river of immense volume in which enormous masses of sewage would be purified in a short time. The only question is as to the probability of any important towns springing up on its banks within say 10 or 15 miles of the sewage outflow. To such a town our sewage might become a nuisance, but if this factor is practically out of consideration there can be no better and simpler system (speaking in hygienic and commercial interests) than waste water-carriage and discharge into the river. The myriads of animalculæ and the minute plants that thrive on concentrated sewage rapidly decompose its noxious elements in addition to the oxidation of the river itself, and in a short time in a good river sewage impurities disappear as completely as the densest smoke in the atmosphere.

It is extremely doubtful whether the pail method could be successfully carried out as a system in Montreal without creating a worse nuisance than that already existing; it would involve vexatious charges and meet with much opposition. The extension of the system of drainage into every public road and the compulsory connection therewith of every house property within the city limits and neighboring townships (when practicable), and the emptying and filling up of all cesspools (and proper inspection) would provide at once the simplest, most commercial and most hygienic method of dealing with our town sewage. The formation of penstock or storage chambers, of adequate area, at the point of outfall, as a protection against back water floods and the fitting them with syphons or free-working pumps, that could be actuated by a portable engine, to discharge the accumulating sewage into the river at any time would effectually provide against stagnant drains or floods from that source. With our abundant water supply, our admirable situation on the rising banks of a swift voluminous stream and the means at our disposal for the innocuous discharge of our drainage Montreal should be a well sewered and healthy city and shew some great improvement in the rate of mortality. It is worth remembering that a reduction in the rate of one per thousand means not only the saving of 150 lives per annum but a raising of the standard of health, a reduction in the number of sick persons and a general improvement in the wealth and prosperity of the community.

THOS. C. SORBY.

Jan. 9th, 1885.

Co-Education.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Closely connected with the general question of the higher education of women the particular question of co-education comes more and more to the point; and anything which throws light upon it should command attention. The testimony of experienced educators is useful toward reaching an intelligent judgment. In such case, however, mere speculative testimony, or that which comes from argument prior to experience, must be held as of less weight than that which comes from actual experiment. Co-education in college work is an innovation and as such is regarded with that justifiable suspicion which is conservative of the best interests of society in such matters, but if society is to move onward in healthy and hopeful progress it must submit to innovations and ought to welcome them, not rashly but wisely and after competent test.

In the matter of co-education Boston University makes the modest boast that it is the first institution in the commonwealth of Massachusetts to admit the two sexes to common advantages in classical collegiate studies; the first in the world to open the entire circle of post-graduate professional schools to men and women alike. It welcomes to all its advantages young men and young women on precisely the same conditions. It welcomes woman not merely to the bench of the pupil, but also to the chair of the professor. Founded by Methodist liberality and controlled by Methodist influences, Boston University is set in the heart of Boston, on Beacon Hill, and is doing its work there diligently. Incorporated in 1869 it is a very infant in years, when compared with Harvard University, situated in the adjacent suburban city of Cambridge, three or four miles distant, and dating its origin in the first half of the 17th century. Its President's reports and other official documents do not go back much beyond a decade. But they are all in a strong and hopeful strain and wonderfully free of the traditions of the elders in such educational work. Applying itself to the needs of the present time, its aim appears to be to meet those needs in a frank rational and helpful way. Besides the usual faculties in arts, theology, law and medicine, it has schools of oratory, music and agriculture, with a projected school of commerce and navigation. In his first annual report (1874) President Warren gives the number of students 313, of whom about four-fifths were young men and one-fifth young women. In his tenth annual report (1883) the number of students given is, 602, with an increased proportion of women students. In 1883 one hundred and fifty were promoted to academic and professional degrees, of whom 126 were men and 24 women. Looking through the annual reports and other university documents there is no sign made of wavering or doubt as to the result of the experiment of co-education. It is every where referred to as an assured success. Indeed we find, throughout, a running plea in its behalf drawn from actual experience and from the judgment of others. We are told that in no department has the presence of young women lowered the standard of scholarship. In some it has helped to raise it. At all times their influence has been promotive of order and a true social culture. In the selection of electives they have never evaded the hardest mathematics or the most difficult languages. President Warren argues that it is "only in the truly human society of men and women a normal development of character can go forward. Where mental and moral improvement is the earnest, common purpose, the refining and ennobling influence of each sex upon the other in association can hardly be over-estimated. It is an elevating and moulding force whose potency and value have but just begun to be recognized in the higher education. The need for its utilization in this sphere is exigent." The venerable President Barnard in one of his annual reports to the Trustees of Columbia College says: "The presence of young women in college is distinctly conducive to good order. Nothing is more certain than that the complete isolation of young men in masses from all society except their own, tends to the formation of habits of rudeness and to disregard of the ordinary proprieties of life. No degree of good breeding, no influence of refinement in the family circle, can effectually secure a youth against this danger. Any circumstance which destroys this isolation and subjects the youth to the wholesome influences which protect his moral tone in the ordinary environment of society cannot but be beneficial. Such is the effect of women in college." And this assertion President Barnard justifies by reference to his own experience with college classes while he was an officer of the University of Alabama and also by his observation as a student under the elder Silliman who was accustomed every year to admit to his lecture courses, classes of young women from the schools of New Haven. In a paper presented to the Convocation of the State of New York in July, 1882, President Barnard used these words: "That all our American colleges will sooner or later be opened to women appears to me a matter of as assured certainty as that the sun will rise to-morrow." In Europe, also, the cause of co-education is commanding attention and advancing. In Italy all the seventeen universities are now open to women on precisely the same terms as to men. In the Universities of Liege and Brussels women are now admitted.

President Warren makes the following statement in the Boston University Year Book, 1879: "In England for ten years past the government has scarcely granted or amended a collegiate charter or passed an educational law which has not had for its direct or indirect object the associate education of men and women. In Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy every antiquated male university has been abolished, and truly national ones established in their stead. Hardly more than a year ago the University of London wiped out every old discrimination against women, either in requirements or in degrees, and the affiliated colleges are rapidly following the example. By a recent law Parliament has authorized every university in the United Kingdom to admit women to the medical profession. Not a few of the German universities admit women without question, and several of them have conferred upon women the highest academic degrees. Even the great Government universities of Calcutta and Bombay, of Queensland and New Zealand exist for men and women alike. Throughout Christendom the age of exclusive male education is far outgrown. The new age is demanding impartial educational privilege for every child of every man."

Perhaps there are those who are ready to say that students will be students—meaning thereby that young men who come to colleges to study together the higher humanizing arts and sciences must be expected to indulge in coarse behavior, repugnant to ladies, which they would avoid at home. If so is it desirable that such rudeness should be accepted as a normal condition of student life? There has been a time when it was held quite consistent with the squire's ideas of gentlemanlike behavior to drink until he was drunk and to press his guests into like condition. This has been outgrown. And so, too, I think we should aim at some higher ideal of student life that we may in due time outgrow any vulgar estimate of student behavior which assumes that young men may not be as well behaved in a college class and in general college intercourse as they are in the home parlor or drawing room circle. To this end the presence of young women would be helpful. And if there is any good reason—any reason indeed, apart from the prejudice of old custom, why young women should be excluded from the class-room any more than from the drawing room, we should like to have it set forth. But this is only asking, in another form of words, if there is any good and valid reason why approved good manners, as between men and women, should not prevail in the class-room as in the drawing room? If there is any fair objection to this on the part of professors, instructors or the public let it be freely and frankly stated.

ENQUIRER.

NEW BOOKS.

LAW AND MEDICAL MEN; by R. Vashon Rogers, Jr. Toronto and Edinburgh: Carswell & Co.

In this admirable work we have a lucid exposition of the law relating to physicians in their peculiar capacity. Every assertion is supported by reference to judgments or the dicta of standard authorities upon the point in question. To give an idea of the scope of the work, it will be sufficient to quote the headings of the chapters: Early Practitioners and Laws, Fees, Who Should Pay the Doctor? Who May Practise, Negligence and Malpractice, Criminal Malpractice. Professional Evidence, Medical Experts, Experts in Insanity Cases, Defamation, Relations with Patients, Dissection and Resurrection, Dentists, Druggists, Partners, Goodwill and Assistants.

MEN OF INVENTION AND INDUSTRY; by Samuel Smiles. New York: Harper Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

This is the last of a host of works in which Dr. Smiles has brought before the world great examples of patient perseverance. In the present work we have in the author's unadorned style the stories of "Phineas Pett and the Beginnings of English Ship-building, of Francis Pettit Smith, the introducer of the Screw Propeller, of John Harrison, the inventor of the Marine Chronometer, of John Lombe, the introducer of the Silk Industry into England, of William Murdock, of Frederick Koenig, the inventor of the Steam Printing Machine, of the Walters and the invention of the Walter Press, of William Clowes and Book-Printing by Steam, of Charles Bianconi, of Industry in Ireland, of Ship Building in Belfast, of a number of Astronomers and Students in Humble Life.

UN REVENANT: EPISODE DE LA GUERRE DE SÉCESSION by Rémi Tremblay. Montreal: *La Patrie* Publishing Co.

There are two heroes and two distinct plots in this novel, the one connection between them being that both heroes find themselves members of a certain company of the Northern army for a short time, and have both a part in the climax of the story. It would have been better to have made two books of this work, for in following the adventures of his two heroes the author interrupts the progress of each tale, in order to present the incidents of each in chronological order. To accomplish a feat like this to the reader's satisfaction requires a greater amount of genius than the author possesses. The plot of one story is as follows: A young clerk falls in love with the only daughter of his patron who, though prepossessed in favor of the young man, will not consent to throw away his daughter upon a penniless clerk. However he gives the latter the means of advancing himself by procuring him a situation in a Montreal warehouse, and at the same time entrusts him with a sum of money to take up a note. The youth, filled with joy at his good fortune, comes to the city and falls among outwardly respectable thieves who fleece him of his patron's money. Driven to despair he attempts suicide by jumping into the river and is rescued by Joe Vincent. Then he enlists in the army of the North, lifts his patron's note with the premium money, undergoes the usual privations and adventures, is wounded and reported dead. Recovering just before the close of the war he completes the term of his enlistment in California and New Mexico, and after his discharge makes a small fortune in silver-mining. Finally he returns to Canada to find that his betrothed had remained faithful up to date, but was about to console herself by marrying one of the rascals who had duped him and caused the subsequent misery which both endured. He unmasks his enemy, marries his patron's daughter, and now lives in happiness. The other plot turns upon the adventures of a hare-brained stripling, who joins the Northern army, deserts, makes the acquaintance of Southern prisons, is released and joins the Confederate army, deserts again to join another corps of the Federal army, is taken prisoner, once more sees the inside of the Richmond military gaols, is exchanged, sent to the parole camp, which at length when recovered from the effects of privation and confinement, he leaves on furlough, attempts to enlist in the navy and so secure a second bounty, is detected, arrested as a deserter, has an opportunity of contrasting Northern prisons with those already familiar to him, is finally sent under guard of a sergeant to his regiment, eludes his guardian's watchfulness and escapes to Canada. This character is evidently dragged into the novel to give the writer an opportunity of describing the horrors of Confederate prisons, which he does with great vividness and power. Indeed these descriptions are much the best parts of the book. As to the characters, they are excessively shallow creatures, worthy of no admiration. Some of the minor personages however, appear to be copied from the life, as *e. g.* the three worthies who swindled the young clerk. The chief of these is made the dupe of one of his clever friends, who extorts many things from him by presenting before him at night juggling apparitions of his victim being shot or lying dead, and finally gets him to sign an acknowledgment of his crime, which comes eventually into the hands of the victim and plays a prominent part in the *dénouement.*

NEW MAGAZINES.

An etching of Henry Mosler's picture, "The Wedding Morning," forms the frontispiece of the January *Art Journal.* Other illustrations of note are engravings of Gaspar Poussin's "The Calling of Abraham;" of Vereschagin's, "An Unexpected Attack," "The Defence of the Citadel," and "Looking at the Trophies;" of the Princess Louise's "Falls of Niagara;" and views of Holloway College. Suitable letter press descriptions accompany all the illustrations, of which a few only have here been mentioned.

Wide Awake for January has among its new stories "Snowy Peter," "Light on the Hills," "Lazy Barberry's Ambition," and "Wagon-Tire Camp." A new department, "Heroines of the Poets," begins by telling the story of Chaucer's heroine, the patient Griselda. In the "Children of Westminster Abbey" the pathetic history of Edward V and his brother smothered in the Tower is retold. The "Entertainment in Chemistry" for this number deals with the candle flame, and Hannibal is the "Boys' Hero." As usual the articles and stories are copiously and beautifully illustrated, especially the continued stories, of which there are many.

With the January number the *Unitarian Review* commences its twenty-third volume under the care of a new editor, Rev. Jas. De Normandie. An excellent staff of contributors has been secured, and among those who will write for the first numbers are Professors C. C. Everett, Felix Adler, whose lecture in the Queen's Hall during the meeting of the British Association created such a profound sensation here, Jas. T. Bixbey, C. H. Toy, Rev. Drs. A. P. Peabody, Thomas Hill, Edward Everett Hale, the celebrated preacher and novelist, A. P. Putnam, Rev. Messrs. M. J. Savage, who lectured in Montreal last Fall, T. R. Slicer, J. W. Chadwick, S. R. Calthrop, George Batchelor, W. C. Gannett, Col. Carroll D. Wight and the Hon. D. B. Eaton.

The Edinburgh Review for October (Leonard Scott Reprint) contains reviews of a great many works, some of which are more than ordinarily interesting. The opening article on "The Works of Alexander Pope" takes strong ground against that poet on the subject of his published correspondence, proving that he changed many of these letters, altered the names of persons to whom they were addressed, and published others which had never been sent. The writer also scouts Pope's account of the manner in which the letters came to be published, stating plainly that he himself caused the first publication which he afterwards denounced as spurious. "Memoirs of the Earl of Malmesbury" cites striking passages from the work of the same name, and briefly fills in the gaps, so as to make a connected narrative of the extracts. An article on "John De Witt" is devoted to the extenuation of that statesman's career. Other articles of interest are "The Irish Massacres of 1641," "Boulger's History of China," and "Memoirs of the Merivale Family."

LITERARY NOTES.

A movement is on foot in New York to buy the originals of Mr. Vedder's illustrations to "Omar Khayyam" for the Metropolitan Museum. The price demanded is five thousand dollars.

In his forthcoming novel Mr. Black comes out in a new *rôle.* He makes his hero, "White Heather," a Scotch poet, and scatters throughout the story many specimens of the imaginary rhymster's poetic effusions.

A newspaper, which is to be called the *Nettle*, will soon be issued in London. Its functions will be to point out the errors into which its contemporaries fall, and as far as possible to ascertain the names of the authors of various articles.

A permanent memorial to Charles Reade is to be erected in the form of a memorial church at Willesden, England. The *Willesden Herald* states that the friends of the deceased poet and novelist have made themselves responsible for the cost of the building.

Dr. Schliemann's account of his excavation at Tiryns is now in the press, and will be published in March simultaneously here, in London, Paris, and Berlin. When he has finished his proofreading, Dr. Schliemann will go to Crete and begin excavations there.

At last we are within measurable distance of the completion of Mr. Kingslake's "History of the Crimean War." It will probably be in the hands of the trade early in the year. Some twenty-two years have elapsed since the commencement of the work.

The little pamphlet "Plymouth Pulpit," which has for years been issuing stenographic reports of Henry Ward Beecher's sermons every week, will, after Jan. 1, 1885, be continued as a separate department (under its old title) in "The Pulpit of To-day."

They say that no one suspected Mr. Justin H. McCarthy of being the author of "The Candidate," because he was not present on the first night of its production, but was on the second and third nights, when he laughed and laughed at the funny scenes, and applauded most heartily.

"Ouida" does not think she has had justice at the hands of Americans. She writes in a private letter: "I fear you have seen little that is true regarding me in the newspapers. The *Boston Herald*, some three or four years ago, had a long tissue of falsehoods about me, and described my housekeeper as myself."

A fac-simile of the first edition of "Romeo and Juliet," reprinted from the first folio of 1623, has been published in London by Simpkin, Marshall & Co. It is uniform with the "Hamlet" published sometime ago, and is to be followed by "As You Like It" and "Cymbeline." The volumes are paper covered, and are sold at the low price of 18d.

An association of German authors is agitating a movement against circulating libraries, which are accused of being the cause of limited sales of works of fiction. One remedy suggested is to make them pay a royalty to the authors whose books they circulate; another to charge them double the price asked the public for the books.

Mr. Austin Dobson has lately edited a volume of selections from the essays of Steele. They are drawn from the *Spectator*, the *Tatler*, the *Guardian*, and other Queen Anne periodicals to which he contributed, and are amply annotated. Mr. Dobson's memoir of Steele which is of considerable length, contains several particulars in regard to his life which have not hitherto appeared in print, and which he proposes to use hereafter in a larger Life.

A bagful of historical documents, relating to the proceedings which led to the siege of Carlisle by the Scots after the battle of Marston Moor, has been found under a beam in the triforium of Carlisle Cathedral by some workmen who were making repairs. The documents bear the date 1642 and 1643, and they must have been hidden under the beam 240 years ago. They have been taken possession of by the Dean and Chapter, who intend to have them examined by experts.

The well-known pseudonym "Fanny Forrester" belonged to Mrs. Adoniram Judson, her maiden name being Emily C. Chubbuck. She complained to N. P. Willis of the meagre remuneration she received for her literary productions, and the poet replied: "How can you expect anything better? Your genius is not of a kind to affiliate with your name. Who will read a poem signed Chubbuck? Sign yourself 'Fanny Forrester,' and you will see the change." Miss Chubbuck adopted the above pseudonym thenceforth.

Speaking of Browning's last volume, "Ferishtah's Fancies," the London *Academy* says: "For one thing it is studiously simple, so that it may be read, as people like to read their poetry, after dinner; and for another, the bulk of it is in blank verse, so that there are few of those ingenuities of rhyme which only a cultivated palate can appreciate; and for a third, it is a collection of allegories, and the world loves an allegory but even too well. And, in case anyone should be alarmed by the title, and turn away suspecting that much preliminary work will be required at the encyclopædia, Mr. Browning has prefixed this passage from King Lear: 'You, sir, I entertain you for one of my Hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments; you will say they are Persian; but let them be changed.' A second motto from Jeremy Collier's dictionary article: 'Shakespeare warns us that, although his genius is jocular, the poet when disposed can be very serious, and is so disposed at present.'"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A tractate, entitled "A Few Facts about Unclaimed Money," by Edward Preston, contains information about unclaimed money in the hands of the English Government, the sources of this money, means of recovering it, etc.

The Travellers Insurance Company of Hartford have published a large photographic group of the most famous of the Union Commanders and the soul of the war "Old Abe" Lincoln. The portraits are wonderfully well executed and show clearly the distinctive differences in the faces of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Faragut, Thomas, Hooker and Hancock. The background to the group represents a wall hung with battle pictures.

The Society for Political Education have issued "The Standard Dollar," a pamphlet by H. W. Richardson, which gives the history of the relative value and weight of gold and silver standard money, from the coming of the first silver crown in 1518, to the International Conference held in Paris in 1878. In conclusion the dangers attendent upon the continued coinage of silver dollars by the United States are pointed out.

We have received from the Catholic Publication Company of Buffalo, copies of Father Lambert's "Notes on Ingersoll," and Mrs. Fanny Pittar's "A Protestant converted to Catholicity by her Bible and Prayer Book." In the former, the reverend author takes up the arguments against Christianity urged by Ingersoll in the *North American Review*, and comments vigorously upon them. In the latter there is a sketch of the life of the author, and a description of her conversion. By her own confession, the lady lived a morbid, unhealthy life, thinking of little else than matters of religion.

House Plants.

To succeed with cuttings of house plants in the house, one must provide means for arresting evaporation for the leaves of the cuttings. This is done by placing a tumbler over the cuttings. If the cuttings are too large to be confined within the tumbler or goblet, a large bell glass may be used. Bell glasses are expensive, however, and they are not common. It is a good plan to place the pot containing large cuttings into a tight box, over the top of which a pane of glass is fitted. If the top of the box slants it will receive more light. The philosophy of restricting evaporation is simple. Leaves are always evaporating water. This water is supplied from the roots. When the branch is severed the evaporation goes on as before, but there are no roots to supply the water. As a consequence the cutting soon wilts and dies. If placed under a glass the surrounding air soon becomes saturated with water and will receive no more. Hence no evaporation can take place.

Every one knows how much healthy, blooming plants brighten and beautify a sittingroom in Winter, and many persons who have a collection of budding plants in the open ground in Summer desire to keep at least a few for their windows in Winter, for they cheer and brighten as nothing else can.

Windows for plants should be as much exposed to the sunlight as possible, and if a bay-window can be provided for them so much better will they thrive. Those facing south, southeast or southwest are considered best. I have seen very fine-looking plants grown in west windows, but the morning sun is much the best for them. Plants should be so arranged that the sun can strike them a few hours each day, and if this cannot be, without trouble, then change them occasionally so that each plant can get its full share. Plants are not always arranged with the taste that might be shown, yet with a little study a tasteful effect can be produced, and this has much to do with the beauty of a window garden.

Not a few persons who profess to have a great love for plants and flowers have vague ideas as to health or neatness in their manner of growing them. I have seen plants grown in almost every conceivable receptacle and without drainage, in broken sugar-bowls, tin cans, old glass and earthenware, or anything that came to hand, and the owners complained that their plants did not thrive. How could they in these receptacles? The soil very likely being of poor quality, and growing in this undrained condition, they could hardly be expected to thrive.

Proper soil, and a little expended for clean new flower pots, would work wonders, and nothing is better suited to them than the common cheap flower pots. If glazed and painted ones are used, care should be taken not to over-water them, as, unlike the common sort, they do not admit of evaporation through the sides of the pot.

Sprinkling the leaves, and washing or wiping of the pots should be attended to as often as convenient, and all decayed or yellow leaves and stems removed at once.

A tasteful collection of window plants does not necessarily include a great many kinds. Such as the following would make an attractive show for a window: geraniums, begonias, heliotrope fuchsias, pelargoniums, primroses, abutilons, with the stately calla lily, and perhaps a few bulbs, such as hyacinths, polyanthus, narcissus, cyclamen and ixias. I like plants with bright, rich foliage, especially the different varieties of achyranthus and coleus. The latter need considerable heat, and should be kept in the warmest situation to be found for them.

In my sitting room I use a parlor coal-stove, and the fire is not allowed to go out from Fall till Spring, so that the plants in my bay-window, even those most tender, never suffer from cold. I give air on mild days, but never directly on the plants, but by opening a door or window at some distance from them, so that the cool air, by mingling with the air in the room, will be warmed somewhat before reaching the plants.

Plants need water according to their individual wants, and a little watchfulness on the part of the grower will soon determine when and how much to give them. I turn hot water into the saucers beneath such plants as I wish to force into flower, also on the roots of my calla every day. Care must be taken not to give it too hot, as it might injure the stalks. It is a good plan to bank up around the stalks or stems of the leaves, leaving a hollow of about two inches around the sides of the pot, into which to pour the hot water. Water should not be given cold to any plants. It is best to add hot water enough to make it quite warm to the hand. Use warm water also in sprinkling or washing the leaves, also give a few drops of ammonia in the water occasionally.—*American Cultivator.*

A story is going about the papers to the effect that we are indebted to Pompeii for the canned fruit industry. It is said that soon after the excavations had commenced a party of Americans found some jars of preserved figs in the pantry of a lava-covered house. The contents were found to be good, and during the next year fruitcanning was introduced into the United States.

Hitherto the two £100,000 Bank of England notes have been considered the largest notes extant. The princely family of the Starhembergs are the possessors of a single bond of much greater value, namely of the face value of 1,500,000 florins (about £150,000 sterling), at which figure they sold, some years ago, their interest in the vast estate in the Widen in Vienna. The bond which, nominally yields an annual interest of 75,000 florins (silver) is deposited with Vienna District Court.

HOW THE CROFTERS LIVE.

A Description of the Homes and Customs of the Humble Fisher Folks,

I will describe a typical Idrigil house, which is occupied by the aged daughter and three grown up grandchildren of a fisherman named John Macdonald, who has been dead for many years. The croft upon which it stands slopes southward towards the bay of Uig, and is one of some three hundred and fifty that belong to Maj. Fraser, of Kilmuir. It is about two and a half acres in extent, and pays a nominal rental of rather more than £5; a temporary reduction of 25 per cent. off that sum having, however, been conceded during the last two or three years by the proprietor. Near the centre of the croft is a sea of sticky mud; and amid the slough are two very small stacks of corn, each about nine feet high by six feet in diameter, carefully thatched, and covered with old nets to prevent their being scattered to the winds. Close at hand is the house—a building of rough unmortared stone, measuring perhaps ten feet by twenty, and very thickly roofed; first with "divits" of turf, then with a close thatch of heather, and finally with fragments of coarse netting weighted with lumps of gray trap. The door is broken, and will not shut properly; there is no chimney; and the sole window, consisting of a single pane of glass, has an area of not more than three square feet. From the doorway, and from a small hole in the low roof, volumes of peat smoke escape; and when I entered the hut I could not for several minutes distinguish anything within, owing to the dense fumes that arose from a scanty fire smoldering on the floor in the middle of a gloomy room. At last my eyes became accustomed to the semi-darkness and I was able to make out the forms of the inmates of the hovel. They sat huddled together on a low black settee, warming themselves, and greedily watching a battered pot that, suspended from an improvised tripod above the fire, contained a quantity of thin broth, the main ingredients of which were, as I afterwards discovered, potatoes and fish. I shared the poor people's meal of broth and oaten cake, while the smoke curled upward and hung beneath the roof in an impenetrable cloud, the whole making, with the festooned fishing nets and the tattered oilskins, on the walls, an interior which Teniers would have delighted to paint, if there had been any jollity in the scene. There was no table, but at one end of the room there was a shaky dresser on which was arranged a poor display of cracked crockery and rusty tins. The inside of the house was divided, by means of rotten partitions about six feet in height, into three small chambers: one being the living room, a second the bedroom, and the third a lumber and a store room. In the bedroom the clothes were simply old rags and sacking, barely sufficient to cover poor humanity, and the floor throughout was formed, so far as I could see, of the hard earth. Yet this house of the Macdonalds was a palace in comparison with some of the huts I visited elsewhere. One had neither door nor window I crawled into it through an irregular aperture less than three feet high, and found myself among some ducks that were picking up scraps from amid the garbage with which the damp floor was littered. The sole tenant of this hovel was an old woman who had a hacking cough. In another hut the rain water dripped from the broken roof and flooded the only room, in which seven people sat croaching.

One might reasonably expect to find that the people who live in such wretchedness are stunted and evil-looking. But they are not. They are a thick-set, intelligent race; and some of the girl are models of buxomness, although before middle age all the women become withered. They are long-lived, too. Their faults are that they are idle and saturated with superstition and prejudice. In only one out of a score of crofters' houses which I entered did I see any sign that the inmates regularly devoted themselves to remunerative home employment. In that one two women were weaving home-spun tweed, and capital cloth they made on their awkward loom. I am glad to be able to say that most of the Skye landlords wear this tweed when they can get it; but if there were a wider demand there would be a larger supply, and the islanders would be proportionately benefited. Until quite recently there were weavers in almost every township, and the art might be easily revived. The crofters can now get cheaper material for themselves from Manchester, and it is almost exclusively the richer classes who use the tweed of the island.—*St. James' Gazette.*

Ask a Professor

of any Medical College what on the whole is the best remedy for kidney difficulties, and his answer will be—the newest and best Diuretic. Ask him what is the best remedy for a Torpid and other Liver troubles, and he will name the newest and best Alterative known to and used by the Faculty.

Ask him again, what, on the whole, is the safest, surest and best remedy for Stomachic and Bowel complaints, and he will mention the most approved Tonic and Laxative known to the Profession. Kidney-Wort is a combination of these scientifically prepared, and never fails to do its work successfully on any of above diseases, come they in single file or in battalion.

The man who drove a mule in a race and won in remarkably quick time understood mule nature. He kept tugging at the reins and shouting, "Back, back, you brute!" all the way around the course, and the mule went ahead for all he was worth.

—— Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was first prepared in liquid form only, but now it can be sent in dry forms by mail to points where no druggist can readily be reached, and to-day the Compound in lozenges and pills finds its way even to the foreign climes of Europe and Asia.

A reporter in describing the turning of a dog out of court by order of the Bench, says: "The ejected canine, as he was ignominiously dragged from the room, cast a glance at the judge for the purpose of being able to identify him at some future time."

The sufferers from Consumption or any wasting disease, if not permanently cured, will find greater relief—in the use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites than in any other remedy they can use.

An old colored preacher in Atlanta, Ga., was lecturing a youth of his fold about the sin of dancing, when the latter protested that the Bible plainly said: "There is a time to dance." "Yes, dar am a time to dance," said the dark divine, "an' it's when a boy gits a whippin' for goin' to a ball."

—FANCY WORK.—We have issued a voluminous and carefully edited book on silk knitting, crocheting and embroidery. It has a large number of attractive patterns, with full directions. To be had gratis of all leading retail houses in Montreal.

270 eod. BELDING, PAUL & Co.

A stupid young man, supposed to be crack-brained, who was slighted by the girls, very modestly asked a young lady "If she would let him spend the evening with her." "No," she angrily replied, "that's what I won't." "Why," replied he, "you needn't be so fussy, I didn't mean this evening, but some stormy one, when I can't go anywhere else."

A Thing of Beauty.

The most brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy and durability. 10c at all druggists. Send 2c for 32 sample colors. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

Master: "Well, Susan, did you mail my letter as I told you?" *Faithful Servant*: "Yes sir. But I had it weighed first; and, as it was double weight, I put on another stamp. *Master*: "Good girl. Only I hope you didn't put it on so as to obliterate the address." *Faithful Servant*: "Oh no, indeed, sir. I just stuck it on top of the other stamp, so as to save room."

Special Notice.

Compelled to Yield.

Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purify and regulate all the secretions.

The word "dad" is pure Welsh, and is an interesting survival of the ancient British language. The beginning of the Lord's Prayer in Welsh is "Ein Dad."

Advertise in the Saturday edition of "*The Minerve*," which issues a double number of eight pages every Saturday. The demand for advertising space for this edition is so great that advertisers are requested to send in their orders before 12 o'clock noon the day previous so as to insure insertion. Special rates will be given for this edition, an exceptionally large circulation.

"*Remedy*."—"Dr. Sey's Remedy" cures the following diseases: Colic, indigestion, constipation and all diseases of the liver, stomach and intestines.

The New Orleans Exhibition.

The Great Wabash Railway, running from Detroit and Chicago, has arranged eighteen different routes to New Orleans and return. The round trip rate from Montreal has been reduced to forty dollars, allowing forty days. Tickets and information may be had from W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. James street. - 2 4 law

"Used you pretty rough, didn't he?" remarked a sympathizing bystander to the man who had just got a most awful licking. "Well, no," replied the subdued one, "I thought he polished me off very nicely."

But few articles have reached such a world-wide reputation as Angostura Bitters. For over 50 years they have been the acknowledged standard regulators of the digestive organs their success has incited imitations. Be sure you get the genuine article manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

$20,000.00.

"Ladies' Journal" Bible Competition, No. 9

During the year ending with September last, the proprietor of the LADIES' JOURNAL has given a very large and valuable lot of rewards to his subscribers, aggregating an immense amount of money. We are sure that the Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Books, etc., etc., have given great satisfaction. A good deal of excitement has been caused by the advent of some of these costly prizes into the towns and villages of Canada and the United States. They have been sent to all parts almost, of the two countries, quite a number even going to England, and other distant places. Full lists of the winners are always published in the LADIES' JOURNAL immediately at the close of each competition, names of winners are given in full, together with the street and number, where possible, so inquiry can readily be made by those who are doubtful. There can be, therefore, *no fraud.* We can positively testify to the fairness of the matter ourselves, as we know everything is carried out exactly as promised. For the benefit of those of our readers who desire to compete, we give the plan in detail.

To the fifteen hundred persons who correctly answer the following Bible questions will be given, without extra charge except for freight and packing of goods, beyond the regular half dollar yearly subscription, the beautiful and costly rewards named below. We will give the Bible questions that require to be answered first:

THE BIBLE QUESTIONS.

1. Where are HORSES first mentioned in the Bible?
2. Where are CATTLE first mentioned in the Bible?

They are not very difficult, but require a little study to look them up. So don't delay; the sooner you answer them the better. Here you have the list of first rewards. Number one in this list will be given to the sender of *the first correct answer* to those two Bible questions. Number two to the sender of *second correct* answer, and so on till all this series of first rewards are given out.

THE FIRST REWARDS.

1—Six Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin....	$ 600
2—One Grand Square Piano, by a celebrated maker	600
3 and 4—Two Grand Square Pianos.......	1,000
5 and 6—Two fine toned, 10-stop Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated firm.........	500
7, 8 and 9—Two fine Quadruple Plate Silver Tea Service, six pieces, and One Five o'clock Tea Service.......	300
10 to 15—Six Gentlemen's Solid Gold Stem-winding and Stem-setting Genuine Elgin Watches.......	600
16 to 20—Five Ladies' Solid Gold Stem-winding and Stem-setting Genuine Elgin Watches.......	450
21 to 30—Ten renowned Williams' Singer Sewing Machines.......	600
31 to 40—Ten Gentlemen's Solid Hunting case or Opened faced. Coin silver Watches.......	300
41 to 50—Ten Solid Quadruple Silver Plate Cake Baskets, elegant designs.......	200
51 to 100—Fifty Dozen Sets of Heavy Silver Plated Tea Spoons.......	400
101 to 310—One Hundred and Thirty Elegantly Bound Volumes of Tennyson's Poems.......	390
311 to 500—One Hundred and Ninety well bound volumes of World's Cyclopedia, a library in itself.......	570

Then follows a series of *middle rewards* which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be counted by three disinterested persons, when to the sender of the middle correct answer (of the whole list) will be given number one of these *middle rewards.* To the next correct answer following the middle one will be given number two, the next correct one number three, and so on till all these middle rewards as enumerated below are given away. Here is the list of

MIDDLE REWARDS.

1—Seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold coin.......	$ 750
2, 3 and 4—Three magnificent Grand Square Pianos, by a celebrated maker.......	1,650
5, 6 and 7—Three fine-toned Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker.......	750
8, 9, 10 and 11—Four Ladies' Solid Gold stem-winding and stem-setting Watches.......	400
12 to 17—Six elegant quadruple plate Hot Water or Tea Urns.......	300
18 to 30—Thirteen elegant, Heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns.......	520
31 to 50—Twenty Elegant Black Cashmere Dress Patterns.......	240
51 to 60—Ten Pairs Fine Lace Curtains..	100
61 to 90—Thirty Quadruple Plate Cruet Stands.......	300
91 to 257—One Hundred and Sixty-seven Elegant Rolled Gold Brooches.......	500
258 to 600—Three Hundred and Forty-three beautifully bound volumes, Shakespeare's poems.......	1,029

After these follow the Consolation Rewards, when, to the sender of the very last *correct answer* received *in this competition* will be given *number one* of these Consolation Rewards named below. To the next to the last correct one will be given number two, and so on till all these are given away:

THE CONSOLATION REWARDS.

1.—Five Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin..$	500
2, 3 and 4.—Three Fine Grand Square Pianos.......	1,500
5, 6 and 7—Three elegant Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker.......	750
8 to 10.—Three Fine Quadruple Plate Tea Services.......	300
11 to 18.—Eight Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting-case genuine stem-winding and stem-setting genuine Elgin watches.	800
19 to 29.—Eleven Heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns.......	590
30 to 90.—Forty-one Fine Black Cashmere Dress Patterns.......	442
91 to 150.—Sixty dozen Sets Silver-plated Teaspoons.......	360
151 to 290.—One hundred and forty elegant rolled Gold Brooches.......	560
291 to 400—One hundred and ten fine Silverplated Butter Knives or Sugar Spoons.......	110

This altogether forms one of the most attractive and reasonable plans we have ever seen. The aim of the proprietor of the *Ladies' Journal* is of course to increase his circulation. In fact, he says so, but adds that he also hopes to encourage the study of the Bible, but frankly states that this part of the plan is not his sole aim, and goes on to explain that he has lost so much money by dishonest agents, and has spent so much in valuable premiums to encourage them to send large lists, that hereafter he has decided to give all these things *direct* to subscribers, for answering those Bible questions. Aside from the rewards offered you are sure to be pleased with your half dollar investment, as the *Ladies' Journal* consists of twenty pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains the sum and substance of many of the high priced fashion papers and magazines published in the States, and all for the low price of half a dollar, or one year's subscription. It also contains two pages of the newest music, short and serial stories, household hints, Fashion articles by the best authorities, finely illustrated. In short it is about the best monthly publication we know of anywhere for fifty cents, and is as good as many at a dollar. Be sure to remember that everyone competing must send with their answers fifty cents by post office order scrip, or small coin. They therefore pay *nothing extra* for the privilege of competing for these costly rewards as fifty cents is the regular yearly subscription price to the *Journal.* The competition remains open only till *fifteenth February* next, and as long as the letter is Post marked where mailed either *on the day of closing,* (15th *February*) *or any time between now and then,* it will be in time and eligible to compete. You answer this promptly *now,* and you may doubtless secure one of the *first rewards.* If you answer *anytime* between now and fifteenth of February, you may secure one of the middle rewards, and even if you answer on the last day (15th Feb.) and you live a good distance from Toronto, fifteen days being allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the office from distant points, you are almost certain to secure one of the consolation rewards. At all events we most heartily recommend it, and trust many of our readers will avail themselves of this excellent opportunity of securing at once an excellent publication and a possibility of a piano, organ, gold watch, silver tea set, or some other of the many rewards offered. The address is *Editor* of the *Ladies' Journal,* Toronto, Canada. Don't delay attending to this but do *it now,* and you will not regret it you may depend.

Established 1872.

STROUD BROS.

OUR TEAS

Are the Finest the World Produces, and can be proved by comparison.

JAPANS	from 25c to 60c per lb.
IMPERIALS	25c, 30c, 35c per lb.
GUNPOWDER	from 40c to 60c per lb.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST BLACKS,
From 30c to 60c per lb.

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1239 Notre Dame Street.
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300+

BEEF AND QUININE

Contains the elements of blood, bone and flesh combined with Quinine, the most valuable of tonics.

AROUD'S QUININE WINE

With the nutritive principals of BEEF

Consumptives, convalescents, aged persons, feeble children and delicate people, without appetite or strength, are strengthened by the use of this preparation.

General Depot in Paris, J. FERRÉ, Druggist, 102 Richelieu St., Suc. to Aroud.

FOR SALE BY ALL THE PRINCIPAL DRUG STORES IN THE CITY

EXACT name and signature. AROUD, Druggist.

Medal at VIENNA 1873

Medal at PARIS 1878

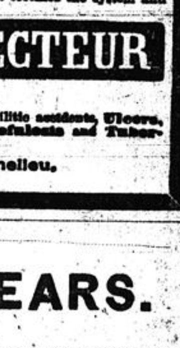
Tooth Wash and Dentifrice Powders
OF
DOCTEUR PIERRE
Of the Faculty of Medecine, Paris.
8 Opera Place, PARIS, and by all respectable Perfumers and Hairdressers.

These PILLS are used against **Scrofulous Affections, Poorness of Blood, Debility of Constitution, Anemia,** etc., etc.

N. B. — None are genuine without our Signature at foot of a green label.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

210



ROB BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR

This Purifying and Renovating Syrup, of agreeable taste and of exclusively vegetable composition, was approved in 1778 by the ex-Royal Society of Medicine, and by a decree of the year XIII. It Cures all Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, **Scrofula, Eczema, Psoriasis, Lichen, Impetigo, Gout, Rheumatism.** On account of its aperitive, digestive, diuretic and sudorific properties, it develops the functions of nutrition, it fortifies the system and facilitates the expulsion of morbid elements.

ROB BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR

WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

This is the specific for the cure of all long-standing or rebellious syphilitic accidents, **Ulcers, Tumors, Gummas, Exostoses,** as well as **Lymphatism, Scrofulosis and Tuberculosis.**

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Paris, J. FERRE, Druggist, 102 Rue Richelieu,
Successor to BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR.

THE ONLY GENUINE
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COMFITS
OF DR. GIBERT

Member of the College of Medicine and Physician-in-chief at the Hopital Saint-Louis,

ARE A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR **CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Skin Diseases of the Most Obstinate Kind, HERPES OR TETTERS, Scrofula, Ulcers and Vitiated Blood, also the various symptoms produced by contagious (syphilitic) diseases of long standing or recent infection and which may have resisted all other treatment.**

These COMFITS contain exactly all the active principles of Dr. GIBERT'S only genuine Depurative Iodurated Syrup. By reason of their small volume they are of an extremely easy and agreeable use.

Beware of Imitations and see that you get on the *envelope,* printed in blue, the **stamp** of the French Government and the following signatures in red ink:

Gibert
Boutigny

DESLAURIERS (late Boutigny),
31, rue de Cléry, Paris.
And at all good Chemists in the world.

DISEASES of the BRONCHIA and the THROAT
(Colds, Catarrh, Whooping Cough and Laryngitis)
Vauquelin's Syrup and Paste
Deslauriers, Chm., 31, rue de Cléry, and at all Chemists'.

25 YEARS.

MR. WILLIAM PAVEY, Woodstock, Ont., writes, "I have used WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for the last twenty-five years, and have found it a never failing remedy for all diseases of the lungs. I would strongly recommend it to all persons with weak lungs, or inclined to consumption."

JOHN J. HALL & Co., Druggists, in the same place, write: "This is to certify that the above testimonial of Mr. Pavey, we consider a very valuable one, on account of the writer's reputation and good standing in this community. He tells us that he cannot speak too highly of the virtues of the Balsam, and was pleased to have an opportunity to testify in its favor. We have no medicine in our store that we think so highly of, and that gives so universal satisfaction."

HAVE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50 Cents, and $1.00 a bottle.

YOUNG MEN

READ THIS!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshal Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men young or old) afflicted with nervous debility oss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 183 2aw

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & Co., Proprietors,
135 St. James street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at $3 a year, $1.60 for six months, and 90c for three months.

☞ We believe the circulation of THE STAR exceeds the combined issue of all the other English Newspapers published in the city of Montreal. ☜

Correspondent and Agent for French and Belgian advertising in THE STAR—Mons. A. Lorette, Rue Ste Anne 51 bis., Paris, France.

CIRCULATION OF THE STAR FOR 1883 and 1884

Week end'g Jan. 5, '84.		Week end'g Jan. 3, '85.	
Monday	20,763	Monday	23,282
Tuesday	Holiday	Tuesday	23,263
Wednesday	20,550	Wednesday	23,212
Thursday	20,622	Thursday	Holiday
Friday	20,811	Friday	22,981
Saturday	22,649	Saturday	24,888
Total	105,395	Total	117,626

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE

23,525.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

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.

F. A.—France was the first power to recognize the United States, and Holland the second.

A. McR.—A letter addressed, "W. H. Vanderbilt, New York," will reach that gentleman.

G. H. B.—The word "flabbergasted" is a low local expression meaning confounded, abashed.

SARAH.—Our Puzzle Department has abundance of material at its disposal and we do not pay anything for outside contributions.

A. S.—The Hon. Edward Blake probably uses about a hundred and fifty words per minute on an average while addressing an audience.

G. W. B.—The *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* is an agricultural paper published at Albany, N.Y., by Luther Tucker & Son. Subscription $3.

B. E. T.—Pet names have no fixed way of spelling—everyone to his taste is the rule. However, in your case we should prefer "Lottie" to "Lotay" or "Lotie" as being more in analogy with the original "Charlotte."

N. R. Y.—The Chief Clerk of the U. S. Senate is Mr. Charles W. Johnson. He is probably liable to removal on a change of Presidency, but is not likely to be, as it is understood Cleveland will not disturb existing arrangements.

Mrs. J. L. S.—American stamps will carry a letter from the U. S. to all parts of the world; they cannot be used on a letter from England for instance, to the U. S. A copy of the London *Gazette* costs a shilling, we believe, equal to 25 cts. Payment might be transmitted by post-office order.

DOG FANCIER.—The veterinary surgeons consider the case of a dog paralyzed in the hind legs as hopeless; however, a gentleman tells us he cured a similar case by feeding plenty of light, nourishing food, such as soup and biscuits, dosing abundantly with castor oil, nearly an ounce of a morning, and giving a little gentle exercise.

W. C. B.—Hyde Park, London, contains nearly 400 acres; Kensington Gardens about the same; Regent's Park, 450 acres; Battersea Park, 320 acres; Victoria Park, 230 acres. The Bois de Boulogne, Paris, has an area of 2,250 acres. Other large parks, such as St. Cloud, Versailles, Vincennes, and Fontainebleau, are situated some distance from the city. Central Park, New York, contains, exclusive of Manhattan Park, 840 acres. Manhattan Park gives 15 acres additional.

J. S.—The "Great Eastern" was begun May 1, 1854, and by November 3, 1857, had advanced to the launching condition, various attempts being made between then and January 31, 1858, at an expenditure of £60,000, to effect the launching. The ship left the Thames on September 8, 1859; an explosion of steam-pipes took place off Hastings, seven persons were killed and several wounded, and the voyage abruptly came to an end at Weymouth. After many failures an arrangement was made by which the ship was to be permanently chartered by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. Between 1869 and 1874 the "Great Eastern" successfully laid some of the most important telegraphic cables—across the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean, in the Red Sea, across the Indian Ocean, across the equator from Europe to Brazil, etc. Mr. Brunel planned and Mr. Scott Russell built the "Great Eastern." Her length was 680 feet between perpendiculars, or 692 feet upper deck; breadth 82 feet, or 118 over paddle boxes; height of hull, 60 feet, or 70 to top of bulwarks. But many alterations were made later on to the original plan.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

The publishers of THE STAR are desirous of purchasing a property, vacant or improved, suitable for a newspaper building; St. James street preferred; size, about 50 x 100. Address in confidence,

HUGH GRAHAM,
STAR Office.

THE English and American police seem to have one great lesson to learn from the Russian and German police and that is how to keep their own secrets. Their first impulse on discovering a possible clue to a dynamite plot or making an arrest is to take all the world including of course the dynamiters into their confidence. The management of the Phœnix Park case was an exception to the general rule. One cannot help thinking that by keeping their own counsel as to the revelations made by Captain Phelan and the man Short or Barker, the American detectives might have obtained a vast amount of information from other sources with regard to the dynamite conspiracy. *Sauve qui peut* is the motto of the skirmishers whenever they imagine the police know more than is good for them.

IF we are to judge of life in the French capital by the society papers published there, the condition of things must be bad indeed. Vice in its various forms would seem to be holding high carnival. Of any seriousness of purpose on the part of the fashionable classes there would seem to be scarcely a trace. Everything seems to be sacrificed to the pleasure of the moment. Even the higher literature of the day, the novels which find admission to the pages of high class periodicals, seem to assume the almost universality of licentious modes of life. M. Bentzon, in his last story published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has to go to America for a virtuous young man to make a hero of. It would probably have seemed too ridiculous in Parisian eyes to have invented one of home growth. All this points in a bad direction. If society gives way to lust there will come a day of reckoning. There are always Goths and Vandals treading on the heels of dissolving empires.

A RECENT English writer on Chili, Lord Cochrane, speaks of the severe competition which Englishmen doing business in that country have to sustain at the hands of Germans who have lately begun to flock thither. One advantage which the German possesses is that, on arriving in the country, he generally has a knowledge of two languages, French and English, in addition to his own, and that he applies himself at once with diligence to acquire the language of the country, Spanish. The Englishman, on the other hand, seldom knows, on arrival, any language but his own, and does not make such systematic efforts as the German to acquire the language of those with whom he has to do business. It has frequently been noticed of late how largely Germans are being employed in business situations in England; so that it sometimes seems as if German youths would crowd young Englishmen out of their own country. It is quite evident that the great Germanic race has waked up and that it is destined to play a very important part in the near future. If John Bull does not want to be distanced, he must shake himself free of some of his insular prejudice and begin to take his great rivals seriously. There is good stuff in the old man, but he needs to work it for all it is worth.

THE success of President Cleveland's administration will depend in a very large measure upon his choice of Cabinet ministers. If he can succeed in finding, and feels himself free to appoint, men possessed of an earnest desire to introduce honesty, economy and efficiency into the public service, four years will not be too short a time in which to make very important and beneficial changes at Washington. The President will, however, need all the help he can get; for he cannot by any possibility look into everything himself. His business is to see that the heads of departments do their duty, not to do their duty for them. The heads of departments in turn will not be fit for their places unless they know how to get the assistance they need in the chief places of their several departments. A very large part of the art of governing consists in a knowledge of men—not such a knowledge as Canadian Tories sometimes boast is possessed by their chieftain—a knowledge of all the weak parts of human nature—but such a discernment of character as enables a man to select just the men who are most suited to given positions. As we have before said, our hopes run high in regard to the incoming administration in the United States; and we shall be disappointed if, in some respects, it does not set an example which might be advantageously copied here.

THE *Gazette* deprecates the introduction of party politics into municipal elections, in language eminently calculated to defeat its professed object. It accuses the Rouges of attempting to convert the City Council into a party club, and complains that "an understanding" that the election of Alderman Rainville should be followed by the election of a French Conservative Alderman the next year was violated. "This year," says the *Gazette* sadly, "there is no question of the original compact being carried out; no Conservative need apply." To break any compact is bad, but to break such a compact is scarcely worse than to make it. If the Conservative wire pullers of the Centre Ward were party to such a compact they have no right to complain of the introduction of party politics into municipal elections. And our esteemed contemporary which to-day laments this kind of thing, no longer ago than yesterday was glorying in the fact that the *Mail* had been able to elect so many more aldermen for Toronto than the *Globe*. The election of three Grit aldermen in succession for the Centre Ward makes the *Gazette* thoroughly disgusted with the introduction of party politics in municipal elections, but the *Gazette* will crow as loudly as anyone over the triumph of a Conservative ticket in a municipal election. Any attempts to introduce party politics into municipal elections, or any attempts to make party capital out of municipal elections by either one party or the other, are utterly inexcusable.

MR. C. H. STEPHENS, of Montreal, in the last number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, predicts the disappearance at no very distant day of the jury system. He says that the main use of the jury to-day is to relieve the judge of the responsibility of a decision in grave criminal cases. At the same time the judge takes the responsibility of guiding and directing the jury in the formation of an opinion on whatever case may be before them. Speaking generally, the judge leads them up to the verdict, and they pronounce it. It is the business of the jury, it is said, to judge of evidence; but the judge assumes the important function of sifting and analyzing the evidence, of reducing it to the shape best adapted for consideration by the jury. In reality, therefore, the judge prepares the verdict, and the question is whether any harm would ensue if he were also allowed to pronounce it on his own responsibility. A large part of what is discreditable in the practice of law arises directly from the jury system, we refer especially to the efforts made by counsel in the first place to secure a jury to suit themselves, and then to influence the minds of the jurors by *ad captandum* arguments and every form of special pleading. The whole question, however, of the value of the jury system is well discussed in the article to which we have referred. There is doubtless a natural reluctance on the part of society to part with so venerable an institution; but there can be little doubt that the institution has lost much of the value it possessed in past times, and that it is from year to year becoming more out of harmony with the conditions of modern civilization. Before abolishing the system, however, it would be well to try the plan of improving it by raising the standard for jurymen.

IT is certainly unfortunate that party politics should be entering as they are doing more and more into municipal affairs. The evil is to be seen particularly in the neighboring Province of Ontario. Just at a time when political distinctions have lost whatever of reality or meaning they once contained, do the intelligent electors of the sister province make up their minds to fight their municipal battles on strict party lines. The thing is too absurd, and yet absurdity is not the worst thing about it. To get really competent and trustworthy men to serve in Township and County Councils is hard enough at best of times; but henceforth many a suitable man will be ruled out simply because his political sympathies are not in accord with the dominant sentiment of his township or county. Well, if people are ridiculous enough to take to this kind of thing, they must just bear the consequences. These will be, beyond all doubt, an increase of corruption and inefficiency in municipal administration. Unworthy men who have been placed in office on account of their political professions will trust to being retained in office on the same grounds. Now if we had any true Conservative party in Canada, here is just a case for it to step in, and arrest a process which is an innovation upon British institutions, and which threatens much evil to the country. But we have no such party. The cardinal principle of the men in power, who call themselves Conservatives, is to make political capital for themselves throughout the country, and it is idle, therefore, to look to them for any effort to arrest the ill-judged zeal of their partisans. We trust we may some day see in power in Canada, a party (if such it may still be called) which will keep the interests of the country ever in the foreground, and which will be prepared to throw away influence created for it by methods hostile to the general good. The times do not seem to be favorable to the creation of such a party; but while there is any life in the body politic we must hope.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Patronage is the rock on which most public men have been wrecked. Those who have steered clear of it have had the smoothest sailing.—*Boston Herald.*

If the Americans like to make a canal, and, as a condition, to obtain a cession of land from Nicaragua, it is a dog-in-the-manger policy to hinder them.—*London Truth.*

When Cleveland talks about the rascals who, "instead of being decent public servants, have proved offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators," it strikes us that there is fire in his eye.—*Albany Argus.*

There are going to be some very near approaches to starvation of office-seekers in Washington within the next six months, and we have an admiration for Governor Cleveland based upon a confidence that he will not interfere.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

A grievous trade depression has been vexing the United States in common with other regions of the globe, and their Government has taken occasion to defy Europe to contest their title to monopolize an interoceanic route in spite of treaties.—*London Times.*

Although our list of failures is large, it is not surprising under the circumstances, and we are still better off than England and the United States. We have fewer people out of employment in proportion to our population and fewer failures considering the number of our traders.—*Le Monde.*

The French Press in Canada has a singular mania; that of prying into editorial rooms to try to identify the writer, and abuse them instead of endeavoring to answer their articles. These quarrelsome methods are borrowed from journalism in France. Would it not be far more dignified and instructive to adopt in this respect the English method.—*L'Electeur.*

Has not the time already arrived when the Maritime Provinces should unite in a supreme effort to get released from the bonds of Confederation. The connection with old Canada is every year becoming more burdensome and distasteful, and there is no need why we should wait for the Government and the C. P. R. Co. to lay on us the "last straw" to "break the camel's back."—*Moncton Transcript* (*Lib.*).

The old British Lion has in truth become rather more peaceful since the last few years; he loves war less, because it disturbs him in his other occupations; but this is not a reason for everybody taking pleasure in treading on his toes and tail, and pinching him, because they think he will never do more than growl indolently. He has not yet lost all his teeth, and he yet has the strength to roar a little.—*La Presse.*

After the sale of the North Shore to Mr. Senecal, why was his money taken to carry through the elections of 1882, to the tune of something like $100,000? Is it possible that the Conservative party accepted this $100,000 of Mr. Senecal's to win the elections of 1882, with the well defined determination to throw him overboard as too compromising, as soon as they had secured their triumph?—*Le Canadien* (*Conserv.*).

It has been the habit of a certain party here to denounce anything new as treasonable until they wanted to use it themselves—like the future wives of whom Brigham said to Artemus, "Sealed to me, sir, till I wants 'um;" but when the time pressed, and they "wanted 'um," out of their loyal budgets came anything, from protection against Britain to signing annexation manifestoes, disinfected, hallowed and loyalized by the contact it had borne.—*R. W. Phipps in Toronto World.*

The Toronto *World* thinks we are "on the wrong track" in expressing a preference for annexation rather than independence in the event of separation from Great Britain. But if the sentiment which binds the majority of Canadians to the Mother Land is to be violated, then we had better not take another sentimental and costly step but the common sense one of entering into a political union with that country in whose trade so much of our commercial interests lie.—*Ottawa Free Press* (*Lib*).

It is announced that Great Britain has already entered into negotiations towards a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the English Antilles; and we are doing absolutely nothing towards an analogous measure, which would give us, in regard to Jamaica, the Barbadoes, and the other English islands, all the advantages which might result to us from the annexation of these provinces, without laying us open to the obligations that that measure might impose upon us.—*La Presse* (*Conserv.*)

Since the Nicaragua project, undertaken by our Government, will make short work of the project of an open cut rendering it impossible for De Lesseps to raise any more money, it is well to remember that the Panama canal was originally undertaken in defiance of the warnings of American engineers, and that instead of being chargeable with rudely crushing out French enterprise, our Government is rather to be praised for preventing the sinking of any more French capital.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Altogether, the whole history of this Tonquin business is a curious illustration of the wisdom of sometimes letting sleeping dogs lie. France will have no cause to be grateful to M. Ferry if he provides her, in exchange for sacrifices represented by many hundreds of lives and many scores of millions of francs, with an unworkable and unprofitable colony. Nor will Europe in general have much cause to be grateful to him if by means of this tiresome and inconclusive war he teaches an Asiatic people of three hundred millions to know its own strength.—*London Times.*

Unless we are much mistaken, the coming session of Parliament will make a substantial appropriation for the fitting out and maintenance of armed cruisers to seize all foreign vessels fishing *in waters we claim as ours.* If any of these foreign vessels should prove to be Yankee fishermen, there will be no great lamentation about it around these shores. That is the spirit in which our people are disposed to treat the matter, and no "influential" gatherings of New England fishermen at Gloucester, or anywhere else can "bluff" the much reviled "Bluenoses" to any great extent.—*Yarmouth, N. S., Times* (*Conserv.*).

It isn't a lack of charity nor sympathy with his forlorn condition that prevents people from coming to the aid of General Grant. They fear the money will go to pay off a few grasping creditors who have won all the General had by a species of speculation that would be called gambling if it handled dimes the way it does dollars. Once assure the public that their money will be devoted to the purpose for which they intended, and aid will be forthcoming. It speaks badly for the society our ex-president moves in when his admirers demand that he shall have a guardian to protect him from his friends.—*Boston Globe.*

The Highland crofters are, to put it mildly not a restlessly active people, and somehow or other they seem, like the Irish, to flourish best away from their own homesteads. In considering the general situation it is not fair to ignore the character and faults of the people, and to throw all the blame on the landlords. There are landlords, like Major Fraser, who have trebled the rentals within a quarter of a century; but there are also landlords, like Lady Gordon Cathcart, like Lord Macdonald, and like Macleod of Macleod, who not only have not raised rents but who have made concessions and sacrifices which no Lowland landlord would dream of.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The important matter is that every Englishman should understand how much our available strength has been suffered to fall below the standard at which it ought to be maintained, and should insist, whatever may be the cost of the reform, and whatever may be the fate of parties or of statesmen, that England shall be rendered able to hold her own on every sea, and to face hostile coalitions, if need for facing them should arise, not only with the spirit but also with the success of our forefathers. The power of this country can never constitute a menace to any other; and the peace of the world can have no better guarantee than our own occupancy of a position which affords no encouragement to an enemy to disturb it.—*London Times.*

Who, in fact, have been the primary enemies of the social influence of bishops and priests in this country? Who are those who have, by every means, tried to muzzle the clergy, according to their own coarse expression, to shut them up in the vestry, dragging them before the civil tribunals to make them not only give an account of the exercise of their influence, but even of their sacred calling? Who are all these people who have opened the way for the Masonic, Orange and Protestant press, who have pointed out to them bishops and priests as enemies of social and political order who were to be all the more heavily handicapped that they were the more powerful and dangerous? Who are they if not the masters and disciples, the inspirers and collaborators of *L'Electeur*, of *La Patrie*, and of the majority of our other Liberal papers.—*Journal des Trois Rivières* (*Conserv.*).

THE LECTURE PLATFORM.

Dr. T. Sterry Hunt on "The Theory of Volcanoes—The Coming Church.

The second of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Liberal Christian Union was delivered in the Church of the Messiah last evening by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, on "The Theory of Volcanoes." Mr. G. W. Stephens, M. P. P., occupied the chair and made a few introductory remarks. Dr. Hunt first referred to the popular interest which attaches to volcanoes and remarked that they, strictly, are openings in the surface of the earth from which vapors and gases and mineral matters, either molten in the shape of lava or solid in the shape of stones and volcanic dust, are thrown out. These matters are seldom burning matters, so that the term burning mountains is scarcely applicable, but they are substances intensely heated and glowing with intense light, and therefore giving the appearance of fire. In some instances, however, there are combustible gases in volcanic beds.

One of the most important facts with regard to volcanoes is their distribution over the surface of the earth. The best known volcanic region is that stretching along the great Mediterranean basin, and thence eastward to the Caspian beyond. Sicily, Italy, Greece, and parts of Eastern Asia and the shores of the Red Sea form a great area of volcanic activity. After showing the continental area in North and South America he said that equally large portions of the earth's surface are free from volcanoes. Africa has none; Europe north of the Mediterranean has none; North and South Australia are free from them, and also the whole of the eastern part of North and South America. In Southern and Central Europe we have evidences that in comparatively remote periods there were a great many centres of volcanic activity that have become extinct in Central France and on the Rhine and elsewhere. The history of Vesuvius shows that for centuries it might have been supposed to be extinct, but during the last 150 or 200 years it has been almost constantly active. The granites, the traps and other eruptive rocks are somewhat related to modern volcanic rocks and as these are found in Mount Royal it was possibly the seat of volcanic activity at a period geologically remote. As to the part that volcanoes play in the economy of nature, it was supposed by the older school that volcanic activity played an important part in the great movements of the earth's crust which gave rise to continents. Their significance in literature was alluded to as shown in poetry and in tradition, the cradle of modern civilization being the Mediterranean and the region extending to the Caspian which has always been a seat of volcanic activity.

THE COMING CHURCH.

Mr. S. P. Putnam delivered his second lecture last evening in the Freethought Hall, his subject being "The New American or the Coming Church." The churches, he said, were once the representatives of men's best thoughts and ideas, but as the march of progress gradually showed that these ideas were false and against all reason, the old churches were now but shadows of what they should be. It was for the New American Church to remedy this, and if success did not attend their first efforts they must not be disheartened at failure, but they should persevere until they had hit upon the right plan. The new church should have no dogma or fixed ideas, but all would be welcome to it and it would simply endeavor to do good without talking about it. The character of the church will be democratic; various societies will meet in joint association for mutual improvement. But this association will have no authority which will abide with the local societies. The architecture of the church of the future will be the embodiment of modern ideas. There would also be an ever enlarging sphere for the scholar and thinker to unfold the ever fresh stores of literature and science and illustrate the greatness of mankind by showing what great men had done before—what Raphael, Michael Angelo, Hogarth and Turner had done for art, what Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Tennyson and Longfellow had done for poetry, and what men like Spencer and Darwin had done for the advancement and enlightenment of mankind. The new church would also honor the Bible, not as an inspired book, but as a great book, the work of man, from which good and useful lessons could be learned.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Services in the Y.M.C.A. Hall and at the American Presbyterian Church.

The Monday meeting in connection with the united week of prayer in the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday was presided over by Rev. G. C. Heine, of Chalmers' church. The topics for prayer for the day were:—For the nations; for rulers and governments and all in authority; for the prevention of war; that all laws which favor vice and cruelty may be removed; that wicked men and their conspiracies may be confounded and loyalty and good citizenship prevail; for soldiers and sailors; for the removal of the opium traffic, intemperance and social evil, and for the suppression of all that is impure in art or literature.

The central meeting under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance was held in the American Presbyterian Church last evening. The chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. Wilkes, President of the Alliance, and there were also present: Bishop Ussher, Rev. G. H. Wells, Rev. A. B. Chambers, Rev. James Fleck, Rev. Dr. Smith, and others.

The subject suggested for supplication was "Prayer for the suppression of evil."

Rev. A. B. Chambers addressed the meeting, referring to the advantages and disadvantages of the external divisions of Protestantism, and spoke of the good engendered by such an organization as the Evangelical Alliance.

Rev. Dr. Wheaton Smith also addressed the meeting, stating that all bodies had one aim and one object and should be united in advancing the common cause.

After prayer by Bishop Ussher and collection, the meeting was closed with the Benediction.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lotta was greeted by a large audience again last evening when she appeared in "The Little Detective." This afternoon she concludes her highly successful engagement appearing in "Mam'zelle Nitouche." The attraction next week will be Mr. Edwin Thorne's company in the melodrama "The Black Flag." The piece has been played here several times already, and on each occasion with Mr. Thorne in the leading *role*, so that theatre-goers can form their own conclusions as to the treat promised them. The supporting company has the reputation of being an exceptionally strong one.

ROYAL THEATRE.—Jennie Calef and her Company conclude their engagement in "M'liss" at the Royal Theatre this evening. Next week Colville's sensational and spectacular drama "The World," will be presented by a company under the management of Messrs. Brooks & Dickson. This fine play is already such a favorite with Montreal theatre-goers that it is unnecessary to refer to its plot, while the mention of the name of the management is sufficient guarantee that it will be well put on. The company has been highly spoken of by the press wherever it has appeared.

The Philadelphia *Evening Call* of September 22, 1884, says: "The Black Flag" was again seen at the Arch Street Theatre and drew well. It is an excellent melodrama and has everything that could be desired in the way of effective scenery and stage illusions. Edwin F. Thorne played Harry Glyndon with manly force and stirring impressiveness. Russell Bassett did strong work as Sim Lazarus, the Jew, and Master Harry Woodruff was exceptionally bright and clever as the boy Ned. Miss Bessie Stevens as Naomi, and Mrs. Thorne as Topsy Carroll were worthy of much praise. The same bill for the rest of the week.

St. Gabriel Bazaar.

A bazaar in aid of St. John the Evangelist Convent, St. Gabriel Village, will be opened in that institution on Monday afternoon according to the announcement in our advertising columns. Great preparations have been making for several months by the good nuns of the convent, and the ladies of St. Gabriel Church Congregation, and patrons will undoubtedly be much pleased with the great display of fancy and other goods to be placed on the tables. The Convent of St. John the Evangelist is one of the three excellent institutions for the education of youth in Rev. Father Salmon's parish; and as the rev. gentleman's efforts in the cause of education are well known in Montreal the bazaar will no doubt be patronized by people from all parts of the city.

Carsley vs. Bradstreet's.

A further step has just been taken in the Carsley-Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency suits, which were instituted to recover damages on account of alleged circulation by defendants of information to the effect that plaintiffs had asked an extension of time.

A commission has been appointed to examine witnesses in London, and amongst others the well known firm of Cookson & Co., with a view to establishing that no such extension was asked.

CANADA'S PREMIER.

Meeting of the General Committee—The Fireworks Display—General Arrangements—The Banquet.

The general committee in connection with the coming Conservative demonstration held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Mechanics' Hall, there being a very large attendance of citizens as well as members of the committee. Mr. G. A. Drummond occupied the chair, and in the audience there were noticed His Worship the Mayor, Hon. Thos. Ryan, Hon. Henry Starnes, A. Desjardins, M.P., Hugh McLennan, M. M. Tait, Q.C., Hon. Louis Beaubien, Edward Murphy, Strachan Bethune, Q.C., E. St. Louis, John Crawford, Thos. White, M.P., Chas. Cassils, Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, F. W. Henshaw, J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., N. H. Bourgoin, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, David Sinclair, E. K. Greene, ex-Ald. Kennedy, W. C. Munderloh, Richard White, Joseph Loranger, Q.C., D. A. Macmaster, Q. C., M. P., L. N. Benjamin, Alexander McGibbon, S. Waddell, J. L. Morris, Henry Bulmer, C. P. Davidson, Q. C., A. Rastoul, Henry Starnes, jr., G. R. Prowse, Chas. Garth, Robt. Forsyth, Jno. S. Hall, jr., Lt.-Col. Stevenson, T. M. Cousineau, R. D. McGibbon, Alex. Buntin, B. Tansey, J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., J. P. Edwards, James Guest, J. P. Scott, Wm. Wilson, D. H. Henderson, A. H. Sims, D. E. Bowie, C. J. Doherty, Ald. Tansey, F. Cushing, J. H. Woods, C. J. Fleet and many others. The chairman read a communication from Sir John, which stated that he would be accompanied by Lady Macdonald, Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Messrs. Pope, Chapleau, Carling, Costigan, Caron and McLelan.

Mr. Alex. McGibbon, chairman of the committee on fireworks and torchlight, reported that everything in his line was in readiness. The fireworks display promises to be particularly attractive. At the Bonaventure depot the procession will be supplied with torches burning brilliant colored lights and Roman candles; at Victoria Square there will be a grand discharge of bomb shells of various colors and large rockets showing beautiful Japanese fire, colored stars and floating asteroids. Victoria monument will be illuminated in beautiful colored fires. At the Place d'Armes Square there will be a beautiful imitation of a fountain in gold rain, batteries of Roman candles, throwing myriads of brilliant stars high in the air, Japanese mines when fired forming immense trees or fountains of Japanese fire, discharge of large rockets, and grand illumination in colored fires. On the Champ de Mars there will be a mammoth motto "Welcome, Sir John;" letters five feet high in brilliant colored fire lance, large bust of Sir John in gold fire, elegant set piece "The Multiplying Star," a brilliant Catherine wheel in crimson and green irradiating to a dazzling star in azure and gold lance work, this, in turn, connects with brilliant sun cases that throw great sprays of Chinese and Japanese sun fires.

There will also be a second grand set piece, "The Jewelled Cross," in emerald lance, changes to large revolving suns in red, gold and blue fires and sprays of sun fires. Large cascade representing the Falls of Niagara. The above set pieces, with a profuse discharge of large rockets, large bomb-shells, flights of rockets, together with brilliant illuminations, will make a grand display. The procession being supplied with new torches here, will march up St. Lawrence to St. Catherine, and along to Phillips Square, where there will be a display of large rockets and colored fires, and at Dominion Square another magnificent discharge of aerial fireworks, including large rockets, bombs, batteries of Roman candles, mines, flights of rockets, and concluding with a gorgeous illumination, lighting up the entire square.

Mr. St. Louis reported that the Drill hall was in readiness and every arrangement made. Mr. Charles Cassils, of the music committee, reported that the Victoria Rifles, Galvin's, St. Jean Baptiste, Holland and the Prince of Wales bands had been engaged and that Pipers Mathieson and McNeil had volunteered their services. Mr. Richard White announced the programme, and Mr. Forsyth the transparences, in readiness. The Premier's party will arrive at about 7.30 p.m., and the waiting rooms will be at the service of committee men wearing badges. The Mayor stated that fifty or sixty policemen will be in attendance, and, on motion of Mr. Thos. White, the Chairman, with Messrs. Desjardins, M. P., and Jno. S. Hall, jr., were appointed a sub-committee to arrange the seating of guests in sleighs.

THE BANQUET COMMITTEE.

The banquet executive of the Junior Conservative Club met yesterday afternoon. Mr. John S. Hall, jr., president, in the chair. It was decided to re-allot all tickets not applied for as far as they will go amongst those not supplied. The list of toasts and the proposers, and those who will respond, was discussed and adopted.

After several other matters had been disposed of the meeting adjourned.

Ville Marie Bank vs. the Bishop of Tournai.

In the suit lately taken in the Superior Court here by the Ville Marie Bank against Bishop DuRousseaux, of Tournai, Belgium, for $100,000 damages, alleged to have resulted by reason of the proceedings taken by the Bishop to recover the sum of $400,000, stolen by one Leon Bernard, the Bishop's agent in this country, Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, to-day instructed Messrs. Macmaster, Hutchinson & Weir to appear for the defendant and plead at once. Some time ago Mr. Fitzpatrick was informed that the Ville Marie Bank had some $40,000 of this money in its possession. He caused a search warrant to issue, which caused the alleged damages. The defendant has been called in by advertisement and though the legal delays for pleading are not expired yet, he will fyle his defence to-morrow, as he wishes to bring the case to trial at an early day.

Adventures of a Donkey Engine.

At the commencement of ice cutting on the canal this season an enterprising ice-cutter, thinking to "go several times better" than his compeers, hit upon the expedient of employing a donkey engine to drive the cutting apparatus. He procured one and ran it out on the ice opposite Dalhousie street where it worked well until a few days ago, when the ice becoming, through the present thaw, particularly weak in the vicinity of the engine, it sank to the bottom of the canal, and still lies there. Divers have been at work for the past day or two trying to get a chain round the boiler in order to hoist the "machine" up, but as yet have failed to do so, one diver coming to grief through the ice water getting into his diving armor, and nearly freezing him.

Salt Your Footpaths.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Proprietors and tenants should be compelled by the police to sprinkle five cents worth of common salt over the ice in front of their stores; that would enable passengers to walk without the risk of falling, and in a very short time would dissolve the ice.

D.G.J.

SPORTING.

The Track.

ADVICE FROM TORONTO.

We hope the project for a new race course at Montreal has not been allowed to die out. During the Winter months is the proper time for the wealthy men thereabouts with their feet under their club's mahogany to talk the matter over and decide to make a move so soon as Spring breezes blow.—*Canadian Sportsman.*

The Shoe.

THE ARGYLES.

There was no tramp of the Argyle snowshoe club last evening on account of the miserable weather, and next week's tramp will also be abolished as there is to be a dance at Lumkin's on Friday evening.

The club will hold their annual races in the grounds of the Shamrock lacrosse club on the 24th inst. The following is the programme: 100 yards club (in heats), half mile open, one mile club, 220 yards (in heats) open, one mile professional, two mile club, 120 yards fat man's race (200 pounds and over), half mile green (open, in costume), quarter mile race for boys under 15 (in costume), two mile race open, and quarter mile club.

THE CRESCENTS.

The Crescent snowshoe club to the number of thirty-five tramped over to Lumkin's last night and spent a very pleasant evening.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. C. Elmendorf, the young gentleman who, while playing the "Schoolmaster" in M'liss on Monday night at Theatre Royal, was seriously injured, has partially recovered the use of his left limb and side.

Mr. E. A. McDowell, the first lessee of the Academy of Music, who recently played here in the "Private Secretary" as a member of the Madison Square Company, is lying seriously ill in New York.

CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. Canon Mills, the rector, preaches at both services at Trinity Church to-morrow.

Rev. S. Massey will preach at the West End Hall, Chatham street, at 7 p.m. to-morrow.

Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, the pastor, will preach at both services at the First Baptist Church.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson, the pastor, preaches morning and evening at Emmanuel Church to-morrow.

Bishop Ussher preaches at both services at St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church to-morrow.

Rev. Canon Belcher, the rector, preaches at Grace Church in the morning and Rev. J. G. Baylis in the evening.

Rev. F. Ruhlman, S.J., preaches at the 10 a.m. service at the Gesu church, and Rev. Father Jones, S.J., at 8 p.m.

Rev. John Jones will conduct Divine service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

Rev. A. B. Mackay, the pastor, preaches at the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. J. Fraser Campbell in the evening.

Rev. John Williamson will preach at the Church of the Messiah to-morrow evening and Rev. Wm. S. Barnes in the morning. Noon lecture as usual.

Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, a missionary from India, preaches at St. Paul's Church to-morrow morning and Rev. Jas. Barclay, the pastor, in the evening.

"Robert Burns' Influence upon the Religious Life of Scotland" will form the subject of discourse by Wm. W. Robertson at the Advent Christian Church at 7 p. m. to-morrow.

Rev. Jas. Barclay preaches at St. Gabriel Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. Robt. Campbell in the evening. The subject of the evening sermon will be "The State of Religion in Scotland."

Missionary anniversary sermons will be preached at the St. James Street Methodist Church to-morrow by Rev. Samuel P. Rose, of Toronto, at 11 a. m., and Rev. Dr. Sutherland, of Toronto, at 7 p. m.

The Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, the rector, preaches at St. George's Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. C. Trotman in the evening. The collections will be devoted to the foreign mission fund.

At the Ottawa street Methodist Church to-morrow, Rev. Prof. Shaw will preach an educational sermon in the morning at 11 a. m., and the pastor, Rev. W. Galbraith, will preach in the evening at 7 p. m.

Rev. J. G. Norton, the rector, preaches at Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow, morning and evening, and Rev. J. A. Newnham at the afternoon Litany service. The collections at all services will be for foreign missions.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal preaches at the Church of St. James the Apostle to-morrow morning, Rev. Canon Ellegood, the rector, in the afternoon and Rev. C. J. Machin in the evening. The collections will be for foreign missions.

MODEST BILL NYE.

He Compares Noah Webster's Books With His Own.

Mr. Webster, no doubt, had the best command of language of any American author prior to our day. Those who have read his ponderous but rather disconnected romance known as "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; or, How One Word Led On to Another," will agree with me that he was smart. Noah never lacked for a word by which to express himself. He was a brainy man and a good speller.

It would ill become me at this late day to criticise Mr. Webster's great work—a work that is now in almost every library, school-room and counting-room in the land. It is a great book. I only hope that had Mr. Webster lived he would have been equally fair in his criticisms of my books.

I hate to compare my own books with those of Mr. Webster, because it may seem egotistical in me to point out the good points in my literary labors; but I have often heard it said, and do not state it solely upon my own responsibility, that Mr. Webster's books do not retain the interest of the reader all the way through.

He has tried to introduce too many characters, and so we cannot follow them all the way through. It is a good book to pick up and while away an idle hour with, perhaps; but no one would cling to it at night till the fire went out, chained to the thrilling plot and the growing career of its hero.

Therein consists the great difference between Mr. Webster and myself. A friend of mine at Sing Sing once wrote me that from the moment he got hold of my book he never left his room until he finished it. He seemed chained to the spot, he said; and if you can't believe a convict, who is entirely out of politics, who in the name of George Washington can you believe?

Mr. Webster was most assuredly a brilliant writer, and I have discovered in his later editions 118,000 words, no two of which are alike. This shows great fluency and versatility, it is true, but we need something else. The reader waits in vain to be thrilled by the author's wonderful word-painting. There is not a thrill in the whole tome. I had heard so much of Mr. Webster that when I read his book I confess I was disappointed. It is cold, methodical, and dispassionate in the extreme.

As I said, however, it is a good book to pick up for the purpose of whiling away an idle moment, and no one should start out on a long journey without Mr. Webster's tale in his pocket. It has broken the monotony of many a tedious trip for me.

Mr. Webster's "Speller" was a work of less pretensions, perhaps, and yet it had an immense sale. Eight years ago this book had reached a sale of forty million, and yet it had the same grave defect. It was disconnected, cold, prosy and dull. I read it for years and at last became a close student of Mr. Webster's style; yet I never found but one thing in this book, for which there seems to have been such a perfect stampede, that was even ordinarily interesting; and that was a little gem. It was so thrilling in its details, and so diametrically different from Mr. Webster's style, that I have often wondered who he got to write it for him. It related to the discovery of a boy by an elderly gentleman in the crotch of an ancestral apple-tree, and the feeling of bitterness and animosity that sprang up at that time between the boy and the elderly gentleman.

Though I have been a close student of Mr. Webster for years, I am free to say, and I do not wish to do an injustice to a great man in doing so, that his ideas of literature and my own are entirely dissimilar. Possibly his book has a little larger sale than mine, but that makes no difference. When I write a book it must engage the interest of the reader and show some plot to it. It must not be jerky in its style, and scattering in its statements.

I know it is a great temptation to write a book that will sell, but we should have a higher object than that.

I do not wish to do an injustice to a man who has done so much for the world, and one who could spell the longest word without hesitation; but I speak of these things just as I would expect people to criticise my work. If we aspire to monkey with the literati of our day we must expect to be criticised. That's the way I look at it.

BILL NYE.

P. S.—I might also state that Noah Webster was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts at one time, and though I ought not to throw it up to him at this date, I think it nothing more than right that the public should know the truth.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Boiled Himself to Death.

Theophilus Parsons, the most eminent of all the Chief Justices of Massachusetts, died in 1818 under circumstances so peculiar as to cause sharp comments in the community and differences of opinion among the doctors. He had been suffering from a general increasing debility, when he began to be troubled by an irritating humor. This increased until it spread round his whole body. This irritation was violent and constant, accompanied by some fever. It harassed him the more because it was a new thing as he never before had the slightest eruption. He could not eat or sleep, and was wearied and then ill and kept his chamber. Dr. Rand, his physician, whose prescriptions thus far had given no relief, said, one day: "There is a remedy, if you like to try it, which is sometimes extremely efficacious." "What is it?" "Water, almost scalding. Take a bath of water, just as hot as you can possibly bear it, and lie there as long as you can. I have known it to cure skin disease almost at once." The Chief Justice was ready to try anything. His son, who put him into the bath, said afterward that it was so hot he himself could not bear his hand in it, and that he begged his father to have it made cooler. But no; he got in, although shrinking, evidently suffering extremely. He staid there an hour and then returned to his bed. The humor appeared to dry up almost at once, and in a day or two was all gone; and in three weeks the eminent magistrate was dead.—*Every Other Saturday.*

A RIFLE MATCH FOR A BRIDE.

How the Victor Lost and His Opponent Gained the Prize.

A correspondent, writing from Olean, N. Y., says: A peculiarly romantic story is reported from the lumber regions near Coalton, Penna., where the extensive mills of the Clarion Lumber Company are situated. Two young men, Nicholson and Brant, came together from the Maine lumber woods to work at the Clarion Mills last July. They had been life-long friends. A few weeks ago the daughter of the superintendent of the mills, Miss Laura Glancy, came home from school in New York State. The two young lumbermen fell in love with her, and both began paying her marked attention. She seemed pleased with their attentions to her, and, although they were both desirous of her especial favor, the fact did not disturb their long-time friendly relations. On Thursday of week before last there was an old-fashioned shooting-match held in the vicinity of the mills. Both Brant and Nicholson attended it. They were both expert shots with the rifle. During the day Brant suggested to Nicholson that they shoot a match at 300 yards, the winner to be considered the one entitled to pay his suit to Miss Glancy; the loser to give up any further effort to win her. The match was an exciting one. The men fired twenty shots each, trying each other at every shot. On the twenty-first shot Nicholson missed and his friend won the match. The two proceeded to Glancy's, sought the young lady, and informed her what they had done and its result. Brant made her an offer of marriage at once. She said she was pleased to have his offer, but as she was already engaged to be married to a young man in Waverly, N. Y., she was unable to accept it. This unexpected termination of his suit so chagrined the young man that he bade Miss Glancy and Nicholson good-bye and left the locality within an hour, telling his friend that he intended to return to Maine. Nicholson remained at the mills, and, in spite of the fate of his friend, persisted in urging his suit with the girl, and succeeded in winning her from the young man to whom she was engaged.

Her father, however, would not hear of her breaking her engagement, and refused to listen to a match with young Nicholson. The young lady's marriage with the Waverly gentleman was set for New Years's Day. On Christmas Day she obtained her father's consent to visit a young woman in a neighboring village. The next day Nicholson was nowhere to be found around the mills. Glancy, suspecting that he had gone to meet his daughter, started in pursuit. He found them at the house of the friend Miss Glancy had gone to visit. They had been married an hour, and were just sitting down to a wedding dinner. Seeing that he had been outwitted the father accepted the situation and joined in the feast.

Santa Claus in the Dead Letter Office.

I went through the dead letter office of the post office department the other day. I am rather sorry I did although I have always wanted to look into its mysteries; but I ought not to have gone at Christmas time, writes a Washington correspondent to the Philadelphia *Record*. If it had not been for the coolness and calmness of Maj. Dallas, the chief of the office, who is not easily affected by such things; the water would have stood in my eyes several times as I looked at Christmas packages which had been turned from the general current of the mails into this stagnant pool. It was really very touching to see after passing through the museum into the large room where the "dead" letters and packages are opened, letter after letter cut open by the dexterous hands of the expert clerk at the rate of 1600 a day, each with its little message of love and cheer. Here was a little money, there a Christmas card or a souvenir in hair-work—all were full of the Christmas spirit. At side tables sat other skilful clerks opening and cataloguing the misdirected or unstamped or unclaimed packages. Many of these had the Christmas flavor; they held all sort of pretty things. One which touched me contained simply a fleecy pair of white hand-knit soft wool mittens and a Christmas card. Another was more elaborate. It contained a plush bag, a cigar case, a pocketbook and half a dozen other gifts, together with the inevitable Christmas card. For many years the letters found in the mail addressed to Santa Claus or Kriss Kringle were sent to the dead letter office. But seven years ago a big-hearted gentleman on Capitol hill, in this city, arranged that instead they should all be sent to him. He has ever since answered each letter whose writer he could trace, and has done what he could to supply the place of the dear old Christmas saint. Often he has found that the parents of the children addressing Santa Claus through the mails were perfectly able and willing to meet all their requests; and then again he has found cases such as that of two old people in comfortable circumstances, but who, in their sorrow over the death of their idolized son and his wife, had for years neglected to make Christmas bright for the two little orphans left to their care. It was simply a case of unconscious neglect, and it did not take the Santa Claus of Capitol hill long to bring joy into that household again.

A few years ago Washington territory was almost an unknown waste. It had no railroads before 1871. To-day it has nearly six hundred miles of railroads. Several prosperous cities have been built, such as Tacoma, Seattle, and Walla Walla. Commerce is thriving, and the exports of Puget sound amounts to millions of dollars every year. The wheat fields produced last year, 5,000,000 bushels, and the cost of production is not over 25 cents a bushel. It costs about 60 cents a bushel to transport it to Liverpool. The completion of the Columbia river locks, making it navigable to the Pacific, and the completion of the Panama canal will cut down freight rates about one-half, and shorten the water route to England 10,000 miles.

ST. GABRIEL'S BAZAAR

A Bazaar in aid of the Convent of St. John the Evangelist, St. Gabriel's Parish, will open

ON MONDAY EVENING, 12th instant.

Father Salmon requests friends of education to attend, also to send him articles for Bazaar. 81

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.
BURNS' ANNIVERSARY BANQUET,
—IN—
Burnside Hall (Old High School)
—ON—
MONDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1885.

Rev. J. F. Stevenson, D.D., will deliver the oration on Burns, and C. P. Davidson, Q. C., on the "Dominion of Canada." Gentlemen's Ticket $1.50, Ladies' Ticket $1.00. Tickets on Sale at A. McGibbon & Co., W. Drysdale & Co., J. L. Lamplough's, Beaver Hall, J. Robertson, Phillips Square, A. Baillie, St. Lawrence Main Street, and members of Committee.

J. McQUEEN,
81 Secretary.

SIR JOHN'S RECEPTION.

Ladies and Gentlemen calling on Sir John and Lady Macdonald on Tuesday next, will please present two cards with their names clearly written or printed.

By order of the Committee.
JOHN S. HALL,
N. H. BOURGOUIN,
82 Hon. Secretaries.

PROFESSOR KING, FROM THE United States, the well known paint manufacturer is now in Montreal and is open for any one who would require his services. Address
Professor E. F. King,
Latin's Hotel
63 29 Chaboillez square.

CONTENTS
OF
"GRIP,"
JANUARY 10

CARTOONS: "I'll see you after Dinner, (with a glimpse of the great Montreal Banquet).
"Boswell and Johnson," apropos of the Civic Address to Hon. O. Mowat.
"Toronto's new Mayor getting to work."
A Grand Double-page Cartoon,
'Father Time introducing 1885 to Grip's Gallery,"
Showing all *Grip's* Cartoons of 1884.
The topics of the day hit off in Funny Letter-press and Pictures.

A GREAT NUMBER! Price, 5 cents.
63

Meetings and Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!
Henry Thomas, Lessee and Manager; also of Queen's Hall.

One Week Commencing Monday, January 12th, Matinee Saturday,

The Great Union Square Theatre, N.Y., Success, MR. EDWIN THORNE, and a carefully selected Dramatic Company, in

THE BLACK FLAG!

By HENRY PETTITT, Esq.

NOTE.—When a convict escapes from Portland Prison, England, they hoist a Black Flag.

Plan now open. 8 tf

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM!
SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors & Managers.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING DURING WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 5th.,
JENNIE CALEF.
The talented young actress and her Company, in the great sensational Drama of M'LISS or the Child of the Sierras.
Beautiful Costumes, fine Scenery, etc. Admission 10 and 20cts. Doors open at 1.30 and 7 p.m. 27

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM.
Sparrow & Jacobs, Proprietors & Managers.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, WEEK OF MONDAY, JANUARY 12th.
The most Stupendous, the most Intense, the most Exciting Attraction, BROOKS & DICKSON'S PRODUCTION of Colville's Sensational and Spectacular Drama,
THE WORLD.
Beautiful Sceneries, specially painted for the occasion, stage, effect, etc. Admission 10 and 20 cents. Doors open at 1.30 and 7 p.m. 87

MONTREAL VARIETY THEATRE,
Beaver Hall Hill. Coleman & Mooney, Props.
Commencing Monday, Jan. 5th. Special engagement of the Queen of Comic Opera ST. QUINTEN, supported by her own excellent Opera Co. Monday, Olivette. Tuesday, Mascott. Wednesday, Chimes of Normandy. Thursday, Pinafore. Friday, Chimes of Normandy. Saturday, Olivette and Mascott.
Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8. Admission, 10 & 20c. 27

MONTREAL VARIETY THEATRE.
One Week commencing Monday, Jan. 12th.
Re-engagement of the Prima Donna ST. QUINTEN and her Excellent Company.
The following popular Operas will be produced: Monday and Tuesday, Patience. Wednesday, Olivette. Thursday, Mascotte. Friday, Chimes of Normandy. Saturday Matinee, Patience. Saturday Night, Mascotte. 81

ROBERT BURNS'
Influence Upon the Religious Life of Scotland,
Will form the subject of discourse by WM. W. ROBERTSON, at the ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH LECTURE HALL, 1310 St. Catherine Street, opposite the English Cathedral, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 p.m. 81

MR. ALFRED MACE, GOD WILLING, will preach to-morrow evening, 7 o'clock, all cordially invited. Bible Class for men, 3 p.m.
NATURAL HISTORY ROOM,
81 University Street.

CONTRACTORS' EIGHTH ANNUAL DRIVE AND DINNER.
The Eighth Annual Drive and Dinner will be held on WEDNESDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, and in the country as usual. Subscription lists are in the hands of the Committee.
P. C. WAUD,
Chairman.
W. A. STEPHENSON,
81 Secretary.

TUQUE BLEUE
TOBOGGAN CLUB.
Members can obtain their badges from the Treasurer, Horace S. Tibbs, at the Club House from 8.30 to 9.30 a. m., and from 8 to 9 p. m.
After this date members must wear the Club Badge when using the slide.
GEO. D. BAILLIE,
Hon.-Sec.
Jan. 7, 1885. 54

TUQUE BLEUE TOBOGGAN CLUB.
1st Annual Club Races.
Saturday, 17th January,
No. 1.—Single,
No. 2.—Lady and Gentleman.
No. 3.—Load as you please.
No. 4.—Long Jump.
No. 5.—High Jump.
Races from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. 25c entrance fee for each event. Entries close at 8.30 p.m., Friday, 16th.
GEO. D. BAILLIE,
81 Hon.-Sec.

M. A. A. A. DRAMATIC CLUB.
H. J. Byron's 3-act Comedy,
"WEAK WOMAN,"
will be presented under the direction of Mrs. Neil Warner at the Club House, Mansfield street, on Thursday and Friday, 22nd and 23rd January. Box plan will be open to members at Geo. W. Gardner & Co's, 51 Beaver Hall, on and after 8th inst., and to the general public on and after 15th inst. Reserved seats, 50c.; general admission, 25c. Doors open at 7.30. Performance commences at 8. 54

ST. GEORGE SNOWSHOE CLUB.
WANTED—A LOT OF LAND, about an acre, must be within a mile of city limits. Address, stating locality and terms to
W. L. MATHEWS,
66 Hon. Sec.

CONCERT IN THE LECTURE HALL OF TRINITY CHURCH,
Under the auspices of TRINITY CHURCH ASSOCIATION,
MONDAY, January 12th, 1885, commencing at 8 p. m.

PROGRAMME

PART I.

Chorus	Male Voices
Piano Solo—*Le Torrent*	Mrs. Black
Reading—*Humorous*	Mr. J. A. Stevenson
Ballad—*The Angel at the Window*—(B. Tours)	Mrs. Elliott
Violin Solo—*Selection*	Miss McLaren
Recitation—*Robert of Sicily*	Miss Cooper
Song—*Humorous*	Mr. C. E. Reiffenstein

PART II.

Chorus	Male Voices
Song	Mrs. Yapp
Reading—*Humorous*	Mr. J. A. Stevenson
Violin "Cello" *A. Cantileand* *B. Gazitte*	Goltman..Mr. A. Wills
Song	Mrs. Elliott
Xylophone Solo	Mr. Holland
Song—*Humorous*	Mr. Reiffenstein

73 GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BANQUET TO
SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.G.C.B.
The Subscribers' Lists will be closed on SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10th, at 6 o'clock.
J. PHILIP WITHERS,
Hon.-Sec'y.
72 Junior Conservative Club.

THE BAND OF THE VICTORIA RIFLES will play at the Rink on
January, 14th, Wednesday, 4 do to 6.30 do.
do 17th, Saturday, 4 do to 6.30 do.
do 24th, do 4 do to 6.30 do.
Carnival week see Official Programme.
No change in price of Tickets. Rates same as last year.
W. ALEX. CALDWELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
304tf Office, 96 St. Francois Xavier St.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms.
Classes will meet on Monday and Friday at 7.45 p. m. Juveniles Monday and Thursday, at 4.30. Class for beginners Tuesday and Thursday. In our evening classes we separate beginners from the advanced, and form new classes for beginners every month. Our system being an easy one, beginners exhibit no awkwardness. Having two halls private instruction can be given at hours to suit pupils without interruption. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to become proficient in the above art would find it to their advantage to call and see us. Fancy Dances of all kinds taught. Assembly Friday evenings. Two halls to let. One with linen floor. NOTICE.—We would like the public to understand that Mr. R. J. McDonald, who taught dancing in Queen's Hall, is no relation or in any way connected with us.
A. R. MACDONALD, SR., & SONS, Prince's Music Store,
31 Victoria or 81 Aylmer streets.

DANCING!
PROF. DURKEE'S CLASSES as follows:
Monday and Friday Evenings, Tuesday and Friday Afternoons.
Parties can commence at any time. Special attention paid to Beginners. Strictly private lessons given at reasonable rates.
297 *eod 118 MANSFIELD STREET.

FIGHTING DYNAMITERS.

AFFRAY IN O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

Captain Phelan Stabbed—He Shoots his Would-be Murderer—Deliberately Arranged Attempt at Assassination—The Victim's Ante-Mortem Statement—Startling Developments.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—At a late hour this afternoon several men rushed out of No. 12 Chambers street, in which building is located the office of O'Donovan Rossa and the *United Irishman*. In a few seconds afterward, a man covered with blood, tottered down the stairs to the hallway and sank on the front stoop, while his blood covered the sidewalk in a stream. Most intense excitement at once took place and crowds flocked to the scene. Several police officers rushed up and seeing a few men making toward the city hall, followed them. One of them was captured and brought back to where the dying man was lying.

A WOUNDED MAN'S REVENGE.

"Is this the man who stabbed you?" asked the officer.

"Yes, that is the man, said the bleeding man, "but by heavens, if I'm going to die I'll die game, and there will be two of us."

Before the bystanders could realize his intentions he drew a revolver and fired two shots in quick succession at the man standing before him. One of the balls took effect in the thigh of his would-be murderer. This still further increased the excitement and the neighborhood became wild with all sorts of rumors. The man who was stabbed proved to be "Captain" Thos. F. Phelan, of Kansas City, aged 49, and his assailant gave the name of Richard Short, of 861 Tenth avenue. Short, who is a butcher, denied all knowledge of the stabbing. He acted as one offended by his arrest. When asked how blood came to be on his hands he replied insolently, with a strong Irish accent: "Sure, didn't I tell you I was a butcher; that's bloody work, you know." Phelan was taken to the hospital. He is stabbed in the neck and breast and several other places.

PHELAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Phelan arrived in the city only three hours before he was attacked. When he reached here he went to J. E. Kearney's house and the two went at once to O'Donovan's office. A few minutes after he entered the office he was attacked. A printer, who has a composing room on the same floor, next to Rossa's office said: "While at my work I heard a noise in Rossa's office, with the upsetting of a table, followed by loud, angry words and curses. This continued for some seconds, when something heavy was thrown against the wall. A man cried out something that sounded like "help." The door was banged open, and four men ran downstairs, each trying to push the other out of his way. Blood was trickling down the face of the last man." The printer could not say whether Rossa or Joyce were among the four men who hurriedly left Rossa's office. The police claim to have a letter from Rossa to the wounded man, telling him to come on to New York to his office, that he had important business for him to attend to, and it is said the intention to kill him has been pre-meditated for weeks, for his giving away the secrets of the Fenian organization. Phelan was asked if he wanted a minister or priest. "No," he replied, "I don't want anybody. I don't believe in any religion. I am a follower of Bob Ingersoll." The news of the stabbing and shooting spread rapidly, and inquiries were made on all sides as to who Phelan and Short were.

THE WOUNDED MEN.

Phelan appeared to be known to many men identified with several revolutionary movements. Rossa was condemned by a number of his compatriots for giving publication in his paper this week to an interview printed in the Kansas City *Journal* purported to be had with Phelan, giving a detailed account of the operations of the dynamiters in England. Threats were made against Rossa's life, and it was said that his immediate friends had determined to form a body guard to protect him. Short came to this country with the man who, in the Summer of 1882, shot at Jim McDermott in Captain Ryan's bar-room in Chambers street. He is said to be a native of Cork, where he was one of the principal leaders of the movement directed by O'Donovan Rossa. Phelan said he was a native of Ireland. His clothing was cut in several places. Four stabs in the back were slight; two just below either shoulder were two inches deep; a second was in the right side of the neck; another penetrated the chest and each arm had received a thrust. The right arm was almost severed at the shoulder. The patient showed great fortitude during the dressing of his wounds. Coroner Martin came to the hospital to take the wounded man's *ante-mortem* statement.

THE STABBED MAN'S STORY.

Phelan said he would give a true story and proceeded: "On last Sunday week an interview between myself and the local editor of the Kansas City *Journal* was published in the *Journal*. I afterwards received a letter from John F. Kearney, asking me to come to the city. I telegraphed him that I would be here on January 8th. When I arrived today I called on Kearney, and together we went to Rossa's office. Rossa was not in. A man named 'Rocky Mountain' O'Brien came in while we were there. He shook hands with me in a friendly way and asked how I was. He then left and a man whose name I think is Barker came in with a knife in his hand. He immediately approached and struck at me about the chest. I was seated in a chair at the time and warded off the blow. He made more thrusts and stabbed me several times. I sprang to my feet and ran down stairs. Barker cut me again and again. On the street Barker was brought before me. I recognized him as the man who stabbed me, and, supposing he would stab me again, I shot him. I first met Barker on my return from Europe in August or September last in Rossa's office. I met him there afterward. Kearney and two other men I don't know were present when I was assaulted." The identity of the two men spoken of could not be established. They, with Kearney, fled when the butcher began

ROSSA'S PROFESSED IGNORANCE.

O'Donovan Rossa's offices are on the third floor of the building, which is an old structure and occupied by people of various occupations. Rossa has two rooms. The assault occurred in the larger room. In this, an overturned chair and spilled bottle of ink were signs of a disturbance. There were also numerous spots of blood on the walls and floor. Along the walls of the stairway more blood blotches were seen. The police found a knife with which the crime was committed on the top of the second flight. The blade was five inches long and sharpened on both edges; the handle was twisted with twine to give a firmer grasp. The police are after additional facts. Three letters, found in Phelan's pockets they will not allow to be seen. Rossa came to his office afterward and pretended ignorance of the whole affair. When told a man had been hacked to pieces in his office he smiled incredulously. Afterwards he showed consternation and asked for all particulars. He was told to go to the station-house for information and suddenly locked his door and disappeared. The shot fired by Phelan at Short struck the left side of his abdomen and its force, after penetrating the clothing, was too far spent and Short was only slightly injured. He was locked up. O'Donovan Rossa could not be found this evening. A friend of his said he had lately heard talk of treachery "among certain parties," but was surprised that the men should so far forget themselves as to fight. He was sure Rossa knew nothing about the affair, and if Rossa had been present the stabbing would have been prevented. At a late hour to-night Phelan's condition had not improved. His physician thinks he will die.

Captain Phelan's Statement.

THE RECENT EXPLOSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN—HOW AN INFERNAL MACHINE IS MADE—IS ROSSA A SPY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—At one o'clock this morning the surgeons entertained hopes of Phelan's recovery. Three additional wounds were discovered in the patient's head, making twelve in all. A long interview in the Kansas City *Journal* was published by Phelan lately. It is said that in June, 1883, Capt. Phelan started on a voyage to Ireland. His absence was made notable from the fact that during his sojourn in Ireland, Carey, the informer, *alias* Powers, was shot by Patrick O'Donnell. The description given of O'Donnell tallied almost identically with that of Phelan, and for several days it was believed here that O'Donnell was an alias for Phelan, and that the captain himself, who is noted as one of the crack rifle and pistol shots of the west, had been selected to follow and kill the infamous Carey. Phelan returned safe and sound, but came nearer to being transported for life during his absence than many of his friends have any idea of.

ATTEMPT ON THE SS. "QUEEN."

In the interview he gave away the account of the attempt to blow up the steamship "Queen" at Liverpool, and also the attempt to blow up the Caledonian railway station at Glasgow, and mentioned the names of the men who were in these jobs. He also gave away the manner in which the mechanical forces were used. He mentioned the names of John F. Kearney and Wm. Powers, or Wallace. He said the ship remaining in the midst of the stream on the Mersey, and the hustling of the passengers ashore alone prevented the work. He said: "Kearney showed me where the acid from the machine which was to explode the dynamite had eaten through the lining of his coat, and told me the following story of his failure to accomplish the undertaking: 'The plan was to arrange the explosion so that it would take place after all the passengers had left the boat, and about two hours after she had landed at the dock. He had taken with him fifteen pounds of dynamite (enough to blow up the pyramids), and had placed it in a dark place in the hold of the vessel, below the main deck, stuffed behind some boxes and between the two knees of the vessel. The dynamite was sewed up in a sack, the percussion cap was in place, and he intended to attach a little brass machine with the acid which explodes the cap just before leaving the boat during the excitement attending the disembarkment. The machine was arranged to run for two hours.'" He afterward got the dynamite off the vessel by informing an officer. The officer said that the plot had been telegraphed from New York. Phelan was one of the originators of the skirmishing fund, and was at one time suspected of being the famous "No. 1" mentioned by the informer Carey. He has been an Irish Nationalist all his life, and has been always prominent in Irish revolutionary movements. Short is said to be one of the Irishmen who were driven to this country by the treachery of Jim McDermott, of Brooklyn, who is now believed to be in the pay of the British Government as a spy.

THE GLASGOW EXPLOSIONS.

In the interview Phelan said: "Before leaving New York I became acquainted with a number of leading Irish agitators, among them John F. Kearney, who arranged the explosion in the Caledonia railway station, Glasgow. Kearney blew up the station and part of the gas works in that city. Rewards were offered by the British Government for the apprehension of Kearney, and he was obliged to escape to this country. I sailed in the steamer 'Belgravia,' and Kearney was to follow me three days later in the steamer 'Queen.' I knew an attempt would be made to blow up the 'Queen,' two hours after she landed, but did not know the details of the plot." After describing the arrangements made for their meeting in Edinburgh, Phelan says: "On my arrival at Glasgow I looked eagerly every day for news of the arrival of the steamer 'Queen,' and in every paper I picked up expected to see heralded, in glaring headlines, the destruction of the absent vessel." He then describes his failure to meet Kearney in Edinburgh, where he fell in with an English detective, who ingratiated himself into his confidence, claiming to be a nationalist. Learning his true character, Phelan eluded him and returned to Glasgow, where he met Kearney, who described the failure to blow up the steamer as above related.

THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

Phelan in the interview minutely describes the mechanism of the machine. He says: "It is a simple affair, but does not work with fatal precision. The machine consists of a reservoir of acid, which drops, drop by drop, on a little hollow tube or faucet. Around this faucet are wrapped sheets of tissue paper. It takes the acid a minute to eat through each sheet. The explosion is timed by the sheets of paper, although the flow of acid is also regulated when it comes from the reservoir. In this case 120 sheets of paper were wrapped around this little faucet. When the last sheet is eaten through, the acid enters the tube and runs down to the end, directly under which the cap is placed—and then the deluge. The machine makes no noise, is not liable to get out of order, is as insidious as death, and seldom stops until it is demolished in the disaster it has caused."

IS ROSSA A SPY?

When Phelan learned that dynamite had been left on board the "Queen" and that Kearney had not placed the machine in position he obtained from the latter a diagram, showing the location of the explosive and determined to go to the vessel and inform the officers of its presence as he feared an explosion might occur through the rotting of the dynamite when the steamer was at sea, and many innocent lives be sacrificed. He went on board the steamer and made known the object of his visit to the officer, informing him where the dynamite was secreted. With the officer he went to the spot and found the dynamite was not there. The officer then said to Phelan: "We found that dynamite fifteen minutes after we landed. We had a telegram from New York saying it was here and describing the exact location." Phelan described his effort to shake off the detectives who haunted him afterwards, and who tried by every means to induce him to turn informer. He finally escaped to Rotterdam after assisting Kearney to escape to Paris. Continuing, Phelan says "How the detectives learned that dynamite was on board the 'Queen' I could not conjecture. As Kearney says, none knew of the fact except Rossa, Kearney and myself." When asked what was Kearney's object in attempting to blow up the steamer, "Just to get up some excitement and scare England a little," was the reply.

PHELAN'S HOME.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 9.—The news of the stabbing of "Capt." Phelan created a strong excitement here. His absence was not generally known, and only a few friends were aware of his visit to New York. Phelan took exception to the comments in Rossa's paper upon the interview published here and left for New York on Tuesday night with the intention, it is stated, of asking an explanation or retraction of them. He represented to his wife that he was going to St. Louis, and she was not aware of his mission until informed this evening of the encounter there. Phelan has been a resident here since 1864. He served in the federal army during the war, and has figured conspicuously in local politics. He has always been an ardent supporter of the Irish cause and a man of violent temper. He has been superintendent of the work house for nearly a year.

ROSSA RETICENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—While O'Donovan Rossa admits that he considered Capt. Phelan a traitor, he declared that the meeting at his office was a mere accident. He also admits that he knows the man who made the attack, but said it would not be safe to say anything about him.

THE GREENSBURG DYNAMITERS.

What O'Donovan Rossa Has to Say Concerning Them.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says: O'Donovan Rossa was surrounded by a group of admiring satellites, when a *Herald* reporter entered his gloomy little den in Chambers street, and asked him if it was really true that English detectives had unearthed a band of dynamiters in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. The implacable revolutionist removed his wide-awake hat, ran his fingers through his hair, rubbed his chin thoughtfully a moment or two, and then said solemnly: "There are loyal Irishmen in Pennsylvania, as well as everywhere else, and it is only natural that they should be doing a little for the good cause. It is nonsense, however, to say that they are responsible for the London explosions. It is not they, sir—mark my words for it—but some smart fellows in London itself who got up the whole business. Any man in his senses can see how absurd it would be for first rate conspirators to hide themselves in a country village when they could plot and plan so much better in the big cities. A great city, sir, is a perfect paradise for a revolutionist."

"But how about the detectives, Mr. Rossa?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, bad luck to them! they're getting to be as plentiful as peas in this country. I've no doubt England has a regiment of them in Pennsylvania as well as in all the other States. What they are doing the Lord only knows. An Irishman is like a weasel. It is hard to catch him asleep; and as every Irishman is determined to break no law of this country that will give England a chance to demand his extradition, the detectives may just as well go home about their business."

"Will you acknowledge that this story from Greensbury is true?" asked the reporter.

"I will do no such thing," was the reply. "I have told you all I know, and there's an end to it. Good-by now, and good luck to you."

The reporter questioned other prominent Irishmen, but found that his queries only elicited answers ambiguous as those formerly made by the oracle at Delphi.

An eccentric character has just bequeathed the French Academy of Fine Arts a sum of money to be devoted to an annual prize of two thousand francs, which will fall to the painter who has taken the lowest position in the competition for the Prix de Rome.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

General Wolseley Expects to Reach Khartoum on the 12th Inst.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—General Wolseley telegraphs the Prince of Wales that he will reach Khartoum on January 24. He telegraphs the Government advising it to immediately despatch 3,000 picked troops to Suakim, to operate against Osman Digna and open the Berber route. He asks that another battalion be sent to reinforce the Nile expedition. It is surmised Gen. Wolseley expects heavy fighting after Khartoum has been relieved.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—An Arab paper reports that the Mahdi has sent all the women of his tribes to Kordofan, and ordered the inhabitants of Metamaneb to evacuate the town and send the women, children and cattle across the river. He has ordered the men to join his army. Omdurman and his army are between Berber and Shendy. They will be the first to oppose the English. The Mahdi is busily preparing for battle.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Valuable Cargo Destroyed—Alleged Phœnix Park Conspirator.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 8.—The English ship "Rover of the Seas," lying in the harbor, caught fire to-day, and her cargo, valued at $100,000, is nearly a total loss.

A month ago a man named King assaulted another named Wilson aboard the bark "Pacific Slope." Wilson, in his dying deposition, taken last night, says the cause of the assault was the discovery that King was concerned in the Phœnix Park murder, and had shipped under an assumed name.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Telegraphic Ticks from all Parts of the Union.

The cutting of rates to eastern points from Chicago continues.

The hatters' strike at Norwalk, Conn., has virtually ended. It has been a failure.

As a number of boys were skating on a pond at Pottsville, Pa., the ice gave way, and four were drowned.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, the famous litigant, died at New Orleans last night from pneumonia, aged 80.

T. W. Clark, banker, of Boston, is missing. He has been living expensively, and it is supposed he has absconded.

The vessel aground in Shoal Water Bay, Oregon, is the British barque "Abbey Cowper," and is a total wreck. The crew were saved.

John Stiensby, a Norwegian, living near Stoughton, Wis., is reported to have poisoned his daughter and her new born child. Both are dead. Stiensby is a drunken, worthless wretch. A *posse* is after him.

Jabez Pitt Campbell, a colored bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been arrested and held for trial at Philadelphia on a charge of perjury. He is charged with swearing falsely that he was the executor of a certain estate.

Robert Roberts was shot and killed yesterday at Fairfield, Neb. Two boys named Taylor, 13 and 15 years old, were arrested. One of them was strung up, when he confessed that Roberts had been taking brush from their father's land.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Col. Lamont stated yesterday that he had been charged on his recent visit to Washington to present to some prominent men in the Democratic party a request from the president elect to confer with him personally on matters connected with the Cabinet.

CHURCH AND STATE IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 10.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night by the Democrat Clubs, composed of young men of prominent Mormon families. Alfales, a young son of the late Brigham Young, was a prominent speaker. He said: "Here is a complete union of church and state." A Mormon cried out, "It is a lie. Young responded: "Guess it is; the church has absorbed the state." A number of others spoke in the same vein.

THE NIAGARA PARK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Niagara Falls Association, organized to promote the reclamation and reservation of Niagara Falls and its environs as a public park, held a meeting last night. The Executive Committee presented a report, setting forth the work accomplished and what needs yet to be done in the work of arresting the defacement and destruction of the natural scenery of the great cataract, and to reclaim and preserve it. The association numbers 327 members, but desires to add to it such ladies and gentlemen as are willing to co-operate. Addresses in favor of the state commissioners' report, and urging its confirmation by the Legislature, with the speedy appropriation of money necessary for the reclamation and purchase of land, were made by Mr. Erastus Brooks, Ex-Senator Robb, J. T. Vanrenselear, Matthew Hale and Andrew H. Green.

CABLE JOTTINGS.

Latest Items of Interest from the Old World.

A number of London capitalists are arranging to run a line of steamers between Stockton-on-Tees and New York.

The Governments of Belgium and Holland are about to form a literary academy to consist of forty members, half of whom will be Belgian and half Dutch.

The Dutch ministry will shortly ask the Chambers to substitute ad valorem for specific duties, the result of which will be a profit to the state of 4,000,000 florins.

HENRY GEORGE REBUFFED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Lord Mayor has refused the use of Guildhall for a meeting at which Henry George had been announced to deliver an address on the subject of trade depression.

THE SPANISH EARTHQUAKES.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—King Alfonso and his ministers started yesterday for the scene of the earthquakes in Andalusia. The Queen and other members of the Royal Family, who bade good-bye to the King at the railway depot, was much agitated by apprehensions of possible mishaps. The Queen wept profusely.

ALLEGED DYNAMITE PLOT.

DOVER, Eng., Jan. 10.—A tradesman makes the statement that he overheard two men discussing a plot to blow up the south front entrance to the barracks, where there is a magazine, formerly filled with explosives, but not used now. The men appeared to be awaiting the arrival of a third man engaged in the plot. The commanding officer of the barracks has placed a strong guard about the entrance. The announcement of the plot created much excitement.

WESTERN "ICEBERGNESS."

Minnesota Weather with the Mercury 56 Below Zero.

A lady writes from Minnesota to the Hartford *Times*: Our fear of cyclones is past, for this season, at least, but we are now wondering whether we are going to freeze, or "worry it through" until Spring. This morning the thermometer registered 56° below zero! the air was heavy with frost, and the smoke falling to the ground in a dense cloud. One peculiarity of our climate is its extreme dryness in Winter. On account of this, a person will freeze and be almost unconscious of it. You will think perhaps, that we must have suffered intensely upon exposing ourselves to the air this morning; but I have just been conversing with a gentleman who, in company with his wife, rode a distance of 15 miles, and who said he never rode more comfortably in Winter. The amount of oxygen in the air was very noticeable. A person could not have exercised very much without becoming exhausted. All complained of feeling tired after walking a few blocks. December was very pleasant until about Christmas, when a cold wave struck us, accompanied by heavy snow. With the thermometer at 40° below zero, and a gale blowing the snow in great drifts, the prospect for a large holiday trade was not cheering; and the result proved that our fears were well founded. At the time of writing the thermometer stands at 2° below zero, a difference of 54° in 12 hours. The oldest inhabitant has been interviewed and acknowledges himself beaten, but thinks Providence is punishing us for tolerating a Republican administration for so many years. Had the wind blown this morning as it often does here, no living creature, whether man or beast, could have walked a quarter of a mile without perishing. Come West, young men and women, and freeze up with the country.

Lake Tulare once had an area of 1,736 miles and a depth sufficient for steamboat navigation. Its area is now reduced to 196 miles, and its greatest depth is 22 feet. Its contraction is attributed to the absorption of water for irrigating purposes from the two streams that feed it. Some San Franciscans, who have just returned from a visit to the lake, predict its utter absorption, as every farmer who settles near it digs a new canal for irrigation. There are about forty artesian wells within a radius of forty miles around the lake.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The ratepayers of London East have voted for annexation to London.

The vote on the exemption question in Toronto was 10,518 for, and 1714 against.

Typhoid fever is still prevalent in Toronto. Sergeant Williamson, an old member of the police force, is lying dangerously ill with the disease.

Mr. Crowell Wilson, formerly M.P. for East Middlesex, is lying dangerously ill at his residence at Wingham with inflammation of the lungs. The doctors entertain slight hopes of his recovery.

The medicos of Toronto have decided to petition the government to amend the anatomy act, so that the bodies of criminals lying in gaol and of unclaimed paupers may be used for anatomical purposes.

The Geoffrey de St. Aldemar preceptory No. 2, Knights Templar, held its annual conversazione last evening in the Masonic Hall, Toronto. It was a great success. Many visiting sir knights were present, including twenty-five members of the Godfrey de Bouillon preceptory of Hamilton with their ladies.

Immigration returns made up by the department at Toronto shew that during the past year the total number of immigrants arriving in the province was 87,360, as compared with 97,515 the previous year. Of the former number 58,489 went to the United States and 302 went to Quebec, 6,292 to Manitoba, while 22,277 remained in the province.

On Thursday evening Thomas Bolton, a son of Mr. George Bolton, plumber, Peterboro, was drowned while skating on the river. He and two other lads were skating on the ice on the edge of the river, and endeavoring to see who could skate closest to the open water of the current. Young Bolton went too close, and was drowned before assistance could be given.

John Walsh and Isaac Marlow, two prisoners in the Central Police Station, Toronto, attempted to set fire to the cells last night by placing live coals against the partition shutting off the cell in which they were confined from the passage way. The officers on duty smelt the fire and rushed down stairs to see the partition in flames. The flames were speedily extinguished. They will be charged with arson.

Morris Lary arrived at Toronto some months ago from Detroit and started an agency for collecting accounts. He rented rooms in a central position, dressed well, and soon ingratiated himself into the graces of tradesmen and others. He has now cleared out to the States, leaving creditors behind who mourn the loss of amounts variously estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000. He is well known in Pittsburg and Oswego.

The remains of the late W. D. Powell, eldest son of Mr. Grant Powell, under secretary of state, were buried at Ottawa yesterday afternoon. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: Mr. Simpson, manager of the Ottawa Bank; Mr. Hale, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Mr. W. A. Hemsworth, of the Department of the Interior; Mr. Steele, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and Mr. Allan Gilmour, jr.

Last August Gilbert Thomas, of Salmonville, attended the Georgetown fair accompanied by his wife. He returned home alone and at once moved to Cheltenham where he told contradictory stories regarding the woman's disappearance. A few days ago Thomas' four year old boy told a neighbor that he had seen his father take the boards off the pig pen one night, make a box of them, put his mother in it and take her away. Government detectives who are investigating have not yet decided whether it is a case of murder or whether the woman ran away to escape her husband's cruel treatment.

Iroquois.

The question of a bank is being agitated in Iroquois.

The Iroquois Literary and Musical Association are talking of engaging the celebrated Eli Perkins for a lecture.

The *personnel* of the new council is: Wm. M. Doran, Reeve; Arthur Patton, Samuel Larue, Thomas Coulter and Thomas A. Thompson, Councillors.

A largely attended meeting was held at the Commercial Hotel, Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a toboggan club, to be known as the Iroquois Toboggan Association. The following officers were elected for 1885:—Hon. president, Hugo H. Ross; president, James Tindale, jr.; vice-president, S. Frayne; secretary, W. Henry Patton; treasurer, Allan J. Ross. Executive Committee, the officers *ex-officio*—Edward McNulty, Chas. E. Cameron, Jas. McCullough, Jas. Shannon, S. S. Watt, Geo. P. Prowse, Albert Bowen, Geo. R. Sipes; manager of the slide, Wm. F. Carstairs. The slide, which is now being erected, will be 50 feet in height and 150 feet in length with a sweep of over 500 feet. It is being built on the latest principle and will be second to none. There will be a gala opening next week, when the Iroquois Cornet Band will head a torchlight procession, which will include the Cardinal Club, who will be the guests of the evening. The grounds will be handsomely illuminated.

QUEBEC.

The Lieutenant-Governor gave a large dinner party at Spencer Wood, Quebec, Thursday evening.

The harbor lifting barge is being fitted up at Quebec to commence operation on the opening of navigation for the removal of the wrecked steamship "Ottawa."

Rev. Mr. Lucas, Secretary of the Provincial Board of the Vigilance Association, arrived in Quebec yesterday morning. He subsequently visited the Archbishop, who is Honorary President of the Association and was very graciously received. He had a long conversation with His Grace on temperance. A meeting of the Association was held last evening in Victoria Hall and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Lucas addressed the meeting on the working of the Scott Act and was listened to attentively. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place.

Three Rivers.

A masquerade is shortly to be held at the Laviolette Rink.

But little tobogganing has been indulged in so far, but the slides are being put in readiness for the next cold snap.

On Tuesday evening last several of the principal citizens of Three Rivers called upon the venerable physician, Dr. George Stanislaus Badeaux, to offer their congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of his medical career. An address was presented to the doctor by those present in the name of the Trifluvians, and a piece of original poetry was sent to him from the Ursuline Convent, which has been for a number of years under his medical care. Dr. Badeaux graduated on the 5th of January, 1835, and began the practice of his profession on the 7th. A good sum of money has been collected to procure a lasting present to perpetuate the *souvenir* of this joyous occasion. Dr. Badeaux has ever been ready to attend to the poor as well as the rich, and to-day he counts every citizen of this city as a friend and well wisher.

Iberville.

The second social of the Christieville Ladies' Association was given in the Iberville school room last evening before a large and appreciative audience. An excellent programme was prepared, comprising a piano duet by the Misses Lewis and Tyler, readings by Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Tresidder and Mr. Curtis, songs by Mrs. Tresidder, Mr. Ryder, Mr. C. Maltby and Mr. Murray, violin solo and piano accompaniment by Rev. Mr. Lewis and a vocal duet by the Misses De Porry. Every number on the programme was exceedingly well rendered, the audience being loud in their applause at the conclusion of each piece. The singing of Mr. C. Maltby, who kindly came from Montreal to take part in the entertainment, was highly appreciated by all present. During the evening refreshments were served by the ladies, and a most pleasant entertainment was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Last year over 1,500,000 cats were killed for their skins, which have become valuable for their fur lining. The industry of cat-skin collecting is an industry is of very recent growth. About the superiority of cats' skins, in one way or another over those of rat, rabbit or squirrel, there is no question. The cost of production, too, cannot be called excessive, seeing that each skin is stolen, and the whole original outlay is one stout stick for despatching puss and a sack to carry her home in, while the total working expenses are the wear and tear of shoe leather in tramping the streets for prey, and a very casual $7 penalty for such as are detected in the act.

COMMERCIAL.

FOREIGN.

Beerbohm's report for to-day was as follows: Cargoes, off coast, wheat stronger, Corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage, wheat advanced 6d to 1s per quarter. Do, do, corn quiet but steady. Red Winter wheat, off coast, 35s to 35s 6d. California wheat, off coast, 36s 6d to 37s. Do, do, just shipped or promptly to be shipped, 38s, nearly due, 37s. Arrivals, off coast, for orders wheat and corn nil. Liverpool wheat spot, stronger. Do. corn quiet but steady.

AMERICAN.

The Chicago market opened strong again this morning with quotations as follows: Wheat 82 February, 82¾ March, 89 May. Corn, 37½ February, 37½ March, 41½ May. Oats 27¼ February, 30¾ May. Pork $12.17½ February, $12.30 March, and $12.67½ May. Lard, $6 90 February and $7.07½ March.

Bonsecours Market.

RETAIL PRICES.

Owing to the continued soft weather and bad roads the attendance of farmers has been small and the volume of business light. Prices which rule low are quoted as follows:

GRAIN—Oats, best 90 cents per bag of two bushels, inferior quality 80c; peas, best $1 per bushel, common do. 80c; buckwheat best 80c per bushel, inferior do. 75c; Corn 80c to $1 per bushel, bran 90c per cwt., corn meal $1.50 per cwt., moule, best $1.50; common do. $1.20 per cwt., shorts $1 per cwt. No wheat in the market.

MEATS AND POULTRY—Beef, forequarter $4 to 4 50 per 100 lbs, hind do $5 50 to 6. Supply large. Dressed hogs 6 to 6¼c per lb; no mutton or veal offering. In poultry—Turkeys are quoted at 90c to $1 each for hens, and $1 30 to 1 40 each for cocks; geese 70 to 90c each; fowls and chicken 70c to $1 per pair; pigeons 25 to 30c per pair.

FISH.—Fresh salmon 26 to 30c per lb; salmon trout 12 to 15c; dore 10 to 12c; pike 8 to 10c; halibut 15 to 18c; haddock 6 to 8c; cod 16 to 18c; No. 1 salt salmon 12 to 15c; No. 1 green cod 5 to 6c; fresh sturgeon 8 to 9c per lb, and Tommy cods $1 40 to 1 50 per bushel.

GAME—Black ducks, $1 to $1 10 per pair; red head do, 75c; blue bills, do, 65c per pair; Woodcock, 90c per pair; Snowbirds, 25c per pair; quail, $2 per dozen; snipe, $2 50 per dozen; plover, $2 50 to 3 per dozen; partridges, 45 to 50c per pair; rabbits, 25c per pair; prairie hens, $1 20 to 1 30 per pair; venison, by the carcase, 6 to 7c per lb.

VEGETABLES—The supply of vegetables is large and prices low, but the demand is quiet. Potatoes are plentiful at 45c per bag for Early Rose, and 35c for ordinary. White cabbage, 50 to 60c per barrel; red cabbage, 50c per barrel; carrots, 25c per bushel; beats, 25c per bushel; parsnips, 40c per bushel; onions, 35c per bushel; pumpkins and squash, 5c each, and celery, 40 to 50c per dozen.

FRUITS—The supply is scarce as usual at this time of year; apples being about the only fruit in quantity. Prices of these per barrel range from $1 50 to 3, as to quality. Valencia oranges, $4 75 per box. Lemons, $2 to 2 75 per box.

Wholesale Produce Market.

The situation remains in all respects unchanged. BUTTER is quiet at former quotations, 22c to 24c per lb. being asked for creamery; 19 to 21c for Townships; 15 to 20c for Brockville and Morrisburg, and 16 to 17c for Western and Renfrew. CHEESE, very little movement at present and prices are unchanged at 11¾ to 12½c for finest Fall makes and 10 to 11c for earlier and medium lots. In EGGS the trade at present is very limited, and prices range from 20 to 22c per dozen. In PORK the trade is dull. Prices are nominally quoted at $15 for Western Mess and $15.50 to $16.50 for short cut clear. LARD is quiet at unchanged rates. 10¼ to 10½c is now quoted for Western according to lots. DRESSED HOGS are quoted at 6¼ to 6½c per lb., but sales are dull at these figures. VENISON supply is somewhat in excess of requirements, and prices rule easier. Carcases 5c per lb.; saddles, 7c to 8c. PARTRIDGES have somewhat accumulated and prices are a trifle lower. We quote 40c per brace as an outside figure. HONEY is in fairly steady demand at 10 to 11c per lb. and there is a fair supply in the hands of dealers.

Toronto Produce Market.

Market firmer. Flour more wanted; Spring extra sold at equal to $3 30 and extra at $3 35, with $3 50 bid for superior. Wheat wanted at the advance, but not offered. Oats wanted at 31c. Barley scarce and rising; No. 2 sold at 66c. Peas firm and wanted. Hogs steady and sold at $6 10.

Fall wheat, No. 2, 81 to 82c; No. 3, 79 to 80c; Spring No. 1, 81 to 82c; No. 2, 79 to 80c. Barley, No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 66c; No. 3, extra, 60c; No. 3, 56c. Peas, No. 2, 58c to 59c; Oats, No. 1, 31 to 32c; flour, superior, $3 50 to $3 55; extra, $3 35.

Ashes.

Trade very quiet with receipts moderate. Sales of pots have been made at $3 35 to 3 40 for firsts, and a range $2 75 to 2 90 for secods. Nothing whatever doing in pearls.

A Shark Story.

A true story was told us lately of a gallant rescue of a dog by his master—the captain of a mail steamer which was at the time lying in Kingston Harbour, Jamaica. The dog, a fine retriever, generally accompanied his master everywhere, but on this particular day had, through some oversight, been left on board while Captain Mariner and some of the other officers had gone on shore. His first disappointment over, he seemed to settle down quietly enough till he heard the splash of oars belonging to the returning boat, then, before anyone could stop him, he rushed down the gangway, and plunging into the water, commenced swimming out to meet it. Poor animal! his only thought was to reach his master. He knew nothing of the danger he was exposing himself to, for the sea was alive with sharks. Captain Mariner saw, to his horror, one of these ravenous fish coming round the ship and making for his dog, which also caught sight of it and became almost paralyzed with fear.

In an instant Captain Mariner had thrown off coat and boots, and sprung out of the boat to the assistance of his faithful favourite. Everybody shouted to him that he was mad to run such a risk, and that it was better the dog should be eaten by sharks than that he himself should suffer such a fate; but he paid no heed to the warning, and, with a few strokes, brought himself beside poor Don, whose head was piteously upraised out of the water, and seizing him by his shaggy coat, hoisted him into the boat in a moment. A dozen hands were held out to assist the brave rescuer, and not a minute too soon, for as he himself scrambled over the gunwale a gleam of white was seen, and two horrid jaws snapped in impotent rage at being disappointed of their prey.

It was all done in less time than it takes to describe, and a line was at once thrown out, baited with a red silk handkerchief, the only thing they could find, at which the shark, blinded with fury, snapped immediately, and never had sailors greater satisfaction in despatching the man eater than they had in putting an end to that one which had so nearly caused the death of brave Cptaian Mininer.

Indestructibility of Gold.

Gold may be said to be everlasting, indestructible. The pure acids have no effect upon it. Air and water are alike prohibited from working its destruction; while to baser metals they are decay, to gold they are innocuous. Bury it through long ages, and when the rude tool of the excavator again brings it to light, while everything around it and originally associated with it, has returned to the dust from which it sprang; while the delicate form which it adorned has become a powder so impalpable as to be inappreciable; while the strong bone of the mighty warrior crumbles as you gaze upon it, while his trusty sword lies a mass of shaley rust, the delicate tracery in gold which adorned it, or the finely-wrought tiara which encircled the lofty brow of the fair damsel is there in its pristine beauty, perfect as when it left the workman's hands, and became the joy of her fleeting moments.

Yes, days, years, centuries upon centuries have rolled by, mighty empires have risen and fallen, dynasties that dreamed their power was to be everlasting have passed away; cities teeming with population and commerce have become the dwelling-place of the owl and bat, the very Pyramids themselves, raised in the pride of power, and destined to be for ever, have crumbled and are crumbling; and yet that thin filament of gold has stood unchanged through all these mighty changes; it has withstood triumphantly the destroying hand of time, it is to-day what it was 3,000 years ago.—*English Paper.*

Special Notice.

Coming Musical Attractions.

The Sherwood-Winch concerts, announced for the 27th and 28th of February, must be attractive with such talent as Winch, the world renowned tenor; Sherwood, America's leading pianist; Dannreuther and Wulf Fries (formerly of the Beethoven Quartette), and other celebrities. Subscription lists are now open at the various music stores. Subscriptions of $5 entitle the subscriber to three tickets for each concert. Box plan will be open from the 1st to the 8th of February to subscribers and afterwards to the public.

One of the most salable pianos of the present day is the Heintzman & Co.'s of Toronto, a strictly first-class piano but sold for less than American instruments of the same grade as they avoid about $65 duties. C. W. Lindsay, 1312 St. Catherine St., is the sole agent for these instruments.

W. H. Arnton's Sales

HORSES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c.

The undersigned will sell at Mr. Elliott's Stables, corner Burnside and Metcalfe sts., On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14th inst., Brown Gelding, 16 hands, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive, a good general purpose horse, without reserve; Black Pony, Shetland, large size, has been used by Children, perfectly kind, without reserve.

Also, several other Horses, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, etc., etc.

Sale at Half-past TWO o'clock.

WM. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

Entries can be made with the Auctioneer. 7 4

W. E. Shaw's Sales.

GENERAL SALE OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Furs, Sleighs, Robes, &c., at my rooms, St. James Street, TUESDAY Afternoon next, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer. 7

FOR SALE —BY— W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer, No. 235 St. James St.

The magnificent family residence belonging to R. McKay, Esq., Edgehill av., Furnace, Range, &c. Immediate possession, also The finest and best situated Villa lot on Sherbrooke street, corner of Simpson, and A most eligible building site on Upper University, near Sherbrooke street. Charming situation. Plans and full particulars at office. Farm and other properties will be duly advertised. 4

Thomson & Gowdey's Sales.

REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers will advertise a number of good paying properties in all parts of the city. Those having houses or lots to sell please give us a call.

THOMSON & GOWDEY, Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
1 245 & 247 St. James street.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, PICTURES! —WEEKLY SALE— THURSDAY, JAN. 15th, 10.30 O'clock. —245 & 247— ST. JAMES STREET.
THOMSON & GOWDEY, Auctioneers. 6

GRIP'S Tribute to Canada's Great Premier. Full length illuminated portrait of SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B. IN ROBES AND INSIGNIA. Special Banquet Edition, with Portrait, only 15c each. To be had of all newsdealers, or post paid on receipt of price from

GRIP PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. TORONTO.

Agents wanted every where. 8 4

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

ARTISTS' COLOR BOXES for OIL and WATER COLOR PAINTING, fitted up with all appliances required, in various sizes. Also PLAQUES, for Decorative Painting, in Brass, Zinc, Papier Mache and China. All at Moderate Prices.

A. RAMSAY & SON.
37, 39 and 41 Recollet Street, MONTREAL. 305 z eod

HAVE YOUR NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES Stamped with your Monogram or Crest —BY THE— GEO. BISHOP Engraving and Printing Co'y (Limited), 169 --- ST. JAMES ST. --- 169

A beautiful line of Party Programmes on hand. 4 z eod

POCKET DIARIES! SOMETHING NEW!

The DIARY and CASH ACCOUNT, Suitable for any year, with places for Addresses, Insurance, Promissory Notes, &c. Fourteen different kinds.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 1755 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL. 8 eod

REDUCED RATES! —OF— CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION as compared with those of other Companies.

Rates for 20 years' endowment, $1,000, with profits, age 35:

CONFEDERATION, - - $44.55
CANADA LIFE, - - $46.30
NEW YORK LIFE, - - $49.79
STANDARD LIFE, - - $50.61

Other ages and plans in proportion.

N.B.—Notwithstanding the lower rates the profits of the Confederation are considerably larger than those of any of the other companies, which the subscriber will undertake to prove to the satisfaction of any one who will take the trouble to enquire into the matter. The fact that the Confederation refuses to pay extravagant commissions to Brokers in a great measure accounts for this.

OFFICE: 110 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
H. J. JOHNSON, Manager P.Q. 2eod4

ROBERT MITCHELL & CO., Corner St. Peter and Craig Streets, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS —OF— GAS FIXTURES! COMPLETE ASSORTMENT NOW ON HAND, COMPRISING CHANDELIERS, STANDARDS, PORTABLES, STORE PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND PLAIN GLOBES. 227*eod

CHESTER'S CURE For Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Croup and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. The best known remedy for the diseases above, and confidently recommended by Medical men. Try it, and be convinced. Ask your druggist for it, or send to W. E. CHESTER & CO., 389 Lagauchetiere Street, MONTREAL. Price, by mail, post-paid, $1 per box. 294eo

Parent Bros.'s Sales.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE —OF— FIRST-CLASS PAYING PROPERTY —ON— Wednesday Morning, 14th January, instant, At our rooms, 239 St. James street.

By order of the heirs La Rose we are instructed to close their real estate account, and we will offer the fine building forming the southeast corner of Mignonne and St. Constant streets, and occupied by Mr. Lesage, grocer, for a number of years, and forming one of the best stands in the city. The property is of solid brick, and contains three tenements besides the store. It has a frontage of 86 feet on Mignonne by 36½ feet on St. Constant. There is a fine addition, used as store room to the grocery, and most commodious stables and coach room.

NO. 217 ST. CONSTANT STREET.—This solid brick dwelling is next adjoining the above on the south, and is 21¼ feet front, by 86 feet in the same depth. It is well rented and would prove a tiptop investment to a person of moderate means.

NOS. 215 & 213 ST. CONSTANT STREET.—This property consists of three tenements of solid brick, three stories high; has fine cellars and exceedingly fine foundations. It will prove an excellent purchase and more than a usual investment. The building is 34 feet front, with good side entrance.

NOS. 211 & 211½ ST. CONSTANT STREET.—Good double tenement of same build as others, and rented to first-class paying tenants. On the rear of the lot are four other tenements, cased brick and stone foundations.

The northwest corner of Lagauchetiere and Visitation streets, consisting of Nos. 149 and 151 Lagauchetiere street. Two substantially built, solid brick houses, comprising four tenements, and the corner building containing one store and three tenements. The rental is $600 per year; lot 40 x 70. Title perfect. Terms easy.

NOS. 2596 & 2598 NOTRE DAME STREET, formerly St. Joseph street, near Chatham.—That very desirable three story, solid brick store and dwelling, with extension, most centrally situated in one of the best growing parts of St. Joseph street; offers an investment rarely met with in this business thoroughfare. Everything in first-class condition; no repairs needed.

204 ST. CHRISTOPHE STREET.—Most excellent brick cottage, stone basement, 9 rooms, modern improvements; bath, gas, &c. Good sheds. Terms $1,200, can remain payable $200 annually, with interest at 6 per cent., balance of purchase, cash, on signing deed. Titles perfect. This property must be sold.

TERMS LIBERAL. Title perfect.

SALE AT 10.30.

PARENT BROS., Auctioneers. 47

REAL ESTATE BY AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.

With the new year and the beginning of the real estate busy season we respectfully call the attention of property owners to the facilities we have of disposing of realty. Our business, exclusively in that line, fits us better than anyone else to the carrying on of property sales, either publicly or by private contracts, than parties who undertake it as a kind of side issue to their regular business, and who have a very meagre knowledge of buildings and their appurtenances. Our long experience and thorough knowledge of properties, coupled with our past success in our sales, are a certain guarantee of our competency to give entire satisfaction to owners who will favor us with the disposal of their estates. From the 1st of January, 1884, to New Year's day, 1885, our sales were the greatest in number and aggregated the largest amount than any other in the city. The secret is that we advertise exactly what the property is. We never call sales "unreserved" unless actually so, and our conditions are most liberal.

Give us a call and be satisfied.

PARENT BROS., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, 239 St. James Street.

Real estate in all its branches attended to. Public and private sales. Loans negotiated on first mortgages, city or country. Renting and rent collecting for estates. 2 9

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

Will be sold by public sale, on Tuesday, the 27th of January instant, the following properties belonging to the community of property which existed between Dame Guillelmine Quenel and the late Alphonse Quenneville, in his life time accountant of the City of Montreal, and to the Estate of this latter, viz:

1 A lot of land known and designated as being the number 7 of the Subdivision official lot number 18, (No. 7 of 18) on the official plan and in the Books of Reference of St. Lawrence Ward, in the City of Montreal.

2 Another lot of land known and designated as being the lot number six hundred and ninety five, (695) on the official plan and in the Books of Reference of St. Lawrence Ward, in the City of Montreal, with a brick house and other buildings thereon erected.

The said sale will take place at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the office of MM. Parent Bros., land Agents, No. 239 St. James St., in the City of Montreal.

For the conditions, apply to PARENT BROS.
Montreal, January 8th, 1885. or to P. MAINVILLE, Notary,
7 6 2aw No. 1582 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

FOR SALE. BUSINESS PROPERTIES.

St. Catherine street, Fine Three story Solid Brick Store, $4000. Terms, $800 cash. Balance to suit.
St. Catherine street, corner St. Elizabeth. Two good Stores, rented to pay 10 per cent.
St. Catherine street, near Sanguinet, Two Stores, $6000. Ten years time at 6 per cent.
St. Catherine street, near Elizabeth, Two Stores, $7000. 10 years time at 6 per cent.
St. Catherine street, near St. Dominique street, $6000. Two stores. Easy terms.

PARENT BROS.,
7 2 239 St. James Street.

PARENT & BROS AUCTIONEERS & ESTATE AGENTS, 239 St. James street. Property sold at auction or private contrast, House Rented, Rents Collected, Loans on first Mortgage on City or Country Property, at current rates. 7 6

D. Rae's Sales.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on Wednesday, 14th January inst., at 10 a.m., at 27 Mansfield street, a quantity of furniture, wearing apparel, &c., belonging to Allan Ritchie, of Montreal, to satisfy a claim against him for board and lodging for $147.

D. RAE, Auctioneer. 5 6

THE ART OF MEMORY.

Persons desirous of learning a well approved method of cultivating the memory and of joining a class for that purpose are requested to communicate with Box 1250, P.O. 6 6

CELLULOID IVORY BRUSHES!
Do. do. COMBS!
Do. do. MIRRORS!
Do. do. SETS IN PLUSH!
5 6

Lubin's, Atkinson's and Rickseker's PERFUMERY. '85 FRESH IMPORTATION. '85

W. A. DYER & Co. 14 & 16 PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL. 293 eod

RUBY'S ROYAL GILDING. Ready for Instant Use.

'Rich as gold leaf and wondrously cheap.'—Herald.

This splendid Gilding is the exact color of English Sterling Gold. It is very easily applied with a brush, and can be used by the most inexperienced. It dries hard in a few moments and presents a surface of rich hammered gold.

FOR HOME USE.

RUBY'S GILDING is valuable for Gilding Household Ornaments, Furniture, Frames, Cornices, Baskets, Fans, Decorative Painting, &c.

Most fashionable articles are more than doubled in value by the merest touch of Gold.

A Camels' Hair Brush in each Box. Anyone can use it. The cost is only a trifle.

Ask for RUBY'S GILDING. Refuse all Substitutes. Sold in Montreal by all Dealers in Art Materials.

NEW YORK CHEMICAL CO., 3 East 8th St., N.Y. 279 *eod

Thomas J. Potter's Sales.

DRY GOODS STOCK —AT— AUCTION

WITHOUT RESERVE will be sold *en bloc* at so much on the dollar, on the premises recently occupied by George Jolicœur, 231 St. Lawrence street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 13th JAN., an excellent large stock removed to above premises for convenience of sale by order of the Trustee, and comprising: LARGE ASSORTMENT TWEEDS and READY-MADE CLOTHING, DRY GOODS and FANCY GOODS, value about $6,000 as per inventory. Terms of sale one-third Cash, balance in three and six months, approved paper. Usual bank discount for cash.

Stock and Inventory can be seen Monday. Sale Tuesday Afternoon at TWO O'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER,
7 Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF LEATHER.

MR. J. H. MOONEY having come to the conclusion to manufacture leather for the wholesale trade, and, at stated periods, to offer his manufactures to public competition at Trade Sales, same as conducted for so many years in London, England, and latterly in Boston and New York, I will sell by his order, without reserve, at his store, 30 Lemoine street, on Tuesday, 13th January inst., his entire stock of fresh manufactured leathers, consisting of Calf skins, Goat skins and Sheep skins, in black and colors.

The catalogue will comprise about 5,000 dozen; value about $30,000. The goods are arranged and numbered in lots, will be on view two days before sale.

Terms of sale and other particulars in catalogues, which will be mailed to the Trade. Copies can be had at Mr. Mooney's office. Every effort will be made both by the manufacturer and myself to make these sales a regular and successful feature of the leather trade.

SALE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

THOS. J. POTTER,
7 Auctioneer.

ESTATE LATE DR. TRUDEL.

Important Sale of Property at Auction

SATURDAY MORNING, 24th JAN.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:

Splendid Large Cut-Stone Residence, No. 75 DUBORD ST., fronting on the Viger Gardens, one of the finest situations in the city, and right among the homes of our wealthy French citizens. The house is in fine order, has fine large yard, good stables, &c.; wide lane in rear; Lot 37x142; area 5,254; cadastre No. 210; St. James Ward. The house was built in the best possible manner and is one of the best in the city.

FINE BUSINESS STAND, with Houses and Tenements, Nos. 408, 408½, 410 and 412 ONTARIO ST., corner Montcalm st.; size 57 and 59ft. in irregular depth; area 2,832 feet; cadastre No. 1,004; St. James Ward.

CHOICE COMMANDING BUILDING SITE No. 265 SHERBROOKE ST., corner Maple av., size 99 x 284, being sub-division Nos. 232 and 233 of cadastre, No. 1207 St. James Ward. This is one of the finest positions in all this magnificent street for a private residence. The Lot is also just the shape for subdivision into a number of small lots on both streets. A couple of terraces of houses erected on this corner would always obtain high rentals and first-class tenants.

Further particulars, terms of sale, &c., will be published.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER,
6 Auctioneer.

Benning & Barsalou's Sales.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF DRY GOODS.

The subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter St., on WEDNESDAY, 14th JANUARY.

A special consignment of Dry Goods, amounting to upwards of $13,000, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Consisting of, in part, Dress Goods, Silks, Black and Colored Brocade Silk Velvets, Black and Colored Velveteens, Mantles, Fur Capes, Hosiery and Gloves, Knitted Goods, Assorted Silk Ribbons, Ladies' Kid Mitts and Deeskin Gloves, Fancy All-Wool Flannels, Table Linen and Napkins, Colored and White Tidies, Buttons, Cottons, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, &c., &c., with a variety of other goods.

AND, 17 cases Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery, Haberdashery, &c.

ALSO, Cases Assorted A. W. Flannels, Cases Assorted Tweeds, suited to the Winter and Spring Trade.
Bales Grey Cotton, Assorted
Cases Apron Checks, Assorted
do Ginghams, Assorted
do Assorted Fingering Yarns
do Assorted A. W. Shirts and Drawers

LIKEWISE (To close a Bankrupt Stock,) Overcoats, Suits, and Tweeds, Dress and Regatta Shirts, Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, Shelf Hardware, Farm Implements, Counter Scales, Show Case and Fancy Goods. The whole of the above in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS LIBERAL. Sale each TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
4 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of WILLIAM LAWRENCE GRAY, General Merchant, of Chapeau Village, County of Pontiac, Insolvent.

The above named has made an assignment of his Estate to me for the benefit of his creditors. Claims must be filed at my office, No. 1614 Notre Dame Street, within fifteen days.

L. J. LEFAIVRE, Trustee.
Montreal, 9th January, 1885. 7 3

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of ELISEE LEMAY, Warwick, Q.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, the 14th January, 1885, at noon, for the purchase, *en bloc* or separately of the Assets of the above Estate, comprising:

Stock-in-trade $1,033 33
Book Debts 217 76
Real Estate 600 00
$1,851 09

No Tender necessarily accepted. For other information apply to

KENT & TURCOTTE,
6 5 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership existing between P. E. Picault, Esq., M.D., and Joseph Contant, as Chemists and Pharmacists under the name of Picault & Co., is dissolved since the 1st January, 1885, between the same partners, which now assumes the name and style of Picault & Contant. 7 3

TENDERS! TENDERS! TENDERS!

CORNWALL COUNTY BUILDING GAOL AND COURT HOUSE.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS are requested to tender for the several Artificers' Works required in erecting the County offices and alterations to the Gaol and Court House in accordance with the plans, elevations and specifications in the offices of the County Crown Attorney, Cornwall, Ont., and in Montreal, P. Q., in the offices of the Architect, John James Browne, Esq. Printed form of Tender can be had upon application. Tenders will be received in Cornwall on or before the 15th day of January next, addressed to the Chairman of Building Committee, A. J. Grant, Esq. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. 2 4 eod

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE FORGES, FORGE BLOWERS, LATHE CHUCKS, DRILL CHUCKS.

A full assortment of the above with IRON AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

MACHINERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION
669 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

THE SORT OF PEOPLE ONE MEETS AT DANCES.

THE DEBUTANTE.
Who thinks the world all roses,
Who loves at sight the first man who proposes;
Believes that each admirer is sincere,
And cannot bear that men at love should sneer.

THE NEAT YOUNG MAN.
With high well-starched collar,
And expectations? Ready cash, a dollar;
Who dances like a well-made dance-machine
And wears a most depressed indifferent mien.

THE KNOWING GIRL.
Who's waltzed through several seasons,
Not married yet! But then she has her reasons.
Who always dressed with chic that makes girls jealous;
To please her partner this one is most zealous.

THE MAN OF YEARS.
No longer pleased with folly,
Who thinks that dancing's good, but supper's jolly:
Prefers to spend his time in conversation,
With, perhaps, to sweeten it, the least flirtation.

THE CLEVER GIRL.
Who's great on education,
Who's talk is lofty and of long duration!
Who scorns frivolity, neglects her clothing,
Loves Women's Rights and looks on men with loathing.

THE NERVOUS MAN.
Who stands up in the corner,
The very image of a new Jack Horner;
The sort of man who asks (whilst shyly glancing
At his fair partner,) "Are you fond of dancing?"

THE PRETTY GIRL.
Of whom men ask, "Who is she!"
And women murmur that she's far too gushy;
Of whom few guess who meet her winsome glances,
She has a heart, a thing apart—from dances

THE TAME YOUNG MAN.
Who talks about the weather,
And hopes your step and his go well together;
Agrees to every single word you utter,
Can't dance a bit, and then begins to stutter.

THE FLIRTING MAN.
Who falls in attitudes,
Talks to each girl of love—in platitudes,
Looks ling'ring looks which seem to breathe devotion,
And doesn't feel, himself, the least emotion.

THE FAST YOUNG MAN.
Who drops in for an hour,
Who generally wears some large white flower;
Who quotes from comic songs, and smells of smoking,
And has a great propensity for joking.
—*London Society.*

THE LIVING LINK.

BY

JAMES DE MILLE.

CHAPTER XXXI—CONTINUED.

At these words, in spite of Edith's pride and courage, there came over her a dark fear that all this might indeed be as he said. The mention of the published banns disturbed her, and shook that proud and obstinate conviction which she had thus far entertained that the scene in the chapel was only a brutal practical joke. It might be far more. It might not be a mockery after all. It might be good in the eye of the law—that law whose injustice had been shown to her in the terrible experience of her father; and if this were so, what then?

A pang of anguish shot through her heart as this terrific thought occurred. But the pang passed away, and with it the terror passed also. Once more she called to her aid that stubborn Dalton fortitude and Dalton pride which had thus far so well sustained her.

"*Your* wife!" she exclaimed, with a loathing and a scorn in her face and in her voice that words could not express, at the sight of which even Leon, with all his insolence, was cowed—"*your* wife! Do you think you can affect me by lies like these?"

"Lies!" repeated Leon—"it's the truth. You are my wife, and you must sign these papers."

"I don't think so," said Edith, resuming her former coolness.

"Do you dare to refuse me this?"

"I don't see any daring about it. Of course I refuse."

"Sign them!" roared Leon, with an oath. Edith smiled lightly and turned away.

Leon rushed toward her with a menacing gesture. But Edith was aware af this. In an instant she turned, snatched a dagger from her breast which had been concealed there, and confronted him with a cold, stony glare.

"I well know," said she, "what an utter coward you are. While I have this you will not dare to touch me. It is better for you, on the whole, just now, that you are a coward, for this dagger—which, by-the-way, I always carry—is poisoned. It is an old family affair—and that shows you one of the advantages of having a family—and so deadly is the poison that a scratch would kill you. Yes, there is some advantage in being a coward, for if you dared to touch me I should strike you with this as I should strike a mad dog."

Leon stood before her, a coward, as she knew and as she said, not daring to come within reach of her terrible weapon, which she upheld with a deadly purpose plainly visible in her eye. Yet it seemed as though, with his great muscular power, he might easily have grasped that slender arm and wrenched the dagger away. But this was a thing which he did not dare to attempt; the risk was too great. He might have received a scratch in the struggle with that young girl who confronted him so steadily, and who, with all her fragile beauty, was so calm, so proud, so resolute.

Edith waited for a few moments, and then walked quietly away, trusting implicitly to Leon's cowardice, and without another word or even another look, she left the room and returned to her own apartments.

CHAPTER XXXII.

A FIGHT IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

It will have been seen already that Leon had taken up his abode at Dalton Hall immediately after that marriage ceremony as the husband of Edith. Her illness had hitherto prevented him from having any understanding with her, and his own affairs called him away before her recovery. With Wiggins he remained on the same footing as before; nor did he find himself able to alter that footing in the slightest degree. Whatever Wiggins may have thought or felt, on the subject of the marriage, he revealed it to no one; and Leon found himself compelled to wait for Edith's recovery before he could accomplish any thing definite with regard to his own position. On his return to Dalton Hall he learned that she was convalescent, and he was much surprised at her immediate request for an interview.

With the result of that interview, he had but little reason to be satisfied. He felt disappointed, enraged and humiliated. Edith had been perfectly free from all fear of him. The young girl had shown herself a virago. His insults she had returned with mocking sarcasms, his threats he had treated with utter contempt, and finally she had proved him to his own face to be a coward. Over the recollection of that scene he could only gnash his teeth in fruitless rage. The more he thought of that interview, the more bitter grew his mortification; and at length he resolved to force matters to a climax at once by coming to a distant and final understanding with Wiggins himself.

Leon had enjoyed the freedom of the house long enough to know where Wiggins' room was, and into that room he intruded himself abruptly on the following day. It was in this room that Wiggins spent the greater part of his time, carrying on a vigorous, though not very extensive correspondence, and moving the wires of those plans at which he had hinted to Edith. He was here now, and as Leon entered he looked up with a silent stare.

"I'll not stand this any longer," burst forth Leon, abruptly and vehemently. "I'm in terrible difficulties. I've been waiting long enough. You must side with me actively, for your assistance is absolutely necessary to bring that mad girl to terms. I'm married to her. She's my wife. I must have control of this place at once: and I'll tolerate no further opposition from her, or humbug from you. I've come now to tell you this finally and peremptorily."

"She is not your wife," said Wiggins, coldly.

"She is."

"It was a trick. The ceremony was a miserable sham."

"It was no sham. It was done legally, and can not be undone."

"Legally! Pooh! The whole thing was a farce. It's no marriage. Legally! Why, what has that miserable affair to do with the law?"

"What has it to do? It has everything to do. The whole thing was done in a perfectly legal manner. The banns were regularly published by the vicar of Dalton in Dalton Church, and in that chapel Edith Dalton was regularly and legally married to Leon Dudleigh by the Rev. Mr. Munn. What more is wanting to make it legal? Go and ask Mr. Munn himself."

"The banns!" exclaimed Wiggins.

"Yes, the banns," said Leon. "You never heard of that, perhaps. If you doubt me, go and ask Munn."

"It was not you that she married!" cried Wiggins, after a pause, in which he seemed struck rather painfully by Leon's last information. "It was not you—it was that other one. He called himself Dudleigh—a miserable assumed name."

"You know nothing about it," said Leon, "whether it was assumed or not. And as to the marriage, it was to me. I held her hand; I put the ring on her finger; she married me, and no other. But I'm not going to talk about that. I've simply come here to insist on your active help. I won't stand any more of this humbug. I've already told you that I know you."

Wiggins remained silent for some time.

"So you did," said he, at last, in a low voice, "but what of that?"

"Why, only this: you had to let me do what I chose. And I intend to keep a good hold of you yet, my fine fellow."

Wiggins placed both his elbows on the table in front of him, and looked fixedly at Leon for some time.

"You did say, once," said he, slowly, "that you knew me, and the possibility that it might be true induced me to tolerate you here for some time. I trusted to Miss Dalton's innate good sense to save her from any danger from one like you; but it appears that I was mistaken. At the present moment, however, I may as well inform you that you have not the slightest idea who I am, and more than this, that I have not the slightest objection to tell you."

"Pooh!" said Leon with ill-disguised uneasiness, "It's all very well for you to take that tone, but it won't do with me. I know who you are."

"Who am I?"

"Oh, I know."

"Who? who? Say it! If you did know, you would not imagine that you had any power over me. Your power is a dream, and your knowledge of me is a sham. Who am I?"

"Why," said Leon, with still greater uneasiness and uncertainty in his face and voice, "you are not John Wiggins."

"Who do you think I am?" asked Wiggins.

"Who? who? Why, you came from Australia."

"Well, what of that?"

"Well, you are some convict who got acquainted with Dalton out there, and have come back here to try to get control of these estates."

"But how could I do that? If this were so do you suppose that Wiggins of Liverpool would allow it?"

"Oh, he has a share in the business. He goes halves with you, perhaps."

"If he wanted any share at all in such a transaction, he might have all, and therefore he would be a fool to take half. Your theory, I infer, is somewhat lame. And what of Mrs. Dunbar? Is she an Australian convict too?"

"Mrs. Dunbar—who is she? What! that crazy housekeeper? She looks as though she may have just been released from some lunatic asylum."

Wiggins made no immediate reply, and sat for a few moments in thought. Then he looked at Leon and said:

"Well, you have got hold of part of the truth—just enough to mislead you. It is true that I have been in Australia, though why you should suppose that I was a convict I do not know. More: I went out there on account of Dalton, and for no other reason. While there I saw much of him, and gained his whole confidence. He told me his whole story unreservedly. He believed me to be his friend. He confided every thing to me. You must have heard of his trial, and his strange persistence in refusing to say who the guilty party was."

"Oh yes," said Leon with a laugh. "A good idea that, when the guilty party was himself."

"It was not himself," said Wiggins, "and before long the world shall know who it was, for that is the one business of my life since my return, to which I have sacrificed all other concerns. In my attention to this I have even neglected Miss Dalton."

"She does not appear to think that you have neglected her," said Leon, with a sneer.

To this Wiggins paid no attention.

"Dalton," said he, "told me all before he died. He thought of his daughter, and though he had suffered himself, yet he thought on his death-bed that it would be a sin to leave to her such a legacy of shame. It was this that broke his obstinate silence, and made him tell his secret to me. And here, Leon Dudleigh, is a thing in which you are concerned."

"I!" exclaimed Leon, in astonishment, not unmingled with alarm.

"I will tell you presently. I will simply remark now that I am following out his wishes, and am working for Miss Dalton, as he himself would have worked, to redeem her name."

"The name is hers no longer," said Leon. "She seems to give you a precious hard time of it too, I should say, and does not altogether appreciate your self-denying and wonderfully disinterested efforts."

"I have not treated her with sufficient consideration," said Wiggins. "I misunderstood her character. I began altogether wrong. I see now that I ought to have given her more of my confidence, or, better yet, that I ought not to have brought her here till the work was done. Well," he added, with a sigh "my chief consolation is that it will be all right in the end."

"This is all rubbish," said Leon. "You are not what you pretend to be. You are not her guardian. You are an interloper and a swindler. You shall remain here no longer. I am her husband and I order you off the premises at once."

"You are not her husband, and I am her guardian," said Wiggins, calmly. "I was appointed by her father, on his death-bed."

"I don't believe it. Besides your name is not Wiggins at all."

"How do you know? You know nothing."

"I know Wiggins."

"Wiggins of Liverpool, perhaps, but there are more Wigginses in the world than that."

"A court of law will show that—"

"You will not go to a court of law. That is my task. And mark me," continued Wiggins, with thrilling emphasis, "when a court of law takes up the subject of the Dalton estates, or the Dalton name, then it will be the turn for you and yours to tremble."

"Tremble!" exclaimed Leon scornfully.

"Yes," repeated Wiggins. "Your father—"

"Pooh!" said Leon.

"When Dalton died," continued Wiggins, "he left his papers. Among them was a letter of which he himself told me. If he had produced that letter on his trial, he would have escaped and the guilty man would have been punished. The letter was written by the real forger. It enclosed the forged cheque to Dalton, asking him to draw the money and pay certain pressing debts. The writer of that letter was your own father—Lionel Dudleigh!"

"It's a lie!" cried Leon, starting up, with terrible excitement in his face—an excitement, too, which was mingled with unspeakable dread.

"It's true," said Wiggins calmly, "and the letter can be proved."

"It can not."

"It can, and by the best of testimony."

"I don't believe it."

"Perhaps not; but there is something more. With the murder trial you are no doubt familiar. In fact, I take it for granted that you are familiar with Dalton's case *in all its bearings*," added Wiggins, in a tone of deep meaning. "In that murder trial, then, you are aware that a Maltese cross was found on the scene of murder, and created much excitement. You know what part it had in the trial. I now inform you that I have proof which can show beyond a doubt that this Maltese cross was the property of your father—Lionel Dudleigh."

"It's a lie—an infernal lie!" said Leon, in a hoarse voice. His excitement had now become terrible.

"It's true—all true," continued Wiggins. "It can all be proved by a witness that can not be impeached. Yes, Leon Dudleigh, you yourself would be forced to accept this testimony of that witness."

"What witness?" said Leon, in a voice that was scarcely audible from conflicting emotions.

Wiggins looked at him earnestly, and then said, in a low, deep, solemn voice:

"Leon Dudleigh, that witness is *your mother!*"

The other started as though he had been shot.

"My mother!" he almost screamed—"my mother! why, she—she is dead—dead long ago."

"When did you find that out?" said Wiggins.

"She's dead! she's dead!" repeated Leon, as though by assertion he could make it true.

(To be continued.)

Fourth Edition.

For Latest News see Pages 7th and 8th.

CANADA'S WINTER CARNIVAL.

East End Committee—Registered List of Lodgings—Contractors' Drive—The Ice Palace—Another Publication—The Snowshoe Tramp—Notes.

The East End Committee held a meeting last night, under the presidency of Mr. A. J. Corriveau; there being also present: Messrs. A. Raza, H. Beaugrand, J. B. Burland, Henry Hogan, S. C. Stevenson and A. Lionais.

Reports were presented from the various sub-committees and approved. Mr. Raza, chairman of the Construction Committee, stated that the unfavorable weather had prevented the commencement of work on the Condora and Ice Lion, but that all was in readiness to begin on Monday and that both structures would be ready in plenty of time.

REGISTERED LIST OF LODGINGS.

The list of accommodation in the city prepared by the Lodgings Committee has been issued to-day, and will be circulated gratuitously wherever it is likely to be of service. The little pamphlet is neatly got up, with a small cut of the Ice Palace on the front. A Directory with the names and addresses occupies the first place, and is followed by an alphabetical list of those having rooms to let, with full particulars as to terms, etc. In this list there is variety enough to satisfy the wants of every class of visitors, the accommodation and price being very varied. Following this is a list of the hotels and restaurants, with their terms. The official programme comes next and then the tariff of hack conveyances, with suggestions as to what passengers should do in case of attempted imposition on the part of drivers, the committee being determined to prevent any thing of this kind if possible. A capital map of the city is included in the book, with a key to the principal objects; the map being divided into squares which are traced by numbers and letters like those in Baldecker's Guide Books.

CONTRACTORS' DRIVE.

As many of those who are interested, directly or indirectly, with the contractors, are so busily engaged with the Carnival that they cannot manage to spare a day during the week, it has been determined to postpone the annual drive and dinner, and they will accordingly take place on Wednesday, the 4th February. This year is the eighth anniversary of holding this pleasant re-union.

THE ICE PALACE.

This morning the weather was just about as favorable as possible for the building of the Ice Palace and the work was progressing most satisfactorily. Yesterday about 1,300 blocks were added to the structure before three o'clock, when work was stopped for want of ice. Unfortunately the roads are so bad that the bringing of the ice from the canal is a matter of great difficulty, and extra horses have to be added at the foot of the hill in Windsor street to help the teams up the hill. To-day only four blocks instead of five, are being loaded on each sleigh, thus making a great difference in the supply. About sixty men are at work to-day and it is expected that about 1,200 or 1,300 blocks will be used and that the great central tower will be about six feet higher by evening, with a proportionate increase in the others. The arches are being formed in the entrance towers, the blocks of ice being properly shaped and keyed together, while water is poured in between so as to make the arch one solid piece.

The man who was injured yesterday was so slightly hurt that after bandaging up the wound he went on with his work as usual.

ANOTHER PUBLICATION.

A little book is on the point of being issued that will be a very pleasing addition to the mass of Carnival literature, and will be particularly useful as a capital present for children. It is to be called "Mamma's Joy and Papa's Pearl, or the Canadian Carnival." The tale, which includes a fairy element is written in verse of a bright and flowing style. The illustrations, judging from the designs, will be very attractive, and will be capitally printed in colors.

THE SNOWSHOE TRAMP.

The expression of opinion of the various Snowshoe Clubs shows that the route of procession arranged by the East End Committee does not meet with universal approval, and that the snowshoers generally object to parading the streets of the city *à la militaire*. The idea generally held is that the visitors should have an opportunity of seeing an ordinary snowshoe tramp, as that on Wednesday evening will be, the route followed being that of the ordinary weekly tramps, and the only difference being that torches will be carried. The route arranged in the East End programme is similar to that followed by that of the St. Jean Baptiste procession, and will be a very long tramp indeed, especially after the performances on St. Helen's Island.

NOTES.

Numerous enquiries having been made at the Carnival Office about the Ball at the Windsor Hotel, it is stated that the lists will be open in a few days at the Windsor and at the Carnival Office, 180 St. James street; and also that only those wearing fancy dresses will be admitted.

The meeting of the Volunteer and Snowshoe Sub-Committees of the Ice Palace Committee, called for Monday evening, are postponed until Wednesday evening at the same hour.

The *Brockville Recorder* is slightly ahead of the city press in the matter of news, as it announces that "it is said" that the Carnival here is postponed. "One must go abroad to hear news of oneself!"

The following is from the *Boston Globe*: The crowds which have gathered about the windows of the Central Vermont railroad office on Washington street lately have been rewarded by a display of several curious things. The idea of the display is to represent some of the more interesting scenes in the Montreal Ice Carnival of last year. In the centre of one window is a large photograph of the grand ball given on skates in the Victoria ice rink, and the display of pretty faces and costumes is very pleasing. Above the picture there is a pair of genuine Indian moccasins, across the top is a pair of seemingly unwieldy snow shoes, and almost surrounding it is a queer tri-colored belt or sash of the exact type as that made by the Indians 100 years ago. At the bottom of the window and resting upon a long "toboggan" or Canadian sled, is a smaller picture, showing some of the best scenes of last year—the Ice Palace, the masked balls, the "curling" bonspiel and the "toboggan" coasting. In the next window is a figure wearing a full lady's "toboggan" costume, which looks much like a handsome horse blanket, ornamented and cut into a garment. A large picture may be seen at the left. Another child's "toboggan" is at the bottom of the window, and the whole is surmounted by an odd cap called a "tuque," which is the finishing touch to a real toboggan costume. The whole display is a novelty, and all passers-by are attracted by it.

Shipping Notes.

The Allan SS. "Prussian" sailed from Glasgow for Portland, on Saturday.

SS. "Canada" has arrived at London, and "Assyrian Monarch," from London, and "Australia," from Hamburg at New York.

The Allan Mail SS. "Hanoverian," from Liverpool for Portland via St. John's, Nfld., and Halifax, arrived at St. John's at 9.30 p. m. on Friday and continued her voyage at noon on Saturday.

CITY ITEMS.

—The St. George's Society's annual meeting will be held to-night at the St. George's Home, 139 St. Antoine street, 8 p.m., for the election of officers and other business.

—The annual meeting of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held in the Institution, 1445 St. Catherine street, on Wednesday, January 14th at 2.30 p.m. when a large attendance is expected.

PERSONAL.

Prince Bismarck's next birthday—his seventieth—which occurs on next April 1st, will also be the fiftieth anniversary of his official service.

The mortality of the globe is as follows: Per minute, 67; per diem, 97,790 and per annum 35,369,835; whereas the births are 36,792,000 per annum, 100,000 per diem and 70 per minute.

FROM OTTAWA.

The Land Claims—The Coming Session—Projected Railway—Tramps.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—The Land Commissioners continue their sittings. There are a number of persons here seeking redress for lands they had taken up previous to the survey of the Canadian Pacific Railway on its present route, and who have been dispossessed by that company. The Department of the Interior is flooded with complaints of a similar character from persons unable to come to Ottawa in person.

The parliament buildings are being put in order for the session. It is not expected that the ministry will propose any extraordinary measure this session. There is no intention of introducing a bankruptcy law, though some private members may do so.

Last night's frost has improved the roads, but markets are scanty and prices on the rise.

The projected railway from Callendar to James' Bay is attracting attention here, and certain capitalists have projected a new city on the Temiscamingue Lake, as a point likely to become of great importance at an early day.

A number of tramps have struck this city from Montreal, looking for work.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL DISPUTE.

Objections of French Canadians to an Irish Priest.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 9.—The trouble at the French Catholic Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, caused by the appointment of an Irish pastor instead of a French Canadian, as desired by the congregation, is still unsettled, Bishop Hendricken having positively refused to appoint a French pastor. An effort is being made to obtain the intervention of the authorities at Rome. A deputation from the parish has gone to Montreal to interest Catholic dignitaries there, and another deputation has gone to New York to lay the case before Cardinal McCloskey. A petition will also be sent to Rome to ask the intervention of the papal authorities. The trouble arises from the strong national feelings of the French Canadians and the antipathy between the two races. In Canada Irish pastors are placed in charge of Irish Catholics and the French Canadians claim a similar privilege here. Bishop Hendricken refuses to recognize race distinctions or prejudices, and claims that as Father McGee, the present pastor, was educated in Canada and speaks French fluently, he is able to attend to all the needs of the parish. The question is of more than local importance, as it is conceded that, in case of a decision from Rome in favor of appointing a French Canadian pastor, similar demands would be made by the many settlements of French Canadian Catholics throughout New Enlland, now in charge of Irish Catholic priests.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Parnell at Clonmel—Circular from the National League.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10—At Clonmel, yesterday, Mr. Parnell referred to the unrepresentative character of grand juries as at present constituted. Their powers, he said, must go to elected bodies, who shall represent the ratepayers. He complained also of the unsatisfactory system of education in Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 10—The Irish National league of Great Britain has published a circular, advising members to use their whole influence in voting in favor of the Irish National Cause.

THE STABBED DYNAMITER.

His Would-be Assassin Arraigned—Condition of the Wounded Man.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Richard Short, who stabbed Cap. Phelan, was arraigned in court to-day. Short appeared calm and collected. The knife with which the stabbing was done was put in evidence. The prisoner, at the request of his counsel, was remanded to await the result of Phelan's injuries. Later he was seen in his cell by a reporter, but refused to say anything. Phelan's condition has improved, and it is barely possible he will recover.

ITALIAN COLONIES IN EGYPT.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—The Khedive has been instructed from England to cede to Italy a large portion of land along the coast between Assab and Massowah.

CABLE.

AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10.—The African international association has sent to Africa the plant for a narrow gauge railway.

THE MOVING VILLAGE.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The village of Guevoja, previously reported to be sliding down a mountain, has moved 60 feet. The former site is marked by a deep semi-circular crevasse. The houses, though damaged, are still standing.

AMERICAN.

DUEL ON A MOVING TRAIN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—George Jackson, conductor of the Lexington railroad, and James Wilson, brakeman, quarrelled while coming east about a woman who was in a caboose. They agreed to fight a duel with bowie knives on the top of the car. A number of train men gathered round them, and while the train was going thirty miles an hour the rivals slashed each other in a frightful manner. Both are now lying here, suffering from the effects of their wounds.

CANADIAN.

DEATH OF AN OLD MASON.

KNOWLTON, Que., Jan. 10.—There died at Knowlton, on the 8th instant, Captain James Ball, aged 97 years. Deceased was one of the oldest Masons in this Province, having been made a Mason in Prevost Lodge in 1823. His funeral will take place on Monday, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock, p.m., under the auspices of Brome Lake Lodge.

Condensed Telegrams.

Advices from Nagasaki state that Japanese paper currency has fallen in value 20 per cent. since the discovery that the recent difficulty in Corea tended towards war.

F. M. Davis, of Philadelphia has secured a verdict of $20,000 against the Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company for personal injuries.

Herr Einwald, the eminent German explorer, has been summoned to Berlin to confer with the Government upon the question of the ceding of St. Lucia Bay to Herr Luderitz, as a representative of Germany.

ENGLAND.

The *War Cry*, the organ of the Salvation Army in England, issues 300,000 copies a week.

It is reported that £1.500,000 will be devoted this year to the improvement and widening of the Strand, the most celebrated thoroughfare of London.

It is proposed to supply London with milk from Holland. Four steamers will carry the milk from Amsterdam to Harwich, and from the latter point, refrigerator cars will convey it to the city.

Penny dinners have proved so popular among the children of the London poor that a movement is now on foot to provide penny breakfasts. In some schools 70 per cent. of the children are unable to procure breakfasts.

Thomas Smithson, who died recently at Bromey, aged 96, had served in the Peninsula war and fought at Waterloo. He entered the army at the age of 18, and in 1819 received his discharge and a small pension. Two of his grandsons served in the Crimean war, one being killed during the siege of Sebastopol, and a great-grandson is now serving in India.

The Marquis of Ripon is about the only Governor-General of India to whom that office was not more or less an object from a pecuniary standpoint. He is a very rich man, with a beautiful house in Carlton Gardens, London, a splendid villa in Putney, a grand seat in Yorkshire, and another in Lincolnshire. Lady Ripon has an independent fortune of $30,000 a year, and they have only one child. He is unmarried.

There are eleven packs of staghounds in England and three in Ireland. Of foxhounds there are in England forty-seven packs, in Scotland seven and in Ireland eighteen; harriers—107 in England, one in Scotland and thirty in Ireland; the number of beagles, sixteen—making a grand total of 240 packs of various kinds. Only one pack is mentioned by the farmers, and these are foxhounds.

A London scientific paper says that the "heredity of longevity" seems to be certain whatever may be the case as to the heredity of genius. In the case of Sir Moses Montefiore one parent died at 79, one at 83, his grandfather at 87, his grandmother at 93, brothers at 75 and 69, sisters at 84, 82, and 79. These give an average longevity of 81 years, while those of the parents and grandparents of Sir Moses give an average of 85 years.

IRELAND.

The death is announced of Dean of the Irish Church, in the the person of the Very Rev. James Howie, Dean of Cloyne since 1851.

Two deaths of persons of great age are reported. John Lynn of Bellgrove, Dublin County, died lately aged 101. James Reilly of Lisimeen has just departed this life having passed his 115th year.

The Parliamentary committee on Irish agricultural laborers have reported in favor of conferring on boards of guardians the power to repair existing cottages when they are susceptible of repair, and, where possible, to acquire half-an acre of land for such cottages, and for others suitable for the purposes of the Act, which may not need repair; and, further, to acquire land in the vicinity of towns and villages, and to apportion plots of half-an-acre for the benefit of labourers residing in such towns and villages the land being in all cases, vested in the guardians. The committee also recommend that when a labourer has been removed from a cottage on the ground that it is unfit for human habitation, it shall be compulsory on the guardians to have such cottage demolished.

A shocking outrage has been perpetrated near Lismore, County Waterford. The body of an elderly lady, named Mrs. Hillier, the late wife of Colonel Hillier ex-inspector-general of the Royal Irish Constabulary) was dragged from the family vault in which it had been laid, and thrown into a river some distance away. No reason for the outrage can be assigned. Mrs. Hillier had died a month previous to this.

At the Munster Winter Assizes, Jeremiah Murphy, a young man of the farm-laboring class, was indicted for wilful murder of Samuel Ashworth, a corporal in the Lancashire Fusiliers, at Ringabella, on the 19th October. The deceased had been stationed at Camden Fort, and on the day in question visited Ringabella in company with a comrade. When returning home in the evening the deceased and his companion were set upon by three or four persons and beaten. The deceased received some terrible injuries about the head. The second man escaped by taking to the water by which he was rescued. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

A case of lunacy, the circumstances connected with which are of a very extraordinary character, has been before the Lord Chancellor, in Dublin, on an ex parte application arising out of an inquiry held recently into the mental condition of Mr. Kiernan formerly a solicitor in Dublin, who had been found insane, and whose sister, Mrs. Condon now sought the protection of the court for his property. In July, 1874, he gave up his extensive practice, and went to live with Mr. Keatinge, at his residence, Woodsgift House in Kilkenny county. It is alleged that the Keatinge family acquired such an influence over him that by successive deeds of gift he divested himself of almost all his property in their favor. In December, 1874, he assigned his house in Sackville street producing £100 a year, to Mrs. Keatinge, in consideration of "personal regard." In July, 1880, he conveyed to the same lady, for "love and affection," property in Kildare, and a mortgage for £1,500, which she immediately released. In June, 1882, he assigned to Maurice Keatinge, son, and Mr. Den Keatinge other lands in Kildare, houses in Dublin and Menagh, a life insurance policy, and some Theatre Royal debentures—in fact, all the residue of his property, so that, having entered their residence with an income of nearly £700 a year, he was now almost penniless. All this time he was never permitted to go outside the demesne walls of Woodsgift, and his appearance suggested that £10 a year was not spent on him. The Lord Chancellor said the matter demanded searching inquiry, and ordered that notices be served on the Keatinges and others interested to attend before him.

The Salvation Army.

According to its report for 1884 the Salvation Army has now 910 corps, viz.:In the United Kingdom, 637; France, 8; Switzerland, 7; Sweden, 4; United States, 50; California, 5: Canada, 71; India, 14; South Australia, 35; Victoria, 21: New South Wales, 21; New Zealand, 23; Tasmania, 3; and the Cape of Good Hope, 11—total, 910. Of Little Soldiers' Corps there are 444, which have held 933 meetings during the year, attended by 41,688 juveniles. The army at home is officered by 1,147 persons, exclusive of majors, who number 14, aides-de-camp 29, and "specials" 37. One hundred and forty persons are employed at the headquarters, 11 at depôts, and 58 in the printing and trade departments. There are 188 cadets in the training barracks, and the training home staff numbers 20. Abroad there are 688 officers, the total at home and abroad being 2,332. In connexion with the "village warfare," it is reported there are 303 villages regularly occupied in the United Kingdom, besides 100 occasionally visited; the villages occupied in Canada number 36; France, 20; Switzerland, 10: New Zealand, 31; South Africa, 5; India and Ceylon, 50; South Australia, 15—total, 570. It is stated that "the day of suspicion with regard to the motives which govern the army's leaders has well-nigh passed away. Only a vile infidel print thriving on scandal, or a still viler Christian paper, equally intent on libelling any religious teacher or movement against which anything can be said, can now be found to echo aspersions on the integrity of the General and his family." During this year 85 new barracks were opened in the United Kingdom, including a congress hall at Brighton, seating 3,500, and costing over £7,000, which had been presented to the army by two residents there. Abroad, the work of the organization is described as succeeding and extending satisfactorily; but it appears to have been discovered that the American major, Major Moore, "had been privately arranging for an incorporation of the army in the United States, which would have placed the whole of the army's affairs and property under the control of himself and a few other persons," unknown to the general and his staff. His business affairs, too, being in the "utmost confusion," he was immediately recalled, but Major Moore refused to return to England, and "seizing whatever property of the army he could get under his control, proclaimed his intention of continuing in command of what he had strangely wished to call the Salvation Army." A major from headquarters had superseded him. Miss Booth—"the Maréchale"—writing of Switzerland, says: "Despite all that has been done, the restrictions in different cantons—which cannot be appreciated in England—the prejudice, calumny, and persecution, we have not only held our own, but steadily advanced." Finally, touching the "sinews of war" the report concludes with an appeal for funds from Mr. Bramwell Booth—"the chief of the staff"—and states that "the treasury is absolutely empty, a considerable sum being actually needed at once to meet the pressing demands which relate to the present year." For 1885, in order to maintain the work throughout the world, £30,000 is solicited.—*London Times.*

The Sliding Scale of Cable Rates.

The following table shows the gradual reduction in cable rates since the opening of the first Atlantic cable:

1866—$100 for 20 words or less.
From November 1, 1867, $50 for 20 words or less.
From December 1, 1867, $25 for 10 words or less.
From September 1, 1868, $16.85 for 10 words or less.
From June 1, 1869, $10 for 10 words or less.
From August 10, 1869, $7.50 for 10 words or less.
From December 12, 1870, $15 for 10 words or less.
From July 1, 1871, $10 for 10 words or less.
From May 1, 1872, $1 per word.
From May 1, 1875, 50 cents per words.
From December 24, 1884, 40 cents per word.—*New York Post.*

THE EIDER DUCK.—The eider duck, after the wild swan, is probably the finest bird that frequents the Atlantic seaboard. They nest all about the island, especially among the long heather and reedy inlets of the eastern coast. The great precipices on which the Atlantic breaks are too steep and perilous, and the young birds, new from the nest, could hardly weather that tempestuous sea. From their earliest days, it is true, they are splendid sailors. When they grow older they grow somewhat unwieldy, and are not difficult to shoot on the water; but the half-fledged bird is splendidly supple, and seems to dive with the flash. In clear, shallow bays we can see the little downy morsels oaring themselves swiftly a foot or two under water, and when forced to the surface showing only the tips of their bills. At this season the family is under the maternal wing—the drake, till well on in Autumn, leaving his consort to her own resources. Meantime the male birds keep together, and are found quite on the other side of the island, in parties of a dozen or a score. Why they should manifest such selfish unconcern for their offspring at a season when one would fancy that their services were most required, we do not know, but the fact is undoubted.—*Exchange.*

CABINET CANDIDATES.

The Men with Whom the Next President Will First Consult—Lives and Portraits of Democratic Statesmen.

It is generally thought in Washington and among the distinguished senator's friends in Delaware, that Thomas Francis Bayard, will be the secretary of the treasury in President Cleveland's cabinet, says a writer in *The Weekly Press*, of Philadelphia. It is positively known that the secretaryship of state was tendered to Mr. Bayard during his recent visit to the president-elect in Albany, but he prefers the treasury department. After all, he may conclude that to be the foremost democrat in the country, and the Warwick outside the administration, is better than to be of the cabinet within the administration. It all rests with himself. So far as known, Mr. Bayard is the only statesman that Mr. Cleveland has thus far called to Albany. It is, therefore, fair to assume that the Delawar senator will stand high in the coming president's confidence.

Mr. Bayard was born six and fifty years ago in the charming little city of Wilmington, where he still resides. He came from a noted family, and well does he maintain the dignity and standing of his ancestors. He was educated at the Flushing school, but his high scholarship is partly due to private tutors and severe private study. It was intended while the young man was still at school that he should devote himself to a business pursuit, but he showed such superior capacity for a professional career that he was permitted to go to the study of the law. In due time he was admitted to the bar (in 1851). It is not generally known that Mr. Bayard once lived in Philadelphia, but it is nevertheless true, for in 1855 and 1856 he was a resident of this city, and in a few cases—not many—his name may be fonnd as the attorney of record. Two years after he was admitted to the bar he was appointed United States attorney for Delaware, but resigned a year later, and soon after came to this city. He has been three times elected to the United States senate—namely, in 1869, 1875, and 1881.

Mr. Bayard, physically, is a very handsome man. He is tall and straight. His movements are graceful, and his cleanly-shaven face and iron-gray hair are classic in beauty. He never forgets that he is a Bayard or that he is a senator. In the senate chamber, in committee-room, on the street, in his own home, he does not lose his dignity, which is natural and not the sort that is put on. In debate he is most patient and courteous, but when he does lose his temper look out! He lives in his own house in Washington, a very pretty brick structure, covered with vines, and terraces and flowery yard in front. His neighbor on one side is Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and on the other Judge Miller, of the supreme court.

Samuel J. Randall was once a merchant's clerk. He was a private in the army and, quite as notable, he served as a juror while speaker. Mr. Randall's clean-cut, cleanly-shaven, and benovolent face, behind a pair of eye-glasses, his well-rounded figure, his shambling gait, his broadcloth suit, his unbrushed silk hat, are well known. The great protectionist democrat, it is suspected, will have much to say in the incoming administration. That he will control matters in Pennsylvania under Cleveland can not be doubted, even by ex-Senator Wallace. It is even suggested that he will be the Pennsylvania member of the cabinet. Her 80,000 majority or more for Blaine can not appeal very strongly to Mr. Cleveland's gratitude.

Mr. Randall is not an orator, and does not claim to be one. Indeed, he does not assume anything. But he is one of the most effective speakers in congress. He understands thoroughly his subject; his ability to handle any question he takes up is unquestioned, and he is most earnest in his manner of speaking. He always receives the most respectful attention when he rises in the house.

Mr. Randall is a native Phildelphian, having been born here in 1828. It is interesting to note the fact that there is only the difference of nineteen days in the ages of Mr. Bayard and Mr. Randall, the former having been born Oct. 29, 1828, and the latter Oct. 10, of the same year.

Mr. Randall owns a very modest but comfortable and cozy little house on Capitol hill, in Washington, which he occupies during the sessions of congress. He does not entertain, and rarely accepts invitations, of which he has many. His wife and daughter compose his household. The later is unmarried, and is a charming, amiable, and accomplished young lady. Mr. Randall spends much of his time during the summer at his country place at Berwyn.

The name of Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, is often seen in the newspapers and spoken of among would-be cabinet-makers as the probable attorney general in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. The opinion that he will be selected is hardly well founded. In the first place, Indiana has Mr. Hendricks as vice president, although it may be said that the people of that state had little to do with the choice of Mr. Hendricks. In the next place McDonald and Hendricks are bitter enemies, and only speak when common courtesy demands it. The fight between the men is really between their wives. Mrs. Hendricks is an ambitious, pushing woman, something like Mrs. Logan, but without the latter's amiability. Mrs. McDonald is a handsomer woman, and the more popular. The origin of the fight is no business of the public. It is natural that Hendricks will oppose McDonald for a cabinet position, and Hendricks seems to have a big hold on Cleveland.

Mr. McDonald is really a very able man and a good lawyer. His nature is amiable and friendly, and, left to himself, he would not quarrel with anybody. He is fat and rather indolent, but when he takes a case in hand he argues it with surpassing ability. He began life as a saddler, but he had a mind above buckles and pummels, and when his apprenticeship was ended he made no more harnesses. He spent two years in college, but did not graduate, and then went to the study of the law. He was admitted in 1843. He is now 65 years old. He was born in Ohio and moved to Indiana while he was a little boy. In his adopted state he was elected for four years prosecuting attorney, and then was sent to congress for one term. He was twice elected attorney general of Indiana. In 1864, when the republicans recaptured the state, McDonald was the democratic candidate for governor, and was beaten. 1875 he was elected to the United States senate, but failed of re-election at the expiration of his term in 1881.

Good, pure, crotchetty, old, snuff-taking Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, although his state went against Cleveland, will probably have something to say in the next administration. He is now 71 years old, having been born in Lynchburg, Va., in 1813. The last time he was in Washington he was in excellent health, and gave promise to his friends of lasting many years yet. Thurman officially is one man-hard, cold, indifferent, uncommunicative, and uncivil. Socially, Thurman is another man. Two or three glasses of wine, or whatever else you have handy, a good cigar, and a game of whist, and he is the most genial of gentlemen. He will scold his partner for leading from a short suit or holding back a lot of trumps, but when the hand is over and the new cards made he will laugh and joke in the friendliest manner. Not one of his partners would he recognize in the street, in the tramways, or in the senate corridors the next day. He would take his snuff, blow his nose like a foghorn on his red bandana handkerchief, and forget all about you the next day. All the readers of *The Press* may not have heard of an incident that created much laughter in the senate. Judge Thurman's and Senator Henry G. Davis' (West Virginia) seats were very near together. Davis had been a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio road. During a night session he was dozing in a chair. Thurman took out his bandana and blew a blast that aroused Davis. The ex-brakeman thought it the danger whistle from the locomotive. He jumped to his feet and tried to turn on the brake from his desk. He was very much excited, but the laughter of his fellow-senators and the discovery that his desk had no wheel brought him to his senses. It is an old story but not a bad one.

There never was a more honest man than Thurman. The wealth and power of the whole world would not corrupt him. When he was in the senate no man received greater consideration. He was recognized not as a great lawyer, but as a great statesman. Thurman and Edmunds were friends, and frequently visited the judiciary committee rooms together for consultation.

What we know of the South pole, is simply this: That nobody has got within seven or eight hundred miles of it. That icy barriers were encountered which quite eclipse anything known in the north frigid zone; that mountains have been seen, one shooting forth volcanic flames, loftier than any discovered by our northern explorers; that all the land there is covered with snow at all seasons; that no human being has been met with beyond fifty-six degrees; that no vegetable growth, except lichens, has been seen beyond fifty-eight degrees, and that no land quadruped is known to exist beyond sixty-six degrees.

BRAVE LITTLE TRUDE.

Gertrude May is my sister-in-law, a bright little fairy of 19, with a pair of eyes like stars, and a merry, thrifty way about her calculated to make a man forget that this is a hard, work-a-day world, full of vexation and disappointment.

When Annie and I were married we took Gertrude to live with us; I could not bear the thought of the lovely girl going to meet the world in some menial occupation, and Annie was thankful to have her sister with her.

Gertrude—"Trude" we always called the dear child—paid her way, I assure you.

After the birth of Baby Grace she took the entire management of the household upon her young shoulders, and though we never kept a servant my wife scarcely knew what it was to have a care in the world.

So we went on for a couple of years as happy as birds in a nest, making much of the blessings we had, thinking little or nothing of our privations.

Alas, I never dreamed that the first reverse would come to us through me.

Yet, was I to be blamed?

Ever a hard worker, one particularly hot Summer I had double duty to perform at the bank, and I overtaxed my ability.

I remember falling, with a dull crash beneath my desk one day, and it was weeks ere I was conscious that I lay at home in my own bed, carefully tended by Annie and Trude.

I had been stricken down with brain fever, and the doctor had said the struggle back to health and strength would be long and serious, for my system was wholly debilitated by overwork.

After about six weeks, and I had been declared out of danger, I awoke one evening, after taking a long nap, to find the room deep in twilight and very silent.

I lay some time in a drowsy state, when suddenly I was aroused by the unmistakable sound of a sob close by me, followed by the low, earnest voice of Trude.

"Don't cry, Annie, dear," she said, soothingly, "you'll wake him."

"Oh, but Trude, what are we to do?" faltered my wife.

"We shall pull through all right, dear, never fear!" was the brave reply.

"But every cent of the money is gone! There's a month's rent due, and no end of little outstanding bills. Besides, the doctor won't be coming much longer, and then, of course, there'll be his bill!"

Heaven help me! her words almost killed me!

But even then little Trude was equal to the occasion.

"We must make some money, Annie," she said firmly.

"How?" in despair.

"It is the height of the blackberry season, and the fruit is unusually fine. I shall go out at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, pick several quarts, and sell every one of them at the hotels before noon. I shall do the same as long as the berries last; you will then see whether we can make a little money or not!"

I could have arisen and fallen at her feet in worship of her heroism; but poor Annie took life more seriously; she seemed proof against Trude's hopefulness.

"Oh, that could never succeed," she sighed.

"Well, I'm going to try, anyway?" was the undaunted rejoinder.

After a short pause Annie said, suddenly: "Trude, we are in a desperate strait; why couldn't you write to Gerald Dayton and ask him to lend us some money?"

"Annie!"

"Well, he was in love with you before mother died; he is very rich, and I'm positive you would have been his wife to-day if you had let him ask you; so why——"

"Oh, hush! hush!" Gertrude cried. "Not a word more of that! Let me have my own way. Believe me, I shall succeed."

About 10 o'clock on the following morning Annie came to me, all dressed up in her best, and, in a nervous way, asked me if I could spare her for a couple of hours to go into the village with Trude.

I knew in an instant the blackberries had been picked and that the dear girls were going together to try their fortune.

Rather than distress Annie by letting her know that I had overheard their conversation of the preceding evening, I assured her that I was perfectly comfortable and urged her going.

As they went down the garden path I crept to the window and looked after them.

Through the scalding tears that gathered before my eyes like a film I saw Trude with a large basket upon each arm, while my poor little wife followed her with the baby in her arms.

God only knows what I suffered during those two hours.

I had fallen into a light sleep from sheer misery and exhaustion when I was awakened by the entrance of Annie.

Her face was as radiant as an angel's. She put the baby down beside me and kissed me as though she had not seen me for ten years.

"Oh, what do you think!" she cried. "Who do you suppose is in the parlor with Trude?"

I made a very shrewd guess.

"Gerald Dayton," I said.

"Yes!" exclaimed Annie, "Trude went to town to sell some blackberries, and at the very first hotel we came to, who should see her but Mr. Dayton. He took her to task then and there for not letting him know where she had gone to after mother died, and I'm sure before he leaves this house, he'll ask her to marry him!"

Scarcely were the words out of her mouth when dear little Trude entered the room, looking like a blush-rose in full bloom, and followed by Mr. Gerald Dayton.

I had seen the young gentleman two years before, when I was courting my Annie, and, though I knew him to be a decided "swell," I always thought him an exceedingly fine fellow.

After the first salutations were over Trude said to me:

"Mr. Dayton doubts my assertion that I sent him my address when we moved out here. Don't you remember that Winter morning that I gave you a note for him?"

"I was obliged to confess that I did not remember the occurrence.

"Ah! you little traitor!" laughed Gerald Dayton.

In the meantime my wife had gone to the closet, brought out my winter overcoat, and produced from one of its pockets a yellow, crumpled note addressed to Mr. G. Dayton. Oh, how they laughed at me then, and Gerald said:

"Now you must atone for your shameful neglect, sir, by giving me your sister-in-law as my wife. And, as exchange is no robbery I will give you this house and land, being both mine, together with all the rents you have paid for it in the two years you have been here. Come, what do you say?"

"It is for Trude to say," I answered taking her little berry-stained hands in mine.

She laughed just as a bird trills, and said, with a shy blush:

"I'm sure I'm agreeable, and should have been two years ago, if you had—had asked me!"

In a fortnight I was a well man and back at the bank.

How the Sun's Fires are Kept Burning.

How is the heat maintained? Not by the miracle of a perpetual self-sustained flame, we may be sure. But then, by what fuel is such a fire fed? There can be no question of simple burning, like that of coal in the grate, for there is no source of supply adequate to the demand. The State of Pennsylvania, for instance, is underlaid by one of the richest coalfields of the world, capable of supplying the consumption of the whole country at its present rate for more than a thousand years to come. If the source of the solar heat (whatever that is) were withdrawn, and we were enabled to carry this coal there and shoot it into the solar furnace fast enough to keep up the known heat supply, so that the solar radiation would go on at just its actual rate, the time which this coal would last is easily calculable. It would not last days or hours, but the whole of these coal beds would demonstrably be used up in rather less than one one-thousandth of a second! We find by a similar calculation that if the sun were itself one solid block of coal, it would have burned out to the last cinder in less time than man has certainly been on the earth. But during historic times there has as surely been no noticeable diminution of the sun's heat, for the olive and the vine grow just as they did three thousand years ago, and the hypothesis of an actual burning becomes untenable. It has been supposed by some that meteors striking the solar surface might generate heat by their impact just as a cannon-ball fired against an armour plate causes a flash of light and a heat so sudden and intense as to partly melt the ball at the instant of concussion. This is probably a real source of heat supply so far as it goes, but it cannot go very far, and, indeed, if our whole world should fall upon the solar surface like an immense projectile, gathering speed as it fell, and finally striking (as it would) with the force due to the rate of 300 miles a second, the heat developed would supply the sun for little more than 60 years.—*(? P. Langley* in the *Century.*

"I HAVE SUFFERED!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our
Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending
"Hop Bitters" to me,
I used two bottles!
Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a
Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop
* * * Bitters. I was afflicted
With inflammatory rheumatism ! ! !
For nearly
Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any
Good! ! !
Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope
"You may have abundant success"
"In this great and"
Valuable medicine:
Anyone! * * wishing to know more about my cure?
Can learn by addressing me, E. M.
Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D.C.

——I consider your
Remedy the best remedy in existence
For Indigestion, kidney
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"And nervous debility. I have just"
Returned
"From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more
Good!
Than anything else;
A month ago I was extremely
"Emaciated ! ! !"
And scarcely able to walk. Now I am
Gaining strength ! and
"Flesh !"
And hardly a day passes but what I am
• • • • • • •
complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop
Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,
—*Wilmington, Del.*

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

2

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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. (Sunday included). Mixed to Brockville, 1.00 p. m. For Cornwall, 5 p m. Ottawa via Coteau, 8.35 a m, 4.30 p. m. ARRIVE FROM THE WEST—Express, 8 a. m. Passenger from Toronto, 8.30 p m. Mixed 6.25 p m. Cornwall, 9 a. m. Ottawa via Coteau, 11.35 a. m., 8.40 p m. GOING EAST—Island Pond, 3.20 p m. Mixed to Quebec, Richmond and Island Pond, 7.00 a m. Quebec, Halifax & St. John, 10.15 p m; Portland, 10.15 pm. Mixed for St. Hyacinthe, 5.10 p m. Huntingdon and Fort Covington 3.40 p m. Hemmingford at 3.40 p m. ARRIVE—From Quebec and Portland, 9.00 a m, Island Pond, 12.02 p m, 6.00 p m. Mixed from Quebec, Richmond, 9.40 p m. From Huntingdon and Fort Covington, 8.50 a m; Mixed 4.35 p m. St Hyacinthe, Mixed, 8.55 a m and 6.00 p 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, 5.20, 6.45 and 8.05 a m, 12.10, 3.40, 5.05 and 6.25 p m, Saturdays only 2.00 p m. Leave Lachine, 7.25, 8.20 9.45 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, 8.50, a m and 5.30 p. m., 7.10 p m, and 8.00 p m. Saturdays only 2.45 p m. The 5.20 6.45, a m and 12.10, 2.00 Saturdays only, and 6.25 p m, trains run through to Longueuil, returning at 6.05, 7.25 a m, and 12.45, 2.35 Saturdays only and 7.00 p m.

City Ticket office, 143 St. James st.
W. D. O'BRIEN, Agent.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST—St. Johns and St. Albans 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m. Boston, 8.30 a m., 5.30 p.m. New York via St. Albans and Troy, 5.30 p.m. New York via White River Junction and Springfield, 8.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Waterloo and Magog, 0.53 p.m. St. Johns, 2 p.m., Saturdays only. ARRIVE—From Boston, 8.25 am., 8.30 and 11.10 p.m. New York, via Springfield, 8.25 am., 11.10 p.m. New York, via Troy and St. Albans, 6.25 a.m.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Boston, Lowell, Nashua, and all points on Connecticut River Line 5.10 p.m. For Bedford, St. Cesaire, Farnham and local points, 8.00 a.m. FOR SOREL—Leave Montreal via G. T. R. at 3.30 p.m., connecting with S. E. R. at St. Rosalie Junction, and arriving at Sorel at 8 p.m. Returning—Leave Sorel at 7 a.m. Arrive Montreal at 12.02 p.m. ARRIVE—Boston, Lowell, Nashua, and all points on Conn. River Line 9.15 a.m. From Farnham, Bedford, St. Cesaire, and local points, 7.35 p.m.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH — New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, 8.00 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.: arriving from New York, Albany, Troy and Rouse's Point, 10.40 p.m. and 8.25 a.m.

DALHOUSIE SQUARE STATION.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

LEAVE for Toronto—8.40 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Ottawa—Express, 7.00 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 6.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. St Jerome—5.35 p.m. St. Lin—5.30 p.m. St. Eustache—5.30 p.m. ARRIVE from Toronto—8.50 a.m. and 9.42 p.m. From Ottawa—Express, 8.50 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 8.40 p.m. and 9.42 p.m. From St. Jerome—8.35 a.m. From St. Lin—8.35 a.m. From St. Eustache—8.35 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. For St. Laurent—5 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, 8.50 a.m. From St. Laurent—9.15 a.m.

Central Vermont R.R.
GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—FAST TRAIN arrive St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.58 p.m., White River Jct. 2.40 p.m., Boston via Concord, Manchester and Lowell, 7.05 p.m.; New York via White River Jct. and Springfield 10.30 p.m.

3.30 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS arriving St. Albans 7.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.30 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.25 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m. Also to Waterloo and Magog. Wagner Sleeping Car through to New York.

8.30 p.m.—BOSTON NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving St. Albans 10.40 p.m., Burlington, 12.10 a.m., Montpelier 1.00 a.m., White River Junction 2.55 a.m., Concord 5.35 a.m., Manchester 6.18 a.m., Lowell 7.35 a.m., and Boston 8.30 a.m., Bellows Falls 4.18 a.m., Northampton 6.28 a.m., Holyoke 6.45 a.m., Springfield 7.00 a.m., New York via New Haven 11.45 a.m., and Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.37 a.m. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

FAST TRAIN leaves Boston via Lowell 1 p.m., arriving Montreal 11.10 p.m., with Pullman Buffet parlor car to Montreal and sleeping car to Chicago without change.

Tickets and Freight Rates at Office. 136 St. James street.

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J. W. HOBART, General Manager. 136

AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS

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STAR OFFICE.

BIRTHS.

SHAW—On Jan. 8, Mrs. Thaxter Shaw, of a daughter. 7 2

CAMPBELL—At Buckingham, Ottawa, Dec. 27, the wife of William Campbell, of a daughter. 7 2

CURTIS—On the 9th inst., at 1185 St. Catherine street, the wife of H. H. Curtis, druggist, of a son.

GIBB—At 6 Vere St. Oxford street (W.) London, England, the wife of James Gibb, Esq., Quebec, of a son.

O'BRIEN—On the 7th of Jan., at 206 Amherst street, the wife of H. O'Brien, of a son. 8 2

MARRIAGES.

STRATHY-ROBERTSON—On the 9th inst., at Elmbank, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Barclay, M.A., assisted by the Rev. James Halley, James Alexander Lawrason Strathy, youngest son of James Brakenridge Strathy, Esq., of London, Ontario, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq. 8 2

DEATHS.

FITZPATRICK—In this city, on the 8th inst., Martin Fitzpatrick, a native of Queen's County, Ireland. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 15 Shannon street, on Sunday, 11th Jan., at 2.30 o'clock, for the Roman Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. (Chicago and St. Louis papers please copy.) 7 2

CALLAGHAN—In this city, on the 10th of Jan., Agnes, youngest daughter of James Callaghan, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 11 days. Funeral will take place from her father's residence, No. 141½ Wolfe street, on Monday morning, the 12th inst., at 8.30 o'clock, to the Roman Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIDSON—At St. Laurent, on 8th Jan., John Davidson, aged 48 years. Funeral from his late residence, St. Laurent, on Monday, 12th inst., at 1.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend. 7 2

RODDEN—At Lindsay, Ont., on 5th inst., John Charles Rodden, aged 63 years, formerly of Montreal. 7 2

BOOTH—At Welland, Ontario, on Monday, Jan. 5, Mrs. Margaret Booth, widow of the late Major B. Booth, of Fort Erie, aged 90 years, 4 months, and 25 days. 7 2

MACMILLAN—At Cornwall, on the 3rd Jan., 1885, after a short illness, Maggie, eldest daughter of Donald Macmillan, Esq., merchant. 8 4

SHADDOCK—At London, Ont., Jan. 8, Mrs. Ann Shaddock, 75 yrs, 7 mths.

BLAIR—At London, Ont., Jan. 7, Martha, wife of John Blair, 79 yrs.

McGUGAN—At Caradoc, Ont., Jan. 6, John McGugan, 83 yrs.

McFARLANE—At Toronto, Jan. 6, Catherine, wife of Mathieu McFarlane, 46 yrs.

CASCI—At Toronto, Jan. 7, Vincent Casci, 56 yrs.

TEMPLETON—At Belleville, Ont., Jan. 7, Jennie, wife of Robert Templeton, 25 yrs.

DYER—At Sherbrooke, Que., Jan. 3, George L. Dyer, 55 yrs.

BREEN—At Quebec, Jan. 8, Johannah McCarthy, widow of late Peter Breen, 62 yrs.

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
39°	15°	13°	39°	13°	26°

Barometer—6 p.m., 29.46; 8 a.m., 29.88; 1 p.m., 30.10

1 a. m. — Probabilities next 24 hours: Strong southwest and northwest winds; fair, colder weather.

Appointments this Evening.

Royal Theatre—"M'liss."
Montreal Variety Theatre—"Mascot."

Following the Pattern.

He was from Boston, and had told her that Boston set the pattern in almost everything for all other cities in the union.

"To change the subject," he said, "isn't it strange that of all the infernal machines sent to people nowadays not one ever goes off?"

She suppressed a yawn, and replied: "They probably follow the pattern of Boston young men."

He went off as soon as he could get into his overcoat and hat.—*Chicago Daily News.*

He Grew in Two States.

"Are you a native of the State?" asked the Judge of the United States Court addressing a fat man who had been summoned to testify in a case of illicit distilling.

"Mostly, Jedge."

"I mean were you born in this State?"

"I understand. I wa'n't born here, but I am mighty nigh a native."

"Came here when you were quite young I suppose?"

"No, sir, ain't been here but about ten year."

"How old are you?"

"Fifty."

"Then how is it that you are very nearly a native of the State?"

"Well, when I come here I only weighed about a hundred pounds. Now I weigh two forty, so you see one hundred and forty pounds of me are native while only one hundred pounds come from Missoury."—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

PERSONAL — BLUE EYED BLONDE please write again. 8 1

PERSONAL — WANTED SMALL SAMples of any kind, as oil or patent articles, to sell on commission; references given. Apply 153 St. Elizabeth Street. 8 3

DARLING'S DIPLOMA SOAP!
— FOR —
EASY WASHING.
282f

NOTICE.

The parties holding young Fox Terrier Dog, with lemon markings, silver collar and padlock on, are known. If not returned within three days will be prosecuted with the utmost Rigor of the Law. C. R. WOOD. 8 1

MONTREAL
PIONEER FREETHOUGHT CLUB
1310 St. Catherine Street.
READING AND DISCUSSION,
SUNDAY, January 11th, 3 p.m.
☞ All welcome.

Reading-room and Library open to the Public every evening from 7.30 to 10 o'clock. Sundays from 1 to 10 p.m. 8 1

HUBERT A. BAKER,
Concert-Flute and Piccolo Soloist; pupil of the eminent Flutist, Mr. Edward M. Heindel, (Mendelssohn Quintette Club) will accept engagements for Concerts, Parlor Entertainments, Church Socials, &c., at moderate rates. Lessons given in singing, Flute and Piccolo, Pianos tuned and repaired. Residence, 7 Drummond St. 8x 1

ARTISTS' MATERIALS! J. D. FARROW
1822 Notre Dame Street,
(Old London House)
Has on hand a large variety of Satin Cards, Terraline Ware, Brass Goods, Plaques, Floral Studies. Also, Windsor & Newton's and DeFrancis Schoenfield's German Oil Colors. Fancy Holiday Goods. 291 x

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,
289x 144 St. Lawrence Main St.

BUTTER MARKET.
J. B. RICHER'S BUTTER MARKET is now the best place where you can obtain good Butter at low prices.
Price this week:
18 cents to 20 cents.
468 Lagauchetiere Street. 297xtf

DR. DAVIS' PENNYROYAL AND STEEL Pills, for females, quickly correct all irregularities. Sold by all Chemists or the agent, W. NEILL, 1366 St. Catherine Street. 50c per box. 4x

COVERNTON'S FRAGRANT CARBOLIC Tooth Wash hardens the gums, preserves the teeth and sweetens the breath. Price 25c. a bottle. Prepared by C. J. Covernton & Co., corner of Bleury and Dorchester streets. 8 x

CENTS FOR SALE
—AT—
STAR OFFICE.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

CHEATING BY REQUEST.

Some manufacturers of sewing silk, thread, etc., try to throw the blame of cheating on to the wholesale dealers, who, they say, request them to put false labels on goods. No wonder so many retailers fail if wholesale men do this sort of thing. We know of some firms in Montreal that have had their elastics put up in (10) ten yard lengths, and marked and sold as 12 yards, thus swindling the retailer out of his profit. We predict that as the retail men find out this sort of thing the wholesale trade of Canada will still continue to go down as it has for the last few years, and retailers will, as they are in England and the United States, fast give wholesalers the go-by altogether. At the present time retailers rank before the wholesalers in the United States, and we are told by Americans they are much wealthier than "jobbers," which means wholesalers.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S
GREAT ANNUAL SALE
—OF—
MANTLES, JACKETS and ULSTERS
GREAT SUCCESS.
Ten to fifty per cent. reduction in all.

MANTLES, JACKETS AND ULSTERS.

Black Cloth Jackets from $1.50 upwards, original price from $4.50 upwards.

Black Cloth Dolmans from $4.25 upwards, original price from $8.50 upwards.

Tweed Ulsters from $1.50 upwards, original price from $4.50 upwards.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

All Fur-lined Mantles,
All Velvet Mantles,
All Sealette Mantles,
All Silk Broche Mantles,
All Silk Ottoman Mantles,
Greatly Reduced at S. Carsley's Sale.

GREAT BARGAINS.

All Silk Mantles,
All Satin Mantles,
All Black Cloth Mantles,
All Colored Cloth Mantles,
All Fancy Cloth Mantles,
Greatly Reduced at S. Carsley's Sale.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

A line of Useful Drab Winter Cloth Jackets and Paletots reduced to half-price.

A line of Useful Drab Winter Cloth Dolmans reduced to half-price.

A line of Useful Black Winter Cloth Jackets reduced to half-price.

A line of useful Black Winter Cloth Mantles reduced to half price.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

S. CARSLEY'S
ANNUAL WINTER SALE OF
CLOAKINGS & TWEEDS.

All Black Silk Ottoman Cloths
All Colored Silk Ottoman Cloths
All Black Matelasse Cloths
All Colored Matelasse Cloths
All Fancy Silk Cloakings
Greatly Reduced at S. Carsley's Sale.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

All Black Cloakings
All Colored Cloakings
All Fancy Cloakings
All Tweed Ulsterings
All Fancy Ulsterings
Greatly Reduced at S. Carsley's Sale.

S. CARSLEY'S
MILLINERY SHOW-ROOM.

Unprecedented success has attended our great annual sale of Millinery. The immense reduction in price cannot fail to effect a sale in this Department.

LADIES' MILLINERY BONNETS
Are Selling.
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
Are Selling.
LADIES' UNTRIMMED HATS
Are Selling.
CHILDREN'S UNTRIMMED HATS
Are Selling.

Also, Children's Plush Hoods in great variety of styles and colors.

LADIES' CAPS.
LADIES' CAPS.
LADIES' CAPS.
ALL REDUCED.
ALL REDUCED.
ALL REDUCED.
WIDOWS' CAPS.
WIDOWS' CAPS.
WIDOWS' CAPS.
ALL REDUCED.
ALL REDUCED.
ALL REDUCED.

See our ribbons in the Show Room
ALL REDUCED.

See our Fancy and Plain Ribbons in the Show Room
ALL REDUCED.

Also, all Feathers and Flowers greatly reduced in price.
S. CARSLEY.

Buy your Umbrellas
FROM S. CARSLEY.
Get your Umbrellas made
AT S. CARSLEY'S.
Get your Umbrellas re-covered
AT S. CARSLEY'S.
Get your Umbrellas repaired
AT S. CARSLEY'S.
Get your Umbrellas engraved
AT S. CARSLEY'S.

In fact, get all and everything you require connected with Umbrellas from
S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,
Of all kinds of Winter Mantles.

Heavy Black Cloth Jackets to clear, at 65c each.

Tweed Ulsters to clear, at $1.50.

Black Diagonal Cloth Jackets, $1.75, were $4.50 and $5.00,
Remember the Sale price $1.75.

Colored Cloth Dolmans trimmed with Fur, $4.50, worth $8.00.
Colored Cloth Dolmans trimmed with Braid and handsome Fringe, $8.50, worth $14.00.
"All Colored Dolmans equally cheap."

Colored Cloth Paletots, $10.00, worth $15.00.

Black Ottoman Cloth Paletots $13.00, worth $17.50.

All Plain Cloth Dolmans reduced.
All Ottoman Cloth Dolmans reduced.
All Brocaded Cloth Dolmans reduced.
All Brocaded Silk Dolmans reduced.
All Plush Dolmans reduced.
All Brocaded Velvet Dolmans reduced.

SEALETTE JACKETS!
All Sealette Jackets at great reductions.
Sealette Jackets $30, now $21.00.
Sealette Jackets $36, now $26.00.
Sealette Jackets Satin linings, well quilted and good styles, reduced to $33.00.

For the best value in all kinds of Mantles, come to
JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

WINTER SKIRTS!

We are showing all kinds of Winter Skirts at very low prices. Felt Skirts 35c, 50c, 75c, these are all reduced to half price.

Quilted Skirts all cheap.
Cloth Skirts all cheap.
Handsome Braided Skirts all cheap.
Eider Down Skirts best makes.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
1781, 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET,
105, 107, 109, 111 ST. PETER ST.
Terms cash and only one price. 6†1

FURS! FURS! FURS!

FUR TRIMMINGS BY THE MILLION
—AT A—
Reduction of Forty Per Cent.

We will sell Fur Trimmings in all widths and kinds, Fur Capes, Fur Caps, Fur Muffs, Fur Collars for Ladies and Gents, Fur Coats, Fur Circulars, Fur Jackets, at the above mentioned reduction, for three days only, including two hundred Muffs, at One Dollar each, former price being One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

—AT THE—
AMERICAN FUR STORE,
27—St. Lawrence Main Street.—27.
8†2

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our instantaneous groups are considered by all to be marvels of art.

Prices to suit the most economical.

No necessity now to take the children to inferior studios because of the price.

Nothing can surpass the beauty and delicacy of finish, artistic posing and effective lighting for which medals have been awarded us at al the great art centres.

The excellence and artistic character of our work has given us a world wide reputation, and we receive orders from all parts.

Now is the time to order Xmas work, especially colored miniatures and large work as time is required to finish such.

Large portraits for framing at popular prices.

WM. NOTMAN & SON,
260 x tf 17 Bleury Street, Montreal.

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. 8

BOISSEAU BROTHERS
DRY GOODS Importers,
235 and 237 St. Lawrence St.
SHIRT FACTORY,
168 and 170 St. Dominique St.

RETIRING
FROM THE
RETAIL TRADE!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!

Reductions Made in All Departments!
Call for Direct Bargains!

—THE—
Main Street Temple of Fashion!

The Reductions in our Silk Department surprise all who purchase.

They save the Price of Making and Trimming By Buying at our Great Sale!

Ladies who require a Silk Dress would do well to bear in mind the amount of money saved by calling and purchasing from our Large Stock.

SILKS, SATINS, BROCADES,
VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
All Reduced to below Cost Price. To clear out at once. The Stock must be finished.
BOISSEAU BROTHERS.

SPECIAL!
We want to commence the Wholesale Trade for the Spring.
8 1†

LINENS
LINENS!
LINENS
AT
JAMES A. OGILVY'S,
Wholesale and Retail.
203—ST. ANTOINE STREET.—203
—AND—
142, 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 Mountain St.
8 1†

COLONIAL HOUSE!

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

33⅓ OFF

BALANCE OF CHRISTMAS GOODS!
COMPRISING:

Baskets,	Rose-ware,
Trimmed Baskets,	Bronzes,
Barbotine-ware,	Dressing Cases,
Optical Glassware,	Work Boxes,
Paper Knives,	Italian Pottery,

Plush and Leather Satchels.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
CORNER OF
St. James Street and Victoria Square.
6 3

AVOID ALL DANGER
—BY USING—
PRATT'S ASTRAL NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL!
Avoid Poisonous Gases
By burning only Pratt's Astral Oil!
HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE SALE OF
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL
—AT—
WILEY'S CHINA HALL,
8 1† 1801 Notre Dame St.

RIMMEL'S, ATKINSON'S, LUBIN'S, and COLEGATE'S Perfumes, in fancy Boxes, Plush Cases, &c. Suitable for presents. Dressing Cases for Ladies and Gents, newly imported by H. F. JACKSON, Chemist, St. Catherine street. 293x

ATTEND
—THE—
AU BON MARCHE
12th
ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!

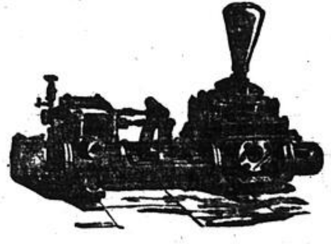
OPENING DAY
Monday, 12th January,
☞ From EIGHT o'clock A. M.……………To TEN o'clock P. M. ☜
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE,
1867, 1869 and 1871……Notre Dame Street……1867, 1869 and 1871
72

HOME COMFORTS.

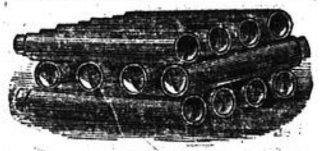
Nothing tends so much to make a home comfortable as a
Bright and Cheerful Light.
WE HAVE THE FINEST VARIETY
—OF—
Table Lamps,
Bedroom Lamps,
Dining Room Lamps,
Drawing Room Lamps,
Library Lamps,
Study Lamps,
Suspension Lamps,
Hall Lamps,
Night Lamps,
Gas Bracket Lamps.
WE RECOMMEND
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL!
WILEY'S CHINA HALL,
1801 Notre Dame Street.
8†1

A NEW BOUQUET
Of Exquisite Richness of Odor, Distilled from Natural Flowers. The Most Delightful, Delicate and Lasting Perfume of the Day.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. ☜
Price 75c per Bottle.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited),
Sole Agents, MONTREAL. 2 2aw

WORTHINGTON
DUPLEX STEAM PUMPS!
For Water Works, Fire Service, Boiler Feeding, &c.
EVERY PUMP FULLY GUARANTEED.



Dealers in General Machinery, including Lathes, Planers, Drilling Machines, Wood Working Machinery, Sot and Cap Screws, Nuts. Agents in Canada for the WYCKOFF WOODEN PIPE for Water Works, tested to 100 pounds pressure.



R. H. BUCHANAN & CO.,
662 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL.
8x1

JOHNSTON'S
Desiccated Oysters!

For making Oyster Soup, Oyster Omelets, Oyster Patties, &c. This entirely new and delicious preparation is one of the best and most useful delicacies ever introduced. It can always be kept in the house, and an Oyster Stew or Oyster Omelet made in a few minutes. Full directions for use enclosed in each package.

A single packet contains sufficient to make six good plates of splendid Oyster Soup.

If put in a dry place it will not injure by keeping.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO'Y,
Office: 27 St. Paul St., Montreal.
Ask your Grocer for it. 8x

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Berthold Marcuse and W. Dieterle under the name of B. Marcuse & Co., has this day been dissolved.

Berthold Marcuse.
Montreal, 7th January, 1885. William Dieterle.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Robert Douglas Ewing, of Toronto and James Cunningham of Montreal, under the name of Ewing & Cunningham, has this day been dissolved.

R. D. Ewing.
Montreal, 8 Jany, 1885. James Cunningham.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership and have purchased the business of the late firms of B. Marcuse & Co., and Ewing & Cunningham which they will consolidate and continue under the name of Marcuse & Cunningham, who assume all liabilities of the late firms.

Berthold Marcuse.
Montreal, 10th Jany, 1885. James Cunningham.

MARCUSE & CUNNINGHAM
Importers and Manufacturers of
Mouldings, Mirrors, Mirror Plates, Frames,
PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK,
Fine Art Novelties, Decalcomanie Scrap Pictures, Fancy Papers, Chromos, Christmas, Easter, Birthday Cards, etc , etc.
14 DeBresoles street.
Post Office Box 1124. Montreal.
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W. HOWARD TUCKER,
—Agent for—
MORRIS & IRELAND,
SAFE Manufacturers,
BOSTON,
—SAYS—
"In point of Finish, Style, Adaptation, Ornamentation, and General Qualities, Goldie & McCulloch's make is superior to any other in Canada."
ALFRED BENN,
General Agent, Safes and Machinery,
73 319 St. James St., Montreal.

THE QUEEN'S
LAUNDRY BAR.

ASK FOR IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Made by THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP Co.

WINDSOR STABLES.
78½ CATHCART STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
I have opened a branch of my business in the West End. Having recently erected the stables, with the latest improvements, for a first-class Boarding and Livery Establishment.
Ladies' and gentlemen's saddle and driving horses for hire.
Boarding and the care of Gentlemen's horses a specialty.
Telephone Communication. JAS. McVEY. 81

Third Edition.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Alexander's Feast.

The Queen's Hall was again crowded last night, and a very good programme was presented to the public. Handel's "Alexander's Feast," given for the first time in Montreal, was supplemented by Beethoven's "Symphony in C," and Weber's "Jubel Overture," both orchestral masterpieces. The occasion was rendered further interesting by the presentation to Prof. Couture, conductor of the society, of a substantial purse by Dr. Proudfoot on behalf of the chorus. Mr. Couture in a sensible and humorous speech thanked his friends for their evidence of regard, but contended that all the efforts of musicians and committee must be supported by the public. He remarked that perhaps some day one of Montreal's music loving and public spirited citizens would give $20,000 towards a musical society in our midst.

On account of the continued hoarseness of the tenor, Mr. Harvey, it was decided to omit all the tenor solos from the Ode, by which the public lost some fine passages, but this loss was compensated by the magnificent rendering by the orchestra of Beethoven's "Symphony in C," in five movements, *adagio, allegro, andante, minuetto* and *finale*.

After this fine piece of work by the orchestra, the *pièce de resistance* of the evening was commenced. Although much of Handel's work is now forgotten, some of it still always commands the attention of concert-goers. His "Creation" and "Messiah" yet live and will continue to hold their own, despite the enormous change in musical modes of thought and expression. The fine contrasts between the simple airs and massive choruses are a feature of the great master's compositions, and in "Alexander's Feast" we find them reproduced. The argument is briefly this: Timotheus, chief musician of the king in the remote period before

"Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame."

by the sole power of his lyre moves the monarch to each successive mood. He flatters his pride, and Alexander straightway assumes the God. He plays on his vanity, and the king fights his battles over again. Then he moves him to pity and the victor mourns the death of vanquished Darius. Next he sings of love, and the hero looks at the lovely Thais by his side, and sighs out his soul at her feet. Then the all powerful bard inflames his revenge, and with soul swelling with rage the king prepares to destroy his enemies.

The opening overture and tenor recitative introduced Miss Juch in the air for soprano "Happy pair," her clear ringing high notes and splendid vocalization showing to great advantage, and promising a treat in all her numbers, a promise which she abundantly fulfilled. The deep basses alternating with the sweet sopranos in the accompanying chorus, "None but the brave deserve the fair," made a very fine effect. After another tenor recitative, an expressive bit of word and song painting was delivered in the following soprano recitative, when the chorus, with predominant accompaniment of violins, broke into some mighty harmonies. No. 9, a bass air, celebrating the joys of Bacchus, was finely introduced by the oboes, and accompanied by a three-voice chorus. Mr. Morawski did full justice to the rich melody, and sang a very long number with much expression. No. 12, soprano air, was very good, Miss Juch's distinct enunciation rendering it easy to follow the words. After a feeling soprano recitative, the chorus take up the theme of the soprano air, and, omitting an air for tenor, we have another air for soprano, "War he sung," given with wonderful flexibility by Miss Juch. It would have been difficult to surpass the execution of this gem. Then another mighty chorus, and another inimitable soprano air, greeted with loud applause, and the first part is at an end.

The Second Part opens with tenor recitative, followed by a ponderous chorus, and by another tenor recitative leading to the great bass air of the evening. Mr. Morawski's *basso profundo* was very effective, and the march of ghosts introduced meanwhile by the orchestra combined to make a weird and impressive picture. A chorus in church style is a later feature, followed by a tenor and bass recitative and short quartette, leading to a grand chorus in praise of Timotheus and St. Cecilia, the latter theme being taken up by the soprano, and enlarged upon in a duet for two sopranos, in which Mrs. Cheesman lent valuable aid to the finished performance of the leading soprano. The final chorus is a worthy ending to the Ode, and was well played and sung, the only noticeable defect being the occasional weakness of the basses. Mr. Hilton did good service at the organ, and if a regret may be expressed, it is that the audience had not an opportunity of again hearing Miss Winant, as the Ode does not contain any solo for an alto voice.

MONTREAL AND SOREL.

The Railway Sued for $58,000—The Bondholders Likely to be Paid in Full.

Messrs. Davidson & Cross, advocates, of this city, on behalf of Mr. Alexander Murray, one of the directors of the Bank of Montreal, has taken an action for $58,000 against the Montreal and Sorel Railway Company. It appears that some time ago the road being in financial difficulties succeeded in making an arrangement with the Bank of Montreal, by which its paper was to be discounted up to a sum not exceeding $300,000. The paper was to be endorsed by Mr. John Rankin, Vice-President of the Company and by Mr. Alexander Murray, the latter to receive ten per cent. of the amount so discounted as commission for putting his name to the paper. The discounts were made but Mr. Murray did not deduct from the proceeds the amount he was entitled to, and now sues therefor and interest added making a total sum of $58,000. In his declaration Mr. Murray reserves his right to proceed against Mr. Rankin, the first endorser. The action will be served to-day or Monday.

THE ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS.

A representative of THE STAR called upon Mr. John Rankin, Vice-President of the company, this morning, and asked him whether he desired to make any statement in connection with the stormy meeting of English and Scotch bondholders held in London yesterday to consider the default of the company to meet its coupons. "All I have to say is this," said Mr. Rankin, "that all the money invested by the bondholders to the extent of $300,000 went into the road, and they have ample security for their bonds. The road cost nearly a million of dollars, and there are few claims standing against it outside of my own. I, myself, have sunk nearly half a million in it, and I have every hope that the bondholders and all the creditors of the road will be paid in due time." Mr. Rankin referred the reporter to Mr. Charles Armstrong, the Managing Director, for any further information. That gentleman, upon being approached, expressed himself as willing to give the fullest publicity to the matter stating that the coupons would have been met when they came due had it not been for the unfortunate position in which the Company found itself. "You know," he continued, "that the South Eastern leased the road for a year for which we received no revenue. The Grand Trunk next took it in hand and only ran it for two months. They now refuse to work it saying that it is not in a fit condition to be operated until it is ballasted and as we have no available funds we cannot comply with their demands. The interest due at present on the coupons is only $20,000 and as we are expecting a subsidy from the Quebec and Dominion Governments the bondholders will be paid in full."

The Montreal and Sorel is the only road in the country which has been built without Government aid of any kind.

The Unemployed.

A large number of the distressed and unemployed workmen of the city have requested the officers of several of the Labor organizations to call a mass meeting to consider the ever recurring question of the relations of Capital and Labor, as well as the political interests of their class. The meeting will be held in McMahon's Hall on Delisle street, on Tuesday, the 13 instant at eight o'clock. The meeting will be conducted by the workingmen, but the city members, and several popular speakers have been requested to be in attendance.

Business Troubles.

The failure of Lomer, Alexander & Co., phosphate merchants, of this city, is announced. The liabilities are said to be heavy, but as the assignment has been made to Coupar, McCarnie & Co., of Liverpool, and as Mr. Alexander, the only registered partner, is in England it is difficult to obtain any facts. It is believed, however, that Mr. Alexander, who put some $10,000 into the business, will lose heavily. The firm own considerable property in the vicinity of Buckingham.

The Union Bank of Lower Canada is suing Joseph Tiffin for $4,275.

SOCIAL HAPPENINGS.

What is Going on in Society Circles Throughout the City.

The Rector and Mrs. Norton held an "At Home" on Monday evening last. Upwards of one hundred and fifty persons attended and a very enjoyable time was spent. Among those present were His Lordship Bishop Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Gault, Mr. Ernest and the Misses Gault, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Kerry, Mr. and Mrs. Garth, Mrs. and the Misses Bagg, Miss Mitcheson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Baker, Miss Moffatt, Miss Florrie Evans, Miss Macpherson, Miss Dawson, Miss Harris, the Misses Bancroft, Mr. Murray, Mr. Baker and Mr. Barrett. Refreshments were supplied by Mr. Joyce, while Messrs. Patton, Baker and Reichling played choice selections during the evening. Invitations have been issued for a similar affair on Monday evening next.

Several well known ladies entertained the members of the Leo Club to a banquet in the rooms of the Catholic Young Men's Society on Thursday night. Seventy-eight gentlemen sat down at the festive board and enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Edward Murphy and her numerous lady assistants. Mr. Edward Murphy, who occupied the chair, opened the proceedings by congratulating the reverend director upon the success of the new organization, and expressed the hope that the present event would in future be an annual affair. The chairman also proposed a vote of thanks to their fair friends, whose generosity had prompted them to inaugurate an era of happiness and encouragement to the young members. Mr. Edward Mason, the President, who seconded the motion, also made a few happy remarks. When the good things had been done full justice to an *impromptu* concert was held. When the gathering dispersed, shortly before midnight, an excellent programme had been executed.

The ball given by Madame Beliveau at her residence, St. Denis street, on Thursday night, was one of the most fashionable and largely attended events that has taken place in the East End this season. Upwards of two hundred and fifty invitations were issued. Dancing was commenced at nine o'clock, and to the strains of an orchestra was kept up until midnight, when the guests partook of supper. The proceedings were not brought to a close till an early hour the following morning.

The meetings of the Mabelle Social Club, recently organized in the West End, have invariably proved very successful in every respect. About twenty couples assembled last evening at the residence of Mr. G. C. De Zouche, Fort street, where a most enjoyable time was spent. Dancing was begun about 8.30 and was kept up for nearly three hours, when refreshments were served. During the evening an excellent programme of songs and recitations was executed by several young lady members.

The fourth of the fortnightly socials this season was held in the sergeants' mess room of the Prince of Wales Rifles, Ottawa Buildings, St. James street, on Wednesday night. Dancing was commenced shortly before nine o'clock, and kept up until about midnight when the company separated after spending a most enjoyable evening.

The Castinet Social Club gave a very successful ball on Monday evening in the new hall above the establishment of Messrs. Hall & Scott, caterers, St. Catherine street. About forty couples were present and a most enjoyable time was spent. Frequent gatherings will be held during the season.

It is requested that all ladies and gentlemen who attend the reception held by Sir John and Lady Macdonald at the Windsor Hotel, on Tuesday afternoon, will provide themselves with two cards.

Mrs. Dow, of Beaver Hall Square, will give a dinner party at her residence on the 14th inst. A select party has been invited.

The Montefiore Social and Dramatic Club will hold a re-union in their rooms on Wednesday next.

Amusements.

MONTREAL THEATRE.—Those who have attended their clever performances this week will be glad to hear that the St. Quinten Opera Company have been re-engaged by the management of this house for another week. The following programme has been decided on:—Monday and Tuesday, "Patience;" Wednesday, "Olivette;" Thursday, the "Mascot;" Friday, "Chimes of Normandy," Saturday matinee, "Patience;" and Saturday evening, the "Mascot." The "Chimes of Normandy" was repeated last evening to a large audience. The pretty opera ran even better than on its first presentation and *encores* were frequent, too frequent in fact. The talented *prima donna* of the company has not been seen to better advantage during the engagement, and she fairly carried away the house with enthusiasm. The supporting artists were very well up to their parts and the choruses were rendered in a very effective manner. Some exceptional talent has been added to the company in the person of Mr. O. W. Kyle, baritone; Miss Georgie Black, soprano; Mr. Harry Molten, tenor; Miss Sterling, contralto; and Miss Gertie Roberts, soubrette; all artists well and favorably known in Montreal.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The Meetings at Kingston—Interesting Proceedings—Speeches by Principal Grant, Rev. Le Roy Hooker, etc.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 9.—The Farmers' Convention, in session here for two days past, has concluded. The attendance was not large, but great interest was taken in the proceedings. Profs. Brown, Hare and Grenside, of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, were present and gave excellent advice. The first session was pretty well occupied in considering cattle. Local men read papers, on such topics as "Bull for beef breeding purposes," "Cows for the dairy," "The best breed of dairy cattle." There were some lively debates, each farmer suggesting a breed which he most admired. For general milking and beefing, the short horn grades were endorsed. The feeding of cattle was discussed and made most interesting. Many farmers retired with new ideas on this important matter. In the evening there were a number of excellent addresses. Principal Grant, in considering farming as an occupation, insisted that education was required and to secure the essentials of an agricultural education he suggested the establishment of central schools of technology, mechanic art, and agriculture. In the Winters there was nothing to hinder the young men from taking such a course. Better farmers, more intelligent men would be the result, and a deeper interest in agriculture and the country at large would follow. Rev. LeRoy Hooker made a lengthy address on "city *versus* country life." He said that there was no discount placed on a farmer, socially, by any one whose opinion was worth more than a bad cent. He viewed with alarm the feeling which was widespread that the sons of farmers thought manual labor dishonoring, and therefore they left it for the softness and self-indulgence of city life. If this feeling became more general he could take pen and paper and write the date of Canada's downfall. The desertion of the land and flocking to the cities was the cause of the financial and fatal crises which came upon a country. He shewed how men who overcrowded its cities became reducers rather than producers, and held that no more men were necessary in any profession or manufacture than were sufficient to keep producing. If this law were carefully observed every year in Canada would be a year of thrift. On Thursday butter making was thoroughly considered and Canada's unenviable position for good butter mentioned. The farmers present passed a resolution asking for Eastern Ontario the same privileges in securing education as was granted Western Ontario. There was a feeling that an experimental farm should be established in Eastern Ontario, and Kingston was the place for it. In future the institutes when held will be popularly attended.

CABLE

THE KINGDOM OF SAMOA.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 10.—Germany has been given three seats in the Council of the Kingdom of Samoa.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Government has decided to create a Minister of Education. Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair will probably receive the appointment.

BISMARCK AGAIN DEFEATED.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Bismarck was again defeated in the Reichstag yesterday, the Colonial Credit Bill having been recommitted despite his opposition.

FORCED TO RETRACT.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The Papal organs say the scandal stories about Italian clergy were invented by the lowest papers in Rome, and that they have been forced to retract them.

THE DEFAULTERS' PARADISE.

Something About the French Refugees at Present Residing in Quebec.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, Jan. 10.—As an instance of the gigantic financial operations attempted in France by Savary and the Baron de Verez, the two broken-down French bankers now living in this defaulters' paradise, it may be mentioned that the Baron was delegated by Savary, when the latter was in his palmy days, to go on a mission to Rome for the purpose of suggesting a scheme for the consolidation of the Pontifical treasury, on the pretence of assuring to the Holy Father a large and fixed revenue, and to make up in some degree for the losses caused by the deprivation of his states. Other engagements, however, having detained De Verez in France, his father, the Baron Ouffroy, undertook to go in his stead. Though nothing actually came of these negotiations, the Baron persevered so far with the scheme as to obtain for it the approbation of the Papal Nuncio, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop of Rheims, the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Archbishop of Rouen and the bishops of Arras and Amiens and Mgr. Mermillod, Bishop of Hebron. It appears that Savary, shortly after his arrival in Quebec, was presented both to the Lieut.-Governor and to His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec. He is very *distingue* in appearance and 39 years of age. He took his degree as Doctor in Law and was admitted to the Bar of Paris in 1868. In 1869 he was secretary of the Bar. In 1870 he was sub-Prefect of Coutances. Elected in 1871 as representative of La Manche, he took his place in the Right Centre. At the elections of 1876 he was named Deputy for Coutances, took his place in the Left Centre and was chosen Secretary of the House. In 1877 he was one of the 363 Deputies of the Left who refused a vote of confidence to the Broglie Cabinet. Re-elected in the month of October, he was called by M. Dufaure to the Department of Justice, as Under-Secretary of State. In 1880 he was President of the General Council of La Manche. In 1875 Mr. Savary was manager of the *Echo* newspaper, which was not very long lived. In May, 1879, he was founder and manager of the *Globe*, a moderate republican journal. On the 21st August, 1881, Mr. Savary was re-elected Deputy for La Manche by 9,198 votes, against 3,594 obtained by the Bonapartist candidate.

FROM QUEBEC.

The New Water Works—Busy Time in Snowshoe Circles.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, Jan. 10.—If the present mild weather continues, the new aqueduct pipe from Lorette will be connected with the city's existing water works at Mount Pleasant on Tuesday next. The operation is a somewhat difficult one, and cannot be attempted in very cold weather for fear of freezing up the present pipes at the distributing point. These pipes are to be cut in three different places to correspond exactly with a new three branch pipe which is to be laid to complete the connection. The supply of water will of course have to be turned off the city for several hours while this work is being executed.

There will be a busy time in this city next week in snow-shoe circles. On Tuesday night the *Union Commerciale* will entertain all the clubs of the city, with delegates from Montreal, at a dinner in the Victoria Hall. Over three hundred guests are expected. There will be also a torchlight procession. The annual dinner of the Aurora Club is fixed for next Saturday at Charlesbourg. The prospect of a very large attendance of Quebec snowshoers at the Montreal Carnival is very promising. The new clubs are rapidly uniforming their members for the occasion.

MADAME CLOVIS-HUGUES.

The Damages Awarded to the Father of Her Victim—Sympathy For the Lady.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The damages of $400 in the case of Madame Hugues have been awarded to the father of her victim. They will be used to offset the claim of M. Clovis-Hugues arising out of his libel suit *versus* Morin, which had not been paid by M. Morin, minus legal expenses. M. Clovis-Hugues was not present during the trial of his wife, who was liberated from custody a moment after the verdict was announced. The residence of M. Clovis-Hugues was yesterday redolent with presentations from sympathetic friends. Bouquets and pots of flowers, cards, letters and despatches littered the tables of the parlors. It is worthy of note that by a strange coincidence M. Lenormand, the unwilling cause of all the trouble which ended in Morin's murder, was married on Thursday at Lisieux, to Mme. Veuve Hardovin. Before going to the altar he declared that to the best of his knowledge he had never seen Mlle. Royannez, now Mme. Hugues, and that all the past was a mystery to him.

SUPPRESSION OF PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The scandals in connection with private insane asylums, which have been shown up lately by Mrs. Weldon's suit against Dr. Winslow, have led to a prospect of sweeping reform by the Government. Sir William Vernon Harcourt is now arranging a scheme for the gradual suppression of all private mad houses, and the institution of Government asylums, where people of means can be properly treated.

CONVENTION OF IRISH BISHOPS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The *News'* Rome correspondent connects Mr. Errington's mission with the coming convention of Irish Bishops to decide whether the bishops of Ireland shall obey Cardinal McCabe or follow Archbishop Croke and Mr. Parnell. It is expected the contest will be a hot one, as Archbishop Croke has a powerful support in Rome.

THE POOR OF PARIS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The editors of the *Gaulois, Gil Blas, Le Matin* and *L'Evenement* have invited other editors in Paris to be present at a meeting at the Grand Hotel to-day to inaugurate a movement to alleviate the distress of the poor of Paris.

THE JOURNEY OF THE PRINCES.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Princes Edward and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, are writing an account of their voyage around the world. The work will be in two volumes, profusely illustrated.

OVERTURES REJECTED.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The overtures of the Duke of Marlborough to his divorced wife for a remarriage have been rejected.

DEATH OF M. BRISSON.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

PARIS, Jan. 10.—M. Brisson, father of the president of the Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

Women with pale, colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Persons of Sedentary Habits, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood.

Special Notice.

Bargains in Fancy goods. Henry Morgan & Co. are now giving 33⅓ discount off the balance of their Christmas goods, which includes a complete assortment of Baskets. 6 3

Monday, the 12th inst., at our Branch Store, No. 2249 Notre Dame West, is the opening of our great cheap sale of burnt and damaged goods bought at Messrs. McLachlan Bros. & Co's., McGill street, and also the remainder of J. B. Charbonneau's bankrupt stock. Look out for extraordinary bargains. For the details of our sale of damaged goods read our circular. J. B. Charbonneau's Store, 2249 Notre Dame West, near Mountain street. Sold by N. E. Hamilton & Co.

Next week purchaser's own prices taken for Ladies' best made, evening shades, Kid Gloves, light colored Silks and Satins, Velvets and Velveteens, Tulles, Silk, Brussels Nets, Gauzes, Real and Imitation Laces, Flowers, Wool Hosiery and Clouds, Table and Piano covers etc., at H. Beaudry & Co.'s, 79 St. James st. Next week go to H. Beaudry & Co. for White and Col'd Flannels. No offer refused. 79 St. James st.

Last Edition.

For additional Evening News see 6th and 7th Pages.

The Carnival Star!

TO NEWSDEALERS.

We are receiving orders from news agents by mail and telegraph as well as from city dealers for supplies of the CARNIVAL STAR. Our advice to all applicants is to wait until they see the advance copies, ready in a few days. We are making extraordinary provision for prompt supply, and will use our best energies to satisfy everybody.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.

Meeting of Shareholders and Depositors—Mr. Darling to be Replaced.

Those who had the misfortune to have anything to do with the unfortunate Exchange Bank, either in the capacity of shareholders or creditors, assembled in large numbers in the *enquête* room of the Court House this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, in accordance with the order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Mathieu calling the meeting. There was a hubbub of excitement, and a free discussion of the bank's affairs as the time for the meeting to open approached, and everything portended a stormy time. At the suggestion of Mr. Trenholme, the shareholders confined themselves to the northern end of the room where the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie took his place in the chair, while the main body of the room was occupied by the creditors with Mr. J. A. O. Labadie, N.P., as their chairman. It was soon apparent that the creditors were largely superior in point of numbers, and that the shareholders would have hard work to make themselves heard, and conduct their little business without interruption. Both meetings, however, were soon in full swing, and the business was rushed through with as quickly as possible—which was not very fast. The following gentlemen were noticed commingling with the throng: Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, H. Bulmer, E. K. Greene, Alex. Buntin, G. B. Burland, F. B. Matthews, Mr. Willet (Chambly), Geo. Caverhill, Thos. Workman, S. Simard, N.P., Judge Berthelot, C. L. de Martigny, J. E. O. Labadie, John Stirling, A. Campbell, James Crathern, W. H. Rintoul, W. W. Robertson, Q.C., W. B. Blaiklock, D. Brigham, J. Cloyes, Ed. Evans, W. C. Wells, A. W. Atwater, I. H. Stearns, R. Macaulay, J. L. Morris, John Ogilvy, O. W. Stanton, Alex. Murray, Henry Millen, O. P. Patten, E. Holton, M.P., D. Macmaster, M. P. and J. N. Greenshields, counsel for the bank, and many others.

THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Hon. Mr. Ogilvie, chairman, having selected Mr. Vary to act as his secretary, proceeded to read the order of the Court calling the meeting. Mr. Stirling wanted to know why Mr. Macmaster was present, in whose interests. The chairman explained that Mr. Macmaster, besides representing some of the shareholders was there at his (Mr. Ogilvie's) request to see that everything was carried on legally. Mr. Frank Caverhill heremoved, seconded by Mr. James Moore that "in the opinion of the shareholders of the Exchange Bank of Canada in liquidation, it is decided that in the interests of the creditors of the bank, Messrs. F. B. Matthews and James Darling, two of the liquidators of the said bank, be retained in that position and that it be respectfully suggested to the Court that the remuneration of the three liquidators be at once determined by the Court for the current year in the manner provided by law and that in no event do such remunerations exceed the sum of $4,000 for the three liquidators for such period."

After slight discussion, it was moved in amendment by Mr. C. L. DeMartigny, representing the estate Rodier, and seconded by J. L. Coutlee, for the estate Prevost, "that Messrs. Darling and Matthews, two of the liquidators of the Exchange Bank, be removed as such liquidators to be replaced by two of the largest creditors of said bank who will receive no remuneration for their services as liquidators."

It being suggested that the amendment might be put in a different and more proper form, the following was drawn up as a compromise and being approved of by Mr. de Martigny, was substituted for his amendment: "Moved by C. L. de Martigny and J. L. Coutlee, seconded by Duncan Chisholm and James Macdonald, that Thos. Darling, one of the liquidators of the Exchange Bank, be removed, and inasmuch as the creditors are now mainly interested in the liquidation of the bank that some one named by the creditors should be appointed as liquidator in place of Mr. Darling, and that henceforth the bank should be liquidated as promptly and economically as possible."

After Mr. Caverhill had said a few words in support of his motion, affirming that it would be very unwise to remove any of those who have the work so well at their fingers' ends at this late stage of the proceedings and substitute new hands, the amendment was put and carried on a division of 1,786 to 388. The motion was declared lost.

THE CREDITORS' MEETING.

Meanwhile the threatened storm in the creditors' quarter was breaking forth in all its fury, and the frequent and hearty applause betokened a sympathetic audience. Mr. Edward Evans had been called upon to act as secretary, and Mr. Labadie had taken the chair, when Mr. Holton, attorney for Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill, arose to make a few remarks. He stated that in calling this meeting, Messrs. Trenholme, Taylor and Dickson had taken undue advantage of their position in sending to the creditors, along with the Court's order, a circular signed by members of the so-called permanent committee, which had been spread abroad through the streets and press. This circular stated that Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill had been instrumental in placing Messrs. Matthews and Darling in their positions as liquidators, and that they had not paid their calls.

Mr. Trenholme (interrupting)—Is that not true?

Mr. Holton—It's not true.

Mr. Trenholme—I have in my hands the record to prove that it *is* true.

One of the creditors here asked the chairman whether they were there to see if Messrs. Darling and Matthews were to be removed or to hear this discussion between Messrs. Trenholme and Holton.

Mr. Holton then fyled a written objection to the manner in which this meeting had been called.

Mr. Trenholme arose immediately to reply. He said that Mr. Holton had characterized his conduct as dishonorable. He denied the allegation and claimed that his acts had all been done in broad daylight, and that the circulators had been sent alike to friend and foe. Mr. Darling had insinuated in the papers that there had been a ring formed to control the confidence of the creditors. (Mr. Darling—"No.") Replying to the accusations of unfairness made against him Mr. Trenholme called upon Messrs. Macmaster and Greenshields to say whether their statements in the "extracts from evidence" which accompanied the circular had been garbled or not. Mr. Macmaster answered that none of his evidence had been misstated, and Mr. Greenshields that his evidence had not been garbled.

Mr. Holton—What I call "garbling" is the giving of parts of one's evidence and not the remainder.

Mr Trenholme continued to say that on account of the action of Mr. Darling, they were now where they should have been a year ago. The liquidation of the bank had been delayed all this time and the creditors could imagine what that meant to their prospects. In addition to this, in his action they had lost an immense amount of interest on the failure of Mr. Darling to have certain of the double liability calls paid up. Mr. Trenholme then went on to make the deliberative statement that Mr. Darling in making the calls as he had done, i. e., without proper delay between them, apparently intended to favor his friends of the Crathern and Caverhill interests. He did not say that Mr. Crathern himself would be guilty of this, but he believed that Mr. Darling knew that it would not be unfavorable to the interests of his friends. He went on to illustrate this by stating that the position of the double liability calls was simply deplorable, that it was shown by the evidence of Messrs. Holton and Greenshields that what Mr. Holton calls "the Crathern & Caverhill interests," were mainly instrumental in placing Messrs. Darling and Matthews where they now are, and it certainly has made a difference with "this interest" that the calls are illegal, to judge by the amounts paid, for that interest has paid all told, in cash, only $600 on a double liability of over $45,000, or less than 1½ per cent., while other shareholders in $400,000 of stock (excluding Craig's) have paid, in cash, about $100,000, or 25 per cent.

Mr. Trenholme at this stage was interrupted by Mr. Cloyes, of Bedford, who thought that the time was being wasted to a certain extent, that the creditors knew about this and that the object of the meeting should be arrived at by taking the vote on the question without further discussion.

After some remarks by Mr. J. L. Morris who claimed that Mr. Darling had been very badly treated, the following motion was put: "Moved by W. H. Rintoul and N. W. Trenholme and seconded by Edward Chaplin that Messrs. Darling and Matthews be removed and Mr. Isaac H. Stearns, of Montreal, be named gratuitous liquidator in their stead."

Mr. James Crathern then moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Holton, M.P., representing Mr. E. Shelton, "that in the opinion of the creditors of the Exchange Bank, Messrs. Darling and Matthews should be retained, but that their remuneration be determined by the court, which remuneration should not in any case exceed $4,000 for the three liquidators."

The motion and amendment were then put to vote, at the same time, Mr. Potter, the auctioneer calling out the names in stentorian tones. The result of the vote was—44 for the amendment and 105 for the main motion, but it was expected that this result would be affected by the proxies which had not all been counted when the result was made known.

Mr. J. L. Morris stated to a STAR reporter after the meeting that he would question the legality of the meeting and contest the vote, feeling satisfied that it would be set aside by the Court.

THE TERREBONNE MURDER.

The Coroner's Inquest—Two Prisoners Committed for Murder and Two for Complicity.

The inquest held by Mr. Migneault, district coroner into the killing of Jean Dubé at Terrebonne, on Wednesday evening, concluded at two o'clock this morning, and High Constable Bissonnette and Detectives Naegele and Gladu, who had been at the scene of the affray investigating the case, returned to the city by the early train.

The officers arrested no less than nine men on suspicion of being implicated in the murder and even then the residents of the place were not satisfied and insisted on further arrests being made. As it was, however, five of the prisoners were discharged by the Coroner's order at the conclusion of the inquest, a finding being brought in for only four of them. No less than thirty witnesses, persons who had been present at the affray, and others, were examined. The evidence went to show that Louis Bruère and Henry Emond had been following Dubé about for several days and a woman at whose house the murdered man had been visiting on the afternoon of the murder, deposed that the two men had kept watch on her house all the time that Dubé remained there. It was clearly shown in the evidence that Brière and Emond, as well as two other men, Pierre Brière, jun., and Louis Leclaire, had taken part in the assault on Dubé, but these were the only ones who were identified, although it appeared that nine or ten persons had struck him. There were nearly a hundred persons present before the assault was ended, but no effort was made to interfere with them, and even a companion who was with Dubé did nothing to assist him. The unfortunate man did not speak or make any motion after falling to the ground, and when his assailants left they called for "three cheers for Brière for having settled the *sacré Irlandais*." This designation, it appears, referred to the dead man's nationality, his mother being a Scotch woman. It is well known that all English speaking people who are in any way offensive are classed as *Irlandais* by the *habitants*. The medical evidence showed that the cause of death was the severing of the jugular vein.

The jury returned a verdict committing Louis Brière and Henry Emond for premeditated murder and Louis Leclaire and Pierre Brière, jr., for complicity, and they were committed to stand their trial at the session of the Court of Queen's Bench at Ste. Scholastique on the second of July.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

G. T. R. Employes Protest Against Provisions of the Provident Society.

There is likely to be some trouble between employés of the Grand Trunk in this city and the officials over the recently organized Provident Insurance Company. It would appear that the clerks employed in the head office at Point St. Charles, as well as the workmen in the shops, are opposed to many measures in the constitution and by-laws which they characterize as prejudicial to their interests. An employé, in conversation with a STAR reporter stated that the company observing the feeling prevailing determined to resort to the novel expedient of personally securing the co-operation and support of every person connected with the railway. Accordingly the various clerks in the head office were first approached. Each one was taken singly into a private room when being confronted by Mr. Mackwood, Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, a promise to support the various provisions of the association was exacted. They were all informed that they were liable to dismissal in the event of an unsatisfactory reply. In the locomotive works only the wheel-men have been approached. It is an understood fact, however, that every employé must be a member of the society which was formed with the object of mutual assistance during illness or accident. Death claims are also paid. The feeling of dissatisfaction has seemingly been created by the belief prevailing among the employés at Point St. Charles that they are excessively taxed in the interest of train hands whose lives are constantly in jeopardy. So far only three individuals have given an unsatisfactory reply to the questions of their superior and Mr. Mackwood. It is claimed that the boilermakers will positively refuse in a body to recognize or contribute to the society unless some desired changes are made.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Important Meetings—Arrangements for the Next Two Years.

A meeting of those interested in the Cotton Trade was held on Thursday, but after a great deal of animated discussion it was adjourned to yesterday. Again a long discussion took place and it was once more adjourned until this morning. The object of these meetings has been to devise some scheme of united action by which the trade generally, as well as the individual producers, will be permanently benefitted. The difficulty of united action has been made thoroughly apparent at the meetings, as well as the natural fear of each party that someone else should obtain a greater amount of benefit. The first idea laid before the meeting was that all the mills should again be placed under the control of Mr. David Morrice, as was formerly the case. This idea, however, found very little favor with those present and was given up. Ultimately an arrangement was made for the regulation of the trade for the next two years, when a further term can be agreed upon. No syndicate has been appointed (as was rumored on the street) although a chairman and secretary have been named; but no organization exists for the purpose of making money out of the trade, and if the hoped for benefit really arises, it will go directly to the various mills. The idea of the organization is to divide the various lines of the trade among the various mills, each confining its manufacture to a certain class of goods, and also to fix certain prices as standards for the trade. It is claimed and expected that this arrangement, if faithfully adhered to, will produce a marked improvement in the trade.

An additional element of difficulty has, however, been recently introduced by the fact that certain concerns have been gradually drifting into the practice of "heavy sizing," by which goods of invariably the same kind, are very different in actual cost as well as in character. It is feared that this may lead to disputes as to the prices fixed on certain classes of goods, which may cause unpleasantness and friction in the arrangement.

The Outremont Assault Case.

Patrick Russel and George Boylan, the two young men arrested for committing an indecent assault on two girls they had taken for a sleigh drive by the Outremont road, were committed to stand their trial at the Court of Queen's Bench by Police Magistrate Desnoyers this morning.

The Annual Consumption of Water.

The statistics of the Water Works Department show that the amount of water consumed by Montreal during the year 1884 was 3,911,455,700 gallons. The average daily consumption was 10,687,337, which was considerably in excess of last year.

THE WEATHER.

Probabilities for the Next Twenty-four Hours.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE STAR.]

Winds gradually shifting towards the Southward; fair, comparatively cold weather until to-morrow. Milder on Monday.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

English Officers who Speak French—The Late Major Hebert.

La Minerve is publishing some very interesting letters from Egypt. The correspondent, Mr. Gaston P. Labat, speaking of the difficulties presented by the expedition, says: "We must have unlimited confidence not only in ourselves but in Providence. At this source has General Wolseley sought for his. Indeed all terrestrial difficulties are conquered when Right, that soldier of God, is with us."

Further on he says that he was agreeably surprised to hear nearly all the officers speaking French. When they have to choose between taking up German or French, they choose the latter. "Honor to you, Englishmen," he exclaims. "Let us hope we will no longer shoot each other, but that we will turn together on our common foe.... Socialism."

Alluding to the death of the late Major Hébert, of B Battery, Mr. Labat relates that he has just seen the chaplain and surgeon, who were with him in his last moments. Their praise of him and the remembrance they hold him in, which he considers an honor to Canada, he is happy to repeat to his readers, until such time as he can "make a long promised pilgrimage to his tomb!"

GERMANY AND AUSTRALIA.

The Proposed Steamship Line Discussed in the Reischstag.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

BERLIN, January 10.—The Budget Committee of the Reischstag had under consideration the question of subsidizing a steamship line to Australia. Herr Von Boetticher, Minister of the Interior, said it was undecided whether the steamers should start from Genoa or Trieste. It was impracticable to fix all the conditions now. After the subsidy bill was passed tenders would be invited to secure the best service. The Committee were not altogether satisfied with Herr Von Boetticher's explanations, and in spite of his opposition, referred the subsidy bill to a subcommittee, with instructions to ascertain the cost and utility of establishing the proposed line.

THE EFFECT OF DEPRESSION.

The Dominion Wadding Company Closes its Mill Indefinitely.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR].

SOREL, Jan. 10.—Owing to the general depression in business and the accumulation of a large stock of manufactured goods, the Dominion Wadding Company have deemed it expedient to close their mill for an indefinite period. The want of better Winter railway communication with Montreal has also greatly interfered with their operations and shipping. About thirty men have thus been thrown out of employment, which will be greatly felt by our working class this Winter.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—It is understood that France desires the powers to make a simultaneous answer to England's proposals for the settlement of the Egyptian question. Active negotiations are in progress between Germany, Austria, Russia and France, with a view to despatching an identical note in answer to the proposals. Italy has not being asked to join in the negotiations.

CABLE

MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, Jan. 10—Mr. Parnell has arrived at Avondale, Scotland.

THE COREAN DIFFICULTY.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10.—Japan appears to be hindering a peaceful settlement of the Corean difficulty.

SEVERE GALE.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 10.—A severe gale prevails on the Mediterranean. The Peninsular and Oriental line steamer has been delayed a day in sailing.

FRANCE'S WARLIKE ORDERS.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Premier Ferry has telegraphed to the French representative at Shanghai, ordering all agents of the French Government to quit China at once. Six thousand fresh troops will sail on the 17th for the purpose of reinforcing the present army of occupation in Tonquin, and 6,400 more will follow early in February.

—The City of Montreal instituted an action this morning against Dame A. Bain for $12,000 for arrears of taxes.

—The next meeting of the Young Men's Association of St. Paul's Church will be held on Tuesday evening, the 13th, in the lecture hall of the Church when a paper will be read on Canadian History entitled "War of 1812" by W. A. Carlyle. In addition to the essay a musical programme will be provided. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock.

UNITED STATES.

California raised in 1884 a bushel of wheat for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Brooklyn with an assessed valuation of real estate amounting to $297,000,000 has a gross debt of $45,277,237, and a net debt of $38,805,630 after deducting the sinking fund.

In the year 1751 New York city was a queer little place, with a slave market at the foot of Wall street, and public notices of runaway slaves, or of the public sale of men and women, were posted in its streets.

The Brooklyn bridge earned $533,993 during the year ending with November, and the surplus after the payment of the expenses of operation probably does not exceed $200,000, or about one-fifth of the year's interest on the bridge bonds.

A Miss Lewis who died the other day in Baltimore made a strange request before her death. This was that eight of her young female friends should act as pallbearers at her funeral. The request was acceded to and they were dressed in white satin, each carrying a calla lily.

A Texan has framed a new constitution for the United States. He proposes to abolish state legislatures, custom houses and tariffs. Juries are to be permanent, office holders removable only for cause, and there is to be one uniform code of civil and criminal law. The greatest objection to the scheme seems to be that a new capitol will have to be built to accommodate the 5,000 congressmen who are to represent the people and the Congressional Record will have to be enlarged to contain their speeches.

A commotion was heard in a cell of the California State prison, and then one of the inmates cried out that his roommate was murdering him. The guards ran to the grating, and saw the assailant using a knife quite savagely on the body of the other fellow. Wariness on the part of the officers made the rescue slow, and by the time the cutting was stopped it had accomplished its purpose—which was to extract a bullet which had been in the victim's leg since the war. The wielder of the blade was a surgeon who failing to get consent for a needed operation, had determined to perform it by force.

An Iowa girl killed her father in the nigh by going to his bedside and braining him with an axe. In her trial it was shown that she had threatened him with vengeance and that he was afraid of her. She maintained to her counsel as to everybody else, that she had no recollection of the deed; but there was not the slightest evidence of insanity, and she was sent to prison under a life sentence. That was six years ago. The warden thinks that he has solved the mystery with a theory of somnambulism. She had in her younger days been a chronic sleep walker, and he believes that, with her mind filled by hatred of her parent, she unconsciously committed the homicide while slumbering soundly. He will ask the Governor of the state to pardon her.

Philadelphia has just inaugurated a new and important enterprise, from which the most favorable results are anticipated. It is a new Technical School, in connection with Girard College, in which boys are given mechanical training, and taught to handle tools. The object is not to teach trades or make master mechanics of the boys, but to so teach them the use of tools that they may find ready employment in machine shops and the like at wages which will enable them to live while they are acquiring the details of some trade which they propose to permanently adopt. The boys are instructed about four or five hours a week at the bench, and it is claimed they learn as much in one year as they would in double that time as apprentices in a shop.

The aspect of matters in regard to the crofters' agitation is still serious. Very little rent has been paid on any of the estates. On Major Fraser's estate of Kilmuir the crofters have paid no rent, and legal proceedings are about to be taken for back rents. On a recent day a sheriff's officer went from Portree to Kilmuir with 30 summonses only five of which he succeeded in serving, having been prevented from serving more by a crowd of men and children who followed him out of the district, pelting him with clods of mud. He did not, however, sustain any personal injury.

The Highland Land Reform Association at the recent conference in London passed a resolution declaring that the oppressed condition of the crofters and cottars of the Highlands and Island of Scotland was discreditable to this great nation; that the conference deeply sympathised with the people in their struggle for social emancipation, and pledged itself to afford both moral and material support towards effecting such changes in the land laws as would enable them to live on their native soil under equitable conditions; and that pending legislation a bill for suspending evictions should be passed.

Jos. Beaudin, M. D. Hull, P.Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of the pain."

Special Notice.

Quite a number of persons are purchasing those beautiful pianos advertised by the N. Y. Piano Co., at $225. The instruments are very handsome, durable and all guaranteed. Apply at N. Y. Piano Co's. building, 228 St. James street, Montreal.

Bargains in Fancy goods. Henry Morgan & Co., are now giving 33⅓ discount off the balance of their Christmas goods, which includes a complete assortment of Baskets. 6 3

None but competent tuners and repairers are employed by the N. Y. Piano Co.; leave orders for tuning or repairing at their store, 228, St. James street. Agents for the Weber and other first class pianos.

FINANCIAL.

At the Stock Exchange this morning light business was done on a strong market. The sales were as follows: 50 Montreal 188¼, 70 do. 188½; 2 Merchants 109¾, 37 do. 109½; 25 Molsons 110¾; 15 Montreal Telegraph Co. 113¼, 35 do. 113⅛.

During this week 719 shares of Montreal Telegraph Stock have been purchased for investment leaving the number now held on margin 3,300 out of the total of 50,000 shares.

Sterling Exchange continues dull and weak; New York stocks are strong to-day.

In the London money market consols are quoted at 99 13-16 for money and 99⅞ for account. Erie 14⅜. Illinois Central 123¼. New York Central 90¼.

COMMERCIAL.

LOCAL.

At the Corn Exchange this morning business was very still and no sales were reported. The following are the present quotations for flour: Superior extra, per brl, 3 95 to $4 00; extra superfine, $3 80 to $3 85; fancy, $3 60 to $3 65; Spring extra, 3 50 to $3 60; superfine, 3 35 to $3 40; strong bakers' (Canadian), 3 70 to $3 80; strong bakers' (American), 4 25 to $4 50; fine, 3 10 to $3 25; middlings, $2 90; pollards, 2 65 to $2 75; Ontario bags (medium) b.i., 1 70 to $1 80; do do (Spring extra), 1 65 to $1 70; do do (superfine), 1 45 to $1 55; city bags (delivered), $2 20 to 2 25.

Local receipts by Grand Trunk Railway were as follows: 550 bushels corn, 4000 bushels peas, 1,700 bushels oats, 600 bushels barley, 2,500 bushels rye, 640 barrels flour, 120 barrels oatmeal, 18 barrels ashes, 100 dressed hogs, and 100 rolls of leather. By Canadian Pacific Railway: 683 barrels flour, 173 barrels oatmeal, 71 kegs butter, and 567 dressed hogs.

AMERICAN.

The closing figures of the Chicago market were much weaker than the opening, both grain and provisions having declined steadily since the opening. Quotations were as follows: wheat 80¾ February, 81¾ March, 87 May, Corn 37⅛ February, 37⅝ March and 40⅞ May, Oats 26⅞ February, 27 March, 30¼ May, Pork, $11.80 February, $12 March, $12.45 May, Lard, $6.82½ February, $6.72½ March, and $7.10 May.

Hay and Straw.

Receipts of hay and straw for the past week have been fair. Prices for hay range from $7 to $10, and for straw from $4 to $6 per hundred bundles.

Hops.

There is nothing new to report in the hop trade. A few local sales have been made at prices ranging from 13 to 16c per lb., but virtually the market is stagnant. New York reports continue uninteresting, and prices are quoted all the way from 10 to 18c as to quality.

LIVERPOOL—LATEST PRICES CURRENT, Jan. 10.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Flour, cwt.	10 0	to	11 6	Barley	5 6	–	0 0
Red W. Wheat	7 3	–	7 9	Oats, 100 lbs.	5 5	–	0 0
Red Wheat	7 4	–	7 6	Peas	5 11	–	0 0
No. 2 Canada	7 4	–	7 6	Pork	67 6	–	00 0
No. 1	7 8	–	7 10	Lard	37 9	–	0 0
Corn, new	5 0	–	0 0	Bacon	34 3	–	35 0
Corn, old	0 0	–	0 0	Tallow	34 0	–	0 0
				Cheese	64 0	–	00 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported by Macdougall Bros., Stock Brokers, St. Francois Xavier Street, January 10.

	Op'g	Cl'sg		Op'g	Cl'sg
W. U. Tel.	56¾	57⅜	Reading	....	17½
Lake Shore	61¼	61⅞	Kansas & T.	....	16¾
Pacific Mail	54⅜	55¼	Chesh. & O.	....	....
Erie	....	14⅜	Can. South	....	....
Do 2nd	58¾	59	St. Paul & O.	....	26½
Do Pref.	....	....	Do Pref.	....	86
Ohio & Miss.	....	....	D. R.	....	....
North-West.	88	89⅜	N. P.	....	....
Do Pref.	....	124¼	Do Pref.	....	39¾
St. Paul	74⅝	75⅛	Ont. & West.	12⅛	12⅛
Do Pref.	....	105	Ohio & Cent.	....	1⅝
Mich. Cen.	....	....	Erie & W.	....	11¼
Jersey Cen.	....	39	Mob. & Ohio	....	....
N. Y. Central	87¼	87¾	Lou. & Nash.	25¼	25⅛
Del. L. & W.	88⅞	90⅝	C.C.C. & I.	....	....
Del. & Hud.	....	73½	Texas Pac.	....	13¼
Rock Island	....	107½	Cen. Pac.	....	33¾
Ill. Central	121	121⅛	Mo. Pac.	92¼	93⅛
C. B. & Q.	118¼	119¼	St. P & M.	....	85
C. C. & I. C.	....	....	Pullman Car	....	110
Wabash	....	....	Or. Trans.	13⅞	13⅞
Do Pref.	....	....	West S. Bds.	....	38¼
Union Pac.	48¼	49½	Can. Pac.	....	....
H. T.	....	....	Exchange	....	481½
Man. Elv.	....	....	Money	....	1

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported for THE STAR by Gordon, Strathy & Co., Stock Brokers, 100 St. Francois Xavier Street, Jan. 10.

Last Semi-annual dividend.	BANKS.	Close previous day. Asked.	Close previous day. Bid.	12.30 To-day. Asked.	12.30 To-day. Bid.
5 p.c.	Montreal	188½	188	188¾	188¼
3 p.c.	Ontario	....	105½	106¼	105¾
	Du Peuple	....	44	....	44½
4 p.c.	Molsons	110¾	110	110¾	110
4 p.c.	Toronto	179	176½	179	177
3½ p.c.	Jacq. Car.				
3½ p.c.	Merchants	109¾	109¼	109¾	109½
3½ p.c.	E. T'nships				
3 p.c.	Quebec				
4 p.c.	Commerce	118¼	118	118¾	118
	x.d.				
3½ p.c.	Ville-Marie				
3 p.c.	Hochelaga				
....	Federal	50	48	50	....
	MISCELLAN'S.				
2 p.c. qrty.	Mon. T. Co.	113½	113	114	113½
2 p.c.	St. Paul				
3 p.c.	R & O N Co	58¾	58½	58¾	58¼
3½ p.c.	City Pass.	121	120	121	120
6 p.c.	Mont. Gas	182½	182	182¾	182½
	M. L. & M. Co.				85
	Coat. Cot. Co.				
4½ p.c.	Can. Cotton				
	Dundas Cot.				
	Can. Shipping			70	
	Can. Paper Co.				105
	Mon. C. Co.			75	
	V. H. Cot. Co.	90	65		
	Stor. Cot. Co.				
	M. B'ld'g Ass.				
5 p.c per an.	R. Can. L. Co.				
	N.W.L. Co.	43s	42s	43s	42s6d
2½ p.c.	Can. Pac. Ry.				
2½ p.c.	Do Bonds.				

New York and Chicago Prices Current.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Specially reported for THE STAR by MacIver & Barclay, 120 St. Frs. Xavier street. Jan. 10.

GRAIN IN NEW YORK.

	Month	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing 3.00 p.m.
WHEAT	Jan.	$ 92	$ 92¼	$ 92	$ 92¼
	Feb.	93⅛	94⅛	93	93⅞
	May	98⅛	99⅛	98⅛	98⅞
CORN	Jan.	52¼	53	52¼	52½
	Feb.	50¼	50½	50	50
	May	50¼	50½	50⅛	50⅛
OATS	Jan.	36	36½	36⅛	36⅛
	Feb.	36	36⅛	35½	35½
	May	36¼	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞

GRAIN IN CHICAGO.

	Month	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing 3.00 p.m.
WHEAT	Jan.	$ 80¼	80⅞	80⅛	80⅝
	Feb.	82	82¼	80⅜	80⅝
	May	89	89	87	87
CORN	Jan.	37¼	37¼	37	37¼
	Feb.	37¼	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛
	May	41⅛	41⅝	40⅞	41
OATS	Jan.	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	26⅜
	Feb.	27⅛	27⅛	26⅜	26⅞
	May	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30¼

PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO.

	Month	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing 3 p.m.
PORK	Jan.	$11.75	$11.75	$11.75	$11.75
	Feb.	12.17½	12.20	11.80	11.80
	May	12.67½	12.75	12.35	12.37½
LARD	Jan.	6.67½	6.67½	6.67½	6.77½
	Feb.	6.90	6.92½	6.82½	6.82½
	May	7.25	7.25	7.10	7.10

Cash Prices—Wheat, 80¾c; corn, 37¾c; oats, 26¾c; pork, $11.77½; lard, $6.75.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Reported for THE STAR by W. L. S. Jackson, Broker, 57 St. Francois Xavier St. 3 p.m.

	Betw'n Bks.	Counter.	In New York. Posted.	In New York. Actual.
N.Y. Fds	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Sterling 60 d's	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.81½	4.80½@4.80¾
do dmd	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.85½	4.84½
do cable				4.85

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

TORONTO, January 10.

STOCKS	Asked.	Bid.
Montreal	188½	188¼
x.d.		
Ontario	107	105
Molsons	111	
Toronto	178	176½
x.d.		
Merchants	110	109
x.d.		
Commerce	118½	117¾
x.d.		
Imperial		
Federal	48½	48
Dominion		185½
Standard	111¼	110¾
Hamilton		116
Dominion Telgph Co		
N. W. Land Co.		43
Can. Pac. Ry. bonds	98	95

BIRTHS.

CHRISTIN—At 50 Christophe street, the wife of E. Christin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

REEDER-LEBEAU—At Detroit, 7th Jan., 1885, Thomas Reeder, of the City of Detroit, to Miss Elise LeBeau, niece of Major Walter Wily, local agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, of this city.

DEATHS.

FARRELL—On Saturday, Jan. 10, at 2 a.m., Wilhelmina Harriet, wife of J. S. Farrell, and sister of Mr. W. A. Merry, both of this city, youngest child of the late David Merry, Esq., of Rockley Park Co., Roscommon, Ireland. Funeral from 1372 St. Catherine street, at 2.30 p.m. Monday. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

HATCHARD—Dec. 10, at the Rectory, Codford, St. Mary, Wilts, England, in his 20th year, Lancelot Goodwin Hatchard, K.S., Captain of Eton and Exhibitioner-Elect, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, youngest son of the late J. G. Hatchard, D.D., Lord Bishop of Mauritius. (Toronto papers please copy.)

DON'T WEAR OUT YOUR SIGHT, OR Ruin your Eyes by using Common Spectacles, but purchase a pair of HENRY GRANT & SON'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, which improve the sight and make the reading clear. Now selling cheap.

HENRY GRANT & SON, OPTICIANS,
8x 26 BEAVER HALL TERRACE.

THE RECEPTION TO SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, G.C.B., Premier of Canada.

PROGRAMME.

Sir John A. Macdonald will be met at the Bonaventure Station on the evening of Monday, the 12th January, at half-past seven o'clock, by the reception committee and others who are anxious to join in the demonstration.

A Torchlight Procession, with music, will then be formed, and will escort Sir John, via Bonaventure, St. James to Place d'Armes, Notre Dame, Bonsecours and Craig streets, to the new Drill Hall. Along the route of the procession there will be effective displays of fireworks, bombs, etc.

The torch-bearers, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, Mr. Patrick Kennedy, will lead, in groups, alternated with the bands of music and transparencies.

The sleighs carrying Sir John and party will follow. No other sleighs will be allowed in the line of march, excepting those bearing transparencies.

The head of the procession having arrived at the Drill Hall, will open out, lining either side of the street, and Sir John will pass up and enter the hall, followed by the torch-bearers, who will file right and left with lighted torches, taking up their position next the walls. The public will then be admitted.

In the Drill Hall which is being handsomely decorated, and will be illuminated by electric light, an address of congratulation will be presented to Sir John A. Macdonald by His Worship the Mayor of Montreal. Speeches will then be delivered by the Premier and some other prominent public men. The proceedings will be short.

On leaving the Drill Hall, there will be a grand pyrotechnic display on the Champ de Mars, and the procession will reform and escort Sir John, via Craig, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and Metcalfe streets, to the Windsor Hotel.

Another grand display of firewowks will take place on Dominion square, and another at Phillips square, when the prosession passes.

Torches may be had of Mr. Tansey, Craig street, and at the Drill Hall. Roman candles and colored lights will be supplied to the processionists at Bonaventure Station and at the Drill Hal.

The torch-bearers in the East End of the city will assemble at Mile End, at St. James Market, Ontario street, and at Bellerive Park and Papineau Square, Notre Dame street, and proceed, headed by bands, to Bonaventure depot, where they will join the parties from the West End, and the whole be marshalled under Mr. Kennedy.

Residents along the line of the procession are requested to illuminate their houses on the evening of the 12th from half-past seven o'clock.

On Tuesday, the 13th January, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, Sir John and Lady Macdonald will hold a reception at the Windsor Hotel for ladies and gentlemen desirous of calling upon them.

On the evening of Tuesday, 13th January, the banquet tendered to Sir John A. Macdonald by the Junior Conservative Club will take place at the Windsor Hotel at half-past seven o'clock.

By order of the Executive Committee,
JOHN S. HALL,
N. A. BOURGOUIN,
81 Secretaries.

METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A SABBAEH SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
CONDTCTED BY
REV. DR. MEREDITH OF BOSTON,
WILL BE HELD IN
DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
January 13th and 14th.

Afternoon session from 3 to 5 o'clock.
Evening session from 8 to 10 o'clock.
All Sunday-school workers of all denominations are cordially invited to be present and take part in the exercises. 2 8

ANCIENT SPECULATION.

The continued stagnation in home stocks is diverting speculation towards American stocks and products which were never more active. As a result, all that pertains to this business meets with increased attention. The specially rapid service which one of our Telegraph Companies has supplied of late in despatch of stock market reports between here and New York, proves that the markets can be followed as closely here, as on the New York Stock Exchange and has naturally resulted in dissatisfaction with the plan of twenty minute reports over Tickers as entirely inadequate to the wants of a business steadily growing in importance. We believe that our Telegraph Companies will meet this demand and that a continuous service will be appreciated at its increased value. We have taken the lead in advocating quicker service and are paying $12,000 for special wire service, giving us all sales of Stocks, Grains, etc., simultaneous with their occurrence in New York. Commissions only ⅛ per cent. as usual, transfer optional, no interest whether 5, 10 or 1,000 shares entertained, every transaction recorded in transfer book, clearing-house system.

T. E. HANRAHAN & CO.,
36 St. Francois Xavier Street,
6 x Montreal Telegraph Co.'s Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This most beautifully situated property, known as "La Villa St. Denis," No. 400 Sherbrooke street, corner of St. Denis st., covering 91,615 feet of ground, and comprising a first-class House, containing 18 rooms, provided with every modern convenience, and in perfect order, detached Gardener's House, Cut Stone Stables, Hot House, 60 Vines in Vineyard (72 ft. by 18 ft.), 2,000 ft. of Gravelled Walks. The property is fenced in with Stone and Palisade Fences, contains over 1,500 fruit and other trees, and is drained by over 1,150 ft. of drain pipes. Site unsurpassed and very desirable in every respect. Extremely advantageous terms. For more particulars, address, 79 St. James street, or P. O. Box 204. 8 x 26eod

HOUSE FOR SALE,
63 Osborne Street.

A 2½ Story Stone-front Dwelling House, with furnace, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences, price moderate and terms easy.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
9 3 181 St. James Street, Montreal.

TO BOARDINGHOUSE-KEEPERS. Black and Green Tea and Coffee at wholesale prices. Send ten cents for 1lb. sample to Dufresne Bros., 4 Hospital street, city. 8 1

TO LET—2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES, large cellars and yards, $8.50 a month. Apply at 88 Fortier street, to-day and to-morrow. 8 1

WANTED—A WAREHOUSE, SUITABLE for Wholesale Paint and Glass Business. Address "C. 588," STAR office. 8 1

TO LET—TWO LARGE COMFORTABLE FRONT rooms, for small family or single gentlemen, conveniently situated, first-class house, private family. Address "E 615," STAR office. 8 2

ROOM—A FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM TO LET with board, in a private family, for gentlemen. 16 Plateau st. 8 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. 95 ST. Antoine street. 8 1

FOR SALE—VICTORIA SKATING CLUB—2 SHARES for sale. Address "E 672," STAR office. 8 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — A GENERAL SERvant. Apply at 232 St. Hubert st. 8 1

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT; FOUR IN FAMily, no children; must have references. Apply 34 St. Famille st. 8 2

TOOKE'S GREAT SALE!

As 1885 is not yet far advanced we propose making a NEW YEAR'S GIFT to the Montreal public. Stock-taking is, as is pretty generally known, an arduous and anxious matter; we have accomplished this business, and find, we are happy to say, that our balance is on the right side of the ledger. Consequently we purpose giving to our Customers the following Reductions in first-class, serviceable Goods:—

TIES!

One line Ties from 60c to 75c, Reduced to 35c.

Fancy Satin R.S.V.P. Ties, marked $1.00, reduced to 50c.

Fancy Satin R.S.V.P. Ties, marked $1.25, reduced to 75c.

One line of CARNIVAL Ties, marked $1.25, reduced to 75c.

WHITE SHIRTS!

100 doz. White Dress Shirts, regular price $1.25 reduced to 85c.

One line collar attached Shirts, regular price $1.10, reduced to 75c.

100 doz. best French Cambric Shirts, collar attached, and 2 collars to each shirt, worth $1.50, reduced to $1.00.

One line of best English Regatta Shirts, with collars attached, worth $1.25, reduced to 75c.

GLOVES!

One line of DENT'S Lined Kid Gloves to be cleared at 50c per pair.

CANADIAN UNDERWEAR

One line of Canadian Shirts and Drawers, marked $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, choice of the Lot for 75c.

One line of TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS, $5.00 and $5.50, choice for $3.50.

Intending purchasers will kindly bear in mind that the above goods are all new and fashionable, and not to be classified in the same category as the "Clearing Sales" which are so frequently advertised.

This Sale will commence To-day (Saturday), January 10, and continue for two weeks only.

R. J. TOOKE

Importer & Manufacturer of & Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishings of all Descriptions,

177 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,

Wholesale Importers of **Watches and Jewellery!** Several Large Sample Lines of American

ROLL GOLD JEWELLERY (Last Fall's Samples) For Sale in Lots to Suit Customers.

Roll Gold Bar Pins. Very Fine Solitaire Imitation Diamonds set in Gold Earrings, Scarf Pins, Lace Pins, &c.

712 and 714 CRAIG STREET 712 and 714 8 2

BOARD—MRS. SEARLE, LADIES' DOCTRESS, HAS superior accommodation for ladies, with professional attendance. 24 St. Monique st., opposite Latour st. 8 3

ROOMS—TWO NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ONE with fire grate; in a respectable family. Address "E 655," STAR office. 8 1

ROOMS—DOUBLE BEDROOM AND SITTING-ROOM, warm and comfortable; good central locality; private family; terms moderate. Address "D 625," STAR office. 8 3

ROOMS—THREE LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 53 McGill College Avenue. 8 1

ROOMS—WITH BOARD; ALSO TABLE-BOARD, AT 156 St. George. 8 2

ROOMS TO LET—APARTMENTS, PLAINLY FURnished, for housekeeping; rent moderate. Apply 463 St. Lawrence st. 8 1

ROOMS, BOARD AND TABLE-BOARD. 24 CATHcart st. 8 3

ROOM—SINGLE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD. 673 Dorchester st. 8 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. 28 Victoria street. 8 2

ROOMS—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE HAD at No. 43 St. Constant st. 8 6

ROOM—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD for one or two gentlemen or married couple; first-class locality. Address "D 633," STAR office. 8 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, GAS, hot water in bath. 17 Brunswick st. 8 3

ROOMS — CARNIVAL WEEK, SINGLE AND double with board; parties of ladies or gentlemen can be accomodated. 8 1

ROOMS TO LET—NICE WARM ROOM FURNISHED, and board, at 35 Anderson st. 8 1

ROOMS — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, WITH board. 92 Champ de Mars st. 8 4

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE, WITH HOT AND COLD water in one room, air heated, at 113 Champ de Mars between St. Denis and Gosford street. 8 1

ROOMS—TWO LARGE, WELL-HEATED AND well furnished for two gentlemen or married couple who could have use of kitchen if required. 28 St. Antoine street. 8 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED TO let. Apply 40 Victoria square. 8 1

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A HOUSE where no other boarders are taken. West of Beaver Hall. Address, with terms, "C 594," STAR office. 8 4

WANTED—BY LADY AND GENTLEMAN WITH one child, comfortable well-furnished bedroom and sitting room, with board; private family preferred; references required; only first-class need apply. P. O. Box 307.

SHOP FOR SALE—TOBACCONIST OR Confectioner. 2481 Notre Dame West. 8 1

TO FARMERS—FOR SALE THE MANure of my omnibus stable containing about 30 horses. Apply at once.
8 1 T. MOREY, 505 Lagauchetiere st.

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, GROceries, Dry Goods Stores, Cigar and Confectionery Stores, Restaurants, Bakeries, and all other kinds of businesses. Apply L. HARRIS, 720 Craig street. 8 3

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY chance—A person retiring from business offers for sale an investment which will assure making a fortune in less than 2 years, three well situated and well built properties; $500 or $600 cash on each purchase, balance in payments at 6 per cent. Address immediately, C. F. P. RENAUD, N. P., 15 St. James st. 8 3

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME BAY trotting gelding "Iroquois;" can shew 2.40; stands 15.3; age, 6; sound and gentle.
B. F. CAMPBELL,
8 6 St. Hilaire Station, P.Q.

FOR SALE—PIANO—A SQUARE PIANO, 6-octaves, iron plate, &c.; must be sold immediately; good reasons for selling; very cheap.
8 1 113 ALEXANDER STREET.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and Stables, adjoining the Depot in Huntingdon, P. Q. Lot nearly three acres. Apply 164 Mountain st. 8 6

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S CLOTH OVERCOAT; price $5. Address "C 600," STAR office. 8 1

FOR SALE—FANCY DRESS COSTUME, FOR BALL or masquerade. Can be seen at No. 1679 Notre Dame street. 8 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP AMERICAN EGG, STOVE, NUT, Grate and Steam Coal. Colonial Coal Company, 50 McGill street. 8 1

FOR SALE—A FEW PAIRS OF SCOTCH, FANCY, and Belgium Canaries, of imported stock, at Coteau St. Louis, No. 9 St. Etienne street, off Mount Royal Avenue. C. Rivet. 8 1

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PATENT; WILL SELL IN every store. Address "B 578," STAR office. 8 1

FOR SALE—"COUNTESS," "ROYAL," "CONSORT," "Argand" and "Silver City" Heating Stoves, Large and Small; also Wood Stoves and Cooking Ranges. 494 St. James street. 8 1

FOR SALE — PIANOS, ORGANS, NEW SEWING Machines, Mangle, Office Desks, Walnut Bookshelves, Iron Box Safes, and Toboggan Cushions. Cheap for cash. 494 St. James st. 8 1

FOR SALE — LADY'S LIGHT RUNNING SEWING Machine, 2 drawers, extension table, &c.; $10, warranted; no dealers need apply. Mr. Graham, 1205 St. Catherine street, near Bleury. 8 1

WANTED—A BOOKCASE,— about 5 feet wide, 7 or 8 feet high. Address
8 3 "A. B.," STAR Office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR READY CASH, HOUSEhold furniture, carpets, books and general effects, at No. 79 Craig st. 8 1

WANTED—$6 CASH WILL BE PAID FOR ALL clean copies of Smith's Canada 1815, Hawkin's Quebec and Hochelaga Depicta; also highest cash price paid for all old Canadian works, &c., at Slade's Book Store, 799 Craig st. 8 1

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for furniture of all kinds. Business strictly confidential. 660 Craig street. 8 6

LOST—A FEW DAYS AGO, A BUNCH OF KEYS, anyone finding the same will please return to Bessette, Lefort & Co., 298 St. Paul street. 8 1

LOST—A SILVER-GREY TERRIER BITCH, HAD steel chain on with city Tax Ticket, No. 1743. Return to 24 Laval Avenue and be rewarded. 8 1

LOST—LAST NIGHT, BETWEEN MOUNT ST. MARY Avenue and Chatham st., on the line of St. Antoine street, a Gold Earring. The finder by returning the same to No. 20 Mount St. Mary Avenue will be suitably rewarded. 8 1

LOST—LAST NIGHT ON DORCHESTER ST., NEAR Papineau Road, a grey rope. Anyone finding the same and returning to 42 Dorchester st. will be rewarded. 8

TO THE UNEMPLOYED.

—:o:—

WANTED

100 Men and Boys, that are willing to earn a few dollars.
Apply 33 Victoria Square,
Monday and Tuesday Mornings, at 9 o'clock. 8 2

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS, EXPErienced operators on collars and cuffs; also, 2 smart girls. Apply to
TOOKE BROS.,
8 1 522 St. Paul street.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; REFERENCES required. 924 Dorchester st. 8 1

WANTED—OPERATORS ON THE STAR KNITTING Machine. Apply H. Myers, 19 Jurors st. 8 1

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR FAMILY OF three at St. Lambert. Apply 26 Argyle Avenue, City. 8 1

WANTED—A GIRL, OF ABOUT 14, TO DO HOUSEwork and assist with a baby. Apply at Stamford Lodge, Metcalfe Avenue, Cote St. Antoine. 8 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; also housemaid, willing to assist with children. Mrs. John Taylor, 12 Milton street. 8 1

WANTED—TWO FLESHERS; NONE BUT FIRST-class workmen need apply. Apply F. Keller, 27 St. Philip street. 8 1

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG PERSON AS GENERAL Servant; French preferred. Apply 1096 St. Catherine Street. 8 2

WANTED—RELIABLE, PUSHING MAN, WITH ability as canvasser. Salary and commission. Apply P. O. Box 1934. 8 2

WANTED—COOK, AT COTE ST. ANTOINE. APPLY on Monday, at 152 Metcalfe st. References required. 8 1

WANTED—A MESSAGE BOY, ONE WILLING TO make himself useful in a printing office. Apply to Becket Bros, Bollard Lane. 8 1

WANTED—A TRAVELLER FOR THE PROVINCE of Quebec; one who speaks English and French; samples light. Address "D 626," STAR Office. 8 6

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GENERAL SERvant for a small family. Apply No. 254 St. Lawrence Main st. 8 1

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG GIRL, FOR A CONfectioner shop and lunch room; one with a knowledge of cooking preferred. Apply 40 Victoria sq. 8 1

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID, AT 285 UNIVERSITY St. 8 1

WANTED — SMART GIRLS, ABOUT 15; CALL early. The Montreal Suspender Co., 470 St. Paul street. 8 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — A FIRST-CLASS waitress and pantry girl at Compain's Restaurant; reference required. 8 1

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY DOWNIE & Lanctot, No. 70 St. James street. 8 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. WELL REcommended. 240 University street. 8 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, AT Mrs. Armstrong's, 2475 Notre Dame st. 8 1

WANTED—FOR MONDAY, A GOOD DINING-ROOM girl and chambermaid. 18 St. Henry st. 8 1

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER wishes to make out accounts, post up books, single or double entry, or any kind of writing to do; terms very reasonable. Address "C 605," STAR office. 8 3 e

WANTED—MUSIC PUPILS, $1 PER MONTH. 155 Mance st. 8 2

WANTED—HOUSE RENTS TO COLLECT, AND Estates to manage; commission 3 per cent. Address "B 576," STAR office. 8 1

WANTED—TRADESMEN'S BOOKS TO MAKE UP weekly; terms moderate. Address "V 400," STAR office. 8 1

WANTED—SITUATION, BY YOUNG MAN, IN office or wholesale business, age 18, two years' experience in office work; best references. Address "C 602," STAR office. 8 2

WANTED—PUPILS FOR KENSINGTON AND Photo painting; each course $2.00; orders solicited. "D 632," STAR office. 8 1

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper or general servant, by an English Protestant, aged thirty-five; is a good cook and general housekeeper; has good references and would be satisfied with low wages, in a place where she can have her boy, six years old, with her. Apply 132 Lagauchetiere st. 8 2

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as general servant; city reference. 38 Devienne st., off St. George st. 8 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or Assistant. Has been for 3 years bookkeeper and cashier for a wholesale and manufacturing firm who are now giving up business. Is capable of taking charge of any ordinary business office, has some knowledge of French. Moderate salary required; best of references. Apply, Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 518, Montreal. 8 1

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady, as housekeeper to a widower or single gentleman; good references. Address "E 669," STAR office. 8 2

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEMAID OR tablemaid, by a respectable young girl, with good city reference. Apply 23 Chenneville st. 8 1

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAD OF 16, IN A respectable confectioner's, to learn the trade. Address "E 970," STAR office. 8 2

MONTREAL STENOGRAPHIC BUREAU and office of the Hall Type-writer Co. of New York, 11 Hospital street, Montreal.
WILLIAM McGOUN, MANAGER.

The "Hall" Type-writer for sale, only $45. Shorthand taught at the office or by mail. Send for circular. 8 1

PLATEAU STREET AND WINNING STREET.

Important sale of property on Tuesday, 20th January, comprising handsome private house (stone front), No. 3 Winning street, and the solid brick corner, No. 11 Plateau st., and No. 1 Winning st., central city property, convenient to business, close to the splendid Schools and grounds of the Catholic School Commissioners. The corner brick house will make a double tenement of the very best class. The stone front house is fitted with "Spence" heating apparatus. All the property is well built. Further particulars will be given.

8 2 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

ST. FAMILLE ST. HOUSES.

The remaining houses, Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114, of this fine block will be sold without reserve at my room on

Wednesday Morning, 14th January.

As the owner has sent me absolute instructions, no better chance was ever offered to buy one or more really good houses at a Bargain. Only a small amount required down. Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
8 Auctioneer.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re Hay & Dorion, St. Andre Avelin, Insolvent.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Thursday, the 15th instant, at three o'clock p. m., for the purchase of stock and book debts in this estate.

General stock grocery, boots and shoes	$ 867.52
Book debts	379.91
	$1,247.43

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Terms cash. For further information apply to

GEO. DAVELUY,
Accountant,
1618 Notre Dame street.
Montreal, 10th Jan., 1885. 8 5

BAILIFF'S SALE — Province of Quebec, District of Montreal—No. 2539—Circuit Court —Louis Bedard, Notary Public, Plaintiff, vs. Cordelia LeBeuf, widow of Isidore Daoust in her qualite tutrice of his children's minors, Defendant. The said Cordelia Lebeuf, *es qualite*, and Napoleon Masse, trader of Montreal *Tier Saisis*. On the 19th day of January, 1885, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant *es qualite*, No. 2336 Notre Dame Street, 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 Household Furniture, etc. Terms cash. PAUL THORN, B.S.C. Montreal, January 9th, 1885. 8 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal—No. 2293.—Circuit Court—Joseph Fortier, Plaintiff, vs. Wm. E. Bessey, Defendant. On the 19th day of January, 1885, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 1390 St. Catherine, 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 Household Furniture, etc., etc., etc. J. CAISSE, B.S.C. Montreal, 10th January, 1885. 8 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal—No. 4969—Circuit Court — Joseph E. Girard, Plaintiff, vs. Gustavus H. Griffin, Defendant. On the 19th day of January, 1885, at eight of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 1095 St. Catherine street, 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 Household Furniture, etc., etc., etc. J. CAISSE, B.S.C. Montreal, 10th Jan., 1885. 8 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEbec, district of Montreal—No 1095—In the Superior Court—Dame Catherine Mitcheson, Plaintiff, vs. William Geen, Defendant. Will be sold by Public Auction by authority of justice, on Tuesday, the 20th day of January, 1885, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, at No. 617 St. Urbain street, in the City of Montreal, all the goods and chattels seized by me in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc. Terms cash. JOSEPH SIPLING, B. S. C. Montreal, January 10th, 1885. 8 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal—No. 7874—Circuit Court—Louis Marsan et Louis Lafond, merchants, of Montreal, making business in society under the name and style of Marsan & Lafond, Plaintiffs, vs. Joseph Mercier, son, architect, of the same place, Defendant. On the 19th day of January, instant at eight of the clock in the forenoon, at the residence of the said Defendant, 23 St. Christophe street, 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 household furniture. Terms cash. PAUL THORN, B. S. C. Montreal, 10th January, 1885. 8 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal—No. 8144—Circuit Court—Treffle P. Boismenu, Plaintiff, vs. Jean Baptiste Huot, Defendant.—On the 19th day of January, instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 356 Maisonneuve 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 Carpets, Household Furniture, &c. Terms Cash. F. X. LAPLUME, B.S.C. Montreal, January 10th, 1885. 8 1

COLE'S CLEARANCE!
JUST COMMENCED.

Bound to Clear out Stock this Year.

Fine Chandeliers, $2.25, $3.45, $6.35.
Nice Hall Lamps, $1, $1.75, $2.25, $5.50.
Handsome Table Lamps, $1, $1.50, $2.50.
ALL MARKED DOWN.

COLE'S LAMP STORE,
1792 Notre Dame.
8 1

SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPHY.

The Montreal Evening School of Phonography and Telegraphy can receive a few more pupils. Address
F. WAGAR,
8 1 199 Bleury Street.

GENERAL BAZAAR!

Ladies will please remember that the Sheepskin Mat I advertise at 25c is not a Hearth Rug at $25, but a good Square Mat for 25c.

GEORGE H. HOWELL,
1695 Notre Dame St., 2nd flat,
8 x 4 doors east Place d'Armes.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

Lorette Moccasins, Ladies' and Gents' Dress Shoes, Ladies Cloth Boots and Skating Boots. Ladies and Gents' Overshoes, in the above all sizes.

Alex. Douglas,
302 2awx 1783 Notre Dame street.

USE COVERNTON'S FRAGRANT CARbolic Tooth Wash for cleansing and preserving the teeth. Price, 25c a bottle. For sale by all druggists. 8 x

FOR COUGHS & COLDS USE ALLENS LUNG BALSAM

IT IS THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR CURING ALL

Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Sold by all Druggists, 50c and $1 per bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited),
307x2aw Sole Agents, Montreal.

STRATHY BROS.
STOCK BROKERS,
2 STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING,
MONTREAL.

Stocks and other securities bought and sold for investment or on margin.
Business strictly confined to commission. 148xeod

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK. No preparation and only a common pen needed. Established 50 Years. Superior and popular for decorative work on linen. Rec'd Centennial Medal & Diploma. Sold everywhere. 263 x

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