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The Montreal Daily Star

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RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
PUPILS WANTED, 10 cents for 10 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
All other "WANTED" ads. 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
ROOMS TO LET, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
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PROPERTY FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
LOST, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
BUSINESS CHANCES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PERSONALS, page 5, 2 cents per word; minimum 25 cents each insertion.

All advertisements inserted at the above rates must be *prepaid*.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED CANVASSER OF GOOD ADDRESS. Salary and expenses paid weekly. Position permanent. Brown Bros Co, Toronto, Ont. 66 29 3 aw

WANTED—100 LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TO work at their homes; good prices. No canvassing. Address Standard Manufacturing Co., Lock Box 107, South Framingham, Mass. Enclose stamps. 78 10 eod

WANTED AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY IN Canada, to take orders for our reliable Canadian grown nursery stock. Liberal salaries or commission. Special assistance given beginners. Handsome outfit free. Write quickly for terms and begin now. E. O. Graham, Nurseryman, Toronto. 67 23eod

WANTED—A CRAYON ARTIST ON BROMIDES. Apply 1604 Notre Dame. 73 tf

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE DANDY Sink Cleaner and Shovel combined, sample 15 cents. John W. Sudlow, 980 Halsey st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 91 6

WANTED—GOOD NURSE OR MOTHER'S HELP, for the country. Apply 44 Lorne avenue. 91 4

WANTED AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR THE Fonthill Nurseries, the largest, longest established, most reliable and best known nurseries in Canada. Over 700 acres under cultivation, good pay, regular and constant employment to right men; no drones need apply. Elegant outfits. Address Stone & Wellington, Temple Building, Montreal, J. W. Beall, Manager. Name this paper. 91 tf

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER FOR RAILWAY office. Address P. O. Box 2000. 92 3

WANTED — TRAVELLER, EXPERIENCED, cement, drain pipes, etc., good position to live man. State full particulars and salary expected, to "L 2624," STAR office. 92 3

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT WELLINGTON ST. bridge. Apply to M. Riney, foreman Dominion Bridge Co. 92 4

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLING TO go to the country. No washing. Apply between 9 to 12 a. m. or after 7 p. m., at 905 Dorchester st. References required. 92 3

WANTED—A COOK AND HOUSEMAID. MUST be well recommended, sisters preferred. Apply to 26 St. Louis square. 92 3

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR FAMILY of two. References required. 482 Lagauchetiere. 92 3

WANTED—OPERATORS FOR SHIRTS AND ladies' white wear. Good wages guaranteed to experienced hands. Steam power. N. E. Brais, 9 Lemoine st. 92 3

WANTED—A NURSE (PROTESTANT), WHO IS willing to assist with housework and that will go to the country for summer months. Apply at 136 Mansfield st., with references. 93 2

WANTED—AN ORGANIST (MALE) FOR CITY church. Apply with references to Organist, P. O. Box 829. 93 4

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MILLINER AT ONCE. Must be first class hand. Good salary. Apply 2067 Notre Dame st. 93 2

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. NO WASHing. Apply 193 McGill st. 93 2

WANTED—BY 1ST MAY, A CERTIFIED DRUG clerk, speaking both languages. State salary expected. Address "V 2892," STAR office. 93 2

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GENERAL SERvant. Apply with reference at 43 Mackay st. 93 2

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, two in family. Apply 461 St. James st. 93 2

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. References required. Apply 93 Mackay st. 93 2

WANTED—A BEER DRIVER, WELL ACQUAINTed with trade of western part of city. English speaking preferred. Apply to Mr. Arthur Hetu, The Davies Brewing Co., 1544 St. Elizabeth st. 93 2

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (ABOUT 16 YEARS of age) as an assistant counter hand. R. Hemsley, 255 St. James st. 93 3

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WHO can do plain cooking, no washing or ironing, highest wages. References required. Apply 3174 St. Catherine st. 93 2

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS, TO TAKE care of infant. Must sleep and take meals at home. References required. 2765 St. Catherine st. 93 2

WANTED—AT 19 LAVAL AVENUE, A GENERAL servant, no washing or care of children. References required. Good wages. 93 2

WANTED—A YOUTH WRITING A GOOD HAND and quick at figures. Apply by letter stating age and references, "W 2911," STAR office. 93 2

WANTED—25 GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS TO sort rags. Apply 275 Commissioners st. 93 2

WANTED DRUG ASSISTANT FOR THE WHOLEsale. Apply Lyman Sons & Co., St. Paul st. 93 2

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, WHERE another girl is kept. Apply at 253A St. Antoine street. 93 2

WANTED — AN APPRENTICE. APPLY TO Montreal Stencil Works, 219 McGill st. 93 2

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, NO washing or ironing. Apply 127 Mackay st. 94 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT FOR A small family, willing to wash and iron. 719 Sherbrooke st. 94 1

WANTED — AN ACTIVE DRUGGIST, ONE speaking both languages preferred. Apply to Dr. Stroud, 525 St. Lawrence st. 94 1

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; PROTESTant. Apply at St. Martin's Rectory, 476 St. Urbain street. 94 1

WANTED—A GOOD VEGETABLE COOK; ALSO two strong kitchen maids. Apply with references, to the manager, 1018 Sherbrooke st. 94 2

WANTED — 10 GIRLS FOR SORTING RAGS. None but experienced hands need apply. 28 St. Henry st., C. H. Wilby & Co. 94 3

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A GENERAL servant. Apply 46 Fort st. 94 1

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH SPEAKING cook, at 116 Champ de Mars. 94 1

WANTED—AT FLORENCE HOTEL, COR. McGill and Notre Dame sts., general servant; good washer preferred. 94 1

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT AT 110 ST. FAmille st. Must have city references. No washing. Apply between 11 and 3 or in the evening. 94 2

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED BARMAN, about 22 or 23 years of age. Apply to P. O. Box 2127. 94 tf

WANTED—A SHIPPER FOR THE HARDWARE trade. Apply to "B 3033," STAR office. 94 2

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT 22 FORT st. 94 1

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINE operator. Smith & Co., 364 St. James st. 94 1

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, EXPERIENCED waist hands, at 61 Prince Arthur street. 94 1

WANTED A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK in a small family. 66 University st. 94 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT ABOUT THE end of May, one willing to go to the country. Apply 92 St. Famille st. 94 3

WANTED STRONG BOY TO DRIVE EXPRESS and deliver groceries. Apply on Monday, 2691 St. Catherine st. 94 1

WANTED—GIRL TO WRITE AND SEW TICKETS on goods, good penmanship; $2 per week. 215 St. James st. 94 1

WANTED—A COOK TO GO TO RICHMOND, P. Q., by 30th April. Apply Room 320, Windsor Hotel, after 8 p. m. 94 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT SPEAKING English and fond of children, small family. Apply 31 Sussex ave. 94 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. APply with references, at 297½ St. Urbain st. 94 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. APply 37 Mance street. 94 1

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR SMALL family. Must have references. Apply 22 St. Hypolite st., above Sherbrooke st. 94 1

WANTED—MARRIED MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener; good references required. Apply after seven p. m., to 80 Redpath street. 94 1

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ASSIST IN general housework, at No. 564 Craig st. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock a. m. or between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m. 94 1

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, TO ASSIST in stables and work about the grounds, at a country place. City references. Apply at Offices of Bagg Estate, 66 St. James st. 94 1

WANTED—FOR SUMMER MONTHS, A MARried couple to take charge of small boarding house; man must have some knowledge of horses, and both must be willing to make themselves useful. "C 3053," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED housemaid. References required. Apply 7 Beaver Hall Sq. 94 2

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD PLAIN cook. City references required. Apply 7 Beaver Hall Sq. 94 2

WANTED—A PUSHING PARTY WITH 2 TO 3000 dollars to take charge of a patent article for the World's Fair, also for an article well known in the States to be sold on the grounds. Chance for a man to clear 15 to 25,000 dollars. L. Harris, 1983 St. Catherine street. 94 3

WANTED—PAPER BOX SCORER AND PAPER cutter, experienced. R. Jellyman & Co., St. Eloi st., opp. 448 St. Paul st. 94 2

WANTED—FOR THE 3RD MAY, A COMPEtent general servant. Must be a good plain cook. Apply after Tuesday, 25th, at No. 3 the Towers, Dorchester st. 94 3

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL FAMily, no washing. 2327A St. Catherine street. 94 1

WANTED—STRONG LAD ACCUSTOMED TO mattress making, also boy to learn trade. Apply to The Thompson Mattress Co., 25 William st. 94 1

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEMAID. APPLY AT 169 University st. 94 1

WANTED—SALESWOMAN FOR BOOT AND shoe store. Must be experienced. Apply 2315 St. Catherine st. 94 1

WANTED—A HOUSE AND PARLORMAID. Good references required. Protestant. Apply 31 McTavish street. 94 1

WANTED — MARKET GARDENER FOR TWO months to go to the country, one who has had some experience in pruning trees and trimming hedges preferred. State experience, references and wages required. Address P. O. Box 94, Montreal. 94 1

WANTED—AT ONCE A GOOD OPERATOR ON heel and edge trimming machine; also one good operator on beating out machine; good wages, steady employment. Apply to Geo. T. Slater & Son, cor. St. Alexander and Jurors sts. 94 1

WANTED—A GOOD CABINET-MAKER, STEADY work. Apply to H. A. Wilder & Co., 234 McGill street. 94 1

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL. APPLY NO. 4 McGill College Avenue. 94 2

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH ONE OR TWO years experience in grocery business, at the Hill Top, cor. Sherbrooke and Bleury sts., M. P. Laverty. 94 1

WANTED — ABOUT 1ST MAY, PLAIN COOK, also housemaid. City references required. 883 Dorchester st. 94 1

WANTED—ABOUT MAY 1ST, A GENERAL SERvant. No washing. Call at 942 Dorchester st. 94 1

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND TO assist in light housework, one sleeping at home preferred. Apply morning and evening, at 491C St. Urbain st. 94 2

WANTED—GIRL TO ATTEND STORE AND TO press clothes. Metropolitan Dyeing and Cleaning Co. 94 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, GOOD CLOTH CAP FINishers and operators. Apply 470 St. Paul st. 94 1

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED CHECKERS for wharf work. Those accustomed to fruit and London cargoes preferred. Address stating experience and references to Box 86, P. O. 94 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. MUST be a good cook, and willing to go to the country for the summer. Apply, with reference, 182 Peel street. 94 2

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. MUST have good references. Will pay good wages. Apply No. 1922 Notre Dame. 94 1

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—CANADA PATENT NO. 36698 RUBber and steel door mat, cheap. Make offer. Address New York Steel Mat Co., 234 Broadway, New York. 86 12

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SMALL AND WELL ASsorted stock of boots and shoes, in good locality. Good reasons for selling. Apply 1904 St. Catherine st. 90 5

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, DINING ROOMS, groceries, fruit and confectionery stores and all other kinds of business. L. Harris, 1983 St. Catherine st. 90 6

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of a fruit, candy and cigar store. For further particulars address "O 2719," STAR office. 92 3

FOR SALE—RETAIL DRUG BUSINESS, GOOD CORner, established 4 years, good reason for selling. Terms to suit. H. F. Jackson, 65 Bishop st. 93 2

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, COAL AND wood business, good locality, main thoroughfare. Address "W 2914," STAR office. 93 2

FOR SALE — BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. A good opening for a young man of energy, with a small cash capital, in a live provincial town in Ontario, east of Toronto. Stock valued at about $5000. Terms of payment easy, proprietor having other business to which he intends devoting his whole attention. Address "W 2915," STAR office. 93 4

FOR SALE — CHEAP, SMALL STAND OF candies and cigars, on a good street and good stock. Enquire G. Perkins, 380 St. James st. 94 1

FOR SALE—$600 WILL PURCHASE A CENTRAL dining room business, worth near $1000. Particulars on application. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James st. 94 1

WANTED—ALL PERSONS GIVING UP BUSIness can find cash buyer for their stock or job lots by addressing Box 71, St. Hyacinthe, Que. All correspondence confidential. 85 13

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER WHO IS UP IN fancy bread. A neat Old Country baker, particularly, has an opportunity to get a nice new store in St. Catherine street, in a desirable locality and with special advantages. Apply to W. E. Cooper, 165 St. James street. 86 tf

HORSES AND CARRIAGES, ETC.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH MAIL PHAETON, BY Holland & Holland, of London, in perfect order. Apply Berard & Major, coach builders, 1945 St. Catherine st. 92 3

FOR SALE—A BLACK PONY AND HARNESS and Mikado, new last summer, pony perfectly quiet and gentle for lady to drive. Apply Royal Victoria Stables, Mansfield street. 92 3

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST PONY carts in the city, suitable for cob of 14½ hands. Can be seen at Starr's Livery Stable, Mansfield st. 92 3

FOR SALE — OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A Kensington, a handsome English made village cart, in perfect order. Apply at Starr's Stables, 70 Mansfield st. 93 2

FOR SALE—PONY, FOUR YEARS OLD, QUIET to ride or drive. Will be sold cheap. Apply Starr's Livery Stables, Mansfield st. 93 2

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A BROWN HORSE, OUT OF Quito, 6 years old, 16 hands high, runs very fast, has jumped 5 feet high, will make a splendid hunter. 2144 St. James street, St. Henri. 94 3

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL EXMORE PONY, thoroughly broken. Apply in rear 92 St. Famille st. 94 1

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE AND BRIDLE, by Wright Birmingham, for private sale, at Hicks, Notre Dame st. 94 1

FOR SALE—4 WHEEL MAHOGANY DOG CART and double harness; also pair horses, good double or single and on saddle. Apply before 1st May, to coachman, 472 Guy st. 94 1

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRIVING HORSE about 15½ hands high, 1100 to 1200 lbs. Address giving price, etc., to "R 2895," STAR office. 93 2

WANTED—HORSE, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT EXpress. Must be sound and quiet. State lowest price to "B 3032," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED—A HORSE, HARNESS AND BUGGY (two seats preferred). Address with all particulars, "E 3130" STAR office. 94 1

WANTED — A SECONDHAND PIANO BOX buggy cheap. J. E. Bulmer, 40 Latour st. 94 1

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE GENTLEMEN'S CAST off clothing. Highest prices paid. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send your address to A. Isidore, 437 St. Lawrence st. 84 30

WANTED—TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND GENtlemen's cast off clothing, furs, etc. Highest prices paid. Orders by mail promptly attended to. L. Lazarus, 707 Craig st. 93 2

WANTED — TO PURCHASE SECONDHAND canoe and cedar row boat. Must be in good order and cheap. Address P. O. Box 476. 93 2

WANTED—CATBOAT OR SLOOP, ABOUT 18 TO 25 feet. Must be in first rate order. Send particulars, P. O. Box 1324. 93 2

WANTED—TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND GENtlemen's cast off clothing, furs. Highest prices given. H. Pearson, 683 Craig st., near Bleury. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 94 2

WANTED—A SECOND GLASS PARTITION, 18X 10-9. Address R. Warren, 118 St. James st. 94 1

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, A FARM OF 550 ACRES with good house and buildings, about 175 acres cleared, suitable for stock raising or general farm purposes; situated in the Co. of Argenteuil, Township of Harrington. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to L. H. Cadieux, 26 St. James st. 72 tf

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL FARM, 7 ACRES BY 20, in good state of cultivation, near town of L'Assomption; easy terms. L. Guilbault, advocate, L'Assomption, Que. 76 26

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH DURHAM, FARM OF 100 acres, 55 clear, remainder in wood, frame house thereon, within 10 minutes walk of G. T. R. station, also church and school. Terms $700. $265 cash, the rest on easy terms. For particulars apply to 35 Rozel st., St. Gabriel, Montreal. 93 2

LOST.

LOST—IN MAY OR DECEMBER, 1892, EITHER IN moving, storing or removing, a white wooden box containing photographs, cabinet and small size, of no value to any one but the owner. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the said box will be gladly received and a reward given by applying to 9 Bayle st. 93 2

LOST—A MARE, LAST WEDNESDAY MORNING, in vicinity of St. Antoine st. and Richmond square. Reward to finder at 160 Quesnel st. 94 1

LOST—A CHAMOIS LEATHER PURSE, CONTAINing about eight dollars and key, Friday evening, between St. Famille and Hutchison streets. Reward on leaving same at Jas. Stewart & Co., Temple Building. 94 1

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A SMALL brown rabbit, from 93 Mance st. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to the above address. 94 1

FOUND.

FOUND—A WATCH ON THE FIFTEENTH instant. By paying advertising cost, the owner will be put in possession by calling at No. 19 Bisson st. 94 1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR BOOKKEEPERS, clerks, storemen, messengers, janitors, coachmen etc. Apply to Employment Bureau, Young Men's Christian Association. 109 tf

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENTLEMAN AND wife are open to an engagement as manager and housekeeper at a summer resort. For particulars address G., 112 Metcalf st., Ottawa. 85 12

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, well educated in both languages, as stenographer and typewriter. Address 55 Dufresne st., Montreal. 86 15

WANTED — I WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS, bright and catchy ideas furnished. Bridges Sherman, P. O. Box 1695. 90 6

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a few good families' washing. Good references. Apply Mrs Street, senr., 52 Richmond sq. 91 4

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, housecleaning by the day. 133 Alexander street. 91 4

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY (HOLDING diploma), position as shorthand and typewriter, or long hand writer. Address A. M. H., 340 Montana st., city. 91 4

WANTED—YOUNG PERSON WISHING TO GO to England, as an attendant to lady or family, the end of June or July. "M 2658," STAR office. 92 3

WANTED—BY A TAILOR, SITUATION AS CUTter; first class references. Address "M 2660," STAR Office. 92 3

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TAILOR'S cutter, a situation in a merchant tailor business. Best of references. "F 2508," STAR office. 92 3

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, SPEAKING BOTH languages, a situation by the year. No objection to distance. Address 17 McTavish st. 92 3

WANTED—SITUATION BY CANDY MAKER. Address "O 2706," STAR office. 92 3

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING BY THE DAY. Terms reasonable. Address "O 2711," STAR office. 92 3

WANTED—ANY LADY REQUIRING A YOUNG woman as maid or to take full charge of a grown child. To leave the city. Best of references can be furnished by applying 109 Mansfield st. 93 2

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, situation as driver or packer. Good character. 246 Richelieu st., St. Cunegonde. 93 2

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON, WORK by the day, washing or house cleaning. 134 St. George st. 93 2

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS typewriter (Caligraph), knowledge of French and English shorthand. 102 Laval, after 6. 93 2

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WORK by the day, in diningroom or a good laundress. Address "X 2952," STAR office. 93 2

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, SITUATION AS assistant bookkeeper, age 19 years. Address 64 Favard st. 94 6

WANTED — SITUATION IN AN OFFICE, BY young lady, as stenographer and typewriter, quick and accurate at figures. Address 276 Guy st. 94 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY CERTIFIED APprentice in pharmacy, 1892, speaks both languages. References furnished if required. Address "A 3009," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED—POSITION AS SEAMSTRESS IN dressmaking department, dry goods store, milliner's or private family, 20 years experience. Apply 151 Sanguinet street. 94 3

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF GOOD FAMIly, position as lady's maid or travelling companion. Address "A 3011," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, POSITION AS stenographer and typewriter. Address 30½ City Councillors st. 94 3

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WORK by the day. Apply at 52 Victoria square. 94 1

WANTED—DOCTORS OR ANY OTHER GENTLEmen wanting a man to drive them around on their calls can have a respectable man with his own horse and rig, first class Gladstone, $1.50 per half day, $2 all day. Sundays excepted. Address "B 3043," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED—WASHING BY THE DOZEN AND BY the week, very cheap if not ironed. Call before twelve. 518 St. Dominique. 94 1

WANTED—TRAVELLER, BOOTS AND SHOES; large connection North and West. First class references; pushing salesman. Address "A 3000," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER, GENTLEMAN OF good experience, with both languages and best of references, a situation, age 25 years. Address "Y 2975," STAR office. 94 2

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A POSITION AS a plumber and gas fitter. Has had some experience. Apply to A. Taylor, 41 Bleury st. 94 2

WANTED—FLUTIST DESIRES TO PLAY IN amateur orchestra or to practice with party playing "Boehm" system. Address "D 3099," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SIX YEARS' experience, a situation in a wholesale house; best references given. Address "D 3098," STAR office. 94 2

WANTED — SITUATION AS COOK, HOUSEkeeper or caretaker, by widow with useful girl 13. Good recommendations. Address "K 2595," STAR Office. 94 1

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, WELL RECOMmended situation, as coachman or butler. Apply to last employer, 249 Mountain street. 94 2

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND BY THE day by a respectable English widow woman. 58 St. Urbain st., upstairs. 94 1

WANTED — TO ARCHITECTS. ADVERTISER, who has served 4 years in an architect's office, desires re-engagement; was awarded 2nd prize in recent Canadian Architect Competition for $15,000 city residence. Apply J. E. Payette, 3 Quesnel st. 94 1

PROPERTY FOR SALE, ETC.

FOR SALE—AT LONGUEUIL, A BRICK COTtage and lot of land, No. 8 Bord de leau, title perfect. Apply to R. W. Graham, STAR office, or Andrew Somerville, Philipsburg, Que. 48 tf

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, AT CACOUNA. THE well known Poston property, 2½ acres of land, with cottage, containing seven bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, servant's room, etc. Best situation at this favorite resort. Apply R. Uglow & Co., 86 Sparks st., Ottawa. 81 26

FOR SALE—FINE PROPERTY, WITH ALL MODern improvements, 56 Mackay st. Apply Eus. Lalliberte, N P., 35 St. James st., or J. A. CHARLAND, Real Estate Agent. 88 25

FOR SALE—"LA MALMAISON" PROPERTY, INcluding houses, gardens, park, etc., vegetable garden, 8 acres, grist mill, water power, houses, barns, etc. Apply to Madame des Rivieres, Malmaison, P. Q., or to Hon. Mr. Justice Taschereau, Montreal. 89 6

FOR SALE—MODERN 10 ROOMED HOUSE, WEST end, hot water heating, built for and occupied by owner. P. O. Box 193. 91 5

FOR SALE—BY P. DESLAURIERS, AT ST. ANNE de Bellevue, near Grand Trunk Avenue, one of the finest farms in the Island of Montreal, about 137 acres, and many other farms around St. Anne and Pointe Claire, good opportunity for speculator. Fine points on Lake St. Louis and Two Mountains; lots and residences in the city and suburbs. For reference apply to P. DESLAURIERS, 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal. 92 3

FOR SALE—A STONE HOUSE 40X30, TEN apartments. Apply Louis Trudeau, St. Rose, Que. 92 3

FOR SALE—ON IRVINE AVE., COTE ST. ANtoine, a neat solid brick cottage, also brick tenement, house heated with furnaces; also brick tenement house, No. 667 Dorchester st., City. Apply 665 DORCHESTER ST. 93 2

FOR SALE—AT BLUE BONNETS, 3 MINUTES walk Rockfield station (Lachine train), 15 minutes from city, brick encased house, 9 rooms, barn, 7 stalls, carriage house, henery, cow stable, etc., all kinds of fruit trees, about one acre of lawn, garden, paddock, connected with telephone (No. 29, Lachine). Price reasonable. Terms to suit. F. E. VAIL. 93 2

FOR SALE—MONTREAL JUNCTION, TWO choice lots, between Lachine Road and C. P. R. station. Would exchange for detached house and pay difference in monthly instalments. Wm. Gray, Montreal Jct. 93 2

FOR SALE—ST. DENIS ST., NEW STONE TENEments, fine houses; small cash payment. Address "R 3031," STAR office. 94 1

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOTEL PROPERTY, DOING A1 trade, in a most prosperous English village within 50 miles of Montreal, livery attached. Owner retiring owing to ill health. Easy terms to right buyer. Address "G 2530," STAR office. 94 1

FOR SALE—AT GEORGEVILLE, LAKE MEMPHREmagog, the Camperdown Farm, about 100 acres heavy hay land, good pasturage, sugar bush, 500 trees with sugar house and tools, good house and out-buildings, barns 60x40—within 10 minutes' walk of steam boat landing, churches and school. For further particulars apply to J. R. LOWDEN, ESQ., Malleable Iron Company, 19 Mill st., Montreal, or to JAMES MILROSE, Georgeville, P. Que. 94 1

FOR SALE—ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURchase his own house on monthly instalments can do so by applying to C. Lefebvre, 222 Iberville street, Montreal. 94 1

CATALOGUE OF REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Call or send for one. F. McMANN, 178 St. James street. 37 tf eod

HOUSES—TO RENT. CALL OR SEND FOR A printed list. F. McMANN, 178 St. James street. 37 tf eod

HOUSES TO LET —BY— P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

74 Quesnel, 4 rooms, ground flat	$8.50
78 Quesnel, 3 rooms, 2nd flat	6.50
90 Duvernay, 4 rooms, ground flat	6.00
94 Duvernay, 4 rooms, 3rd flat	5.50
404 Charlevoix, 4 rooms, ground flat	7.00
402 Charlevoix, 5 rooms, 2nd flat	8.00
402 Charlevoix, 5 rooms, 3rd flat	7.50
396 Charlevoix, 6 rooms, 2nd flat	12.00
106 Drolet, 9 rooms, self-contained, with stable	13.00
1 Drolet, 10 rooms, stone house, self-contained	30.00

For further information, ring up **Telephone 2709**, or apply to P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. 92 10

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A COTTAGE, BEtween Fort and Crescent sts., about $5000.00. Address 193 Laval ave. 94 1

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS—MAY 1ST, WELL FURNISHED, ON bathroom flat, spacious cupboards. 143 Mansfield street. 78 23

ROOMS — NICE DOUBLE ROOMS, SUITABLE for two gentlemen friends or married couples, with or without board; hot bath and no moving; also single rooms. Apply 391 Cadieux street, corner Ontario. 88 7

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, FOR GENtlemen, in a respectable family. Moderate prices. Apply 11 Mayor st. 88 10

ROOMS — FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms. 51 McGill College ave. 87 8

ROOMS—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, double and single, on the bathroom floor, with gas and clothes cupboard. Best accommodation. Call at 184 St. Denis street. 89 6

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS. 49 BEAVER Hall Hill. 89 6

ROOMS—SINGLE AND DOUBLE FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for two friends or married couple, with first class board. Mrs. Etue, 306 Dorchester st., Tel. 6352. 89 6

ROOM—TO LET, LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AT 83 Union ave. 89 6

ROOMS—TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, on bathroom flat. Apply at 37 McGill College avenue. 89 6

ROOM—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM TO gentleman of quiet habits, gas and every convenience; not moving. 95 University st. 90 6

ROOMS—PARTIES DESIRING TO VISIT THE World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, can make arrangements to secure elegant rooms in advance, with private families, in one of the best residence districts within fifteen minutes ride on the Electric Railway of the Fair grounds, by applying to I. D. Tidmarsh, 151 State street, Chicago, Ill. 90 6

ROOMS—LARGE BEDROOMS, WELL FURNISHed (every convenience). 132 Peel st., 2nd door from Windsor Hotel. (Telephone 4836). 90 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED, LARGE ROOM, BATHroom flat; also two other rooms with use of kitchen and dining room if preferred. Apply 55 Victoria st. 90 6

ROOM—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON BATHroom flat, with board, in English family, for two of strictly quiet habits. 21 St. Edward street. 91 4

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A private family; fine locality, Auer light. 145 St. Denis st. 91 4

ROOMS—VERY NICE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 263 St. Antoine. 91 4

ROOMS—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, modern conveniences. 58 Beaver Hall. 91 4

ROOMS—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for light housekeeping. Address "F 2502," STAR office. 91 4

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT 29 McGill College Avenue. 91 5

ROOM—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, 5 MINUTES from Post Office. Apply at 114 Champ de Mars st. 91 10

ROOMS—DOUBLE PARLORS, ALL MODERN conveniences. 102 Union ave. 91 4

ROOM—TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM, ON BATHroom flat. 49 Victoria st. 91 4

ROOM—A MARRIED COUPLE CAN HAVE A nicely furnished bedroom with use of kitchen, with a family moving to the country for the summer (vacant April 25th); house on river bank, 25 minutes by rail. Address "M 2664," STAR office. 92 3

ROOMS—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, ON BATHROOM flat, 1 especially large and beautifully furnished, with spacious cupboard; all modern conveniences. 28 Cathcart. 92 3

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, double and single, with or without board; also table board. 45 McGill College avenue. 92 3

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED. 10 UNION AVENUE. 92 3

ROOM—TO LET, LARGE PARLOR, SUITABLE for married couple or two gentlemen, with first class board; locality good; also two bedrooms. Address "L 2631," STAR office. 92 3

ROOM—FRONT PARLOR BEDROOM, WITH board, suitable for two. 19 Monique street. 92 3

ROOMS — DOUBLE OR SINGLE, WELL FURnished; all modern conveniences; house well appointed; first class board, 61 Cathcart st. 92 3

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to let, gas and all modern conveniences. 2329A St. Catherine st. 92 3

ROOM—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOM. 21 BRUNSwick street. Gentlemen only. 92 3

ROOM—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR one or two gentlemen; gas, bath, hot and cold water. 53 Victoria street. 92 3

ROOMS—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 28 Crescent st. 92 3

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, new brick house, Calumet Place, opposite the convent, off St. Antoine street, large, airy and newly painted rooms, use of kitchen if required; terms to suit a desirable party. Apply any time, on the premises. 92 3

ROOMS—TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, TWO first class bedrooms, on bathroom flat. References, etc. 147 Metcalfe st. 92 3

ROOM—TO LET, LARGE WELL FURNISHED front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; gas, hot and cold water, bath and every convenience. 28 Torrance st. 93 2

ROOM—TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM, BATHROOM floor; all conveniences. 868 Palace st. 93 2

ROOM—LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, b., w. c., for gentlemen only. 2 Platt st., corner of Ontario. 93 2

ROOMS— TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board. Apply 342 St. Antoine street. 93 3

ROOMS—TO LET, FLAT FOUR ROOMS AND bathroom. Barsalou Block, 1347 St. Catherine st. 93 3

ROOM—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, FOR ONE or two, in a private family. 174 St. Elizabeth. 93 3

ROOMS—TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS WITH breakfast and tea; private family; comfortable home. 14 Plateau street. 93 4

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, double or single, with board, for gentlemen; also table board. 48 Cathcart st. 93 3

ROOMS—TO LET, IN BASEMENT, BRIGHT AIRY rooms, well heated in winter, rent $4.00 per month. Address "R 2795," STAR office. 93 3

ROOMS — TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED front rooms to let. 47 McGill College ave. 93 2

ROOMS—ADJOINING PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on ground floor, double bedroom on bathroom flat. No children or boarders. House clean and quiet. 26 Crescent st. 93 2

ROOMS—TO LET, 664 SHERBROOKE ST., ONE large and one small room; every convenience; first class locality. Gentlemen only. 93 2

ROOMS—TO LET, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping. Not moving. Apply 31 Perthias st., off Lacroix. 93 5

ROOM — 6 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, NICELY furnished room. 93 3

ROOM—LARGE ROOM TO LET; ALSO TABLE board. 18½ Cathcart st. 93 5

ROOM—A LARGE WELL FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on bathroom flat. 44 Osborne st. 93 2

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE and double. 18 University. 93 2

ROOM—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM, ON BATHroom flat. 2079 St. Catherine st., corner Balmoral st. 93 3

ROOM—LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM, ON PARlor flat, $6 per month. 192 Mountain st. 93 2

ROOM — FRONT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, on bathroom flat; not moving in May, at 19 St. Philip street, near Dorchester st. 93 8

ROOMS—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON bath-room flat. 26 Belmont street. 93 2

ROOMS — TWO VERY FINE, ATTRACTIVE rooms, single or double, opposite the Athletic Club House. 148 Mansfield street. 93 2

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH breakfast. 827 Palace street. 93 2

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED FOR GENTLEmen of quiet habits, with or without board; hot and cold water, bath. 21 Mansfield st. 93 3

ROOMS—WITH BOARD. AT 27 BRUNSWICK Street. 93 3

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED FRONT room, for one or two gentlemen; gas, bath. 661A Lagauchetiere st. 93 2

ROOMS—TO LET, WELL FURNISHED, SUITable for light housekeeping. Apply to 20 City Councillors st. 93 6

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, SINGLE and double, with or without board. Possession immediately. 29 Mansfield st. 93 3

ROOM—TO LET, 747A SHERBROOKE ST., LARGE double room, no objection to ladies, with or without breakfast and late dinner. 94 3

ROOM —PLEASANT FRONT FURNISHED BEDroom, suitable for two gentlemen; 1st May; 42 Torrance street, nice central locality. 3 minutes walk from C. P. R. Windsor and G. T. R. depots; modern conveniences. Address 1056 St. James. 94 1

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED AND WARM. 9 St. Urbain street. 94 1

ROOM—TO LET, FOR THE 1ST OF MAY, A WELL furnished room, on bathroom flat, suitable for one or two persons. No. 50 Osborne st. 94 1

ROOMS—TO LET, SUITABLE FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, a nicely furnished room, in private family, on parlor and bathroom flat; hot air; beautifully situated on Berry street, a few yards above Sherbrooke street. Terms very reasonable. Address "A 2998," STAR office. 94 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED, LARGE AND COMFORTable, for 1 or 2 gentlemen, $6 or $8 per month. 129 Bleury street. 94 2

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN, with breakfast if required; on bath flat. 71 Beaver Hall Hill. 94 1

ROOMS—TWO BRIGHT WELL FURNISHED rooms, on first flat; family private; no children. Terms moderate. 20½ Belmont st. 94 1

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BRIGHT room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family. Rent moderate. 30 Burnside Place. 94 1

ROOM—TO LET, DOUBLE ROOM, FURNISHED, with use of kitchen and dining room. Private family. 196 Versailles st. 94 2

ROOM—FURNISHED, SINGLE, WITH BREAKfast if needed. 182 Versailles. 94 1

ROOMS—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, on bathroom floor; every convenience; terms moderate. [illegible]

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN, with all modern conveniences, at 31 City Councillors st. 94 3

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen, with every convenience. Not moving. 89 University st. 94 6

ROOMS—VERY COMFORTABLY FURNISHED large and small rooms, hot water, gas, etc., for gentlemen. 51 Cathcart st. 94 2

ROOM—TO LET, NICE COMFORTABLE FURnished bedroom, suitable for two young gentlemen. 13 Bisson. 94 3

ROOMS—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR BEDROOM, also 3 single rooms, board if required. 72 Radegonde st., facing the square. 94 3

ROOM—TO LET, SINGLE FRONT ROOM, WITH full or partial board. 16 Plateau st. 94 2

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITH board, suitable for two young gentlemen. Terms four dollars a week. Apply 14A Argyle avenue. 94 1

ROOM—ONE UNFURNISHED, FOR 1ST MAY. 253 St. Urbain street. 91 1

ROOM — TO LET, ONE LARGE FURNISHED room, at John Egger's, practical Swiss watch maker, optician and jeweller, 85 Bleury street. 94 1

ROOMS—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH water in one and cupboards in each. 107 St. Hypolite, near Prince Arthur street. 94 2

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED PLEASant front rooms in cool airy house. 319 St. Urbain st., near Sherbrooke. 94 1

ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR two gentlemen or married couple. 26 St. Monique street. 94 1

ROOMS—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS IN light dry basement, with side entrance. 319 St. Urbain st., near Sherbrooke. 94 1

ROOM—FRONT ROOM, WITH CLOTHES CLOSET, suitably furnished for one gentleman; gas and hot water. 69 Beaver Hall Hill. 94 2

ROOM—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO ladies or gentlemen, also one single, private family. 585 Lagauchetiere street. 94 1

ROOMS—2 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED OR FURnished, with use of kitchen and gas stove. 2095 St. Catherine st. 94 3

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 133 Mansfield st. 94 2

ROOM — FURNISHED FRONT BEDROOM, 37 Union Avenue. 94 5

ROOMS—TWO WELL LIT COMFORTABLE ROOMS on bath room flat, reasonable terms, 104 Union avenue. 94 3

ROOM—LARGE WELL FURNISHED FRONT room for two, with board, all conveniences; also table board. 78 Victoria st., near Sherbrooke st. 94 3

ROOM — TO LET, A LARGE UNFURNISHED front room. Apply 15 Balmoral st. (downstairs). 94 1

ROOM—OPPOSITE THE WINDSOR, A NICELY furnished front room, with partial board if required. 37 Metcalfe st. 94 1

ROOMS — EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, HANDsomely furnished, with board; on bathroom flat; spacious cupboards; sunny aspect. Apply 166 Mansfield. 94 6

ROOMS—TO LET, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, in private family, on University st., above Burnside. Possession May 8th. Address "D 3104," STAR office. 94 2

ROOMS—TO LET, ONE BEDROOM PARLOR OR a single room, furnished. No. 516 Cadieux st., above Sherbrooke. 94 1

ROOM—24 BELMONT ST. (OFF BEAVER HALL Hill), first class furnished front room, for a gentleman. 94 2

ROOM—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET, AT 47 Dubord st., opp. Viger sq. 94 1

ROOMS—TWO FIRST-CLASS BEDROOMS ON bathroom flat; hot water service in room; either single or double. Two doors east Mance st., 1799 Ontario st. [illegible]

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE, WITH BOARD; also table board, 15 Hanover st. 94 2

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A MARRIED COUPLE, ONE large or two small rooms, with board, in a private family, where home comforts predominate. West of Bleury. Address "N 2680," STAR office. 92 3

WANTED — BY MARRIED COUPLE WITH grown up daughter, 2 furnished bedrooms with use of kitchen and diningroom; vicinity of Victoria and Mansfield streets preferred. Address stating terms, which must be moderate. "O 2725," STAR office. 92 3

WANTED—BY MARRIED COUPLE, NO CHILdren, 3 or 4 cheerful unfurnished rooms, h. w. c. indispensable, in a house with a widow lady without children preferred; will pay about $20.00 per month for a comfortable home. Address Mrs. George, Centre P. O., St. Catherine st. 93 2

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS ROOM, WITH breakfast, vicinity Dubord and St. Denis sts. Address stating terms, "X 2941," STAR office. 93 2

WANTED — IN CENTRAL LOCALITY, NICE and comfortable single room (on bath floor preferred), for a quiet and permanent gentleman, with or without board. Terms moderate. Address "Montplaisant," P. O. Box 1927. 94 1

WANTED—YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A comfortable home with nice family, about $18 to $20 per month. Address "S 2820," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED — THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, with use of kitchen, in private family; good locality. No children. Terms must be moderate. Apply "B 3030," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED—MAY 1ST, 2 OR 3 ROOMS, FURnished or partially so, with use of kitchen, by married couple, west end preferred, or any one leaving city for the summer would find a responsible caretaker, "D 3084," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED—IN OR NEAR LACHINE, BEDROOM and good board; gas and bath. Address "D 3083," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD, BY A STEADY young man; central locality. Terms about $4 per week; private family preferred. "D 3081," STAR office. 94 1

WANTED—BY LADY EMPLOYED DURING the day, room and board in quiet private family. Terms moderate; locality central. Address "D 3095," STAR office. 94 1

BOARD.

BOARD—MRS. McEWAN, LADIES' SICK NURSE superior accommodation for boarders, with best medical attendance; strictly private. Terms moderate. 187 Cadieux st., below St. Catherine st. 72 90

BOARD—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; ALSO table board, in a new boarding house, at No. 25 University street. 89 6

BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS, IN SMALL English family; all modern conveniences, hot and cold water; good locality. 58 Richmond sq. 90 5

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN WOULD MEET with comfortable home, good board, in English family; nice locality; terms moderate. 512 Seigneurs st. 92 3

BOARD—POINTE CLAIRE, TWO ROOMS, WITH board, private family; references exchanged. "L 2635," STAR office. 92 3

BOARD—MRS. SEARL, LADIES' DOCTRESS, PRIvate accommodation, with or without professional attendance; ladies attended at their home. 135 St. George street. 92 10

BOARD—AT LAKESIDE, A COUPLE OF ROOMS still vacant in the cottage opposite the boathouse, three minutes from Lakeside station. For particulars call until Friday, 28th, at 46 Mackay st., after at Lakeside Cottage. 93 2

BOARD—FIRST CLASS TABLE BOARD, $3 A week; dinner meals, $1 a week, Victoria Dining Rooms, 1838 Notre Dame st., cor. McGill. 93 2

BOARD—AND ROOM, FRONT, WITH LARGE gallery, for two gentlemen or married couple; English family; moderate. 1 Vercheres avenue. 93 2

BOARD — DOUBLE ROOM FOR MARRIED couple or two gentlemen; all modern conveniences. Good table board. Not moving. 43 McGill College ave. 94 1

BOARD—BOARDERS WANTED AT 44 ST. DENIS. 94 5

BOARD—EIGHT OR TEN SUMMER BOARDERS; beautiful locality; first class board and room; fifteen minutes' walk from C. P. R. Station. Address Mrs. E. Joyal, Brome Corner, Quebec. 94 1

BOARD—BOARD, WITH LARGE FRONT ROOM, on bathroom flat; in a French private family. Apply 105 St. Hubert street. 94 2

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board, for lady, in private French family. State terms. Suburbs preferred. Address "N 2644," STAR office. 93 2

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD, by married couple, in private family (Protestant), central location. Terms must be moderate. Apply "Y 2990" STAR office. 94 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET — FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED room and first-class boarding stable to let at Cincinnatus Block, Pointe Claire. 88 8

WANTED—WATCH OR CLOCK HONESTLY cleaned by expert workman and warranted, 50cts. Best mainspring and cleaning $1.25. 70 Victoria square. 94 1

FOR RENT—A PIANO FOR THE SUMMER months, we have a very convenient piano for summer residences, 6½ octaves, full rich tone, in rosewood or natural oak, which we will rent at a reasonable charge. N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James st. 94 1

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF $200 to manage a good lucrative business. Must have good business abilities and able to keep books. "E 2483," STAR office. 93 3

WANTED—PARTNER, AN EXPERIENCED ACtive man, with ten to fifteen thousand dollars, in one of the best established commission liquor houses in Canada, with good agencies. Address "L 1976," STAR office. 94 3

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, NICELY FURnished, west end. Address [illegible] STAR office. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100,000 FT. NEW RUBBER BELTING, 50 and 10 discount; 800 pulleys, 60 discount; 10 engines, boilers, 5 to 40 h. power; hangers, shafting, drills, lathes, planers, molders, tenon, mortising, boring and sawing machinery. Mullin & Co., Papineau sq. 277 tf

FOR SALE—FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, $2; hardwood, $2.50; blocks, $1.50 per load; all kiln dried; cheapest and best wood ever offered. J. C. Macdiarmid & Co., cor. St. James and Guy. Telephone 8110. 190 tf

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE, PARTITIONS, etc. Apply at 249 St. James street. 82 eod tf

FOR SALE—TWO HORSE POWER GAS ENGINE (Otto), in perfect order. Apply 231 St. James st. 9 tf eod

FOR SALE—5 AWNINGS, NEARLY NEW, UPright glass case, 2 glass cases, 2x2x8 feet, counters, shelving, electric light and gas fittings, safe, etc., at 2208 St. Catherine st. 91 4

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS REFRIGERATOR, cheap, large size. Address "O 2724," STAR office. 92 tf

FOR SALE—2 LADIES HAVE PLACED IN MY hands 2 pianos, one from New York Piano Co., almost new, $115; Gabler, N. Y., splendidly finished, $150. Graham, 92 Prince Arthur. 92 3

FOR SALE—THE FAST SAILING SKIFF "Bonita," in perfect order. Apply to C. E. Hardie, 55 Cathcart st. 93 2

FOR SALE—ENGINE, 15 HORSE POWER, DOTY upright, together with boiler. Can now be seen working. Apply Z. Lapierre, 294 St. Paul st. 93 6

FOR SALE—GOLD FISH, AQUARIUMS AND Globes, at 342 St. James st. 93 3

FOR SALE—CHILDREN'S ENGLISH MAIL CART nicely finished, quite new, cost 35 dollars in England. Apply 342 St. Antoine. 93 3

FOR SALE—JEWEL RANGE, HALL STOVE, REfrigerator, Stair Carpets (Brussels), one four and one three light Brass Gasaliers and several other things, only a few months in use. Will be sold cheap. Apply 30 Torrance street. 93 2

FOR SALE—SODA WATER FOUNTAIN, COST $800. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply 208 McGill st. 93 3

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, WITH AND without glass, and drawers, show-cases, cabinet, and job lot of fancy goods, wool, etc. 2311 St. Catherine st. 93 2

FOR SALE — MEN'S TAN BOOTS AND LOW shoes; all the latest styles at lowest prices. Allan's Boot Depot, 659 Craig st. 93 2

FOR SALE—TWO OUTSIDE SHOWCASES, CHEAP. Apply 219 McGill st. 93 2

FOR SALE—MEN'S BRACES IN EVERY IMAGINable make from 15c a pair up to $1.75 per pair at Allan's, 661 Craig street. 93 2

FOR SALE—PIANOS. 1 STEINWAY & SONS UPright, 2 Emerson uprights, Jewett square, Peirson square, 2 Heintzman squares, Stanley & Sons square, Hopkinson upright, Vose upright, Steinway & Sons square, Chickering & Sons square, Hale square, 2 Heintzman uprights, used at concerts: Mead square. Prices from $50 upwards. Terms cash or monthly payments of $2 and upwards. Apply at C. W. Lindsay's Warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine st. Open evenings this month. 93 2

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF GAS FITTINGS, BRONZE chandeliers and brackets, at 471 Guy st. 94 4

FOR SALE—2 GOOD OLD FASHIONED BUREAUS with glass, $6 and $8; also Gurney No. 8 Fire Witch range, $25, and gas stove almost new, $25. 711 Sherbrooke street. 94 1

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, QUITE new; patented cradle, bureau, baby's carriage, etc. 45 St. Hubert st. 94 1

FOR SALE—A PIANO AND HANDSOME B. W. set; also large mirror. Apply between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., 1581 St. Catherine street. 94 3

FOR SALE—20 FT. YACHT, NEARLY NEW, COMplete with full set of sails, anchors, moorings, etc., will be sold cheap. "A 3010," STAR office. 94 1

FOR SALE—SCALES AND DESKS. APPLY 78 St. Peter st. 94 1

FOR SALE—A NO. 9 McCLARY COMBINATION stove, in good order; also other household effects. Apply, Monday, 159 Roy st., Montreal. 94 1

FOR SALE—ORGANS, MASON & HAMLIN, $75; Bell, $65; Alexander, Paris, 18 stops, percussion action, great bargain; Clinton, piano case, 6 octaves; Thomas, British mirror, dust and mouse proof pedal, $75. Apply F. E. Layton & Bro.'s warerooms, 2387 St. Catherine, cor. Peel. 94 1

FOR SALE—FAIR HORSES, GOOD IN DBLE. OR single harness and saddle; also 4 wheel mahogany dogcart and dble. harness. Apply before 1st May, to Coachman, 472 Guy st. 94 1

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT FIXTURES, CARVed, with sliding brass doors, suitable for druggist, etc.; also marble top counter, 19 feet long. Apply J. A. Nicolls, cor. Bleury and St. Catherine sts. 94 1

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOT OF FURNITURE, REfrigerator, etc., including hardwood bedroom suite. 2614 Notre Dame st. 94 1

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN, HANDSOME pedigree St. Bernard dog (female), 14 months old, from champion stock. Apply 117 Iberville st. 94 1

FOR SALE—AT 109 ST. DENIS STREET, UNIQUE and beautiful B. W. wardrobe, B. P. bevelled fronts, one smaller do., M. T. B. W. bedroom set, toilet set, B. W. bookcase and desk combined, gas stove, hot water heater, gasaliers, etc.; all new, only a few months in use. Must be sold. Offers wanted for above; also carpets, etc., in lots to suit purchasers, daily from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m. 94 1

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT 3 LIGHT GASAlier, with double and single brackets, in good order, cheap. 42 Osborne street. 94 1

FOR SALE—STYLISH, WELL-MADE TWEED suit to order, $15.00; black suit, $17.50. Reliable work; established 1874. Mulcair Bros., 1942 to 1948 Notre Dame st. 94 1

FOR SALE—CAGES, RABBIT HUTCHES, IRONING stove and pipes, small bedstead, large wire spring, would exchange for small one. Apply till 1st May, 17 Bisson st. 94 1

FOR SALE—SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES EGGS for hatching, male bird, first prize Provincial Exhibition, $1.50 per 13 or $2.50 per 26. 133 Rushbrook st., Pt. St. Charles. 94 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, everything in the home, pianos, organs, sewing machines, easy terms, at Lawlor's, 467 St. Hypolite st. 94 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, FIXTURES FOR boot and shoe store; also large ottoman and 6 ft. metal show case. Must be sold before May 1st. "C 3063," STAR office. 94 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SHOP FIXTURES, SHOW case and gasaliers. Apply 256 St. Antoine st. 94 2

FOR SALE—TWO BEDROOM SUITES, TWO mantel beds, refrigerator, sewing machine, kitchen range, one week. 30 Crescent st. 94 1

FOR SALE—2 NEW WALNUT BOOK CASES, A bargain. Apply immediately, Room 9, 1586½ Notre Dame, Block Ferrier. 94 1

FOR SALE — EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING, Barred Plymouth Rocks. This mating produced fine chicks last year. Eggs only $1 per 13. Henry P. Stockwell, Danville, Que. 94 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A BEAUTIFUL DECKED sailing canoe, fully equipped with all modern improvements, and very fast. For further particulars apply "T 2866," STAR Office. 94 1

FOR SALE—UNFINISHED PIANOS, ALSO TWO piano makers' benches and hand screws. Apply 118 St. Hubert st. 94 1

FOR SALE — GASPE BUILT SAIL YACHT, schooner rigged, cedar, copper fastened, 25 ft. over all, in first class order. Apply to C. A. Morin, Room 22, Imperial Building. 94 1

FOR SALE—ONE SOLID OAK BEDROOM SET, almost new, a bargain; also one "Queen" hall stove, No. 14. Apply 9 Brunswick st. 94 2

FOR SALE — GOOD WALNUT BEDSTEAD (single), spring bed and mattress complete, for ten dollars. 2657 St. Catherine st. 94 1

FOR SALE—FASHIONABLE SPRING AND FALL overcoats (to order), $13.50; trousers, $4.75. Satisfaction guaranteed (for purchasers who pay cash). Mulcair Bros., 1942 to 1948 Notre Dame. 94 1

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SET OF GAS FIXTURES, new and in first class order; would sell cheap. Apply to Mr. Jackson, 28 Hospital or to 71 Hutchison st. 94 1

FOR SALE—GOOD SKIFF, SAILS AND OARS complete, very cheap. Apply Storeman, 586 St. Paul st. 94 1

FOR SALE—2 POOL AND 1 BILLIARD TABLES, cigar store and fixtures, 1 gas stove and 1 safe, at 361A St. James st. 94 1

FOR SALE — LADY LEAVING CITY WOULD sell bedroom set, cheap. 1352 St. Catherine. 94 2

FOR SALE—RATTAN BABY CARRIAGE, IN GOOD condition, short time in use, cost 14 dollars, will sell for five. Apply to 51 City Councillors st. 94 1

FOR SALE—STANDARD CAMERA, 8x10 COMplete and quite new; 2 handsome 6-light bronze gasaliers, and 2 gas heating stoves. All to be sold at a sacrifice. 16 Berri street. 94 1

FOR SALE—DOUBLE SCULL RACING SKIFF, with oars and rowlocks. Price $50; also family skiff and oars, $12.00. All in perfect order, and to be seen at Grenier's boat-house, St. Annes. Apply 16 Berri street. 94 1

FOR SALE—FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING. Intending purchasers can have samples of our goods sent to their address (city) and left over night if necessary. Telephone 2645. Mulcair Bros., 1942 to 1948 Notre Dame st. 94 1

PUPILS WANTED.

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TO LET—UPPER TENEMENT, No. 7 VISItation street, well lighted, 7 apartments, between Craig and Notre Dame st. cars. Address J. B. Bourassa, No. 18 Visitation street. 87 8

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TO LET—SIX ROOMED FLATS, NO. 3 AND 7 Gladstone ave. Apply on premises or 646 Craig st. Telephone 416. 90 6

TO LET — PART WELL FURNISHED house, to married couple or gentlemen. For full particulars apply 33 Elizabeth st. 91 4

TO LET—95 CHURCH STREET, UPPER tenement, heated by hot water, in good order. Apply to J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James street. 91 4

TO LET—AT ST. PATRICK, RIVIERE DU Loup, "Clover Cottage," comfortably furnished, containing six bed rooms and servant's room, with large Tennis ground and garden spot, Apply for terms Mrs. D. W. Macdonell, 359 Cooper Street, Ottawa. 92 6

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TO LET—HOUSES, 106 DROLET STREET, 9 rooms, with stable, $13.00. Apply to P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. 92 5

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TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS small, confortable, and well furnished House in the West End. Address. "Q. 2750." Star Office. 92 3

TO LET—LOWER TENEMENT 35 RICHmond Square, with Stable. Rent 12 dollars per month. Apply on premises. 92 3

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TO LET—MODERN UPPER TENEMENT, 2261 St. Catherine street, hot water heat, light rooms. H. F. Jackson, 65 Bishop st. 93 2

TO LET—LOWER TENEMENTS, NO. 31 ST. Monique street, and 144 Lusignan street, 6 rooms and bath, rent $16.00. No. 49 St. Monique street, cor. Palace, rent $20.00. Upper tenement, No. 41 St. Monique street, 7 rooms and bath, rent $20.00. Apply to Geo. Carson, 216 St. Antoine street. 93 4

TO LET—LOWER TENEMENTS, NOS. 212 and 214 St. Antoine street, 6 rooms and bath, between Mountain and Aqueduct streets. Rent $18.00. Apply to Geo. Carson, 216 St. Antoine street. 93 4

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN ST. Anne's on Grand Trunk Avenue, water in the House. Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen and six Bedrooms. Apply, C. A. Lifliton & Co., Montreal. 93 2

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TO LET—COTTAGES, 32 OVERDALE AND 6 Kinkora Ave., extension Kitchens, Gurney Furnace, $30.00. Flat, 18 Essex Avenue, 7 rooms, furnace, $12. Upper tenement, 37 Richmond square, 6 rooms, $12. Lower tenement, 57A Richmond square, 8 rooms, $15. Upper tenement, 326 Cherrier street, 8 rooms, $10. James Stewart & Co., Temple Building. 93 2

TO LET—SELF-CONTAINED TENEMENT, three, four, and five rooms, wide passages, well lighted, lately painted; boarded cellar, large yards. Apply No. 334 Cadieux street. 93 2

TO LET—AT MONTREAL JUNCTION, A comfortable brick house of nine rooms; furnace, close to station, low rent. C. Wright, Post Office, Montreal Junction. 93 4

TO LET—NICE UPPER AND LOWER Tenements on Church St., 9 Rooms, Bath, W. C., first class order, also on St. Antoine Street west. No. 441 and 445, no taxes, Stable if wanted. Apply to R. Gohier & Son, 4 St. Lawrence Street, Room 1 and 2. 94 1

TO LET—SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, FIVE rooms, 124 Paris st., Point St. Charles, near Wellington st., w. c., outside kitchen; rent ten dollars. Apply at 268 St. Hubert st. 94 1

TO LET—ON GARDENVILLE AVENUE, Longueuil, west; $150, no taxes; semi-detached, brick encased house; ten rooms; heated by hot water; hard and soft water. Apply F. Hamilton, 9 Bleury street, or Box 9, Longueuil. 94 1

TO LET—HOUSES, TENEMENTS, AND flats, renting from $7 to $50 per month, in all parts of the city, also to let, several furnished houses. Lists furnished on application. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James street. 94 2

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TO LET—NICE UPPER AND LOWER tenements, Nos. 155 and 157 Drolet Street, 6 and 8 rooms respectively, B. and W. C. Rent low. Apply to J. C. Beauchamp, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill. 94 3

TO LET—UPPER TENEMENT, EIGHT rooms, modern conveniences, with three stall stable in rear, all in good order. Henry J. Benallack, 23 Latour St. 94 1

TO LET—LAVAL AVENUE, BEAUTIFUL upper tenement, in perfect order; all conveniences, handy to Street Cars. Rent $8.00 per month. Apply to 179A Drolet St. 94 1

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN MANSFIELD St., between Dorchester and St. Catherine sts., a very comfortable lower tenement from May to 1st September. "B 3049" Star office. 94 1

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, comfortably furnished house, No. 138 Metcalfe St., containing eleven rooms, bath, etc. Sanitary arrangements perfect. For further particulars, apply to 96 St. Peter St. 94 1

TO LET—ONE NEAT UPPER TENEMENT Brick house on Park Avenue, also houses on St. George, Cadieux, St. Louis, St. Lawrence, Nazareth and other streets. Apply to R. Warren, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, 118 St. James St. 94 1

TO LET—UPPER FLAT, STONE FRONT, 6 Rooms, Bath, W. C., Daisy Furnace, hot and cold water. Rent $16.00. Electric cars to door. 3104 St. Catherine St. 94 1

TO LET—A PRIVATE COTTAGE, AND THE proprietor would desire to board with the family. Apply, 83 Coursol St. 94 1

TO LET—NO. 2713 ST. CATHERINE ST., near St. Mark, a very nice self contained house. Thomas Collins, 81 Cathedral St. 94 1

TO LET—ON ST. LUKE ST., ONE SMALL comfortable house, $12 per month, no taxes. No. 101 Tupper St., $12.50 and taxes. Thomas Collins, 81 Cathedral St. 94 1

TO LET—LOWER TENEMENT, 88 DUROcher St., six rooms, bathroom, etc. rent reduced; necessary improvements for suitable tenant. Apply to M. Holmes, 814 Mountain Street. 94 3

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS CUT STONE front lower tenement, No. 8 Albina Street, St. Louis Square, loveliest spot in the city, containing 7 rooms. Apply at 623 Cadieux Street. 94 3

TO LET—2014 ST. CATHERINE ST., NEAR Bleury, 6 Rooms, with Bath and Closet. Put in order for good tenant. Apply 22 Park Avenue. 94 1

TO LET—UPPER AND LOWER PART OF house, Rozel St., St. Gabriel, four rooms in each. Rent $5.00, $6.00, in good sanitary condition. Apply, 2511 Notre Dame Street. 94 3

TO LET—SELF CONTAINED HOUSE, NINE rooms, lately tinted and papered, modern improvements, healthy locality, rent $240. Apply, F. A. McRae, 563 St. Urbain St. 94 1

TO LET—ON ST. JAMES ST., BETWEEN Martin and Seigneurs sts., upper tenement, good yard and stabling. Apply on premises or at 432½ Richmond St. 94 1

TO LET—LOWER TENEMENT HOUSE, No. 10 Evans St., first street below Sherbrooke and off St. Urbain St., all conveniences, $16, no taxes. Apply 1424 Dorchester St. or telephone 3591. 94 1

TO LET—NO. 41 AYLMER STREET, UPPER Tenement, 5 apartments, comfortable and central. Apply, 256 University St. 94 1

TO LET—LOWER TENEMENT, NO. 212 Coursol St., 6 rooms, extension kitchen, bath and closet, rent $12.00 per month. Apply at No. 214 Coursol St., Ste. Cunegonde. 94 1

TO LET—LOWER TENEMENT, NO. 156 Coursol Street, rent $10.00, also 2 upper tenements, No. 158 and No. 160 Coursol St., rent $11.00 per month. Each house contains 5 rooms, extension kitchen, bath and closet. Apply, 214 Coursol Street, St. Cunegonde. 94 1

TO LET—SMALL SUMMER COTTAGE AT Upper Lachine, partly furnished; large garden, five minutes walk from lake and ten from upper station. Address "X 2945" Star office. 94 1

TO LET—A SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, recently papered throughout, 8 rooms, bath, and w. c. Rent $21. No. 8 Mayor street. Apply 175 St. Antoine st. 94 1

TO LET—AT VALOIS, A NICE BRICK cottage, near the station, fronting the river. Almeida Valois, M. D. Apply 12 St. John street, Montreal, or Valois. 94 1

TO LET—UPPER AND LOWER TENEments, 110 St. Hubert Street, close to St. Catherine. Rental $13 and $11, respectively. Apply, J. Levy, 36 St. Vincent. 94 1

TO LET

$20 per month, no taxes. **283 St. Hubert street.** Stone front, upper.
$18 per month, no taxes. **110 St. Louis street.** 8 room brick house.
$25 per month, no taxes. **693 St. Denis street.** Stone front, upper, next Roy street; hot water.
$18 per month, no taxes. **227 Laval Avenue.** 10 room brick cottage, newly painted and tinted; immediate possession.
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$22.50 per month, no taxes. **98 Cherrier street.** 8 rooms, upper, corner Berri street;
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$15 per month, no taxes. **149A Drolet street**, 8 rooms, extension. Very comfortable upper tenement; shed off kitchen extension.
$15 per month, no taxes. **167K St. Hypolite street**, 8 rooms, upper. Hot water. Well finished.

The above are at reduced rents. For fuller particulars apply to JOHN MORRIS, 136 St. James street. 92 2eod

STORES, HOTELS, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET — POSSESSION 1ST MAY NEXT, that very desirable storage property, 11 to 13 King st., at present occupied by Estate Late George Reaves. Address, Geo. S. Lush, 34 King street. 38 tf

TO LET—SHOP AND DWELLING, 2037 ST. Catherine street, ready 1st April. J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James Street.

TO LET—A FINE SHOP AND DWELLING on St. Catherine street, between St. Mark and St. Matthew, heated throughout by hot water, lighted by electricity and gas; rent very moderate to a very desirable tenant. Apply to J. Cradock Simpson & Co., 181 St. James st. 49 tf

TO LET—THE STORE No. 60 AND 62 VICtoria square, three floors 17x65 with basement. Will be divided to suit tenant. Metropolitan Mfg. Co., 1678 & 1680 Notre Dame street. 45 tf

TO LET—A VERY NICE STORE ON ST. Catherine street, with 8 room dwelling overhead. A desirable tenant, requiring only the store, can be accommodated in this way. W. E. Cooper, 165 St. James st. 83 tf

TO LET—ON ST. CATHERINE STREET, A desirable new store and dwelling, together or separately. An enterprising druggist would find this an exceptionally good opportunity, as I have a new idea to suggest. The proprietor, being largely interested in the further development of this desirable locality, is ready to make most favorable terms. Apply to W. E. Cooper, 165 St. James street. 83 tf

TO LET—TO A BAKER OR FANCY GOODS merchant, a new store on St. Catherine st., with or without dwelling overhead. Apply to W. E. Cooper, 165 St. James st. 86tf

TO LET—THE 3-STORY STORE AND CELlar, No. 15 St. Henry street, just re-built, 25 x 130 feet; most suitable for any light manufacturing business. Apply to W. H. Evans, 1868 Notre Dame Street. 87 14

TO LET—PLATING SHOP, ALL COMplete, with power, heating, etc. Work guaranteed to amount of rent. Apply to H. R. Ives & Co., Queen st. 87 tf

TO LET—A LARGE BUTCHER SHOP AND lodging, 25 by 52 feet, with all fixtures, marble tables and large clientele, corner of Roy and St. Dominique streets. Apply E. Lavigne, 515 St. Lawrence street. 89 5

TO RENT—"THE LONDON HOUSE," WELL known to the public for 30 years, opposite G.T.R. Depot. Address C. F. Lalonde, 3100 Notre Dame. References, Mathieu Bros. 93 2

TO LET—PERSONS DESIROUS OF RENTing shops and dwellings from 1st May, 1893, in the best part of St. Catherine street west, between McGill College avenue and Mansfield st., can apply at 118 Durocher st. Leases for a term of years can be obtained by tenants. 94 1

TO LET—STORES AND FLATS ON ST. Lawrence, St. Catherine, Notre Dame, Craig, St. Antoine and Queen streets, renting from $12 to $50 per month. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James street. 94 2

TO LET—BOOT AND SHOE STORE TO rent in the Town of Cornwall, one of the finest shops in the Dominion, fitted expressly for boots and shoes, 80 feet deep, best location. Factories pay out weekly fifteen thousand, also large expenditure on canal improvements, which will last for years; rent low. Apply to J. G. Snetsinger, Moulinette, Ont. 94 1

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENT, STORES, shops and dwelling, self-contained and tenement houses; cottage with stable, Cote St. Paul. Hugh Gallagher, 190 St. James St. 94 1

OFFICES TO LET.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES flats, and sample rooms, 30 Hospital street corner St. John st.; also at No. 13 St. John street. Apply, Mr. Lewis, Room 13, 30 Hospital st. [illegible]

TO LET—FROM 1st OF MAY NEXT, THE fine offices at present occupied by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 13 St. John st. Apply to Mr. Lewis, office 13, 30 Hospital st. 11tf

TO LET — SEVERAL OFFICES ON 1ST floor of No. 83 St. James street (opposite New York Life Building. Low rent. George Bury. Telephone 1253. 93 3

TO LET—CONVENIENT CENTRAL CORner, lighted on two sides, first floor, suitable for any business or for Light Manufacturing. Rent low. Apply to C. D. Proctor & Co., 36 Lemoine St. 94 1

FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—HALL—FINE LARGE NEW HALL for society meetings, etc., well ventilated, well lighted, fine locality, gas, w.c., etc. Apply J. O. Perras, 489 Seigneurs St. 93 2

TO LET—SEVERAL FLATS FOR LIGHT manufacturing, on 1st floor of No. 85 St. James st.; well lighted and central. George Bury, 85 St. James st. Telephone 1253. 93 3

FARMS TO LET.

TO LET—FARM, ABOUT 80 ARPENTS, IN the Parish of St. Laurent, near crossing of Canadian Pacific Railway, with Rocky Road (Moulin Ste. Catherine). Apply to Dunlop, Lyman & Macpherson, advocates, New York Life Building, Montreal. 88 7

The crush of classified advertisements handed over the "Star" counter to-day is so great as to over crowd their regular page, necessitating their being carried forward to page 14. Specific articles will be found on page 11.

RED DIAMONDS,

By JUSTIN McCARTHY,

Author of "Dear Lady Disdain," "Donna Quixote," "Camiole, a Girl with a Fortune," "The Comet of a Season," "My Enemy's Daughter," &c.

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

CHAPTERS I and II.—Gerald Aspden, a journalist employed on the *Catapult*, an up-to-date weekly, is a member of the Voyagers' Club, and one day is accosted by a stranger, Mr. Seth Chickering, a diamond miner from the South African Veldt. He explains the manner in which he became a member of the Voyagers' Club, by writing from the Veldt to Mr. Raven, one of the promoters, whose brother, Gentleman Jim, as he was called, he was acquainted with. Gentleman Jim had been recently murdered he explains. As he is speaking he interests his listener still more by producing a leather bag from which he displays numerous diamonds of brilliant quality.

CHAPTER III.—Mr. Seth Chickering, making a confidant of Gerald, tells him of his success on the Diamond Fields, as well as those of his "pards," some of whom, dying naturally, or meeting with violent deaths, have entrusted him to find out various friends to whom they wish their wealth in diamonds to be given. He entrusts Gerald with a well lined pocket book until the morrow and disappears in the darkness of London.

CHAPTER IV. and V.—Gerald, starting after his newly found acquaintance, comes upon Captain Raven, who has just driven up with two ladies, whom he afterwards explains are Lady Scardale and Miss Locke, to whose function Gerald has been invited. Gerald tells him about the interview with Seth Chickering, and his story. Raven tells him to keep the pocket book till he sees Chickering again. In St. James-st. Chickering goes up a narrow court, and a few minutes afterwards a stranger is unexpectedly noticed by a tall red-headed man who suddenly emerges from the court. Passing down the court, the stranger comes upon the body of a man, whom he recognizes as Chickering.

CHAPTERS VI AND VII.—Mr. Ratt Gundy, the stranger who finds Seth Chickering's body, at once communicates with a policeman and tells him all he knows. In a conversation between Lady Scardale and Fidelia Locke, the latter tells her companion that she is sure her father, who had left her to seek his fortune in a foreign land, is dead. She is convinced of this and adds "I can only think that if he is dead he died for me."

CHAPTER VIII.

THE POCKET BOOK.

Gerald Aspen lived in a set of chambers high up in an ancient house at the foot of one of the streets leading from the Strand to the river. They were cheap, for the young lieutenant of the *catapult* had to husband his resources; but they were comfortable, they were clean, and because they were high up they possessed an unrivalled view. To left and right the river wound its way between the stately Embankment of the one side, and the crazy wharves of the other. In the greenness of summer, in the grayness of winter Gerald always found the prospect from his watch tower a pleasure for his gaze, and of nights, summer nights, it gratified him much to open his windows and lean out, propped on his elbows, far into the night, and to fancy himself, like the poetic notary of Jean Paul Richter's story, with his eyes in the stars and his soul in the blue ether. It pleased him, too, to fancy that from the high pitch of his lodging he could look down like another Diogenes Teufelsdrockh upon the absurd imbroglio of the world beneath him and survey it with the calm eyes of a serene impartial philosopher. Gerald Aspen was still very young.

On the morning after his meeting with the curious stranger in the club, he awoke at a late hour, but still with a sense of fatigue strong upon him. He had gone to his social entertainment—it was a ball given by a great financier to the ladies of the Frivolity Theatre—and he had danced a little and supped a little, and finally he had come away and walked home and had written his account of the revelry in time to catch the last post and had read a few pages of fiction to clear his mind; and Big Ben was chiming half-past three when he put out his light and slipped with the swiftness of still unspoiled youth into the spaces of dreams. Now, as he lay half awake and looking at the sunshine coming through his window, the great clock chimed again and he lay lazily listening to its strokes. "I wonder what time it is," he said to himself, luxuriously enjoying his monarchy of the Lubberland of bed; "it must be getting on to ten o'clock." But the chimes did not stop at the tenth stroke. They went on for two strokes beyond.

"Twelve o'clock!" said Gerald. "By Jove, I *am* late this morning," and he assured himself mentally that he must get up immediately and go about the day's work. But he did not get up immediately and go about the day's work, for his wakened mind was occupying itself with the night's work. A confused medley of memories floated before him; the pretty dresses and pretty faces of last night's dancers, and through all the pretty faces and the pretty dancers he was anxious to pursue two other memories, somewhat formless and intangible, which he was trying to reduce to clearer proportions. At last the first of these memories took the form of a woman's face, framed in the open window of a carriage. It was a very beautiful face, crowned with soft, golden hair—a face in which a curious expression of melancholy contrasted with its girlish freshness—a face with very bright eyes, which also were full of melancholy. Through all his dreams that face had floated, alluring, inspiring, blending strangely with the fantastic visions of dancing feet and laughing lips, which his last night's revel had set stirring in his dreaming brain. Now, awake, he sighed for it, as one does sigh on awakening for some visionary phantom of delight that has greeted the sleeper in the kingdom of dreams. Then the sigh changed to a smile, as Gerald remembered that the beautiful, wistful face was no mere creation of sleep, but the face of a living girl, of a girl whom he was likely soon to meet, the face of Fidelia Locke.

But there was another memory haunting him as well as the memory of the face of Fidelia Locke. It was a perplexing memory of something not beautiful, of something fantastic, something incongruous, which worried him because he could not quite realize it, could not, as it were, piece together the puzzle of shifting recollections that was occupying his mind. Suddenly, however, it all came back to him in the suddenness with which such things do come. The chaos of scattered memories combined and evolved the form of a big man in yellow garments, and the picture of his companion at dinner on the previous evening rose before him. Immediately Gerald's mind proceeded along the track of the entire episode at the Voyagers' Club, and he found the episode so fantastic, so preposterous, that he decided within himself that the whole story must be neither more nor less than a dream, begotten of a late supper and the production of a column of copy thereafter. But even as he came to this sober decision he turned his eyes towards his dressing table and saw lying there, in the spot where he had placed it the previous night, the leather pocket-book which the mysterious stranger had insisted upon entrusting to his care.

"Then it's not a dream after all," Gerald said in surprise, and the sense of his surprise lasted him all through the process of dressing until the moment when he rang his bell for his landlady to bring him his breakfast. Before the breakfast arrived, he did what till then he had delayed doing, out of a whim for reserving the convincing proof of the reality of his vision until the moment when he was definitely equipped to face the world. There it was, no doubt of it, just as he had left it last night—the same black leather pocket-book, fastened with a silver clasp, which Gerald had, in spite of his very natural curiosity, left unopened.

Gerald thought of the hero of the French story, who dreams that he is visited by a princess of ancient Egypt, and who on waking finds that she has left her slipper behind her as a proof of the reality of the vision. But the bulky black pocket-book was a far more serious responsibility than the pantoufle of a daughter of the Pyramids, and he resolved to return it to its rightful owner at the very earliest opportunity.

As he made this resolve his breakfast arrived, accompanied by the morning papers. To Gerald, as an adventurous journalist, the morning paper was a treasure-house of delightful possibilities, and when he had poured himself a cup of tea he carefully unfolded one of the journals and propped it up before him on the table at the most convenient angle for reading.

The first thing that caught his eye was a column on the principal page headed in large letters:

MYSTERIOUS MURDER LAST NIGHT IN THE WEST END!

This was evidently the chief feature of the morning's news, at least to the reporting mind, and Gerald, with an eye to possible usefulness for the later editions of the *Catapult* began to read it with a careless interest. But after a line or two his interest deepened absorbingly and for a few seconds he asked himself in startled astonishment whether he was not still dreaming. For the story was the story of the murder in St. James' street and the name of the victim was Seth Chickering.

There was no mistake about it. The man in whose company he had dined last night, the man to whose strange story he had listened, the man who had insisted on entrusting him with the pocket-book which was now in his possession, the man with whom he parted in St. James's square only a comparatively few hours earlier, was dead—murdered, struck down in the most mysterious way by some unknown hand.

Gerald's head seemed to swim, the whole thing was so strange, so sudden, so horrible. A feeling of pity for his friend of a night blended grimly with a personal repugnance to be mixed up in the matter, and with, at the same time, a curious interest in finding himself so mixed up. For that he was mixed up and very much mixed up in the matter was only too obvious. Even if he had simply met poor Seth Chickering and had parted from him with no confidences of any kind exchanged between them, Gerald Aspen would have been bound to come forward and tell all he knew.

But the conditions were much more serious. Here he was, with a portion of the personal property of the dead man in his possession, with a portion of a very singular story told by the dead man still fresh in his memory. It was clearly Gerald Aspen's duty to lay, and that speedily, all the information he possessed about Seth Chickering before the proper authorities, and to entrust the mysterious pocket-book to their keeping.

It must be admitted that for all his horror Gerald felt a certain professional satisfaction in being so closely implicated in the St. James's mystery. A man is not one of the favorite lieutenants of the *Catapult* for nothing, and it was not unnatural that an enthusiastic journalist should experience a thrill of satisfaction on reflecting how very much his own journal would be "in the know" about the matter on which all London must now be talking.

But this cheering reflection was barred by another which was distinctly less cheerful. How if his connection with the mystery got him into grave difficulty? How if he were not able to explain to the satisfaction of the authorities the way in which the pocket-book of the murdered man came into his possession? For a single second, but only for a single second, as this thought flashed across his mind, did it occur to Gerald that it would be better for himself if he were to leave "well" alone and quietly drop the compromising pocket-book into the river, or into the fire, and so save himself from all complication. The thought only came to be dismissed. With the air of a Spartan, Gerald finished his breakfast, assured himself of the presence of the mysterious pocket-book in his breast pocket, buttoned his overcoat heroically, and started off for Scotland Yard.

But if Gerald had been surprised by the discovery of the pocket-book and the story of the murder greater surprises still were in store for him. The poor fisherman in the Arabian tale was not more astounded when the jar his net had captured proved to be the prison of a genie than Gerald was when the pocket-book which had come so curiously into his possession was opened and its contents were revealed. The pocket-book contained in the first instance an immense quantity of very valuable diamonds imbedded, as such treasures usually are by the adept, in thin layers of gutta percha. Then came two sealed envelopes. The first contained a formal copy of the agreement, which Seth Chickering had told Gerald of, the agreement binding every member of the little association in a common bond. The second envelope contained the names of all the members of the association, with the names of all the persons to whom in the case of the death of the original owners the money was to go on the first day of the next January. To Gerald's utter amazement the first name on the list was his own. John Aspen was the oldest member of the association. John Aspen was undoubtedly Gerald Aspen's long-lost father. John Aspen had given the name of his only son, Gerald, as the heir in the case of his death, and John Aspen was dead and Gerald was heir to his share of the fortune.

The names of the company were carefully set forth in the document, and after each of the names something was written in pencil by Seth Chickering. The first name, as we have seen, was that of John Aspen. Opposite that Chickering had written "Dead. Overdose choral taken by mistake."

The next name on the list was that of Captain Reginald Locke. Opposite his name Seth Chickering had written: "Killed in fair fight by ——" and then there came only a stroke of the pencil, and no name filled up the blank. The inheritor of his fortune was stated to be a Miss Fidelia Locke, who was described as living in London under the care of the Countess of Scardale.

Fancy the thrill that went through Gerald's heart. Last night he had been weaving fancies over the face, seen for the first time, of Fidelia Locke—and now!

The third name was that of the Honorable George Percy Raven, second son of Lord Wallington. Opposite his name was written: "Found dead outside camp, murdered by Noah Bland." His heir was set forth in the agreement as his younger brother, Captain the Honorable John Raven.

The fourth name on the list was that of Noah Bland, opposite which was written: "Lynched," followed by a date some two months earlier. His heir was stated to be his son, Japhet Bland, but no address was added nor any hint to his whereabouts.

The fifth name was that of Ratt Gundy, opposite to which Seth Chickering had written the one word: "Vamosed." In this case the name of no heir was given.

The sixth name was Seth Chickering's own. Nothing was written opposite, and no heir's name followed.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CULTURE COLLEGE.

Lady Scardale had certainly been fortunate in the site she had found for her Culture College. It was within sight of the river; it was close to the Physic Garden. Originally it had been several houses, that is to say, it had been the stately old house with several modern smaller houses clustering around it. Lady Scardale had been lucky enough to get the whole place, and had so altered and improved it as to make it one of the wonders of the neighborhood. She pulled down the small houses; she made additions to the stately old house; she ran all the various gardens into one, which was laid out with such skill that it actually seemed rather a park than a large garden. It really was an exceedingly large garden for London, even for Chelsea, where large gardens do still linger; and, moreover, the Physic Garden was just across the road, so that the fair collegians of the culture College had no lack of fresh air, of trees and grass, to lighten their labors and preserve their health. All around the Culture College ran a high wall, which gave to its green garden a delightful air of scholastic, almost monastic, seclusion.

But there was nothing at all gloomy about the seclusion of the garden of the Culture College at any time, and on this particular afternoon of late April it was looking very cheerful indeed. For this was the day of the celebration at the Culture College to which Gerald Aspen had been bidden, and of which Lady Scardale had reminded Captain Raven on the previous evening when they parted at the door of the Voyagers' Club. The day was fortunately fine. The month had not been pleasant. April seldom is pleasant in England, in spite of Chaucer's praises and the praises of that latter-day Chaucer, Mr. William Morris, whose song of April's "loveliness" is exquisite enough to make men forget that the "breezes soft that o'er the blossoms of the orchards blow" generally blow from the East and are bitter and biting.

But this particular day was really fine; almost like an ideal April day; as near perhaps to an ideal April day as London ever gets. The air that had so long been wintry had for the first time a suggestion of warmth about it, of warmth and an awakening world. The sun shone royally, flinging the largesse of his golden light about with generous profusion, as if to compensate by a sudden prodigality mortals beggared by a stripping winter. The delicate pink stars of the almond blossom made the garden a glory of blushing pink, and the bursting buds lent their soft notes of tender green to the luminous beauty of the spring coloring.

There was a great deal of animation in the neighborhood of the Culture College on that April afternoon. The great gate stood open all the day, and carriages and cabs kept driving up and depositing visitors at the portal. A little crowd clustered about the door and stared at the arrivals, and peered through the open gate into the mysterious region beyond, and enjoyed itself very much as a gaping crowd always does. Inside the gates the Culture College was all alive, for the various guests who had been bidden to inspect the College on this the day of its first anniversary, were wandering all over the building, under the guidance of affable young collegians told off for that special duty. When the guests had seen all that was to be seen and had thoroughly satisfied their thirst for knowledge on every particular of the working of the scheme, they were conveyed into the great garden at the back, where Lady Scardale received them, and where there were tents at which tea awaited the thirsty. Lady Scardale stood in the centre of the garden surrounded by a little group of personal friends, and received each new visitor, or set of visitors, graciously. Fidelia Locke was here, there, and everywhere, superintending, explaining, assisting.

One of the fair collegians came towards Lady Scardale. She had a card in her hand, and she explained to Lady Scardale that the owner of the card wanted a few moments' private and urgent conversation. Lady Scardale read the name, "Mr. Gerald Aspen, Embankment Chambers, Villiers street, Strand and Voyagers' Club, St. James's square."

Lady Scardale had never heard the name before, but, of course, all manner of unknown people were constantly calling on her, and she never refused to see any one. But the name of the Voyagers' Club impressed her curiously in connection with Fidelia's fears for her wondering father, and something ominous became present to her mind.

"Did this gentleman," she said to the girl in a low tone, "ask to see me—in the first instance?"

"Yes, Lady Scardale. He asked if Miss Locke were here—and I told him she was—and then he asked if he might see you. He said he would rather see you first."

"It is as I thought," Lady Scardale said to herself. Then she turned to the little group around her and said—

I shall be back in a few minutes, I hope, and she followed the girl into the house and into her own study where Gerald Aspen was waiting for her.

Lady Scardale was absent rather longer than she expected to be. She did not come back to the garden for more than a quarter of an hour, and when she did come she did not return alone. Gerald Aspen was by her side. Lady Scardale looked very grave and sad, and Gerald looked grave and sad too. He had just told Lady Scardale the strange story with which he had become acquainted that morning, and Lady Scardale had decided that he himself had better tell it to Fidelia. Lady Scardale looked around for Fidelia, and saw her in a distant part of the garden, talking to some of the visitors. The garden was almost empty now, for it was growing chill and most of the guests had gone indoors or departed.

"Wait here a moment," Lady Scardale said to Gerald, who bowed silently. Then she walked rapidly across the grass to where Fidelia was standing.

"Fidelia," said Lady Scardale, softly, "I want to speak to you."

The people to whom Fidelia was talking said good-bye and shook hands and departed. Lady Scardale and Fidelia were left alone. Fidelia knew by Lady Scardale's manner that she had something serious to say, and her heart began to beat quickly, for she felt sure that it must be on the one subject which occupied her mind.

"Fidelia," said Lady Scardale, "I have sad news—I don't believe in trying to break the fall or soften the pain of such news."

She took Fidelia's hands in hers and pressed them tenderly.

Fidelia looked at her through eyes swimming in sudden tears.

"My father!" she said. "He is dead?"

"Yes, dear," said Lady Scardale. "He is dead."

"How do you know?"

"There is a young man here," Lady Scardale answered, "who has just told me; his is a strange story altogether. Are you strong enough to hear it now, or would you rather wait until some other time?"

"No, no," Fidelia answered firmly, "I would rather hear it now."

Lady Scardale turned and made a sign to Gerald. He had stood where she left him, watching them and wondering at the strange chance which had thrown him so suddenly into confidential relationship with the two women he had seen for the first time on the previous night. He obeyed Lady Scardale's signal, and joined the two women.

"Fidelia," said Lady Scardale, "this is Mr. Gerald Aspen, who has some sad and strange news for you. Mr. Aspen, this is Miss Locke."

Gerald bowed. If the girl had looked beautiful last night smiling in the darkness, she was more beautiful now in the clear evening light, though her face was so intensely sad.

"Sit down, Fidelia, while Mr. Aspen tells you his story." And Lady Scardale led Fidelia to a garden seat under an old elm. "There, I will leave you for the present. I shall be back again directly."

Lady Scardale moved away to take farewell of the last departing guests. Fidelia looked up at Gerald.

"Tell me about my father," she said.

Looking down at her, Gerald told her all the strange story, the fairy tale which he had learned that day from the pocket-book, and which so mysteriously brought together her name and his. He told her of the murder of Seth Chickering, of her father's death, and his father's death, and of the fortunes that were so strangely bequeathed to her and him.

She hardly listened to the few words in which he told that part of the story.

"I knew my father was dead." She rose and stood white and rigid as a statue.

"Need I tell you how much I feel for you, Miss Locke?"

"Sir, I feel for you," Fidelia said, with her eyes swimming in tears. "If I have lost a father you have lost a father too."

She held out her hand in simple, girlish sympathy. Gerald took it for a moment in his. He would gladly have raised it to his lips in the graceful fashion of another time, but he shrank from the semblance of making too free with the girl in her distress. He saw that she was shaken to the very centre of her life. He gently pressed her hand and then withdrew his own. Her suffering sanctified her in his eyes. Even modern journalism by no means takes the chivalry out of a man. He felt deeply for her, and it seemed to him a kind of hypocrisy to liken his sorrow to hers. He had known nothing of his father, who had indeed never been over much of a family man and had left his son to do the battle of life on his own account.

Was it not the father of the Black Prince who refused to send more troops to his son's aid, declaring it would be better for his son to win the battle entirely off his own bat? Perhaps this was the heroic view of his paternal duty taken by Mr. Aspen senior also. Anyhow he left his son to make the best battle he could, unencumbered by any help from a father's hand. It may have been a well meant and even heroic policy, but it is certainly not the sort of policy which is likely to endear a father to his son.

So Gerald did not believe in his inmost heart that he felt the loss of his father as Miss Locke felt the loss of hers. Therefore, her words of sympathetic companionship made him feel almost ashamed.

"I knew very little of my father," he said, frankly—not without an effort, for it seemed like a censure on the memory of the dead.

"My father was always with me while we were at home," Fidelia said. "I adored him. Well I must pray to God to give me strength! You have not told me yet, Mr. Aspen,"—she had got his name already—"what he—" her voice choked—"what he died of?"

"Can you have courage, Miss Locke?" the young man asked, in tones as tremulous and with cheek as blanched as if he himself had done the deed it was now his cruel duty to announce. "I have to tell you the worst.

She shook her head.

"The worst was told," she said, "when I learned that my father is dead—that he will never, never come home to me any more. Nothing to be told after that can affect my courage or my power of endurance."

"Yet it is horrible to have to tell you. Miss Locke, your father was killed. Stop—I said killed, not murdered."

She had involuntarily given vent to a little scream, and put up her hands nervously before her face, as if to ward off the wings of some odious calamity that was coming to beat her down. Her father was killed! There was no need for him to die. No disease had caught hold of him—no inevitable fate had stricken him down. He might have lived—and someone had killed him! Now she felt that she had not exhausted her limits of suffering even when she heard of her father's death. It was added horror, and horror unspeakable, to think that some brutal hand had killed him. An English girl thinks of death, even to those she loves most fondly, as some unavoidable fate coming gently on the victim in the sweet, quiet, stilled presence of those who watch in devotion and grief around the death-bed. She does not think of a death by violence—a death by some cruel hand which might have spared and did not—a death by violence—with blows and a hideous wound—a death desecrated—a life cut off in the wantonness of brutal enmity and hatred.

"Oh, this is too terrible," she murmured. "I never thought of that!" Then she said, with something positively fierce in her tone, and the look of her gleaming eyes: "Tell me, Mr. Aspen, and don't spare me, please—tell me who murdered my father."

"I have not said that he was murdered—I dare not say that yet—I hope and believe it was not so."

"He was murdered!" she exclaimed. "He was gentle, he was kind, he was only too tender-hearted—he could not have been killed unless by an accident, or by murder, murder, murder! Was it an accident? You do not try to deceive me by pretending that it was."

"It was not an accident, Miss Locke. It was in a quarrel, I believe."

"My father never quarrelled; he was too noble, and generous, and gentle. Do you think I do not know my father? He was murdered; now tell me who murdered him."

In all his embarrassment and pain Gerald could not help feeling an almost impassioned admiration for the girl who stood now in so brave and splendid an attitude of resolve. She appeared to have suddenly changed her nature. She was strong, bold, resolute—filled with the temper of set purpose and, it is to be feared, the spirit of vengeance.

"Let us sit down," Mr. Aspen," she said. "Now tell me all about it."

Gerald told her all that he knew. She flinched from nothing, and neither did he now. He gave all the reasons, all the hopes he could for the belief that Captain Locke had been killed in one of the fights so common in that region. The girl listened quietly. Then she began to ask him many questions about the man who made such a strange and sudden appearance on the scene of the murder, the man who called himself Randolph, or rather Ratt, Gundy.

"Something about him haunts me," she said. "I can't make it out, but there is something which makes me turn cold when I hear of him. Had he nothing to do with the murder, do you think?"

"The murder in St. James' street?"

"Yes—you won't admit—as yet—that there was any other murder—that my father was murdered."

What a change a few moments had made in her! She talked now calmly, coldly, of her father's death.

"Every one says there was no evidence of the remotest kind against this man—this stranger—except the fact that he was found beside the dead body. But, indeed, it is not quite fair to him to say he was found there. It was he who gave the alarm and summoned the police."

"Is that his real name, do you think?"

"No, I am sure it is not. A man seldom goes by a real name out in those places."

"I want to see that man," she said, "I want to know him. Will you help me?"

"I will help you, in every way I can. I will do anything to help you, but I do not understand why you should want to see that man."

"For one thing, Mr. Aspen, because he is the only man now in England who knows anything of all this story—I mean from personal knowledge. He must be able to tell me something about—about my father. And I should like to see him face to face, I should know better what to think if I had seen him."

"Of course," Gerald said, hesitatingly, "I will do all I can."

"Will you help me to see this man?"

He was a little surprised at her eagerness, but he only answered, "Oh, yes—if I can."

"If you can! Why—are you not involved in the whole story as well as I? Is not your father dead out there as well as mine? Can't you go and see him and talk to him? Would not that be the natural thing to do?"

"It would, certainly," Gerald said. "I must see him in any case, and, of course, if you wish to see him it shall be made easy for you."

"Thank you very much," she said, with suddenly down-dropped eyes.

Why had Gerald rather evaded her wish to see this extraordinary Mr. Ratt Gundy? Partly, perhaps, out of a natural and manly reluctance to see that bright pure creature brought into any manner of relationship with such a cosmopolitan adventurer as the so-called Ratt Gundy. Gerald had met Ratt Gundy in Scotland Yard—Gerald had very chivalrous, almost Quixotic notions about women and the fittingness of their segregation from all that was tainted and rowdy in manhood—notions for which, be it observed, womanhood in general would not perhaps always thank him. And then, too, deep down in the depths of his heart was a jealous feeling that Gundy was a very handsome, dashing, dare-devil sort of fellow, who had a winning voice, a bright smile, and a voluble tongue, and that it was quite possible to fancy that a girl might be charmed by him. Gerald had spoken to Miss Locke for the first time in his life; he had not been talking to her for much more than a quarter of an hour, and already, in truly masculine fashion, he began to dislike instinctively the idea of other men coming near her. For, he said to himself, "Destiny must have had some purpose in bringing us so strangely together."

"One word," he said, as he was going—and after they had arranged that he was to see her or to communicate with her again on this wholly sad subject—"you know that you are now rich—at least that a great sum of money is coming to you, and will be yours next January—"

"Yes; you have made that clear to me. Thank you ever so much. I am so glad—so delighted—so enchanted!"

Her eyes sparkled with a curious, flashing light of triumph.

Gerald was surprised. "Is she then like so many others—like all the rest?" he asked himself. "Can she, too, be consoled for any loss by a compensation in money?"

"You are glad?" he stammered. "Oh, well, and naturally, of course. I suppose every one must be glad to get money."

"Naturally, of course," she repeated, "if one wants to do something. Every one says that nothing can be done without money! Very well, I will use that money to find out all about my father's death and to bring his murderer to justice. I will go out to those diamond fields myself if it be necessary—but it will not, I know it will not. I shall spend my money here. My money and all I own—to my last gown—to my health—to my life—all, all shall be given up from this moment to the task of finding out my father's murderer!"

She took leave of Gerald with a sort of patronizing air. There was something stately and serene about her. She sent him away with kindly superiority, as an exiled princess might have done. When he first came within sight of her, not very many minutes ago, she had seemed to him only a beautiful delicate girl, whom a stroke of sad news might have borne to the earth like a tall swaying flower under a sharp and sudden hailstorm. Now she seemed self-contained, strongly and stately, able to stand upright and alone against any shock. Her resolve sustained her. Her purpose had made her strong. She was a woman-Orestes; she had to find out the truth about a parent's death and bring the slayer to justice.

Gerald Aspen had a good deal to think about as he sat in the little niche of the Voyagers' Club that night. The whole aspect of life had undergone a change for him, too, as well as for her.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

MISS CANADA.—Just look at that for a milking, Jack! and they talked of giving away the cow because she was "no good!"
JACK HAGGART.—And don't you forget to remember, Miss, that it's all to *my* credit. I've kept the neighbors from milking her as they used to.

The Bell For The Fair.

The Liberty Bell which first rang out the news of the independence of the thirteen original States will be taken to Chicago

for exhibition at the Fair. The bell will be transported in a special car, and will be accompanied by specially chosen custodians who will never lose sight of their charge while it is in Chicago.

O! Mother.

"O! mother, I want my bonnet tied!"
"My hat has lost a string!"
"Must I be Bobby Barnes's horse?"
"Is zis your pitty wing?"
"Say, will you make us chicken pie?"
"Somebody's hid my slate!"
"See what an ugly rent, mamma;
I tored it on the gate!"

"O! mother, Mamie's coming in,
With Moll, and Bess, and Fred;
Can we have cream and cake to-night,
And send the boys to bed?"
"Dear mother, may I wear your shawl?
I'm going for a drive.
If Charley should propose, mamma,
May I ask him in at five?"

"O! mother send those children out,
They make such fearful din!
I've got my sermon well along,
As far as 'What is Sin?'
And can't you bear in mind that cup
Of strong tea for my head;
And mix a few light rolls and bake!
You know I hate cold bread."

O! mother, mother, should you cease
One little hour the care
That day by day, year after year,
For this dear brood you bear,
It seems the wheels of life must stop,
Rich mother-love! It springs,
A free, sweet fountain, and it lends
The commonest duty wings.

—*Home Magazine*

Sound in Silence.

Walking where all the ways seemed wondrous still,
I suddenly was ware it was not so:
The silence was a web of sound, below,
Above, that did the earth and heavens fill.
The wood-hid thrush, the field-sparrow's sliding thrill,
The dominant insistence of the crow,
The shrill of crickets, and the voiceful flow
Where curve the river-currents down the hill;
The wind amidst the pines, the far-off call
Of boys at play, the hayers at their task,
With creaking carts, the lowing cows—they all
Were present, like the face behind the mask.
The silence swarmed with noises, nay, was blent
With many musics, for my solacement.

Flowers in the Solitude.

There's not a heath, however wild,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the weary hour.
There's not a heart, however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But hath some memory of the past
To love and call its own.

THE FERNLEYS;

—OR,—

The Barriers of Pride.

CHAPTER XXV.—*(Continued.)*

Mrs. Gadman was silenced. I looked at her—there was no need to speak. She lounged up to her brother, kissed him carelessly, held out her hand to Eustace, who did not know how to refuse it, passed Lisa without notice, and then, putting her hand on her husband's arm, came up to me.

"Well!" she said laughing.

I drew back a few paces.

"I shall send for my clothes to-morrow; and now, Sylvia," sneered the bold bad woman, pressing nearer, "at the last moment, if I turned childish and whine and cling to that chit, have I a chance of forgiveness?"

"Never from me!" I cried; and wrath filled every vein in my body. I started from her and looked steadily into her face, unable to preserve the silence I had intended. "Your sins are scarlet in my eyes," I said, in a low distinct voice. "Where is your husband? He died in my arms, but his death came as clearly through you as if you had guided the weapon which took his life. Where are your children—those souls entrusted to your charge? I ask you for my mother, whose last days you embittered—my father, whose curse you were—the husband who loved me till you poisoned our happiness—the faithful woman whose death—another death—lies at your door. Where, where are they? Would they condone your crimes? There's not a soul on whom your influence has not fallen to blight or destroy. Out of my presence, wretched woman! For, as you stand there, decked in pilfered garments—the outward signs of the luxury for which you have thus put your soul in peril—I know not a more degraded spectacle under heaven!"

Without a word she left the room. Standing together, we heard the house door close upon her and a carriage drive away.

From that day I never looked on her again.

CHAPTER XXVI., AND LAST.

The discovery so unexpectedly made had one result—before the morning Mr. Gilbert had a stroke of paralysis; and I may say here that he never wholly recovered from it, though he lived for a year afterwards, nursed by Lisa, and loved and honored by her in his decadence as he had never been in his prime. All her more womanly feelings appeared then; I am sure nothing could have increased her lover's affection for her, or her conduct to her father would have done so. We saw with how much sweetness her brilliant gifts were united. The poor old man made a good end; to Lisa's joy, he repented, though late, sincerely.

For days after the discovery of the fraud the packet in my father's handwriting lay in my desk untouched. I could not bring myself to look at it; impious thoughts sprang up when I tried; there were moments when I even wished it had not been discovered, so many threads of life were now tightly strained.

Pride, the demon of my life, was not cast out; it was sometimes fed, sometimes humbled, by this discovery, and I know what it often whispered—"You have been wronged. No shadow of blame attached itself to you, yet every indignity attaching to a criminal was heaped causelessly on you. Let him whose blind prejudice led him to such extremes continue in his belief. It is not your duty to undeceive one who so failed in his duty to you." And this whisper grew so importunate that it quite drowned the murmur of relief that I need never shrink now to hear my mother named. I reflected too that there was no child to be injured by its parents' separation. If we lived apart, it concerned us alone—and that life Denis had himself desired. So I went about pale and silent, and Lisa, in the midst of her filial duties and her new-found happiness, yet found time to give me the most wistful looks and kisses—as if that neophyte in life's mysteries could fathom my grief!

One night, seeing that the poor little thing was worn out with fatigue—for she would scarcely permit a hired nurse to do her duties—I undertook her vigil by her father's bed-side, and, in consequence, felt drowsy the next day while sitting in the dull dining-room, where I must have fallen asleep, for two voices were murmuring on the other side of a large screen when I woke up, and at first I took them for dream-voices.

"She must work it out by herself! If she were only less unforgiving! Though perhaps I ought not to say that."

"No, you shall not. See how much she has forgiven. When I saw her watching my poor papa last night, I thought she looked like an angel. But it is easier to pardon a person one cares nothing for, whatever the injury, than to forget a hurt given by one we love."

"I shall not forget. Yes, she is magnanimous enough to imperil her life for the benefit of any one, but not generous enough to forgive her husband, who was a fellow-sufferer. Well, we can only stand by and hope, and trust to time, and also to the soft touch of certain sweet lips whose magic power would be more gratefully appreciated and repaid if bestowed in another quarter."

That night I wrestled long with myself; when the morning came I had conquered. I read my father's letter of explanation—a letter from the dead—then folded and enclosed it in an envelope, put with it a short explanation of the way in which it had come to me, and sought Towerscourt.

"Eustace," I said, showing him the packet, "I was behind the screen yesterday when I think you were speaking of me. I have considered your words ever since, for they are true. Will you tell me where to send this to my 'fellow-sufferer?' I know nothing of his whereabouts."

He sprang up, his face glowing with friendship and congratulation.

"Heaven bless you, Sylvia! I'll set it in train at once;" and Lisa rushed for his hat as if every moment was precious.

And now that I had taken the first step I too felt that the missive could not be dispatched too quickly, and watched with Lisa at the window till he came back. It was not till the afternoon.

"I am sorry to say, Sylvia, that the address is more difficult to get than I imagined. I've been to Lincoln's Inn—to his lawyers, Lisa; they've heard nothing for three months; to the club—the same; I've telegraphed to Beechwood and Truscott Hall—the same answer."

"Where is Lady Fernley?"

"At Truscott Hall, but too ill to be seen except by the doctor and nurse. My uncle telegraphs that Denis was last heard of in Algiers."

A new, sudden, terrible dread seized me. Three months and nothing heard! Was I on the point of enduring something to which every other trial appeared trivial? No, merciful Heaven, no—anything but that!

"I will go to Algiers myself!" I cried, starting up.

"No; Sylvia: I will go. I can travel twice as fast as you, and track him better. I'll spare no pains, if you will remain quietly with Lisa. Remember, though three months is a long time to wait for a letter, we don't know how many he has sent which have never reached us. I will start this very day."

"You are very kind, Eustace, but how can I part you from Lisa while she is in such trouble?"

"What does Lisa say?" he asked, smiling with proud confidence.

"That after to-day she will never speak to Lord Towerscourt till he returns from Algiers with Mr. Fernley,'" she said bravely; and he caught her in his arms and gave her a dozen kisses at least, some of which I am sure she returned. Poor things! They were going to be apart for weeks, for my sake, in the heyday of their mutual love.

I left them alone to talk over their parting, and wandered into the drawing-room, a prey to devouring fear and suspense. Oh, I must go to Algiers! How could I endure to wait weeks before I heard anything? The veil had dropped from my eyes; one thought had shown me clearly what Denis was to me still, and what he would always be. My hand was on the handle of the door, and I was on the point of rushing down to say that I must accompany Eustace, when a tap came at the door. I opened it and saw—Denis or his spirit before me!

For one instant I thought it was the latter, sent to mock my despair, so pale, so hollow-cheeked, so altered was he. I shrieked aloud and sprang back, putting out my hands before me, and turning my head aside from his great burning eyes—and so he stood for a moment; then a low, very low voice faintly pronounced my name, and I knew it was no wraith, and in the weakness brought by this great relief tottered and fell upon the sofa, face downwards.

I heard the door shut, I heard steps slowly approach and stay beside me, but for my life's sake I could not have lifted a finger.

"I have come back," said the faint, hollow voice, "from the brink of the grave to ask you, for very charity, to forgive me for the past. I have no plea to urge in my favor; my only hope rests in that heart which I so wrung while it was mine, and so regretted when I lost it. I could not die, I should not rest in the ground, till I came to tell you that the last barriers of my pride are down. At last I know myself as a man false to his vows, neglectful of the trust reposed in him, and, in following a stubborn prejudice of his nature, brutal against the truest instincts of yours. Silence still? Well, perhaps that's best. Heaven knows how often you have pleaded in silence to me, and I have been regardless! Now it is for you to decide to dismiss, but first hear my recantation—it may make your heart less hot within you at another time. My wife, the mist which blinded me so long is gone! I see, I know that, though by an accident of birth you are the child of a disgraced woman, the angels in heaven are not more pure; and at this moment, if we were both free, I would sooner have you for my wife with all the drawbacks than the fairest woman with the purest lineage, or I would become a beggar to have you place your hand in mine and say, 'I will come back to you and give you a chance of effacing the past.'"

He bent over me. I felt his breath wander over my hair and hands; his voice, so strange in language and manner, so familiar in tone sounded almost weird, solemn, with a message from the heart which had been so long closed to me. I could not yet believe it; it was like a message from the dead, as if his spirit spoke to mine beyond the veil.

I lifted myself up and looked at him fearfully.

"I dare not mention love. How can I ask for yours, or talk of mine? Yet all the time, even in my madness, I have had a strange, torturing love for you—not like this, which if I dared I would pour out at your feet. Sylvia, have you not one word for me?"

"Yes, this." A sob shook me as I held out my hands to him. "There is no need to ask for my love; it has never strayed from you since I first gave it. Denis, we have each something to forgive. If in your heart you feel you love me, it is bliss for me to hear it. Henceforth let us begin again together; and, as we hope for future happiness, let our first act be to take for granted each other's full, free forgiveness of the past."

A long, long embrace cancelled all our past mistakes. We had come through trial to know and love each other; our hearts were purified through suffering, and so we went forward "together to the end."

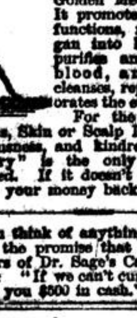
It was days before I gave him my father's letter and told him all; and then—ah, then it nearly broke his heart! But there was a little ray of light always—that he had come back to me before he knew all; he owned, if he had received the packet abroad, that that would never have been.

And so we took up life together again, humbly, lovingly, and trustfully. He was so remorseful because of the past that only a sober gladness was ours for a time; yet I think that in that season of tender peace we grew entirely together, in such a manner as would have been impossible in brighter times. But, when our baby came, all things grew sunny again; Denis once more lifted his head and walked erect among men. He had never slackened in his fond care and devotion, his proud trust in me; but now the weight was lifted from off his spirit, and once more Beechwood rang with merriment.

His mother and I are now reconciled; she dotes on little Denis, and scarcely allows his brother Eustace to have a charm. Her health is better, but she will never wholly recover from the effect of the long past fearful night.

Need I say that Lisa and Eustace Towerscourt are happy? He has bought an estate near Beechwood, and there is no fear of our being dull while they are near. We have already settled the marriage of our Denis to her little Sylvia; and Lisa has painted such a gigantic picture of the two families that she declares it must have a room built out for it. A.

THE END.



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ST. ALBAN'S RAID REMINISCENCES.

AN INTERESTING LETTER CONTRIBUTED BY MR. PERRY.

How the Telegraph Wire Was Tapped —The Attempt to Send Back the Raiders—Their Leader Bennett Young.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—In your issue of April 8, a correspondent furnished your readers with a few incidents relating to this event, which to me recalls old memories. In your reply to your correspondent you give the date of the raiders' discharge as on the 30th of March, 1865. At that time it may be truly said Montreal was the headquarters of the southern confederacy.

So far as the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada existed, the population was about equally divided in sentiment and feeling as between the north and the south, but in Montreal the preponderance was largely in favor of the Confederates. At one time there were here over 300 refugees who had made their escape from the northern prisons. The Confederate government had its agents in this city, the chief being the Hon. Jacob Thompson. His council consisted of General Potterfeild, George Saunders, Beverley Tucker, and associated with these gentlemen were Edmund H. Parsons, myself, also Mr. Naysmith and Mr. Beaty, both residing in Toronto. Mr. Parsons owned the *Evening Telegraph*, and edited it in the Confederate interest. It wielded an immense influence. The Montreal *Gazette*, edited by Mr. Lowe, the present Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was then, as now, the recognized Government organ, although it advocated in a degree of doubt the Northern cause. Its influence was neither felt nor cared for; in fact, John A. at times became

DISGUSTED WITH ITS GENERAL TONE.

The Montreal *Herald*, presided over by E. Goff Penny, may be said to have then been in its prime, and opposed the Macdonald and Cartier Government in all measures except that of upholding the Northern States as against the Southern confederacy. The *Herald* office was looked on as the headquarters of the Northern cause. Day by day the late Hon. Luther Holton, the late H. Stephen, with numerous others, were to be found at Mr. Penny's elbow, posting him on the passing events connected with the war. The headquarters of the South, as a rule, was in the St. Lawrence Hall, then, as now, kept by Mr. Hogan, but for more secret consultation Gen. Potterfeild's residence, Prince of Wales Terrace, on Sherbrooke street, was chosen. The General's lady was considered the moving spirit and was implicitly relied on as a guiding star. She was the ideal of the raiders; both in prison and at the Court House her presence and counsel gave to the prisoners a firm assurance of their eventual discharge and escape from a Yankee gallows. I must refrain from publishing at present many incidents connected with the cause of those plucky raiders, but I wish to give your readers my version of the liberation of these men, which differs from that to be inferred from yours, when you say they were discharged on the 30th March. The only inference to be drawn is they were liberated in Montreal and by the usual form of procedure, which was not the case, and here permit me, for the first time, to give to the public a true record of what actually took place

ABOUT THAT DATE AND TIME.

It was a lovely day. I was occupied in the office of the Royal Insurance Company. (I occupied it as the general inspector for that Company, the late H. L. Routh being the chief manager for Canada.) A message handed me a note. I hastily opened it. It bore the signature of Mrs. Potterfeild. According to its request I immediately proceeded to the residence of that lady. I had been there on many previous occasions. I may here mention that Mrs. Potterfeild was about the only individual amongst the Confederates who could be relied on to retain a secret; her countenance betokened that there was hanging over her some unaccountable mystery. She at once said the Government had finally decided to deliver the raiders over to the Yankees. "I can inform you no more at present," she said as she broke down, and cried as one only in trouble can do. Upon recovering herself she said: "Mr. Perry, you have passing through your office a telegraph wire; it must be utilized this very night. By tapping the Montreal Telegraph Line you shall become possessed of the Government's instructions as to the removal of our young men and their surrender to the Yankees at the Falls of Niagara." I consented to become one to risk all rather than permit such an outrage to be perpetrated. I had put myself in communication with Mr. Parsons.

WE FULLY UNDERSTOOD ONE ANOTHER.

Mrs. Potterfeild, Mr. Parsons, myself and a person I never saw before or have since that eventful night. It took but a few minutes to make the connection; the room was in darkness. Three of us sat quietly waiting the result. The tower clock was striking twelve when just on the last stroke the ticking began. All else was quiet. The operator read out to Mr. Parsons the purport of the message to Toronto Crown officer that the raiders would be forwarded from Montreal to Toronto the following day by special train, that Charles Schiller, the Clerk of the Crown, had left that night with all the necessary documents to be completed in accordance with the laws of Upper Canada. When this was done the prisoners were to be surrendered to the American authorities waiting to receive them at Niagara Falls. We held this message over for some half hour, considering how to best use it to serve our purpose. Having decided upon our course of action, the printing press was brought into operation, Parsons writing one of the best, most fiery and violent articles ever penned, giving the full text of the instructions just sent to the Crown officer in Toronto, as well as Mr. Schiller's additional instruction. By about seven o'clock in the morning some dozen of boys might have been heard as they swiftly ran down the street, selling the *Telegraph*, containing the account of what had occurred during the night. The excitement by nine o'clock was most intense; business was suspended by noon, and in the interim no stone was left unturned to ascertain how the paper became

POSSESSED OF SUCH INFORMATION.

I never dreamt it would be forthcoming so soon. Tom Fenney, the foreman of the paper, had been up all night, and, being somewhat under the influence of liquor, he had not the slightest knowledge as to how the message came into our possession. When questioned by Mr. Wood, the manager of the Montreal Telegraph Company, where he got the information, most unguardedly he said from Fred Perry, but he would not say anything more. I had been on the street observing the excitement and had indulged in one or more "hookers." I could smell trouble in the air. I went to the office and sat at my desk trying to look as innocent as a young dove, when I perceived Mr. Wood enter, accompanied by his assistant, J. Dackers, closely followed by Hon. James Ferrier, J. G. McKenzie, Hon. Luther Holton and, if my recollection is correct, Hon. John Rose and Hugh Allan. With them was Sheriff Bouthier. Mr. Routh was astonished to have them call. All had entered into his private office, and a few minutes later the door swung back and Mr. Routh asked me to step in at once. The ball was opened by Mr. Ferrier, who put on unnecessary airs, but I was equal to the occasion and declined to be interrogated by him. The trouble for me to get over was that which concerned the employés of the Telegraph Company. I did not hesitate for one moment to clear them, by declaring the message did not emanate from any one in or connected with it. During the interview I had sent for Mr. Parsons, who was soon on hand, and with me dared the sheriff or the Telegraph authorities to say such a message had not been sent over the wires signed by Sir E. T. Cartier, Attorney-General. Fortunately I had in my vest pocket the original message as taken during the night. I was solicited to pass it around, a request I smiled at, and declined to part with it or allow any one to examine the writing. It was close on mid-day when the special train to take away the raiders was cancelled, the Government having been thwarted in their treachery all along the line. Even as far away as Kingston the feeling was so intense that bloodshed would have followed if any train had passed having the raiders with the object of surrendering them. John A. was in Quebec at the seat of government. He sent a confidential message to Mr. Parsons during the day. It had the desired effect, and a special extra in large type was issued and as quickly distributed. The Government did not realize the pent up feeling of the people. If they had, no such order for their surrender would ever have been issued. I pass over the understanding come to between the Government and the friends of the prisoners. The following day the prisoners were passed out beneath the prison arch gateway in a number of carriages and on to the Grand Trunk station, where a special train was waiting to convey them on to Toronto. Hundreds of their friends were on hand to witness their departure, and cheer after cheer resounded as

THE TRAIN MOVED OFF.

I accompanied them. We arrived during early morning, and according to arrangement the prisoners entered the Court in charge of the authority. The chief police magistrate ascended the bench and surveyed the prisoners, apparently with a friendly eye. The proceedings commenced by the Clerk of the Court cautioning all present not to make any demonstration of approval or otherwise. It took about a quarter of an hour to read the several documents. The Court was densely packed with legal and professional men as well as leading citizens. Finally the moments of suspense came to an end. The crown prosecutor called the first and only witness the Government relied on, to justify the retention of the prisoners. Three times was the name of Mrs. William Hanson called without response, and all eyes were directed towards the prisoners. There being no other witnesses on the indictment, of course the prisoners were discharged.

A stroke of electricity could not have been so effectual. Prisoners' counsel and friends all went wild with excitement. I came in for a fair share of attention—in fact, I was completely carried away up the street to the Queen's. At some future time I may continue this partial narrative of the raiders, how and by what means their comrades escaped imprisonment, as well as how a large portion of the funds brought away were used. This account, however, will be more intelligible to many of your readers if a short history of the raid on St. Albans is added. I may say it was one of the daring schemes inaugurated by the Confederate Government to occupy and harass the Northern Government in revenge for raids on southern towns. The first place fixed upon to be besieged was St. Albans, in Vermont State. The organization to invade this town was entrusted to a young American who had studied in one of the Toronto universities; he held a commission as lieutenant; his home was in Louisville, Kentucky. His name was Bennett Young. He first called together some thirty young dare-devils, all belonging to prominent wealthy families, and the organization being completed, active movement began. By couples they gradually found their way into Upper Canada, Toronto being headquarters, till all had reported. Not a living being was aware of their intended operation outside of their own ranks. It was supposed the Confederate Council in Montreal was aware that a raid would be made, but they were not. It said little for the inhabitants of a town of several thousand inhabitants to permit it to be captured and raided by some 33 men, but that is what happened. The raiders made the banks their special object of attraction and secured their entire funds and scrip, and were fully satisfied with the success of their daring exploit, then making tracks for Canada, bringing with them several hundred thousand dollars in cash. The Canadian authorities were called upon

TO CAPTURE THEM AND THE FUNDS.

The Montreal water police, under the direction of Chief Police Magistrate Coursol, Sergeant McLaughlan and Sergeant George Hunter, accompanied by the whole of the available men at their disposal, went out to the frontier and captured a few of the expedition, but did not succeed in securing any of the money. Many of the raiders separated but a number were captured later on, and lodged in Montreal Gaol. A preliminary examination took place immediately, the late Bernard Devlin being retained to prosecute by the American Government, and on behalf of the raiders the late Mr. Kerr was selected to cope with Mr. Devlin, assisted by the late Mr. Wescot, formerly Governor of Florida. The question at issue was if the raid was an act of war or not. The imperative delivery of these men was insisted on by the Washington Government. Canada was not to be driven by dictation from that quarter, and as the question of law was a doubtful one, viz., were they to be surrendered as robbers, or be retained in Canada as escaped soldiers, belonging to the Confederate States, the question was dealt with for over a year by our Courts, and the final result was as narrated. Considerable expense was incurred on both sides. I was on most friendly terms with Mr. Devlin, and we chaffed one another about his non-success in extraditing the prisoners. After the affair was completed, he said he could not comprehend how we were kept informed of his movements and communication with the authorities at Washington; had his telegraph message not been sent in cypher no living being could convince him but that the Montreal Telegraph Company conveyed their purport to the Confederate Council at St. Lawrence Hall. I made him stare when I informed him the young man furnished him by one of the chiefs of the detective force in New York to act as his confidential servant was no other than one of the raiders and was conversant with the key of the cypher. A copy of all despatches sent to Washington was at times in our possession before it left this city. The young man's name was Travers, and his twin brother was one of those in gaol and the only one that the cashier of the bank identified as the individual who presented a pistol at his head demanding the surrender of the funds, but he made a mistake. It was Mr. Devlin's, confidential messenger that did that; they were as much alike as two peas. Upon one occasion Travers visited the gaol, and Louis Payette, the gaoler, was not aware of his presence, but as he was in the act of leaving the prison in company with a well-known citizen Louis collared him and forced him back, but was utterly astonished when confronted with his brother, and of course released him and apologized. A. PERRY.

TWO LITTLE PADDIES.

THE HON. DUDLEY AND ARCHIE GORDON, SONS OF THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

Our Boys and Girls.

HOW BUNNY BROUGHT LUCK.

By Susan Coolidge.

It was midsummer's day, that delightful point toward which the whole year climbs and from which it slips off like an ebbing wave in the direction of the distant winter. No wonder that superstitious people in old times gave this day to the fairies, for it is the most beautiful of bird-songs, sunshine, and flower-smells; then storm and sorrow appear impossible things; the barest and ugliest spot takes on a brief charm and, for the moment, seems lovely and desirable.

"That's a picturesque old place," said a lady on the back seat of the big waggon in which Hiram Swift was taking his summer boarders to drive.

They were passing a low, wide farmhouse, gray for want of paint, with a shabby barn and sheds attached, all overarched by tall elms. The narrow hay-field and the vegetable-patch ended in a rocky hillside, with its steep ledges, overgrown and topped with tall pines and firs, which made a dense, green background to the old buildings.

"I don't know about its being like a picter," said Hiram dryly, as he flicked away a fly from the shoulder of his off horse: "but it isn't much by way of a farm. That bit of hay-field is about all the land there is that's worth anything; the rest is all rock. I guess the Widow Gale doesn't take much comfort in its bein' picturesque. She'd be glad enough to have the land made flat if she could."

"Oh, is that the Gale farm where the silver mine is said to be?"

"Yes, marm; at least it's the farm where the man lived that, 'cordin' to what folks say, said he'd found a silver mine. I don't take a great deal of stock in the story myself."

"A silver mine! That sounds interesting," said a pretty girl on the front seat, who had been driving the horses half the way, aided and abetted by Hiram, with whom she was a prime favorite. "Tell me about it, Mr. Swift. Is it a story and when did it happen?"

"Well, I don't know as it ever did happen," responded the farmer cautiously; "all I know for certain is that my father used to tell a story that, before I was born—nigh on to sixty years ago that must have been—Squire Asy Allen, that used to live up to that red house on North street—where you bought the crockery mug, you know, Miss Rose—come up one day in a great hurry to catch the stage, with a lump of rock tied in his handkerchief. Old Roger Gale had found it, he said, and they thought it was silver ore; and the Squire was a-takin' it down to New Haven to get it analyzed. My father, he saw the rock, but he didn't think much of it from the looks, till the squire got back ten days afterward and said the New Haven professor pronounced it silver, sure enough, and a rich specimen; and any man who owned a mine of it had his fortune made, he said. Then of course the township got excited, and everybody talked silver, and there was a great to-do."

"And why didn't they go to work on the mine at once?" asked the pretty girl.

"Well, you see, unfortunately, no one knew where it was, and old Roger Gale had taken that particular day of all others to fall off his hay-riggin' and break his neck, and he hadn't happened to mention to any one before doing it where he found the rock! He was a close-mouthed old chap, Roger was. For ten years after that, folks that hadn't anything else to do went about hunting for the silver mine, but they gradooally got tired, and now it isn't nothin' more than an old story. Does to amuse boarders with in the summer," concluded Mr. Swift, with a twinkle. "For my part I don't believe there ever was a mine."

"But there was the piece of ore to prove it."

"Oh, that don't prove anything, because it got lost. No one knows what became of it. An' sixty years is long enough for a story to get exaggerated in."

"I don't see why there shouldn't be silver in Beulah township," remarked the lady on the back seat. "You have all kinds of other minerals here—soapstone, and mica, and emery, and tourmalines and beryls."

"Well ma'am, I don't see nuther, unless mebby it's the Lord's will there shouldn't be."

"It would be so interesting if the mine could be found!" said the pretty girl.

"It would be *so*, especially to the Gale family,—that is, if it was found on their land. The widow's a smart, capable woman, but it's as much as she can do, turn and twist how she may, to make both ends meet. And there's that boy of hers, a likely boy as ever you see, and just hungry for book-l'arnin', the minister says. The chance of an eddication would be everything to him, and the widow can't give him one."

"It's really a romance," said the pretty girl, carelessly, the wants and cravings of others slipping off her young sympathies easily.

Then the horses reached the top of the long hill they had been climbing. Hiram put on the brake, and they began to grind down a hill equally long, with a soft panorama of plumy tree-clad summits before them, shimmering in the June sunshine. Drives in Beulah township were apt to be rather perpendicular, however you took them.

Some one, high up on the hill behind the farm-house, heard the clank of the brakes and lifted up her head to listen. It was Hester Gale—a brown little girl with quick dark eyes, and a mane of curly chestnut hair only too apt to get into tangles. She was just eight years old, and to her the old farmstead, which the neighbors scorned as worthless, was a sort of enchanted land, full of delights and surprises,—hiding places which no one but herself knew, rocks and thickets where she was sure real fairies dwelt, and chubby-houses sacred to the use of "Bunny," who was her sole playmate and companion and the confidant to whom she told all her plans and secrets.

Bunny was a doll,—an old fashioned doll, carved out of a single piece of hickory wood, with a stern expression of face, and a perfectly unyielding figure, but a doll whom Hester loved above all things. Her mother and her mother's mother had played with Bunny, but this only made her dearer.

The two sat together between the gnarled roots of an old spruce which grew near the edge of a steep little cliff. It was one of the loneliest parts of the rocky hillside, and the hardest to get at. Hester liked it better than any of her other hiding-places because no one but herself ever came there.

Bunny lay in her lap, and Hester was in the middle of a story which she was telling her doll when she stopped to listen to the waggon grinding down-hill.

"So the little chicken said, 'Peep! Peep!' and started off to see what the big yellow fox was like," she went on. "That was a silly thing for her to do, wasn't it, Bunny? because foxes are 't a bit nice to chickens. But the little chicken didn't know any better, and she wouldn't listen to the old hens when they told her how foolish she was. That was wrong, because t's naughty to dis—dis—apute your elders, mother says; children that do are almost always sorry afterward. Well, she hadn't gone far before she heard a rustle in the bushes on one side. She thought it was the fox, and then she *did* feel frightened, you'd better believe, and all the things she meant to say to him went straight out of her head. But it wasn't the fox that time; it was a teeny-weeny little striped squirrel, and he just said, 'It's a sightly day, isn't it?' and, without waiting for an answer, ran up a tree. So the chicken didn't mind *him* a bit.

"Then by and by, when she had gone a long way farther off from home, she heard another rustle. It was just like—oh, what's that, Bunny?"

Hester stopped short, and I am sorry to say that Bunny never heard the end of the chicken story, for the rustle resolved itself into what do you think?

It was a fox! A real fox.

There he stood on the hillside, gazing straight at Hester, with his yellow brush waving behind him, and his eyes looking as sharp as the row of gleaming teeth beneath them. Foxes were rare animals in the Beulah region; Hester had never seen one before; but she had seen the picture of a fox in one of Roger's books, so she knew what it was.

The fox stared at her, and she stared back at the fox. Then her heart melted with fear like the heart of the little chicken, and she jumped to her feet, forgetting Bunny, who fell from her lap and rolled unobserved over the edge of the cliff. The sudden movement startled the fox, and he disappeared into the bushes with a wave of his yellow brush; just how or where he went, Hester could not have told.

"How sorry Roger will be that he wasn't here to see him," was her first thought. Her second was for Bunny. She turned and stooped to pick up the doll—and lo! Bunny was not there.

High and low she searched, beneath grass tangles, under "juniper saucers," among the stems of the thickly massed blueberries and hardhacks, but nowhere was Bunny to be seen. She peered over the ledge but nothing met her eyes, below but a thick growth of blackish stunted evergreens. This place "down below" had been a sort of terror to Hester's imagination always, as an entirely unknown and unexplored region; but in the cause of the beloved Bunny she was prepared to risk anything and she bravely made ready to plunge into the depths.

It was not so easy to plunge however. The cliff was ten to twelve feet in height where she stood, and ran for a considerable distance to right and left without getting lower. This way and that she quested, and at last found a crevice where it was possible to scramble down,—a steep little crevice, full of blackberry briers, which scratched her face and tore her frock. When at last she gained the lower bank, this further difficulty presented itself; she could not tell where she was. The evergreen thicket nearly met over her head, the branches got into her eyes and buffeted and bewildered her. She could not make out the place where she had been sitting, and no signs of Bunny could be found. At last, breathless with exertion, tired, hot, and hopeless, she made her way out of the thicket and went, crying, home to her mother.

She was still crying and refusing to be comforted, when Roger came in from milking. He was sorry for Hester, but not so sorry as he would have been had his mind not been full of troubles of his own. He tried to console her with a vague promise of helping her to look for Bunny "some day when there was'nt so much to do." But this was cold comfort, and in the end Hester went to bed heartbroken, to sob herself to sleep.

"Mother," said Roger, after she had gone, "Jim Boies is going to his uncle's in New Ipswich, in September, to do chores and help round a little, and to go all winter to the academy."

The New Ipswich Academy was quite a famous school then, and to go there was a great chance for a studious boy.

"That's a bit of good luck for Jim."

"Yes; first-rate."

"Not quite so first-rate for you."

"No" (gloomily). "I shall miss Jim. He's always been my best friend among the boys. But he makes me mad is that he doesn't care a bit about going. Mother, why doesn't good luck ever come to us Gales?"

"It was good luck for me when you came, Roger. I don't know how I should get along without you."

"I'd be worth a great deal more to you if I could get a chance at any sort of schooling. Doesn't it seem hard, Mother? There's Squire Dennis and Farmer Atwater, and half a dozen others in this township, that are all ready to send their boys to college, and they don't want to go! Bob Dennis says that he'd far rather do teaming in the summer, and take the girls up to singing practice at the church, than go to all the Harvards and Yales in the world; and I, who'd give my head, almost, to go to college, can't! It doesn't seem half right, Mother."

"No, Roger, it doesn't; not a quarter. There are a good many things that don't seem right in this world, but I don't know who's to mend 'em. I can't! The only way is to dig along hard and do what's to be done as well as you can, whatever it is, and make the best of your 'musts.' There's always a 'must.' I suppose rich people have them as well as poor ones."

"Rich people's boys can go to college."

"Yes,—and mine can't. I'd sell all we've got to send you, Roger, since your heart is so set on it, but this poor little farm wouldn't be half enough, even if any one wanted to buy it, which isn't likely. It's no use talking about it, Roger; it only makes both of us feel sad.—Did you kill the broilers for the hotel?" she asked with a sudden change of tone.

"No, not yet."

"Go and do it, then, right away. You'll have to carry them down early with the eggs. Four pairs, Roger. Chickens are the best crop we can raise on this farm."

"If we could find Great-uncle Roger's mine, we'd eat the chickens ourselves," said Roger, as he reluctantly turned to go.

"Yes, and if that apple-tree'd take to bearing gold apples we wouldn't have to work at all. Hurry and do your chores before dark, Roger."

Mrs. Gale was a Spartan in her methods, but, for all that, she sighed a bitter sigh as Roger went out of the door.

"He's such a smart boy," she told herself, "there's nothing he couldn't do,—nothing if he had a chance. I do call it hard. The folks who have plenty of money to do with have dull boys; and I, who've got a bright one, can't do anything for him! It seems as if things weren't justly arranged."

Hester spent all her spare time during the next week in searching for the lost Bunny. It rained hard one day and all the following night; she could not sleep for fear that Bunny was getting wet, and looked so pale in the morning that her mother forbade her going to the hill.

"Your feet were sopping when you came in yesterday," she said; "and that's the second apron you've torn. You'll just have to let Bunny go, Hester; no two ways about it."

Then Hester moped and grieved and grew thin, and at last she fell ill. It was low fever, the doctor said. Several days went by, and she was no better. One noon, Roger came in from haying to find his mother with her eyes looking very much troubled. "Hester is light-headed," she said; "we must have the doctor again."

Roger went in to look at the child, who was lying in a little bedroom off the kitchen. The small, flushed face on the pillow did not light up at his approach. On the contrary, Hester's eyes, which were unnaturally big and bright, looked past and beyond him.

"Hessie, dear, don't you know Roger?"

"He said he'd find Bunny for me some day," muttered the little voice; "but he never did. Oh, I wish he would!—I wish he would! I do want her so much." Then she rambled on about foxes, and the old spruce-tree, and the rocks; always with the refrain, "I wish I had Bunny; I want her so much!"

"Mother, I do believe it's that wretched old doll she's fretted herself sick over," said Roger, going back into the kitchen. "Now, I'll tell you what. Mr. Hinsdale's going up to the town this noon, and he'll leave word for the doctor to come; and the minute I've swallowed my dinner I'm going up to the hill to find Bunny. I don't believe Hessie'll get any better till she's found."

"Very well," said Mrs. Gale. "I suppose the hay'll be spoiled, but we've got to get Hessie cured at any price."

"Oh, I'll find the doll. I know about where Hessie was when she lost it. And the hay'll take no harm; I only got a quarter of the field cut, and it's good drying weather."

Roger made haste with his dinner. His conscience pricked him as he remembered his neglected promise and his indifference to Hester's grief; he felt in haste to make amends. He went straight to the old spruce which, he had gathered from Hester's rambling speech, was the scent of Bunny's disappearance. It was easily found, being the oldest and largest on the hillside.

Roger had brought a stout stick with him, and now, leaning over the cliff edge, he tried to poke with it in the branches below, while searching for the dolly. But the stick was not long enough, and slipped through his fingers, disappearing suddenly and completely through the evergreens.

"Hallo!" cried Roger. "There must be a hole there of some sort. Bunny's at the bottom of it, no doubt. Here goes to find her!"

His longer legs made easy work of the steep descent which had so puzzled his little sister. Presently he stood, waist-deep, in tangled hemlock boughs, below the old spruce. He parted the bushes in advance and moved cautiously forward step by step. He felt a cavity just before him, but the thicket was so dense that he could see nothing.

Feeling for his pocket-knife, which luckily was a stout one, he stood still, cutting, slashing, and breaking off the tough boughs, and throwing them on one side. It was hard work, but after ten minutes a space was cleared which let in a ray of light, and, with a hot, red face and surprised eyes, Roger Gale stooped over the edge of a rocky cavity on the sides of which something glittered and shone. He swung himself over the edge and dropped into the hole, which was but a few feet deep. His foot struck on something hard as he landed. He stooped to pick it up, and his hand encountered a soft substance. He lifted both objects out together.

The soft substance was a doll's woollen frock. There, indeed, was the lost Bunny, looking no whit the worse for her adventures, and the hard thing on which her wooden head had lain was a pick-axe—an old iron pick, red with rust. Three letters were rudely cut on the handle—R. P. G. They were Roger's own initials, Roger Perkins Gale. It had been his father's name also, and that of the great-uncle after whom they both were named.

With an excited cry, Roger stooped again and lifted out of the hole a lump of quartz mingled with ore. Suddenly he realized where he was and what he had found. This was the long lost silver mine whose finding and whose disappearing had for so many years been a tradition in the township. Here it was that old Roger Gale had found his specimen, knocked of probably with that very pick, and, covering up all traces of his discovery, had gone sturdily off to his farm-work, to meet his death next day on the hay-rigging, with the secret locked within his breast. For sixty years the evergreen thicket had grown and toughened and guarded the hidden cavity beneath its roots; and it might easily have done so for sixty years longer if Bunny, little wooden Bunny, with her lack-lustre eyes and expressionless features, had not led the way into its tangles.

Hester got well. When Roger placed the doll into her arms, she seemed to come to herself, fondled and kissed her, and presently dropped into a satisfied sleep, from which she awoke conscious and relieved. The "mine" did not prove exactly a mine,—it was not deep or wide enough for that,—but the ore in it was rich in quality, and the news of its finding made a great stir in the neighborhood. Mrs. Gale was offered a price for her hillside which made her what she considered a rich woman, and she was wise enough to close with the offer at once, and neither stand out for higher terms nor risk the chance of mining on her own account. She and her family left the quiet little farmhouse soon after that, and went to live in Worcester. Roger had all the schooling he desired, and made ready for Harvard and the law-school, where he worked hard, and laid the foundations of what has since proved a brilliant career. You may be sure that Bunny went to Worcester also, treated and regarded as one of the most valued members of the family. Hester took great care of her, and so did Hester's little girl later on; and even Mrs. Gale spoke respectfully of her always, and treated her with honor. For was it not Bunny who broke the long spell of evil fate, and brought good luck back to the Gale family?

Two Little Paddies.

The two little "Paddies" shown in the above cut will be part of the Irish exhibit at the World's Fair which will be in charge of their mother, the Countess of Aberdeen. They are supposed to be resting after having been engaged in gathering potatoes. They will be seen at Chicago in exactly the same costumes and sitting in the exact same wheelbarrow.

My Lost Baby.

I am not sure when I lost him,
But I think 'twas one soft spring day,
When with his first tiny pair of pants
And his cap he started away,
To go to school off somewhere,
In a land where no babies play.

I have his curls and his dresses;
The first are as gold as the sun;
The latter are fragrant with perfume,
And damp with my tears, every one.
But they're empty, just as my heart is,
And it seems that my life is done.

They sent me a boy that evening
From the school where no babies go,
Who told me of lessons and recess
And other boys, row after row;
But never a word of my baby,
And my heart's most breaking to know.

His eyes are the eyes of my baby,
His voice stirs the depths of my soul;
But there's never a curl on his forehead,
And his stockings have never a hole.
I can not ride him to Banbury Cross,
And take all his kisses for toll.

God help me! I've lost my one baby,
And they've given a boy instead.
I've only a soft mass of ringlets
And these dresses laid out on the bed,
And this heart with its pain, and this bosom
That ashes for the little lost head.

I'm proud of my boy in the schoolroom
God knows how I love him to-day;
But I'd give half my life at this moment
For a kiss from the babe gone away—
Gone away to the country of knowledge,
In the land where no babies e'er play.

Oh, boys, climbing life's great mountain,
Come back, when you can, with a smile
And a kiss for the lone hearts that love you
But mourn for the babes all the while.
"Cuddle doon" on their breasts as you used to;
'Twill cheer them through many a trial.

Lew J. Rosenkrans.

"SALUTING THE FLAG."

A NEW EXERCISE IN THE ENGLISH PUBLIC BOARD SCHOOLS.

An innovation has been introduced into the Public or Board Schools in England, in the shape of the "Flag Drill," and our illustration shows a class of the scholars going through the operation of saluting the Flag, the Union Jack as the national flag being saluted for the purpose.

There has been considerable discussion as to the desirability of initiating this custom, some critics thinking it will foster a sport of "Jingoism" in the minds of the rising generation, but the majority consider it rather an advantage to inculcate in the minds of the young a spirit of high minded patriotism, and as this tribute of respect, which it is proposed that the children shall pay daily, will provide an interlude to what may be less agreeable duties, no doubt it will apply to the juvenile schools that glorious freedom which it is the [illegible] characteristic of the British Flag to embody.

HE LOVED good bread, pie, and pastry, but his stomach was delicate. SHE LOVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of lard. She bought Cottolene, (the new shortening) and THEY LOVED more than ever, because she made better food, and he could eat it without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE HAPPY in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made—COTTOLENE.

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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR

For week ending 15th April, 1893.

Monday	34,544
Tuesday	34,451
Wednesday	34,353
Thursday	34,384
Friday	34,640
Saturday	36,621
Total	209,002

Present Daily Average for Week
— ENDING —
APRIL 15th, 1893,
34,834.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

CUSTOMS TYRANNY IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The revelations that are made in another part of the paper of the terrible state of affairs along the Eastern Townships frontier in connection with the enforcement of the Customs laws, cannot fail to create astonishment and arouse indignation wherever they are read. The powers which have been exercised by the Customs officials there, whether they have acted within the law or not, are of a most arbitrary and dangerous character, and the mere recital of some of the incidents connected with the operation of these tyrannous powers, outrage every sense of justice in the hearer. Certainly the practice of "compromising" offences against the Customs law, which appears to have been the general rule in the district visited by our representative, is wholly indefensible. The thing was done in this way: A Customs officer would hear of a case of smuggling; then he would go to the smuggler and threaten to close up his business, seize his stock or fine him an enormous amount; and then, when he had frightened the inexperienced man out of his seven senses, offer to "compromise" the whole affair for a certain sum of cash paid down. This remarkable conduct undoubtedly violated one of two basic principles of British law; it either "compounded with crime" or held a trial without either magistrate, court or jury.

It is difficult to believe that the Customs Department can in any way be responsible for the desperado system of terrorising men guilty of petty smuggling, until they consent to pay wholly unproportionate sums directly into the hands of the officers. One story is told of an old farmer driving across the line—which is a thing practically impossible to avoid down there, where the boundary is about as obvious as a line of latitude—who had smuggled into Canada two cans of tomatoes. Of course this was smuggling; there could be no denial of that. But the Customs sleuth-hound who detected this infamous breach of the law began by seizing the farmer's rig, horse and all, and then "compromised" by mulcting the old man of some sixty or seventy dollars. It is not easy to find language to characterize conduct like this; and it becomes a more crying shame when it is done by an officer of the Government, professing to act on behalf of the community. There are plenty of citizens ready to say that if the Customs laws cannot be enforced without flagrant injustice of this character, some other means of doing their work must be found.

As for the individual who went around flourishing a loaded revolver as his warrant for making seizures and conducting compromises on behalf of the Government, any decent Canadian should be able to take upon himself the responsibility of stamping this conduct as wholly beyond all authority given the fellow by the department. Such a commission would be a farce upon law. But it is truly remarkable that these men, apparently employés of the Government, should have been able to prosecute this campaign along the most closely watched section of our border, without detection by the authorities in whose pay they presumably were. Does not the department know how its men are employed? If this sort of thing is within the range of possibility, one of the obvious improvements that the new Comptroller of Customs can make is the establishment of a better system of inspection.

Another remarkable feature of the affair is the fact that in many cases where the ridiculous demands of these officers were contemptuously refused, nothing subsequently happened. There must have been a breach of the custom law; or else the officers were wholly wrong in making any attack upon the alleged smugglers at all. And if there was a violation of law, and if the violator stubbornly refused to "compromise," why was he not immediately "haled" before the authorities, and proper punishment meted out? Surely here, if no where else, there was flagrant neglect of duty; and even if "compromises" are legal, winking at offences against the law is not. The whole record, as it appears in this issue, is a terrible arraignment of the enforcement of the Customs regulations in the Eastern Townships. One cannot but marvel at the patience of the people down there. The injustice that was being done them was glaringly evident; and they surely could have relied sufficiently upon the common humanity of the rest of us to believe that, even if the utmost claims of these officers were well founded—down to the cow-boy flourish of the revolver—the people would demand a repeal of the unjust regulations as soon as their effect became known. We may want a tariff for revenue and for protection, but we do not want to sustain it by any such arbitrary methods in one section of the country. Up along the St. Lawrence border, articles of very small cost are allowed to come in free by the customs officers, thus obviating much friction; and the law can be enforced in the Townships without needless irritation and according to principles of the commonest justice. The power to "compromise," if it exists, should be withdrawn; and offenders against the customs law treated with at least as much consideration and justice as murderers and foot-pads.

PRISON METHODS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A somewhat paradoxical English writer, Edward Carpenter, published some time ago a very striking essay under the title of "Civilization, Its Cause and Cure." Civilization, according to this writer, is a disease by which many nations have been attacked, and which has heretofore always proved fatal. Its course, he says, is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter; but, long or short, its termination is the same—national disintegration, decay, death. One is reminded of this decidedly gloomy theory of Carpenter's by two books that have lately appeared, one in England, Pearson's "National Life and Character," and one in the United States, "Prisoners and Paupers," by Henry M. Boies. Both writers show that advancing civilization is attended by certain specific dangers. Of the two books Mr. Pearson's is the more discouraging. Mr. Boies states facts that are alarming enough in themselves; but he points to certain remedies which it is not, or ought not to be, out of the power of society to apply, and so far gives us ground for hope. We may have something to say about Mr. Pearson's book in a day or two, but to-day we shall confine ourselves to Mr. Boies.

The first fact Mr. Boies states is that the criminal population of the United States increased between 1880 and 1890 in almost double ratio to the whole population of the country, the rate for the latter being 24.5 per cent. and for the former 45.2 per cent. This alarming result he attributes in part to negro emancipation and the extreme severity of the judges and magistrates of the Southern states in dealing with negro offenders; in part also to the large infusion of foreign elements into the population by immigration. Making all due allowance, however, for augmentation from these sources, he finds that the figures still point to the existence of grave social and administrative evils demanding the most earnest consideration of all who are interested in their country's welfare. Like many another writer, Mr. Boies inveighs against the unscientific methods of prison management prevalent in the United States, and the comparative absence of reformatories for juvenile offenders. In one gaol which he personally visited in the State of Pennsylvania he found a couple of bright, nice-looking boys (as he describes them) one fourteen, the other thirteen years of age, who had already been imprisoned two months and would have to remain in gaol two months longer before their trial could come off. The charge on which they had been arrested was that of stealing four bottles of ginger beer; yet, in spite of their youth and the trivial character of their offence, they were forced into companionship with the other inmates of the gaol, many of them abandoned criminals. In the whole of the United States, we are told, there are only forty-four reformatories to 1758 county gaols, whereas Great Britain "supports over four hundred reformatories and industrial schools," and has, within ten years, been able to close fifty-six out of one hundred and thirteen gaols and prisons. Evidently the boasted civilization of the great republic has something yet to learn from the so-called effete monarchies of the Old World. Mr. Boies has a great deal to say about the superiority of American institutions over anything and everything else the world has ever seen, but what he tells us about the way in which gaols in his favored land are managed by political sheriffs and about the strenuous manner in which the members of State legislatures hunt for appropriations for local objects, which they often designate by misleading names in order to secure state aid, does not quite bear out the claim he makes. "It is the universal testimony," he says, "of every one who is conversant with the management of county gaols, that they are nothing more or less than breeders of criminals, where they are, as is generally the case, committed to the care of political sheriffs who have secured their election for the profit of the office, to be acquired in a single term." The author quotes Mr. Eugene Smith, one of the vice-presidents of the National Prison Association that "there is no tax which the supervisors of the county are so loth to impose, or that the people so grudgingly pay as a tax to enlarge or improve the county gaol; that the public take no interest in the details about the management of a prison; that the whole subject is most distasteful to them." It is all very fine for the public to find such a subject distasteful, but all the same such an attitude of mind is an exceedingly selfish as well as unintelligent one. If the very execution of justice in any community tends, through defective arrangements, to increase rather than to diminish crime, the situation is most serious. Many of the remarks made by our author are applicable in greater or less degree to Canada as well as to the United States. Here, also, there is far too much public indifference to the question whether or not our methods of dealing with crime and criminals are in line with the best knowledge of the age in regard to such matters. In more than one province of the Dominion crime is increasing in undue ratio to the growth of population; and it certainly behoves us to consider what we should do about it, and whether the evil may not be traced in part to a general lack of interest in questions of this nature.

Mr. Boies is strongly of opinion that a convicted criminal should not be released until there is some reason to believe that he has undergone a substantial reformation of character and habit. The common idea heretofore has been that a man who has committed a definite crime must undergo a definite punishment and that then his account with society is squared. This idea is a very inadequate one; for a man who is in any sense a dangerous member to society has no claim to liberty or to civil rights; and society having laid hands upon him might very properly claim the right to detain him until he should afford some guarantee of future good behavior. Mr. Boies has some very sound remarks about the dangers that beset the young in cities, though he somewhat overstates the case when he says that "there are thousands on all sides eager to introduce them to forbidden pleasures, and scarce one to invite them within the shelter of improving society, elevating entertainment or Christian care." This hardly agrees with what is elsewhere said in the book of "the enormous multiplication of churches, Christian efforts of all kinds and various philanthropic agencies." Allowing, however, for all these, it remains a fact that youth in a great city is exposed to many temptations, and the problem that should engage the attention of all earnest persons is how best to fortify the young against the perils they are sure at one time or another to encounter. Here we think at once of the influence of the family; but one of the precise difficulties recognized both by Mr. Pearson and by Mr. Boies is that the influence of the family is in these days on the decline. So many are the attractions of society, so multiplied the engagements outside the home, that home no longer counts for as much as it once did as an educational factor. The question then arises: can the process by which the home is losing its influence be arrested? To this it would be difficult to give an affirmative answer, so powerfully are all the forces of the age making for individualism. What then remains for men and women of good will to do is to fortify and purify the home as far as possible, and at the same time to labor for the moralization of all that lies outside it. Let there be no tolerance, if we can help it, of amusements, theatrical or other, that tend to undermine the principles on which social order and domestic happiness repose. If the young are to enjoy more liberty of action than was the rule a generation or two ago, let us train them to self-respect, and place them in possession of principles that will safeguard them in the hour of trial. Mr. Boies, in the last chapter of his book, deals with the question as to how society should treat incorrigible criminals and other hopelessly defective persons that are thrown on their hands. He dwells impressively on the inexorable laws of heredity. These persons, if allowed, will reproduce their kind; and, seeing that the philanthropic intervention of society saves many of them from the extinction which would overtake them in the course of nature, there is a danger that they will, in a constantly increasing degree, taint the blood of the community and make its tasks as regards the care of such persons heavier with each successive generation. We have only slightly indicated in this article the character and contents of Mr. Boies' book. It deserves reading almost as much on this side of the line as on the other. The questions he discusses cannot be too carefully pondered by all who have the welfare of society at heart.

GERRYMANDERING is being rapidly smashed out of the party armories of Canadian politics. During the session of '92, the Federal Government were induced to withdraw many of the most obnoxious clauses in their redistribution bill; and now Sir Oliver Mowat announces that he will repeal that portion of his act which provides for the election of a Liberal in Tory Toronto.

THE Ontario courts have held that a lost bet is a debt which is not recoverable by law. This is a decision which, unfortunately, will not reach the core of the trouble; for the payment of a bet is a matter of honor with most of the fraternity. It is only in case of a dispute—as over a "fixed" race—that this loophole is likely to be used.

THE Republican party has found the first plank of its new platform—the forcible annexation of Hawaii whether the Hawaiians like it or not.

"Unselfish and noble acts are the most radiant epochs in the biography of souls. When wrought in earliest youth they lie in the memory of age like the coral islands, green and sunny amidst the melancholy waste of ocean."

"It is a question well worth asking, whether, with all our material civilization tending in every direction to make life easy and attractive, we are not in some danger of becoming slaves to physical comfort. In contrast with our ancestors, who could endure privations and hardships without being made miserable, are we not too dependent for our happiness upon dainty fare, soft cushions, and pleasant surroundings? Certainly there is no intrinsic evil in these things; on the contrary, so far as they contribute to human welfare they are to be desired and should be enjoyed. It is only when they interfere with this that they become chains, by which the free and independent spirit refuses to be bound."

"Talents, ability, industry, perseverance, valuable as they are, when in the hands of a tricky and dishonest man, sink into comparative insignificance. But the man whose integrity is assured, who is known to be above suspicion, what a power does he exert over all with whom he comes in contact! Others may sue in vain for credit and respect and business favours—they pour into his lap unsolicited. So with truth and sincerity. Let us once doubt a man's word, and whatever power he may have had over us vanishes. Whatever be his activity or energy, however able he may be to touch the feelings or to mould the life, from the time when he shows himself insincere he loses all his prestige—he is shorn of his strength. Henceforth he has nothing to give us or to receive from us; the avenues between us and him are closed."

By and by.

What will it matter, by and by,
Whether my path below was bright
Whether it wound through dark or light,
Under a gray or golden sky,
When I look back on it by and by!

What will it matter by and by,
Whether unhelped I toiled alone,
Dashing my foot against a stone,
Missing the charge of the angel nigh
Bidding me think of the by and by!

What will it matter, by and by,
Whether with laughing joy I went
Down through the years with a glad intent;
Never believing, nay, not I,
Tears would be sweeter by and by!

What will it matter by and by,
Whether with cheek to cheek I've lain
Close by the pallid angel, Pain;
Soothing myself through sob and sigh,
"All will be elsewise by and by."

What will it matter! Naught, if I
Only am sure the way I've trod,
Gloomy or gladdened, leads to God,
Questioning not of the how, the why
If I but reach Him by and by.

What will I care for the unshared sigh,
If, in my fear of slip or fall,
Closely I've clung to Christ through all:
Mindless how rough the path might lie,
Since He will smooth it by and by!

Ah, it will matter, by and by,
Nothing but this—that joy or pain
Lifted me skyward, helped me gain,
Whether through rack or smile or sigh,
Heaven—home—all in all, by and by!

SORES FROM HEAD TO FEET

Skin Dried Up. Could not Shut Her Eyes. Weighed at Six Months less than Seven Pounds. Spent $150 in Druggists and Doctors. Completely Cured in One Month by CUTICURA REMEDIES at Cost of $5.00. Now a strong, Healthy, Full-Weight Child. See Portrait.

When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face and it kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. We doctored for it, but she did not improve, and finally the scab started to fall off, and then she had boils. She had as many as forty on her head at one time, and as many more on her body. After a boil would break the scab would form again. When she was six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than she did when she was born, and her skin started to dry up and got so bad that she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but laid with them half open. About this time, at the earnest request of friends, I started using the

CUTICURA

Remedies, and *in one month she was completely cured.* The scab and boils were entirely gone and she slept and ate like another baby. The doctor and drug bill were over *one hundred dollars*, the Cuticura bill was not more than *five dollars*. My child is now two years old, and is as strong and healthy as any child of her age, and I can truthfully say it is all owing to the CUTICURA REMEDIES. See photograph inclosed. I will willingly write to any mother whose child has skin disease, giving full particulars of how I used them.

Yours with a Mother's Blessing,
MRS. GEO. H. TUCKER, JR.,
335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Mailed free, "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Red, Rough, and Oily Skin,

Prevented and cured by that greatest of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated CUTICURA SOAP. Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion as well as toilet soaps.

Sunlight Soap Depot for Quebec
FRANK MAGOR & CO., . . . MONTREAL.

The G. & J. Pneumatic Tire

It is the only Tire that gave satisfaction last year
MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOOLD BICYCLE CO. LTD.
113 Yonge St., Toronto   Brantford, Ont.
The WIGHTMAN SPORTING GOODS CO., Agts
403 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL. 7 law

WITH the advent of Spring comes the rain and sleet, and inclement weather generally. Then comes the antidote—

Currie's Coats.

Double Texture Perfect Proofed Scotch Tweed

They cannot get soaked through like the so-called proofed cloth coats which after one wetting and drying shrink all out of shape.

Then CURRIE'S WATERPROOFS cost only half the price of these chemically proofed garments. 72 law tf

BLOOD POISON.

A SPECIALTY. Primary, Second ary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days by NEW REMEDY. You can be treated at home for the same price and the same guarantees; with those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or refund money and pay expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., Room 307, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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434 and 436 St. James street, - MONTREAL.

Salmon and Trout Flies. Rods, Reels, Lines, Snelled Hooks and Gangs.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR FISHERMEN.
Canadian Agents for MILWARD & SONS' FISH HOOKS. 93 4 law

CEMENT!

6,500 Barrels Genuine White's and other best London brands in stock and to arrive, at Lowest Prices. Quality guaranteed.

F. HYDE & CO.,
92 tf   31 Wellington Street.

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At All Prices. Our Own Manufacture.

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Cut Glass Brackets and Hall Lamps.

Any of our Crystal Gas Fittings can be fitted for
ELECTRIC LIGHT
at very little extra expense.
For Electric Light
CRYSTAL LAMPS ARE PREFERABLE TO METAL.
The Crystal acting as Reflectors, and for that reason are now very much used in both Europe and the United States.

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"ELECTRIC" Wrought Steel Range!

"The newest family and Hotel range in the market, made of cold rolled, crucible, steel plate, with removable grate.
Guaranteed Perfect in Operation.
Highly finished and tastefully ornamented.
A superb production at a reasonable price.
Sole Agents for Montreal,
R. & W. KERR,
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FIRE ONLY— —FIRE ONLY.
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PHŒNIX
INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD.
Cash Capital $2,000,000.00
FULL DEPOSIT WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.
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Montreal Office, - - 114 St. James street.
Fire Policies issued at low rates in French and English. Losses paid to date exceed Thirty Million Dollars, including Chicago, Boston, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, Conflagrations.

FOR WEAK LUNGS

— USE WINCHESTER'S —
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA.
For Chronic Bronchitis, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia, Loss of Vital and Appetite, and disease arising from Poverty of the Blood. It is unequaled as a Vitalizing Tonic, Brain, Nerve and Blood Food.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
162 William St., New York.

ESTATE DAME S. RIVARD.
All persons indebted towards the Estate of the late Dame Delphine Choquette, in her lifetime of the city of Montreal, widow of the Hon. S. Rivard, or having any claims against the same, are requested to give notice thereof to the undersigned, within thirty days from this date.
VICTOR MORIN, N. P.
[illegible]

DURABILITY

IS THE CORNER STONE OF THE REPUTATION OF THE

Heintzman Upright Piano

The latest styles of these incomparable instruments which embody all modern inventions of any merit, in Plain and Fancy cases, now on view at

C. W. LINDSAY'S WAREROOMS,
2270—
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Second-hand Pianos and Organs of all Styles and Makers accepted in part payment. Open Evenings this month. 94 1

PIANOS

MASON & RISCH, Toronto,
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EMERSON, Boston,
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A large assorted stock of these Pianos always on hand in plain and fancy cases. Lowest prices and terms as low as $10 monthly.

BARGAINS

$5—Cash and $5 per month will buy a nice Upright Piano, price $150, ivory keys, rosewood case.
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$6—Cash and $6 per month will buy a beautiful rosewood Hardman Piano of N.Y., full carved case, 7 octaves, price $160.
$4—Cash and $4 monthly, rosewood case, small size Square Piano, good tone, fine American maker.
$8—Cash and $8 monthly will buy a beautiful Steinway, N. Y., Square Piano in perfect order.
$8—Cash and $8 monthly will buy a beautiful new Upright Piano, 7⅓ octaves, full size, all improvements and fully guaranteed.
$8—Cash and $8 per month will buy a large size Heintzman Upright Piano, almost new.
$10—Cash and $10 per month will buy a beautiful Emerson Piano, large Upright, almost new and perfect., ½ less than price.
$10—Cash and $10 per month will buy almost any new or second hand Piano in our store.

PIANOS $40 UPWARDS,
J. W. SHAW & CO.,
1811 Notre Dame Street. 94 1

A DECORATED ROOM, from an ORIGINAL DESIGN, is costly, but a moderate outlay in

ART WALL PAPER

will produce an artistic interior, a duplicate of the charming rooms of the period of Louis XIV.

Special Patterns Controlled.

- CASTLE & SON, -
20 University Street.

THE LAST DEMONSTRATIONS
— OF THE —
MONTREAL SCHOOL of COOKERY
Before its Final Close Will be Held at Their Class Room
735 Sherbrooke Street
— BEGINNING —
PLAIN COOKERY DEMONSTRATION,
Admission 15 cts.
Tuesday, April 18th, 2.30 p. m.
Friday, April 21st, 2.30 p. m.
INVALID COOKERY.
Admission 25 cts.
Monday, April 17th, 10.30 a. m.
Thursday, April 20th, 2.30 p. m.
Monday, April 24th, 10.30 a. m.
Thursday, April 27th, 2.30 p. m.
HIGH CLASS DEMONSTRATIONS,
Admission 30 cts.
Tuesday, April 18th, Cold Luncheon Dishes, 10.30 a. m.
Thursday, April 20th, Entrees, 10.30 a. m.
Friday, April 21st, Hot Puddings, 10.30 a. m.
Saturday, April 22nd, Savories, 10 a. m.
Monday, April 24th, Rolls and Cakes, 2.30 p. m.
Tuesday, April 25th, Pastry, Pies, Patties, 10.30 a. m.
Thursday, April 27th, Fancy Vegetable Dishes, 10.30 a. m.
A SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
Of Tables, Chairs, Stoves, all Utensils and Furnishings, will take place at their rooms on FRIDAY, 28th April, of which further notice will appear.

Strouds' are having a great run on their 50c Teas.

A Piano For The Summer Months.

To those not wishing to take their pianos to the country, we beg to intimate that we have a six octave Piano with a full rich tone, that only takes up the space of an ordinary Organ, and that does not require a "gang" of Piano Carters to handle, which we will rent at a reasonable charge for the summer months.
N. Y. PIANO CO., 228 St. James St.

Strouds' 5 and 10-lb Caddies are sold in Original packages as imported.

NOTICE.
The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Montreal Real Estate Exchange will be held in their office, Mechanics' Institute, 204 St. James street, Montreal, on Monday, the Eighth Day of May, 1893, at three o'clock p. m., for the election of officers and directors, and for the transaction of general business.
JAMES BROWN, [illegible]

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

MR. G. COUTURE'S CONCERT.

"Montreal Ladies Vocal Society"
1892-93—SECOND SEASON—1892-93
SECOND CONCERT
IN WINDSOR HALL ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 27th, 1893,
AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartetts and Female Part Songs by a Chorus of 75 Voices.

SOLOISTS:
Miss Maud Burdette, Miss M. Maltby.
" J. Dansereau, " G. Normandin.
" M. Desjardins, Mrs. T. Ramsay.
" A. Herbert, Miss M. Ross.
" M. Hollinshead. " H. Villeneuve.
Mad. C. O. Lamontagne, " D. Virtue.
Miss H. LeBoutillier, " Ella Walker.
" I. Macpherson, Mrs. C. Wallace.
Miss E. Young.

—WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF—
Messrs. J. C. Barlow, R. Bourdon, A. G. Cunningham, A. K. Fiske, Edouard Lebel and F. Pelletier.

ACCOMPANISTS: MRS. S. CHADWICK, MRS. PARRATT, MR. A. BÉIQUE, MR. EMERY LAVIGNE.
Conductor: MR. G. COUTURE.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Nordheimer's & Sheppard's Music Stores, on or after Friday, April 21st.

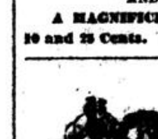
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Chorus.—"Oh! 'Tis Wonderful" ... Bendel
2. Song.—"I Love Thee" ... A. Forster — Miss Alice Herbert.
3. Duo.—"Doute de la Lumiere" (Hamlet) ... A. Thomas — Mad. Lamontagne et Monsieur Bourdon.
4. Recitative and Air.—"Che Faro Senza Euridice" — Miss M. Maltby. (Orpheus). Gluck
5. Chorus—"Largo" (Arranged by Max Vogrich) ... Handel
6. Air—"Sa Main Depuis Hier" (Hamlet) ... A. Thomas — Mademoiselle M. Desjardins
7. Air.—"Where E'er You Walk" ... Handel — Mr. A. K. Fiske.
8. Chanson.—"Comme L'Abeille Fugitive" (La reine Topaze) ... V. Massé — Mademoiselle J. Dansereau.
9. —Chorus.—"Old German Shepherd's Song" Arr. by W. Kienzl
10. Songs.—a {"O Wie Wogt" (Oberon) ... Von Weber; b "Allah" ... Chadwick — Miss Isabel Macpherson.
11. Prière Bouffe.—"Voici Le Jour" (La Guzla de l'Emir) ... Th. Dubois — Monsieur F. Pelletier.
12. Song.—"The Magic Song" ... Erik Meyer-Helmund — Miss D. Virtue.
13. Song.—"Thy Blue Eyes" ... C. Bohm — Mr. J. C. Barlow.
14. Air, Trio et Chœur—"O Beau Pays de la Touraine." (Les Huguenots) ... Meyerbeer — Mademoiselle H. Villeneuve, Mademoiselle G. Normandin, Mademoiselle M. Desjardins.

PART II.
15. Chorus—"Annie Laurie," ... Arranged by Dudley Buck
16. Air—"Trahir Vincent" (Mireille) ... C. Gounod — Mademoiselle G. Normandin.
17. Song—"Night Watch" ... Pinsuti — Mr. A. G. Cunningham.
18. Solo et Chœur—"Trimazo" (Chanson de Mai) ... Th. Dubois (2nd performance, by request) — Madame C. O. Lamontagne.
19. Prayer—"Oh Blessed Virgin" (Tannhauser) ... Wagner — Miss M. Hollinshead.
20. Air et Chœur—"En Vain de Mon Jeune Age" (Le Cheval de Bronze) ... Auber — Mademoiselle E. Young.
21. Duo—"The Song of the Birds" ... Rubinstein — Mrs. T. Ramsay and Mrs. C. Wallace.
22. Air—J'Ignore son Nom" (Si J'etais Roi) ... A. Adam — Monsieur Edouard Lebel.
23. Chœur—"La Brise" (Nuits persanes) ... C. Saint-Saens
24. Aria—"O Luce di Quest' Anima." (Linda di Chamounix) ... Donizetti — Miss Maud Burdette.
25. Quartette—"Strange Adventure." (The Yeomen of the Guard) ... A. Sullivan — By request. Kate—Miss M. Hollinshead. Fairfax—Mr. J. C. Barlow. Dame Carruthers—Miss M. Ross. Sergeant Meryll—Mr. A. G. Cunningham.
26. Air—"Il Est Doux, Il Est Bon." (Herodiade) ... Massenet — Mademoiselle H. LeBoutillier.
27—Aria—"Roberto, O Tu Che Adoro." (Roberto il Diavolo) ... Meyerbeer — Miss Ella Walker (solo).
28. Chœur—"Les Norvégiennes" ... L. Delibes (2nd performance, by request).

The Hamilton Piano used at this Concert is from L. E. N. Pratte's Warerooms, Notre Dame street. 94 1

THE "POP" TO-NIGHT
Uncle Tom's Cabin!

FULL SCENERY,
FULL NEGRO CHORUSES.
Special Vision of Eva in Heaven!
MARKS WITH HIS DONKEY, HIS DOGS, AND HIS MONKEY.
A MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT.
10 and 25 Cents. At Featherston's and at the door. 94 1



ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Sermon to Members and to Englishmen generally will be preached by the
VERY REV. DR. NORMAN
Dean of Quebec,
ON SUNDAY, APRIL 23rd,
ST. GEORGE'S DAY,
AT 7 P.M., IN
Christ Church Cathedral.
The Collection on this occasion will be in aid of the Charitable Fund of the Society. 94 1

FREETHOUGHT CLUB,

55 University Street.
FREE LECTURE,
"THE RIGHT TO THE SOURCE OF LIFE."
—BY—
M. T. MacDONALD,
All are invited. 94 1

BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION —OF— MONTREAL.

A general meeting of all the Butchers of the City of Montreal is called for TUESDAY, the 25th April, at 3 p.m., at their meeting room, No. 1685 Notre Dame street, to discuss the question of FREE TRADE; also other important questions.
All Butchers, whether members or not, are respectfully invited to attend.
94x2   By order, J. E. CONTANT, Secretary.

CANTON MOUNT ROYAL, NO. 1.
ANNUAL PARADE.
All members of above Canton are requested to meet (uniform, full dress, without chapeau) at 2234 Craig street, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7.30 p.m., for annual parade.
Dinner will take place at 9 p.m. Members will please attend meeting on Monday, 24th inst., at Ma) Willis' residence.
94 2   By order of Commandant.

ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA
ANNUAL DRILL.
The Battalion will parade in Drill Order on Thursday next, the 27th April, at 8 p.m. All Pipers, Drummers and Buglers must attend. Recruits as usual on Monday.
By order, FRED LYDON,
94 2   Capt. & Adjt. R. S. of C.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
Mrs. Bertram and her Friends.
ARMORY HALL,
Thursday Evening, April 27th,
Tickets 50 and 25c. at Willis' piano rooms. 94 2aw2

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HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
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HANLON BROS. SUPERBA CO.
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Monday Eve., May 1st.
"Among the three or four foremost orchestras of the world."—N. Y. World. "The finest body of strings ever heard in this country."—N. Y. Herald.
First Appearance of the
Boston Symphony Orchestra
(70 PERFORMERS).
MR. ARTHUR NIKISCH....Conductor.
Accompanied —by— Mme. Felicia Kaschoska,
Prima Donna Soprano.
TWELFTH SEASON. Prices—75c, $1 and $1.50. Sale opens Monday, April 24, at Nordheimer's and Thos. Allan & Co., Jewellers, 2266 St. Catherine street. 91 5

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GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S OPERA,
The Gondoliers
(By special permission of R. D'OYLEY CARTE, Esq.)
THREE EXTRA PERFORMANCES
TENDERED AS
A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
— TO —
Miss Ada Moylan
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— BY THE —
MONTREAL
AMATEUR OPERA CLUB
ON THE EVENINGS OF
Friday and Saturday, May 5 and 6,
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
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Tickets now on sale by Members of the Club. Date of opening of Box Plan to be announced later. 94 1

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
To-night and Matinee Saturday.
—JERUSALEM.—
Life-like scenes in and around the Holy City. An impressive object lesson, entertaining and instructive to old and young. Special prices. General admission, 25c; Children to Orchestra chairs, 15c; Adults, 50c. Tickets at Theatre, N.Y. Piano Co. and Sheppard's. 93 3

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QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor General.
Grand Production of M. Roy's
RETURN OF THE RAJAH,
Which was performed in Italy in 1816 so successfully.
150 Take Part.
—ALSO—
QUAKERS' DREAMS,
A grand Spectacular Ballet title by A. King; 100 take part in this. Gorgeous Scenery, magnificent Costumes. The Costumes are all designed and manufactured under the direction of Madam Kenseller, of England. This is the first opportunity of seeing this magnificent production. Under the direction of A. ROY MACDONALD, assisted by his pupils. For Benefit of Montreal Foundling and Infant Nursery.
Thursday, Friday, 27, 28, Evening, 8 p. m., Saturday Matinee, April 29, at 2 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL. 91 tf

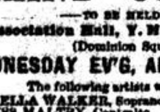
QUEEN'S THEATRE.

One Night Only.
Wednesday, April 26th
The Citizens of Montreal will tender a big
TESTIMONIAL TO
MRS. E. A. McDOWELL,
ON NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING.
The piece chosen for the occasion is the High-Class Drama
The Marble Heart.
It will be presented by a strong company of Montreal ladies and gentlemen. Box plan of seats open on Monday, at 10 a.m. 94 1

THEATRE ROYAL.
Every Afternoon and Evening this Week,
Rentz Santley
SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE CO.
Prices of admission—10c, 20c and 30c. Reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
COMING—"MASTER AND MAN." 93 6

THEATRE ROYAL,

Every Afternoon and Evening, Week commencing Monday, April 24th.
GRAND SCENIC PRODUCTION
Of The Beautiful Melo Drama
MASTER and MAN.
Excellent Company, Fine Scenery, etc.
Prices of admission, 10, 20 and 30 cts. Reserved seats 10 cts. extra. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Coming—SIDE TRACK. 94 1

EXTRA!
1819.  1893
Seventy-Fourth Anniversary I. O. O. F.
GRAND CONCERT
— TO BE HELD IN —
Association Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building (Dominion Square),
WEDNESDAY EV'G, APRIL 26, 1893.
The following artists will appear:—
MISS ELLA WALKER, Soprano,
MISS MALTBY, Contralto,
PROF. OSCAR MARTEL, Violinist,
MR. PICKARD, and the
HARMONY MALE QUARTETTE.
Tickets, 25c and 50c. To be had from members of Committee and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open 7.30 p.m. Concert at 8.15 p.m. 93 3 law

3RD BATTALION V. R. C.
BATTALION DRILL.
The Battalion will parade at the Armoury, Cathcart Street, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 8.15 P. M., for March out and Battalion Drill.
Brass and Bugle Band to attend.
Uniform, Drill order. By order
(Sig.) A. HAMILTON,
94 1   Capt. & Adjt.

DANCING—MISS M. OWLER WILL OPEN A class for new beginners every Monday and Friday. I will teach the waltz in six private lessons, if taught following my instructions. 13 Latour street. 16'24

CUSTOMS TYRANNY

In the Eastern Townships.

INTIMIDATION OFTEN RESORTED TO.

An Oppressive System of "Compromises."

ANYTHING TO GET A CASH SETTLEMENT.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ROCK ISLAND, April 21.—Canadians living in border towns and especially those on the Vermont line are actively preparing for the spring visitation of their semi annual plague, the invasion of special Custom house officers.

Their troubles personified are fourfold, and comprise first the regularly stationed Custom officers; second, the Internal Revenue officers; third, the regularly stationed Customs officers with special powers, and, fourth, the irregular special Customs officers who seem to have no particular home or habitation and roam around over the length and breadth of the Dominion at their own sweet will with powers so undefined and, if one is to believe their own story, so boundless that those of the Shah of Persia himself dwindle into absolute nothingness in comparison.

To the existence of the first class the inhabitants of the border towns have not the slightest objections. They are officers appointed according to the laws of the country, and as a rule they do their business in a lawful manner. The second class is looked upon in the same way, though they have caused many a small and honest trader who happened to have a piece of tobacco in his store out of the original package a peck of trouble and a neat little deficiency in his cash drawer. The third class, however, is

LOOKED UPON WITH AVERSION,

and the fourth is hated with all the vigor of which such placid, easy-going and good-natured people as inhabit the districts referred to are capable of in that direction. Their experience with gentlemen of that ilk has been extremely unpleasant, and they have made up their minds to prevent a repetition of it if possible. Their principal safeguard is the keeping of a careful watch for strangers, and every traveller whose business is not known is looked upon with the greatest suspicion, and should any action of his tend to increase this feeling, the fact of his presence will be immediately communicated to every place he may possibly visit, by means of the most complete network of telephone connections with which the various municipalities of the Townships are provided.

Pitiful, indeed, is the plight of the unsuspecting traveller who is compelled by circumstances to keep his business a secret. He is treated and attended to in the coldest possible manner. He can't go out for a walk without a dozen pairs of eyes watching him. His every movement is guarded. Elaborate snares in the way of questions are laid to try and make him commit himself. Should he, while time hangs heavily on his hands, roam about the various rooms of the hotel, he is supposed to be looking for secret receptacles for smuggled goods. Should he make known his desire to purchase a cigar or a piece of tobacco, his case is considered a clear one, and his wishes are complied with in a manner that shows conclusively that the transfer of his custom to some other place would not be resented in the least. There is no case on record where a stranger has had the temerity to ask for American tobacco, but should some unfortunate be careless enough to do a thing of the kind, the probabilities are that under the present strained state of affairs he would be mobbed. It is next to impossible to obtain the merest information on the matter of the smuggling trade from any of the people, and the activity displayed in attempts to find out one's future destination, be it when going out driving or by train, is truly remarkable. Should the traveller, however, be fortunate enough to find some one to vouch for him, everything changes as if by magic. The very atmosphere which has been cold and icy up till then becomes warm and genial; the solemn and suspicious manner of the people turns to one of pleasant joviality, and though due precaution is still preserved life which at first was a burden is changed to pleasant sociability. The stranger can go wherever he pleases without questioning or watching; he can buy cigars and tobacco to his heart's content, and

IF HE TAKES CARE TO REFRAIN FROM TOUCHING ON THE DELICATE SUBJECT

of imports that may or may not have been officially sanctioned by the Dominion Government, he will nowhere find better care or entertainment.

To properly understand this peculiar state of affairs, it is necessary to know what these people have really suffered at the hands of these roving Customs commissioners, usually known as special or preventive officers, and equally necessary to be aware of the fact that in the places near the United States border smuggling for one's own individual accommodation is looked upon as a matter of course, by no means disgraceful, and by no means calculated to lower one's self-respect, or the good opinion others may hold of him. Generally speaking, they all do it. There is nothing to prevent them, and unless the Government can afford to put a guard of officers at each road crossing the line, watching night and day and searching every person that passes, they will go on doing it till the end of the chapter.

They make no bones about it either; that is, if you can get into their confidence. It is difficult, but it may be managed, and if you do you may hear respectable church elders and ladies belonging to the very best of local social circles talk of how they brought in this or that while out for a walk. As a rule, however, the thing is little talked about simply because it is such a common everyday occurrence. This may seem strange to people at a distance, but under the existing circumstances, which cannot be looked upon otherwise than extenuating, there is really very little to be astonished at.

To begin with, there are certain commodities, notably American tobacco, to which people in those parts have been accustomed from the day they first were permitted to use it. They have once made up their mind that it is superior to the Canadian product and they have also made up their minds to pay only a certain price for it. If they can't get it at that price from their local dealer they will go and get it themselves, and they will go miles to buy one or two plugs of the weed and repeat their trip when that supply is gone.

THEY WILL RUN ANY AMOUNT OF RISK TO GET IT,

and they do get it. No doubt, in the course of a year this petty smuggling must amount to something, but there seems to be no way to stop it unless the Government makes up its mind to put every inhabitant of these districts in gaol, and even the success of such a plan would be extremely uncertain. Then look at the temptation and provocation there is.

Take the towns of Stanstead and Rock Island, for instance. They are immediately adjoining, and only separated from the next town in the States, Derby Line, Vt., by a very narrow stream. As soon as the bridge is crossed one is in the adjoining Republic, in fact, before one knows it, and there is nothing to show beyond a small, rusty, old iron boundary post carefully hidden away in the porch of a watchmaker's shop. Look, again, at Beebe Plains. There is a hotel squarely on the United States side of the boundary line, and if an American should leave his horse and waggon at the side door while eating his supper or asking for information nothing could prevent a Canadian from running off with it. Again, the road from Beebe Plains to Rock Island is supposed to be divided in the centre by the boundary, and in driving two wheels of the waggon will run in the States, while the others will run in Canada, so that it merely depends on the pocket in which you have your purchases as to whether you are smuggling or not. This is the situation all around and for a stranger it is very difficult indeed to know which of the two countries he has the honor of favoring with his presence even after his arrival at Rock Island station while he is being conveyed in the ricketty red old Concord stage-coach to the village.

That petty smuggling goes on there and very extensively is undeniable, but the wholesale smuggling for which the country was renowned at one time has dwindled down considerably and the profits accruing from the latter are not pocketed by the people of the border district, nor do they engage in it, though they suffer most by the means which the Government in its wisdom has decreed as the best to enforce the restrictions on importations of foreign goods and the abuses connected with and growing out of the system employed.

The foregoing statement is not made on the strength of what the people interested say themselves, but on the words of Mr. McGowan, a well known customs officer at Georgeville, with whom the writer had a long conversation on the subject, Mr. McGowan may be considered an authority on the matter. He has charge of the Lake Memphremagog district, and for years has accompanied the much-abhorred specials on their trips over the country, it being asserted, in fact, that he is a combination of the regular and special officer himself. In the course of this conversation, Mr. McGowan said many things which he did not mean for publication, but what he did state for publication was to the effect that the wholesale smuggling, or, for that matter, smuggling in general, was nothing compared to that of ten years ago, though he declined to give even approximate figures as to the amount of goods which enter the Dominion at present without payment of duty, on the ground that it would be absolutely impossible to make an estimate.

Whatever goods of this kind are brought in go direct to the big market centres.

AND EVEN THE AVOWED PROFESSIONAL SMUGGLER IS DYING OUT.

The old woman who used to drive all over the country as far as Sherbrooke and St. Johns, with tubs of butter containing choice American tobacco, is a thing of the past. The old farmers who used to go around buying up old bottles, tin, lead and rags, and hide the contraband goods they were selling under the rubbish in the waggon have been frightened out of the business, and even the barrels of coal oil which during the night seemed to have dropped from the sky into the back yards of the country traders have become matters of history.

But to return to the border people and their charges against one of the men who are charged to enforce the Customs Laws, and the manner in which they enforce it. There isn't a place within twenty miles of the border that some complaints are not being made, and if but half of the stories which are being told of the actions of these specials are true, and there is not the slightest reason to believe they are not, there must be something radically wrong. The manner in which some of these men have behaved themselves, is simply outrageous, and the way in which the people have allowed themselves to be bulldozed, threatened and cajoled, without attempting to obtain redress from the proper authorities, seems at times incomprehensible. Some complaints, it is stated, have been made to Ottawa, but in these cases the officer's story, it is said, has always been taken as gospel truth, and the complaint has resulted in nothing. One of the complaints is the evident irresponsibility of some of these men, and in connection with this it may be interesting to refer to the following: About two years ago a man from the United States, of unknown antecedents, sometimes going by the name of Biers, sometimes by that of Beardsly, established himself in Montreal as a private detective. After a year's residence he showed the writer his badge and appointment as a special preventative Customs officer. This man was not an English citizen and shortly after, though in the meantime he had acted in his new capacity he disappeared mysteriously from the country no one knows whereto. Another great objection to them is their practice of private settlement and the abuses accruing therefrom. In giving cases showing how the work of these Specials has been done it ought to be remembered that they are not by any means distinct types, but merely samples of a continued series which can be duplicated all over the country. In fact it would take a man months after having gained the confidence of the people to look up every case in which their peculiar transactions have embittered the people.

The prevailing feeling in the matter is probably best expressed by the statement of a highly respected citizen of Stanstead Plains who unbosomed himself in a manner which compared with that of other utterances on the same subject may be considered extremely conservative. The gentleman is Mr. W. T. Knight, who formerly kept a large country store and had considerable experience in the matter. "They are worse than pests," Mr. Knight said. "People in the large towns have not the ghost of an idea of what we have to put up with from their hands. Their method is one of intimidation and they are simply playing a game of bluff. They frighten a man out of his wits and then take all they can get from him.

THEY FRIGHTEN WOMEN AND FLOURISH AROUND THEIR REVOLVERS TO EMPHASIZE

their demands and in general go around like roaring lions seeking whom they may devour. We haven't the faintest idea what their powers are or what they are not, and they make private settlements of which one never hears afterwards." Mr. Knight's words are pretty much borne out by the cases which have come to the writer's knowledge and one of the most remarkable feature of the thing is the ease with which the demands of the Specials for money have come down from large sums to very small ones. If they could not get a thousand, they were willing to take five hundred, or two hundred, or a hundred, gradually coming down to fifty and thirty and ten. After they got nothing. It is but charitable to suppose that the Government knows actually nothing about the methods employed by these gentlemen, and if it does not it is certainly high time that the matter was brought to its notice.

This is what an American official of high standing, occupying a high position in the United States Militia, said about the manner in which things of that kind were managed on this side of the line, when called upon during a drive from Stanstead in Vermont where people were thoroughly familiar with the particulars of many cases.

"Speaking as an individual and one who does not want to be put on record as a citizen from the United States who is interested in running down Canadian institutions, I must say that from personal observation and from what I have heard about it your system of secret or special custom service is a very bad one. The worst feature of it is the private settling business. Such a thing could not be done in the States. Should an officer, customs or otherwise, make any settlement of the kind with an offender he would right away make himself liable for compounding a felony. The speaker thought that a fixed salary of some decent proportion would be the best remedy in the matter. From what he says it appears that in the States a man can only reach the position of special officer after a course of long and severe work in the department, and after passing a specially severe civil service examination. The pay is from $4 to $12 a day, and proof to the effect that these officers have accepted money from people caught in irregularities means instant dismissal. As soon as a case is made it must be reported to Washington. No goods can be released till the owner has petitioned in due form for their release, and no settlements can be made except before a regular collector.

Some Specimens of Special Work.

One of the best known of the "Specials," and one who periodically visits the country districts is Mr. J. Stunden, who though not of the desperado and wild western style, has made himself severely felt. Mr. Stunden is a very active man, and never lets a chance

JUST BEFORE THE BANQUET.

MINE HOST HOGAN—Now, Mr. Foster, if you touch on the tariff in your speech to-night, my advice would be, say nothing, and say it in as vague a manner as possible.

however small, pass to do a little business. On one of his last trips there was a washout down the Boston and Maine road, and the train being delayed, Mr. Stunden took a stroll around and walked into a couple of country stores purchasing tobacco. In one of these he was offered the American product. He told the proprietor what he had made himself liable to, but as it was his first offence, etcetera, the thing could be settled for a very small sum. The owner having kept his wits about him thought this rather a peculiar ending to an encounter, which, at first sight, he thought would cause him no end of trouble and as an influential politician of his acquaintance happened to be on board of the same train, he went to him for advice. The advice was such as to effectually break up Mr. Stunden's plans for once. One of the spots where his name is tenderly cherished is Beebe Plains, and one of the men who has reason to remember him with gratitude is Mr. C. Gordon, who keeps a large store there. Mr. Gordon has been remarkably unfortunate in a way, having been bled by several of these gentlemen in succession, but as he himself says they might have been harder on me and the "hush money," as he calls it, might have been more. This story of his connection with Stunden is as follows: One day he hauled a barrel of American pork out of the railway station which is immediately near his store, intending, as he said, to enter it. At the same time the thing was a little irregular and should have been entered before, but business had been done that way for a long time and no one had thought of the irregular part of it. Mr. Stunden, who had been living in the village for a few days, however, saw the point. He went to Mr. Gordon and told him to what extent he had made himself liable and how warm he, Stunden, could make it for him if he cared. Mr. Gordon was personally not much frightened, but knew that if the case was pushed the station agent, who allowed the barrel to be taken from the station, would get into trouble and might be discharged, so he asked the special what he could do about it and was told that as he was a pretty decent kind of a fellow, and so forth, the matter could be settled for twenty dollars, and was. This one case illustrates perfectly the plan on which the specials work. They

HARDLY EVER TACKLE A MAN ON A SIMPLE SMUGGLING CHARGE,

but take him at a moment or under circumstances when he must settle and from the very nature of the circumstances is not apt to complain. In this case Mr. Stunden did things on a grand style and taking a piece of paper wrote out the following receipt which, from the date, shows that he appreciates a good joke such as swooping down on a man in this manner on "All Fools' Day."

"Received from C. Gordon twenty dollars duty paid, value on one barl pork seized by me and released.

Stanstead Junction, April 1st, 1882,
J. STUNDEN,
Special officer.

No doubt, as Mr. Gordon said, he might have been more severely treated, but a disinterested party naturally would ask the question, "Would this case of infraction of the Customs laws have been settled for anywhere near that amount if it had been properly brought before the proper authorities, instead of privately settled in the back room of a shop?"

An old gentleman named James House, who lives not very far from Gordon's, also had a little experience with Mr. Stunden. There was at Beebe Plains, and is still, only it has not been used for some months, one of those curiosities generally referred to as border stores, that is, a store, half of which is in Canada and half in the United States. Naturally, this gives a great opportunity for irregular practices, and it was no doubt partly to evade the suspicion of being constantly breaking the law that the place was closed up. It was owned by a Mr. Tinker, who, by the way, is very far from complimentary in his expressions regarding special officers of any kind. Mr. House went in one day to buy some nails, and bought them from the American side of the store. Mr. Stunden heard of it, and following Mr. House home threatened to seize the team with which he had carried his little parcel of nails, and cause him lots of other trouble unless he settled right then and there, which he did, paying somewhat over fifty dollars.

Mr. Tinker himself tells and vouches for a story somewhat similar, the facts of which occurred in the same vicinity.

Mr. Tinker had a barrel of coal oil which had been duly entered but to bring it in the store so as to enable people to use it necessitated a movement of the barrel in the cellar, in the course of which it crossed the boundary line, that is to say, to bring this barrel of American oil duly entered from its resting place in the part of the cellar which was in Canada to the Canadian half of the store upstairs it had to pass over about ten feet of American cellar territory. The specials knew this and when a man came to get a can of oil and the new barrel had to be opened, one of them telephoned to a colleague to intercept the buyer of the oil. He, on returning home, found a special waiting for him, who demanded payment and seized his team, which was valued at seventy dollars. The case, however, fell through and as Mr. Tinker assisted the victim in taking it to Ottawa, the seventy dollars which had to be paid for the release of the team was refunded.

How Victims Are Prevented From Squealing.

A case in Sherbrooke, in which Mr. Stunden was interested about the same time, gives an excellent illustration of the method employed to prevent such persons as are apt to be troublesome afterwards, unless proper care is taken, from kicking up a row. The case in point was in connection with the firm of R. W. Darby & Co., fruit dealers in Sherbrooke. The firm has since gone up, but Mr. Darby is continuing in the business and he was quite ready to speak. According to his story, Mr. Stunden and some brother "Specials" visited their store in January of last year, went through all their books and everything else, and left without making any complaint. Mr. Darby, who claims that they paid duty on all their goods the best way they knew how, supposed that everything was all right, but two months afterwards they came back with the cheerful announcement that they had discovered discrepancies between the invoices and entries amounting to seventeen hundred dollars. Both members of the firm were but little acquainted at the time with Customs regulations, and claimed that if there had been any irregularity in the way in which they had made their entries the Custom House people should have put them on their guard. This, however, availed them nothing, so Mr. Darby again went over the books in company with the "Specials," and to use his own expression, brought the amount down to eight hundred dollars, and as a couple of invoices were missing, the work had to stop there. Stunden then told Darby that they had the right to seize the stock and close the store, and that he had better settle. Was he prepared to settle at that moment, they asked, and on Mr. Darby replying that he was not they stated they would return in the afternoon. When they returned and Mr. Darby asked Stunden how much it would take to settle the case the reply was, Just eight hundred dollars. Darby stated that they did not have that amount of money, and Stunden threatened to shut up the store and take possession, thereby naturally breaking up the business. After much talk they came down to five hundred dollars, and after Mr. Darby had assured them repeatedly that the firm did not have the money, they finally came down to three hundred, and in fear of having his business ruined by the man, Mr. Darby wrote out a cheque for that amount dated the 26th of March, 1892, made payable to Stunden's order, and endorsed by him. As he did not lose any time in cashing it, Stunden wrote out the following receipt for the money:

"Received from R. W. Darby & Co. cheque for three hundred dollars as deposit to settle with the Customs of Canada for regular importations of American goods for that amount duty.

J. STUNDEN, Special Officer.
Sherbrooke, March 26, 1892.

The receipt in itself is a rather peculiar one, but the most astounding part of the entire transaction comes in here. While Stunden was waiting for his cheque he drew up an agreement on the part of Mr. Darby never to contest the case or try to obtain redress. When Mr. Darby handed him the cheque and was told to sign this agreement it took him some time to recover from his astonishment and naturally refused to sign. A repetition, however, of the threat to take possession and close the store had its effect, and Mr. Darby stated that if he were permitted to draw up the agreement himself he would be willing to sign, but all he received in reply was that unless he signed the agreement as proposed to him he could take back his cheque and the business would be immediately closed up. So the victim succumbed, not, however, without giving Mr. Stunden a piece of his mind and telling him that though he gave in because he was the weaker party and did not know the powers of the "Specials," he was quite convinced that they were playing a game of pure bluff, at which Mr. Stunden waxed exceedingly wroth and left in high dudgeon. There are other firms in Sherbrooke who have been similarly treated, and the manufacturers on the border have also come in for their share of the trouble. In one case by threats and intimidation a two thousand dollar haul was made. A couple of firms, however, stood out and resisted, and though it cost them considerable money to get their case properly considered they had the satisfaction of beating the "Specials" at their own game. In other cases in Sherbrooke where the deficiency was much more than that of Darby & Co., the money taken was only about a fourth of what they paid.

One-Legged and Other Specials.

Mr. Gordon at Stanstead Junction had also an experience with a one-legged "Special," named Young, but, as the people around there say, he was one-legged, and evidently couldn't get around very fast and didn't make much money. He did things on the cheap. He caught Mr. Gordon taking some kerosene from the States and jumped on him. He wasn't of a very grasping nature evidently, for he only charged Mr. Gordon ten dollars to settle the case. Everybody wanted to settle privately with Mr. Gordon, even the revenue officer, Mr. Simpson, of Sherbrooke, who, finding during a search some plug tobacco in Mr. Gordon's coat, which hung behind the door, there on the spot settled with him for fifty dollars and gave no receipt either, as far as Mr. Gordon remembers. He may have paid out his hush money with very good grace if one is to judge by the cheerful way in which he talks about it, but his books show that he keenly felt the drain, the entry for the settlement with Revenue Officer Simpson being:

"Dec. 5. Thrown away, $50."

The case of Mr. William Melloon at Rock Island again shows up the peculiarities of the private settlement system. He sold 35 cents' worth of American prints, and the horse and rig of the man who bought them were seized. The "Special" offered to settle for eighty-eight dollars, but when he refused and the case was brought up in the proper way the fine and so forth amounted to $150.

Two very remarkable cases of the bluff pattern occurred shortly after another to two well-to-do farmers; one, for bringing in two cans of tomatoes, was frightened into paying sixty dollars, and another some hundred and fifty dollars for bringing in some Christmas toys.

His Revolver His Authority.

The man, however, whom the people in the Stanstead district dislike most is a big chap named Charles Carliss, who carries an appointment for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Islands. Mr. Carliss made things hum, but got precious little money out of it. As a sample of the "Special" he is unique.

He made his appearance in the streets of Stanstead and Rock Island with the tails of his coat so arranged that the butt end of his big booty—four calibre revolver could be plainly seen sticking out of his hip-pocket, causing everybody to enquire who he was. He commenced operations by raiding the hotel in which he was staying and seized about seventy-five dollars' worth of expensive American cigars which were kept for friends and favored guests. After seizing them he gave the proprietors a lecture upon the horrors of their situation and the large fines they were liable to, and suggested that to save trouble they had better settle with him as a hundred dollars would make everything all right. They refused, and he came down to fifty and afterwards even lower, and finally walked off with the cigars, threatening them with all sorts of dire results in the future. Some time after the hotel men enquired at the Sherbrooke office of the department where the seized goods should have been placed, if they could buy the cigars back, when they received word that nothing was known of either the seizure or the cigars.

The next exploit of Mr. Carliss was in the store of Mr. J. A. Gilmore, in Rock Island. Here he came in, searched the place and took some cigars which were out of the box. When Mr. Gilmore asked him to show his authority for acting as he did, he pulled out his big revolver and stuck it under Mr. Gilmore's nose. He next tried to work on his fears and told him, amongst other things, that he had two charges against him of $500 each, but that he was ready to save him trouble and settle on the spot cash down for one hundred. Mr. Gilmore declined with thanks, as he did an offer to settle for fifty, and finally refused to pay anything, Mr. Carliss then threatened awful things to come, as was his wont, packed up a bushel basket full of things which he pretended were smuggled, and walked off.

Mr. Gilmore never heard of the affair again.

Another of his attempts to extort money was made on a manufacturer near the line. When asked politely what authority he had for his action, he planked down his mighty revolver, after having asked, it is reported, one thousand dollars in settlement. He dealt, however, with the wrong man that time, and he was told that if he didn't put up his revolver "quicker'n ——" the factory hands would be called down to throw him out. He did put his revolver up and his price down, coming as low as ten dollars. His crowning piece of work took place in September last. He took it in his head to take a trip to Smith's Mills, and while there visited Mr. W. T. Knight, who was just taking stock in his old store, preparatory to turning it over to another man. Here he acted like a regular ruffian, searched store and dwelling house, and put Mrs. Knight to any amount of trouble and annoyance. Finally he found a couple of old empty cigar boxes from away back in '86 and immediately began to threaten. As Mr. Knight says, "he actually, at the point of the pistol, tried to make me settle, and he used every possible means outside of threatening to kill me to make me pay him. He said he had positive information that I had been smuggling and as I had made myself liable to a thousand dollar fine he was willing to compromise for one hundred; he then gradually came down the scale till I finally refused to pay him anything. He went away, threatening that I would hear from and have to deal now with Ottawa direct in the near future, but that was the last I ever heard of it." Before leaving Smith Mills, Mr. Carliss also broke in the door of the Oddfellows' Hall, where he claimed smuggled goods were hidden. When some of the citizens objected he threatened to back up his intention of entering with his revolver, which he flourished about continually. As was stated, these are only a few of the cases that can be quoted, showing the manner in which the power conferred upon these "Specials" has been abused.

What Their Powers Are.

Mr. O'Hara, Deputy Collector of Customs at this port, thus defines the work and power of the "Specials." Customs special officers are employed by the department for the special purpose of detecting fraud. They are paid a salary and get one-third of proceeds of sale of any seizure they may make over and above their regular pay. The informer also receives one-third and the Government one-third of the proceeds. A special officer can also be an informer and thereby receive two-thirds of proceeds. They report to S. W. McMichaels, financial agent, Toronto, and are under his orders. They are empowered to seize goods on their own responsibility when they know or suspect fraud has been committed. Should they enter a man's establishment for this end they must have a warrant from a judge of the Superior Court or make an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace setting forth their suspicions.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

Price 25c per box. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GREAT LIVER REMEDY.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. In all cases of Sick Headache, Jaundice, Bilious Attacks, Imperfect Digestion (caused by the overflow of bile and its mixing with the blood), these pills in doses of from three to five will quickly regulate the action of liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

BE SURE TO GET "RADWAY'S!"

Send stamps for postage to RADWAY & CO., Montreal, for our book of advice.

DR. RADWAY & CO.,
419 St. James st., Montreal.
(3)

F. GROSS,
712 Craig Street.

LATEST IMPROVED PATENT

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Made at the Canada Truss Factory, distinguished in their superiority for combining in the highest degree scientific and anatomical principles with the articulation of the natural limb, and possessing great strength with lightness and durability.

They are perfectly adapted to all forms of amputation. Send for circular and price list.

I have improved my Patent Artificial Limbs considerably, and have had in every case very satisfactory results. Last October Mrs. Chevegny asked me to make a pair of artificial legs for her daughter (who had lost both legs just below the knee). On account of not being able to see the lady myself, and as one of her legs was considerably smaller than the other, I refused to guarantee to make her walk without the aid of crutches. On the 21st November I sent the legs, requesting her to let me know the result, and in reply received the following letter:

ST. ALBERT, N. W. T., February, 1893.

To MR. GROSS:

DEAR SIR,—I now wish to confirm my promise to you in regard to my daughter's legs. She walks very well for the time she has been using them, as when they arrived my daughter had great pain in one knee, which had swollen by her having walked on her knees too much, which delayed her for nearly three weeks. After that time she tried her artificial legs and feels very happy to be able to walk with such facility. She can go up and down stairs without resting on anything. In one word, she acts as well as with natural legs. I hope your returns have reached you, and more than this I owe you many thanks.

I remain,
Your very much obliged,
MADAME DAVID CHEVIGNY.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of LA CIE. INDUSTRIELLE DE ST. JEROME (Limited), In Liquidation.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, en bloc, on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th APRIL, 1893,

at 11 o'clock a. m., at their Auction Rooms, No. 89 St. James st., this portion of the assets, to wit:—

82 Walnut, Oak, Birch and Cherrywood Sideboards, etc.

50 Walnut, Oak, Maple and Cherry Wood Bedroom Sets, etc., the whole amounting to $4,351 03.

Samples can be seen at No. 89 St. James st. For further information apply to

CHAS. DESMARTEAU and J. E. PARENT, Joint Liquidators, 1598 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
93 4

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of DUCKETT & CO., Joliette, Que.

Messrs. JAMES STEWART & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TEMPLE BUILDING, ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal, on

WEDNESDAY, 26th APRIL, 1893,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

The stock of Dry Goods, as per inventory $4304 17

TERMS CASH.—The stock will be on view, Monday and Tuesday, 24th and 25th instant, at the premises of the Insolvents, Notre Dame St., Joliette, Que., and the inventory can be seen and all information obtained from the Curator.

F. W. RADFORD, Curator.
OFFICE OF RADFORD & WALFORD, 59 Imperial Building, Montreal.
JAMES STEWART & CO., Auctioneers.
93 4

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of GEORGE LAROCHELLE, Plasterer, of Cote Visitation, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the sales rooms of Marcotte Bros., No. 89 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, on

TUESDAY, the 2nd Day of MAY, 1893,
AT 11 O'CLOCK FORENOON.

1st. An amount due to the Insolvent, $83.00

2nd. A lot of land situated in the incorporated village of the Cote de la Visitation, known and designated as being part south east of lot No. 154 of the original ward, part of lot 153 on the plan and official book of references for said incorporated Village of Cote de la Visitation, containing 28 feet front on Papineau Road by 117 feet and 6 inches depth, English measure, with the use of the lanes in common with those that have, or in future have right to said lanes, without any rights to encumber said lanes, with house and other outbuildings thereon erected.

The sale will be made subject to all what said immovables may be encumbered the day of said sale.

For full particulars apply to

BILODEAU & RENAUD, Curators, 15 St. James Street, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
78 4 law

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court.

LA CIE. D'IMPRIMERIE DU CANADIEN in liquidation.

Public notice is hereby given that by order of the Court dated Fifth day of April, 1893, I was appointed liquidator to the estate of the above named and that by a further order of the aforesaid court dated Twelfth day of the said month of April, claims must be filed at my office within thirty days of this present notice.

AMEDEE LAMARCHE, Liquidator, 1709, Notre Dame Street, Royal Insurance Building.
MONTREAL, 19th April. 91 3 Saw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of ISAIE CHARBONNEAU, Ste. Therese, P. Q.

The undersigned will sell by auction at No. 89 St. James street, Montreal, on

MONDAY, 24th APRIL, 1893, at 11 O'Clock,

The assets of the Estate as under:

Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Boots and Shoes, etc.	$1061 71
Fixtures	48 60
	$1110 31
Book Debts per list	210 79

Store will be open on 22nd inst.

KENT & TURCOTTE, 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
87 4 law

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of LAMARCHE & CORBEAU, 1355 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by auction at No. 1355 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Montreal, on TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1893, at 11 o'clock, the assets of the estate as under:

Stock of Dry Goods	$5713 30
Fixtures	180 55
	$5893 85
Book debts per list	846 47

Store will be open on 24th inst.

KENT & TURCOTTE, 7 Place D'Armes, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
89 5 law

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

The undersigned will sell on the premises 2254 Notre Dame street, on

Saturday, Monday and following days till the whole is disposed of,
AT 2 P. M. AND 7 P. M.,

all the stock of the insolvent estate of A. F. Holland, Felt and Silk Hats, Caps, Boys' College Caps, Tourmalines, Scotch Caps, Furs of all kinds, Trimmings, Farmer Satins, Linings, &c., also the fixtures of the store and a good safe, also a bankrupt stock removed to the above stores, comprising Tweeds, Tailors' Trimmings, Hats and Caps, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Fancy Goods and a large quantity of other goods.

Sale every day without reserve.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
93 2

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

We will sell, by order of Charles Desmarteau, curator, all the Household Furniture and Effects belonging to the estate of A. Greenwood, restaurant keeper, removed to our rooms,

96 St. James Street,

amounting to $1800.00, comprising, One Cottage Piano, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Dining Room Tables and Chairs, Sideboards, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lamps, Fancy Tables and Chairs, Hall Stands, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, &c., without reserve and in retail,

On Monday, 24th inst., at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.,

—Also—

The contents of two Private Houses removed to our store to be sold on the same day, Pianos, Parlor, Bed Room and Dining Room Sets, Beds and Bedding, Spring Beds, Fine Pictures, Sideboards, Centre Tables, Kitchen Stoves, Bed Couches, Utensils and

75 Fine Carpets.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
93 2

Buy a 5-lb. Caddie of Strouds' English Breakfast Tea, $1.75.

Cobbold & Shadwell's Sales.

GRAND'S REPOSITORY

47-53 Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

GREAT ANNUAL SPRING SALE

APRIL 25 AND 26.

When will be offered for public competition upwards of

200 HORSES

of all descriptions and classes, including

Saddle and Carriage Horses, Good Stepping Cobs, Light and Heavy Weight, Hunters, Single Drivers and Roadsters, also Heavy Draught and General Purpose Horses.

Entry Books close Monday, April 24th.

Sale Each Day at 10.30 SHARP.

COBBOLD & SHADWELL, V. S., SUCCESSORS TO W. D. GRAND. 93 5

Marcotte Bros.' Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE FURNITURE.

We have received instructions to sell by auction on

TUESDAY, 25TH INSTANT,

at 10 a.m., at No. —— Cadieux Street, near St. Catherine Street, all the contents of the house, as follows:—

—PARLOR—
Brocade Silk Set, Mirror, Centre Table, Brussels Carpet, Ornaments, Bronze Statues, Steel Engravings, Crystal Chandeliers, Portieres and Poles.

—DRAWING ROOM—
One Plush Set, Mirror, Fancy Tables, Painted Screen, Bronzes, Ornaments, Water Colors, Upright Grand Piano, cost $650.

—DINING ROOM—
Black Walnut Sideboard, Marble Top Table, China Tea Set, Whatnot, Dining Room Chairs, Leather covered, Plated Ware, Glassware, Curtains and Poles.

—HALL—
Oilcloth, Stove, Stair Carpet, Dress Stand, Lamp, Clock.

—BEDROOMS—
Black Walnut Sets, Brussels Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, B.W. Wardrobe, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sheets, and the contents of three other Bedrooms, Easy Chairs, Carpets, &c.

—SMOKING ROOM—
Marble Table, Fine Pictures, Mirror and Stand, Gasalier.

—KITCHEN—
Stove, Pots, Pans and other Utensils, refrigerator, &c.

Also splendid lot of ground with two houses thereon erected.

The parties leave for England and everything must be sold without reserve.

House can be seen on Monday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
93 3

TRADE SALE

The undersigned will sell at their rooms, 89 ST. JAMES STREET, on

Wednesday and Thursday, 26th & 27th inst.,

a large bankrupt stock of dry goods amounting to $10,500.00, and comprising Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cashmeres, Gloves, Flannels, Tickings, Linings, Tweeds, Serges, Meltons, Canvas, Buttons, Braces, Lace, Thread, Linens, Umbrellas, Parasols, etc.

Also 4 Cases Fancy Goods, 3 Cases Ribbon, 2 Cases Farmer Satin, first quality; 600 Pieces of Tweeds and 250 Cases of Assorted Boots and Shoes; also 100 Cases of Straw Hats, White Straw, Leghorn, Panama, Etc., assorted in sizes for men and boys. Everything to be sold positively without reserve, in lots to suit the trade.

SALE AT 10 A. M., EACH DAY.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
93 3

Walter M. Kearns' Sales.

NEW MANTELS AND OVER MANTELS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

For Positive Sale By Auction.

The Subscriber will sell at his Salesroom, 1747 Notre Dame Street, on

TUESDAY, 25TH APRIL INST.,

About 30 very Pretty Mantels and Over Mantels, in assorted woods and all of the very best workmanship.

☞ Many of these are Suitable for mock fire places.

On view Monday morning, and up to time of sale.

SALE AT TWO O'CLOCK.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.
91 5

FINE OLD MAHOGANY FURNITURE.

Valuable Oil Paintings and Water Color Drawings, by Barnsley, Reed, and others. Rare China, Fancy Drawing Room Chairs, Tables, Ornaments, Gasaliers, Curtains.

Richly carved Mahogany Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Dessert Service, Dinner and Tea Sets, Carpets, Screen, Mantel, Fine Old Mhgy. Bedroom Sets, Odd Bureaus, Sofas, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Toilet Ware, Hair Mattresses, Splendid Gas Stove, Kitchen Utensils, Etc., Etc.

Sale at the residence, 464 GUY STREET,
ON MONDAY MORNING, 24TH APRIL,
AT TEN O'CLOCK.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.
91 4

2 VERY HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM MIRRORS.

1 with Rich Gold frame, the other with massive Oak frame, will be sold by auction at the Sale of Mantels to be held in the Subscriber's Salesroom, 1747 Notre Dame St., on

TUESDAY, 25TH APRIL INST.

SALE AT TWO O'CLOCK.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.
93 3

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of JOSEPH B. PELLETIER, Iberville.

The undersigned will sell, by Public Auction, at the salesrooms of MARCOTTE BROTHERS, No. 95 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal, on

THURSDAY, the 27th April, 1893,
at Eleven o'clock A.M.,

the assets of the Insolvent, consisting of, viz:—

Stock Dry Goods	$2320 75	
Groceries	1290 26	
Boots and Shoes	1112 44	
Hardware	443 47	
Paint and Window Glass	151 71	
Flour	301 77	
Rolling Stock and Fixtures	238 70	
		$5859 10
Book Debts and Bills receivable as per list		1789 41

The inventory and list of book debts are at our office. The store will be open for inspection of stock on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

For further particulars apply to

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
LAMARCHE & OLIVIER, Joint Curators, No. 1709 Notre Dame street.
MONTREAL, 20th April, 1893. 92 law3

When you run out of Tea, try a Pound of Strouds' 40c Black, Green or Japan.
89 M

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,
100 NOTRE DAME STREET ..... MONTREAL
Ale and Porter in wood and bottles.
Families regularly supplied.
All Orders received by Telephone

Alex. Shaw's Sales.

62 MILTON STREET.

Household Furniture, almost New.

I have received instructions from a gentleman leaving for England to sell at his residence, No. 62 Milton Street, cor. Park Avenue, without reserve, all his very neat Household Furniture and Effects, only six months in use, comprising—

IN PARLOR—Very fine new Heintzman Upright Piano, Beautiful Parlor Suite covered in Silk Brocatelle, Best Brussels Carpet, Pictures, Steel Engravings, Water Colors, Brackets, Ornaments, Fancy Chairs, Etc.

IN DINING ROOM—Carved Oak Sideboard with B.P. Mirror, Oak Extension Dining Table, carved legs, Glassware, Cutlery, Brussels Carpet, Etc.

IN HALL AND SITTING ROOM—Lounge, Chairs, Sofas, Carved Oak Bookcase, Brussels Carpet, Etc.

IN BEDROOMS—Oak and Cherry Sets, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Drop Cabinet, Singer Sewing Machine, Etc.

IN KITCHEN—Leader Cooking Stove with Hot Water Attachments, Gas Stove, Kitchen Utensils Etc., Etc. The whole will be sold without any reserve on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 26th.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

92 5 ALEXANDER SHAW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

Removed to store for convenience of sale, comprising Fine Hazelton Bros., New York, Piano, carved rosewood case, full round corners; Lindeman & Sons, N. Y., rosewood Piano 2 Parlor Suits; Black Walnut and Cherry Bedroom Suits; Spring Beds; Hair and other mattresses; Hall and Cooking Stoves; Fine Coal Oil Stove; Black Walnut Wardrobe; Hair Cloth Bed Lounge; Sofas; Overmantel; Bedsteads; Tables; Chairs; Pictures; Books; Lace Curtains; Portieres; Wilton and other Carpets; Filters; Bedroom Crockery; Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

The whole will be sold without reserve on

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24TH,
AT TEN O'CLOCK,
at my store No. 70 BEAVER HALL HILL.

92 3 ALEXANDER SHAW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF BOOKS, PICTURES AND STUFFED BIRDS,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22nd AT 8 P.M.,

Embracing about 300 volumes Books, including Masterpieces of French Art; International Encyclopedia, 15 vols., full sheep; Chambers' Encyclopedia; Jamieson, Fausset and Brown's Commentary; History of England, etc., etc. Also several cases of Stuffed Birds, and many beautiful Steel Engravings in Gold, Silver, Oak and Bronze Frames. The whole will be sold without reserve at my store, No. 70 Beaver Hall Hill,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22ND,
SALE AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.

93 2 ALEXANDER SHAW, Auctioneer.

J. H. Ashman's Sales.

FOR THE ESTATE OF THE LATE DR. MUILLER,

118 STANLEY ST. (near Windsor Hotel.),

MONDAY, APRIL 24th, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

I shall sell for the above named Estate, on the premises as above: The VALUABLE and COSTLY CONTENTS of this fine residence which includes the Furniture and Appointments of

DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, LIBRARY, BREAKFAST ROOM, DRESSING ROOM, BATHROOMS, KITCHEN, PANTRIES, HALLS, STAIRCASES, AND BEDROOMS.

Comprising in part, Handsome Ebony Square Piano (by Lavigne & Lajoie, Montreal), a very fine instrument; very large and handsome Turkish Rug, cost $185; Drawing Room Draperies, Odd Chairs (beautifully upholstered), Fancy Tables, Rich Portieres, Madras Curtains, Lounges, handsome Mirrors and Pictures, Gasaliers,

Bric-a-Brac, Ornaments, Fancy Work Cushions, Handsome Clock, Piano Lamps, 5 O'Clock Tea Tables, Davenport, Cabinets, etc., Rich Brussels Carpets, handsome Dining Room Sideboard, Table and Chairs, Card Tables, Bookcases, Bronze Figures, Parian Figures, Ornaments, Clock, Rugs, Gasaliers, Silver and Platedware of the best and most costly design; Plaques, Table Linen, etc.

Library—Chairs, Bookcases, Table, Rugs, Gasaliers, Invalid Chair, Pictures, etc.

Breakfast Room—Table, Chairs, Bookcase, Pictures, Carpet, Ornaments, handsome and costly Dinner and Tea Sets, China and Glassware, Cutlery, Platedware, etc.

Hall Carpets, Stair Carpets, Hall Lamp, Oak Stand and Chairs, Mats, Large Vases, etc. Extremely Handsome Brass Arabian Bedstead with Draperies, splendid Bedroom Sets in B. W., Cherry, etc., Bedroom Draperies, Pictures, Carpets, Rugs, Chairs, odd Bureaus, Easy Chairs, Lounges, first class Hair and Spring Mattresses, Counterpanes, Blankets, Feather Pillows, Wardrobes, Chamber Ware, etc.

Bathroom Rugs, Soiled Linen Baskets, Easy Chair, Kitchen Requisites (nearly all new), Prowse Range, Tables, Chairs, Wringers, Washstands, Scales, Mincing Machine, Refrigerator, Filter, Pots, Kettles, Jugs, Tinware, Dish Covers, Saws, Cutlery, etc., etc.

☞ This is again another Red Letter Sale of the season. My customers and patrons will do well to be on hand early. Everything in this house is of the best, and has been well cared for. No reserve. Sale absolute, to close the Estate of the late Dr. Muiller.

H. J. ASHMAN, Auctioneer.
OFFICES: IMPERIAL BUILDING, St. James street, Telephones 1163 and 3372. 93 2

Benning & Barsalou's Sales.

STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, and SPORTING GOODS, AT AUCTION.

The subscribers, instructed by Messrs. R. & W. WARMINGTON, will sell on the premises, No. 2208 ST. CATHERINE STREET, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 26th APRIL,

THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK, in One Lot, at so much in the Dollar.

—STOCK CONSISTING OF—

House Furnishing Hardware and Sport Goods, amounting as per inventory to about $1500.00.

Stock may be examined at any time.

SALE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.
91 6

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS STOCK AT AUCTION.

The subscribers have received instructions from MESSRS. HARRIES & CO.,

To sell on the premises, 2361 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Montreal, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 26th APRIL,

the Whole of their Well Assorted Stock of:—

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Cashmeres, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

Amounting as per inventory to about $1800.00.

Stock to be sold in one lot at so much in the dollar.

TERMS CASH.

A deposit of $200 will be required on adjudication of stock.

Store will be open on Tuesday for inspection.

SALE AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.
93 4

GLOVER HARRISON
Estate,
CHINA HALL,
TORONTO.

Under the provisions of the will of the late Mr. Harrison,

Tenders for the Stock and Goodwill

Will be received up to the

2nd Day of May, at Noon.

The business, as is generally known, has been in existence for nearly 30 YEARS and has been a profitable one.

The stock is in excellent order, and the [illegible] condition and quality for which China Hall is famous have been fully maintained.

The customers are of the best people in the city and province.

The stock may be examined at any time, and an inventory will be exhibited and full information given on application at China Hall.

TERMS—Half cash, the balance may be extended with interest at 6 per cent. for a reasonable period on security to be approved by the executors.

It is believed that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the owners of the premises for the continued occupation of the premises.

TENDERS will be received by Messrs. Meredith, Clarke, Bowes & Hilton, Solicitors to the executors, 24 Church street, Toronto.

No tender necessarily accepted. 93 6

AN ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE NORTH POLE REACHED BY A NORWEGIAN EXPLORER.

He Tells a Marvellous Story of His Experiences — How the Aurora Borealis is Produced — Life Around the Pole.

A despatch from Hoke's Point, to the Boston *Globe* says: One of the strangest stories that ever fell from mortal lips is that of a pitiable, yet enviable, specimen of humanity who was seen in this seaport town a few days ago—pitiable, because physical affliction has made life for him but a mere existence; enviable, because he has passed through experiences so wonderful, so exceptional, and so fruitful of discovery, that they seem more like the wild imagining of a romancer than the actual events in the career of an ordinary human being. The central personage of this narrative says he has been to the north pole. He also asserts that he has discovered the secret of the northern lights. A Norwegian sailor, yet the possessor of a fortune; a brave adventurer, yet a man of rank; a forsaker of the comforts of civilization for the rigors of Arctic exploration; an enthusiast in science and a martyr to the restless spirit of discovery—such is Olof Prail. His hands and feet had been frozen until they are useless. His ears are shrivelled shreds of flesh. His nose but a relic. He speaks with difficulty. Even his mind is not clear at all times. Olof Prail's statement was delivered through the medium of an interpreter. It was made solely in the interest of public information, the narrator believing it to be his duty

TO LET THE WORLD KNOW

of the remarkable things, "all of which he saw and part of which he was." In early life, like many boys, he became filled with a desire to go to sea. He had all the comforts and many of the luxuries of a home, but the desire for the sea was more than a mere fancy with Olof; it was a passion, ardent and uncontrollable. Not, however, until he reached legal manhood was he able to gratify it. On coming into his fortune he announced his determination to organize an expedition and go in search of the north pole. The entreaties of his family and friends were without effect, and at the age of 24 he had organized a small band of companion spirits, consisting mostly of hardy sailors, and had procured the building of a staunch ship, not of large size, but constructed with special reference to strength, endurance and storage room. "The details of the sea passage," said Olof Prail, "are not of special interest. To tell of the storms, the intense cold, the fields and mountains of ice, the narrow escapes from being crushed by bergs, the desolation and the struggles for life, would be to repeat a familiar tale that has been told by former explorers of the Arctic region. It was about six months after leaving Norway that we found ourselves at a point which I think was

CONSIDERABLY FARTHER NORTH

than had been reached by any preceding expedition. I did not recognize the locality from any book of travel that I had read, and to this day I am unable to give it a geographical designation. The weather became severe and tempestuous, and we decided that it would be best to suspend the journey for a few weeks. Accordingly, we landed and put up a small portable house, which had been built in sections and placed on board the ship. It was here that I put into execution a plan which was certainly bold, and which some of my companions did not hesitate to pronounce reckless. I had purchased a large balloon before leaving home, together with materials requisite for manufacturing hydrogen gas. The basket, or car, was equipped with heating apparatus and provision sufficient to last several days. One morning I called my companions together and laid before them the purpose which I had secretly cherished. It was, in brief, to inflate the balloon, wait for a strong northerly wind, and sail by air to the north pole. Passing by the warnings, the entreaties and even the threats of my comrades, I will only say that I was master, and that nothing could change my plans. The balloon was filled with gas, I stepped into the basket, and the word to cut loose was given. Suddenly the earth and sea seemed to drop far below me. In less time than it takes to tell it I was

A THOUSAND FEET IN THE AIR.

I looked back. The ship looked like a toy, the encampment was a mere spot in the vast panorama, and all were soon lost to sight and hearing. Nothing but a vast expanse of blue and white greeted the vision. There was not a sign of anything that looked like a human habitation. I was comfortable, for the heating apparatus fulfilled all promises. I will hear say that it included an arrangement for regulating the temperature of the gas, so that it would not contract and lose its buoyancy. Directly ahead were immense mountains of ice and snow, and I approached them with satisfactory speed. I calculated that it would be three or four days, at least, before my destination was reached. It was, in fact, a week. On the fifth day I began to be depressed by the loneliness of my situation. On the sixth day the solitude became almost unbearable. Every arrangement for bodily comfort worked admirably, but the utter silence and the absence of human companionship drove me into such a state of mind that I was more than once tempted to cast myself from the balloon into the field of snow or on the ice crags beneath. The one relief to the terrible monotony was the display of northern lights, more wonderful and brilliant than anything that had ever been pictured in my imagination. On this spectacle I frequently gazed with profound admiration. On the seventh day

A LOFTY MOUNTAIN OF ICE

loomed up before me. To avoid being dashed against it I threw out 20 pounds of ballast. Up shot the balloon, and as soon as it ascended above the level of the mountain-top a wonderful scene burst into view. An expanse of blue water stretched into the distance. Not an iceberg marred the fairness of its surface. Was it the open polar sea? A thrill shook my whole being as I asked myself this question. I was no longer lonely or despondent, but was filled with a strange exhilaration. My attention was next attracted by another strange sight. Far to the north an enormous pillar of fire arose from the horizon to the heavens. It illuminated the sky and shot tongues of flame into space. Here, no doubt, was the source of the aurora borealis. Such was my first thought. After the balloon passed over the summit of the ice mountain the air grew perceptibly warmer. Proceeding further northward, the temperature ascended above the freezing point. After several miles were traversed the air was balmy and agreeable. I threw aside my fur wrappings and soon entered a region of positive warmth. The breeze still carried me along at a fair rate of speed, and it was not long before I discerned a line of coast in the distance. Columbus was not filled with more intense ecstacy than I was at that moment. The coast gradually grew more distinct. Mountains, forests and plains glided into view. Settlements, villages and cities appeared in the panorama. The pillar of fire stood in the background, and it was

A CONSPICUOUS AND IMPOSING FEATURE

of the scene. It seemed to have its source at some point on or under the surface of the earth. It puzzled me greatly at the time. My balloon was soon directly over the land, and I resolved to descend. I pulled open the valve and the air-ship approached the ground rapidly. A fertile field lay beneath me, and a throng of men, women and children were rushing toward the spot and shouting in great excitement. In five minutes more I stood on solid ground and my balloon was secured to a tree by a stout rope. The people had fair complexions and intelligent faces. They talked rapidly and vehemently in a language which I did not understand. I was soon conducted to a house which was evidently the residence of a person of some distinction. Several remarking that I was treated hospitably, I must pass rapidly over this portion of my narrative. The country which I discovered was called Shunfik by its inhabitants. It was in a high state of civilization. Its population was about, 4,000,000. It had numerous flourishing cities and towns. The people were intelligent, and highly cultured and wonderfully skilled in various mechanic arts. They knew nothing whatever of the great world outside of their icebound polar dwelling place. One of their best scholars was appointed to teach me the Shunfik language and in three months I was able to tell him so much about Europe, Asia, Africa and America that he made a fortune by

SPREADING THIS INFORMATION

among the people by means of lectures and contributions to the newspapers of his country. Meanwhile I became a celebrity, and every facility for studying the institutions of Shunfik was extended to me. A volume might be written of the things which I saw, but I must pass at once to the subjects which enlisted my most earnest attention. Here was the situation: A small continent and a warm climate at the north pole; the land surrounded by a sea of a temperature that made it comfortable for bathing; the sea practically surrounded by an ice-bound region of intense cold. What caused the warmth within a circle of 200 miles in diameter, the centre of which was the polar point? This question was easily answered. The heat proceeded from the column of fire which I have already mentioned. This tremendous pillar of flame shot probably a thousand feet into space. It burned with intense fury and shone with dazzling brilliancy. At its topmost point the flames swayed in many varying directions, making a fantastic pyrotechnic display. This was the source of heat, and this also furnished the true explanation of the northern lights. When we in America or Europe see the auroral streamers projecting themselves into the heavens, waxing, flashing, darting hither and thither, growing faint and bright by turns, now arising, now sinking, and enchanting us by their capricious movements, we may know that they proceed from

THIS PRODIGIOUS TONGUE OF FIRE

which is discharged from the bowels of the northern apex of the globe on which we live. That the aurora borealis is visible some nights and not others is due to different conditions of the atmosphere, and to another cause, which I will explain presently. But the column of flame—you wish also to know the origin and nature of that wonderful phenomenon. The explanation is simplicity itself. The tongue of fire is nothing more or less than burning natural gas. Do not look incredulous, I know whereof I speak. At the point where the northern end of the axis of the earth is supposed to exist, is an enormous hole, at least 300 feet in diameter. From this hole a stream of natural gas pours forth. The supply is inexhaustible, and the time when it was not flowing and burning is unknown. The people of Shunfik have an extensive literature, and their recorded history goes back thousands of years, but history, tradition and legend treat the column of fire as a fact older than humanity itself. An enormous quantity of heat is radiated, as you may well imagine, but it is under control. The aperture through which the gas spurts is in solid rock, the top of which is as smooth as if it were made of polished steel. There is also a slab of stone at least 400 feet square and 50 feet thick, which is so fixed that it can be

SLID OVER THE HOLE,

either partially or entirely. The slab is moved back and forth by means of engines of prodigious power. Thus the gas can be shut off or turned on, and the heat and light regulated at pleasure. The apparatus is an ancient invention, and is constantly improved by the ingenuity of the Shunfiks. Of course the flow of gas is never entirely shut off, but its volume is so diminished at times that the heat and light yielded are comparatively insignificant. This is one of the causes of the intermittent character of the northern lights as they appear to us. The inhabitants procure changes in the seasons by this purely artificial means, and their successions of cold and warm weather are based on the scientific knowledge of the requirements of human health and vegetable vigor. I will not speak in detail of my many experiences in Shunfik. You naturally desire to know how I came to return from that strange land, and what made a man thus physical wreck that I am. I became acquainted with a beautiful maiden of high rank, and fell in love with her. She returned my passion. Her friends were indignant, and resolved to get rid of me. This was easily accomplished. I was seized one night, placed in my own balloon, and sent adrift on another aerial journey. Everything was done gently, but relentlessly. The equipments of the balloon, including

AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF GAS,

were put in perfect order. A night was chosen when a lofty current of air, as indicated by the highest point of the tower of flame, blew to the southward. Resistance was useless, and I was soon in the solitary heights of the Arctic sky. My flight was away from the pole. For two weeks I managed to exist with physical comfort, but with a mind torn by agony. Then portions of the apparatus with which the car of the balloon was fitted got out of order, and my suffering began. I will not horrify you by relating them in detail, but will only state that at the end of four weeks I descended, more dead than alive. The natives cared for me, and helped me along my journey to the best of their ability. Finally, after three months of slow progress and incredible hardships, I obtained passage in a fishing vessel bound for a point in Melville bay. Thence I succeeded in reaching cape Chudleigh, from there I managed to get to Newfoundland, and after that there was no difficulty in finding a ship bound for the United States. I shall sail for my home in Norway in a few days, and from there despatch an expedition in search of my forsaken companions, unless they have in the meantime turned up." Olof Prail's interpreter is an intelligent Norwegian named Loof Lirpa, whom he first met in Newfoundland on his return journey. The explorer and his companion are stopping at the Sledwin House, a cosy little hotel kept by a worthy German named R. O. Mantz, who is doing everything possible for the comfort and happiness of his distinguished guest.

[The narrator of the above story is probably an imitator of Jules Verne, whose marvellous fictions are familiar to people in general.—ED. STAR.

The Struggle of Life.

The one perfect life lived here on earth was a life of ceaseless striving, says the *Sunday School Times*; and that life was made perfect, or complete, through suffering. He who would be a partaker of that life in its glorious triumph must be a partaker of that life in its constant sufferings and strivings. There is no other road to final victory than the road that was trod by His bleeding feet.

"As once towards heaven my face was set,
I came into a place where two ways met;
One led to Paradise, and one away.
And, fearful of myself lest I should stray,
I paused that I might know
Which was the way wherein I ought to go.
The first was one my weary eyes to please,
Winding along through pleasant fields of ease,
Beneath the shadows of fair branching trees.
This path of calm and solitude
Surely must lead to heaven! I cried,
In joyous mood.

'You rugged one, so rough for weary feet,
The footpath of the world's too busy street,
Lying amid the haunts of human strife,
Can never be the narrow way of life.'
But at that moment I thereon espied
A footprint bearing trace of having bled,
And knew it for the Christ's, so bowed my head,
And followed where He led."

Hepaticas.

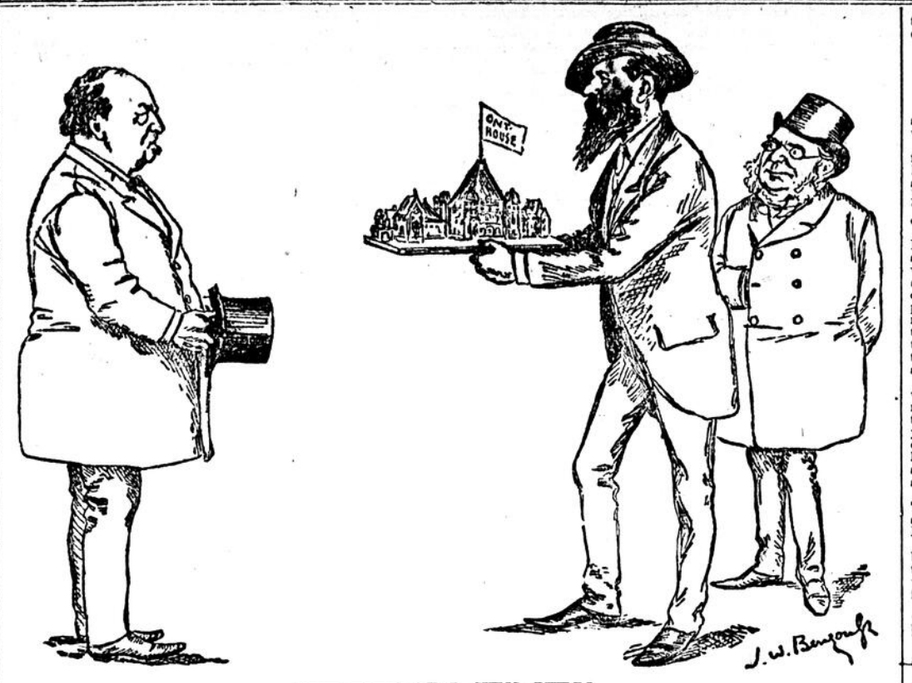
Shyest of nature's brood,
Retreating to the wood,
Just at its edge a refuge have ye found;
Like partridge chicks in bright,
Keeping yourselves from sight
Under the dry leaves covering the ground.

Ye would not shrink so much
From our fond sight and touch
If only our hearts' feelings could be known;
We smile with watching eyes
To mark your mild surprise
That, coming early, ye come not alone.

The bluebird yesterday
Came flying home this way.
He piped his very sweetest song of you;
In fullest faith and love
We are now here to prove
That bluebird's prophecy shall turn out true.

We push the leaves away,
And there in silken gray
Rise nature tenderly wrapped up your forms;
Open for us your eyes,
Look to the April skies
Rise as in summer after heavy storms.

Within the opening lid
A thought of blue is hid,
A memory of heaven's watched long ago;
A dream ye fondly kept
All that long night ye slept
Beneath the downy coverlids of snow.



"THE HOUSE THAT CHRIS. BUILT."

PUBLIC WORKS FRASER (of Ontario).—There sir: What do you think of that? Begun, carried on and completed according to contract, and not a solitary "extra" in connection with it.

EX-PUBLIC WORKS LANGEVIN (of Ottawa).—Impossible, monsieur! Not an "extra" you say? Are you quite sure there was not some *extra honesty* in the management?

BOTH DAUGHTER AND DUCATS.

[New York Times.]

Paul Ferroll woke one morning with the consciousness that he had been far better off asleep—a conviction which approved his morality, if not his thrift. He had feasted in his dreams, and now he was hungry; he had been surrounded by comfort and elegance, and now he was in a cold attic; he had been burdened with gold and lavish with gems, and now he was penniless. However, he possessed a stout heart and a cheery one—for this is a birthright that cannot be bartered—so he whistled while he dressed, a matter which required no deliberation, and reflected that at least no one shared his extremity. Had there been a wife striving to give an air of home to the poor belongings, or a child with eyes piteous for food, then, indeed. Paul felt that even he could not pipe for courage.

Doubtless a complacent moralist would have said that a young man of Ferroll's appearance, education and ability had no right to be in such stress in the heart of a Christian city, for the complacent moralist is so purblind that he cannot see beyond the well-warmed tip of his own nose. Perhaps if he had been a struggling reporter who had broken his leg and on leaving the hospital had found that his newspaper had suspended, and that times were dull and laborers unusually numerous, he might have admitted that circumstances are elements of prosperity; but then this complacent moralist would no longer have been a complacent moralist.

And Paul, during this episode of his career was surely injuring no man; hence, perhaps, the episode. The rent of his room was paid a quarter in advance. The exercise of writing magazine articles resisted the cold, and as for eating, that was a confidential matter between himself and his waist band.

The broken leg was not regarded by Paul as a misfortune. In the first place, it had mended, and mended evils become blessings. In the second—oh, ineffable second! which was easily first—it had result ed from a service to Eunice Perrin, and in that service he would willingly shatter bones to the extent of his anatomy.

It had happened in this wise: One afternoon Paul's duty called him to the upper part of the city. As he was crossing the park to his destination he traversed a ridge, about twenty feet beneath which wound a bridle path. The spot was a secluded one, and the quietude of the country reigned. Suddenly there came a clatter of hoofs and a succession of shouts. Paul turned and looked and listened. Beyond the bend was a long, straight stretch, and over it a frightened horse was dashing bearing a young girl from whose grasp the reins had escaped. A little distance behind galloped a groom, useless for an emergency which he was hastening by his insane cries.

As the runaway swung around the curve, he swayed and plunged, unseating his burden, who hung in air held by the twist of her skirt and her grip on the pommel. With Paul to think was to act, and to think briefly and to act quickly. He leaped from the bank to the very front of the horse, and through his starting coming and lucky clutch at the mane, brought him to a standstill. And just in time, too, for at the same instant the rider glided to the ground, only half sustained by the outstretched arm.

Why had not Paul been able, in common with an unbroken line of heroes, to force the fiery steed back on its haunches with one hand, while with the other he held the fair lady safe on his heaving breast? For one reason, he was altogether human; for another, he was injured through the leap. But pain and giddiness were unheeded in the rapture of recognition. It was Eunice Perrin whom he had aided; Eunice whom he had so fondly loved in the old school days at Armway; Eunice, with whom he had divided a sixpence; Eunice, who had placed the idelweiss which he had plucked, within her locket; the Eunice, alas! of his dreams, for the realities of life had kept them apart! Paul bent and kissed the smiling lips, ignorant that a showy equipage had stopped on the driveway, and that the occupant, a corpulent, red-faced man, was frically shaking his fist at him.

"How dare you insult my daughter, you villain!" roared the interested spectator. "Here you, James, you gaby, bring your mistress to me this instant. He saved her, hey? Well, give him this card, and if he calls at the office I'll make it right with him first and kick him out afterward. Not a word, Eunice. Home, Buttons, and lively!"

Away dashed the carriage. There was the glimmering wave of a white hand. Paul sprang forward, and when next he was conscious he was in an ambulance on his way to the hospital.

Such had been Paul's adventure. Out of it had come suffering and privation, outweighed by a happiness the more ecstatic because it seemed so impossible.

Paul passed down the stairway and through the hall. On the stand was a small pile of letters bearing his address. He opened the topmost one and found a polite note (printed). "Not available," he groaned. "If I only had the price of these stamps!"

He opened the next one, and—mirabite visu!—a folded bit of drab paper dropped out. "A check!" he exclaimed. "Oh, coffee, rolls and chops! Yes, and cakes! To think of it! my poem, 'To Chloe,' had a value beyond her dear eyes. Can good come out of Galilee! It can—and it has. But what's this?"

What's this, indeed! A dainty little missive, concealed by the others, like a violet in a vegetable garden. He tore it apart and read with bulging eyes:

PAUL.—Come to me. I shall be at home all day to-morrow awaiting you. I'm too distressed to explain now, but he's going to offer me as a prize. Your EUNICE.

P. S.—It's that odious "P. P. P.," you understand.

Paul gasped and turned taken, the realities of life in the land, in many under the head of "Editorial," too, but they're no good. People have lived beyond their experiences. I've even paid authors, and real live authors, too to occasionally refer to "Perrin's Peas" in their articles, as one might refer to quinine or castor oil, or any other public benefaction; but no use, the editors dropped onto the racket. But I have been slow, I admit, in grasping the latest innovation.'

"And pray what is that, papa?" I asked.

"Some sort of a contest with prizes for the victorious! The American people are essentially sporting, from a church fair to a horse race. They don't know what's good for them, or they'd take Perrin's Pellets by the gross three times a day, and yearn for the morrow; but give them a chance for the gamble and they'll assimilate cannon balls or macadamized roads. Then, too, if there's any disease universally epidemic its the writer's itch. Why, every one who isn't an author wants to be, and has a friend who is. And those who don't write are confident that they could do much better than those who do. Anything, therefore, in the way of an advertisement which appeals to those two sides of the national character is sure to take the royal bun.

"'Now, many houses have already tested this idea, but in a small way, and as my Peas exceed their stuff in merit, so shall my contest be the contest of the age. I appeal to poets, for poetry is the easiest form of writing; and one can tell that by reading it. Why, people without any ideas at all can write poetry. I will not insult them with gold.' 'You couldn't,' I murmured, but he didn't notice it. 'No, sir, I offer a prize worth gaining for the best four-line stanza in praise of the three P's, open to all competitors, who shall at the same time purchase four packages, price $1, as an evidence of good faith, and the prize is the hand of my daughter, together with the advan—.' 'Oh, papa!' I cried, springing to my feet, 'how dare you so insult your motherless child!'"

"Curse him!" began Paul, pale and breathless.

"Hush, dear, the time for heroics has passed. I have been through all that for the last two days, and now I realize that the only way to meet a crisis is just to meet it. I can't remember very clearly what then ensued. I know I was violently excited. I know papa was at first surprised and then frightened. Finally he said, doggedly: 'There's no use arguing with a woman. She would kick against the arrangements of Paradise. But, scream or smile, it's done, and you'll have to stand it.' And out he stamped from the room, and I haven't seen him since."

"Done!" repeated Paul, vacantly.

"Why, yes. Haven't you seen it in the papers?"

Alas, Paul was forced to explain that owing to circumstances beyond his control he had lost intimacy with the daily press. "It is in every one of them," continued the girl. "The offer I mean. A full page advertisement, with disgusting descriptions and conditions and—and—everything. And, oh, how ashamed I am! And how can I expect any one to care for me? And—and—Go, leave me!" And poor Eunice, in sobs, found the refuge of her sex.

"We don't expect what we have," said Paul after a little. "There is but one thing for us to do. We must fly."

"Fly! On what?"

On what, indeed! The wings of Dædalus were mighty in comparison with those which that one poor check could produce. Paul became silent and gloomy.

"No," said Eunice, decisively, "I have thought it all over. You must be like Montrose and put your fate to the touch, 'to gain or to lose it all.' You must make me glorious by your pen."

"Of course! The contest! Why shouldn't I win? I must! I will! I will work night and day. I will exhaust the resources of my poesy. I have talent; some even say genius. And in such a cause! Why, there's my ode, 'To Chloe,' you know whom I meant, dear. Criticisms said it was a felicitous union of Browning and Shelley. Of course, my chum Jack Briggs wrote the article, but I really think he was sincere. Now I will rise to loftier strains."

"And achieve the waste basket at papa's first glance. He is to be the sole judge. What do you think of that?"

"Doubtless he is an expert on feet."

"On foot, and not on Pegasus, you'll find him. If there is anything that he utterly fails to comprehend and, therefore, despises, it is your style of poetry. Why, the other day he picked up the magazine containing your sweet ode. It happened to be opened at the very page. 'What's all this nonsense about clothes?' he asked. Ha, ha. His sort of poetry is like that sort of rowing I read of lately, 'the git-that stroke.' He maintains that Mark Twain is the greatest living poet solely on account of that jingle about punching in the presence of the passengaire."

"But what can I do."

"Listen, and then you'll know. In the first place, such a preposterous scheme is sure to cause public comment. Oh, my poor little ears, how they will burn! Go among your lively friends of the press, and tell them that Peter Perrin is a fervent admirer of Shakespeare, Swinburne, and of your prototype Browning in particular. Say that his heart's avocation is the elucidation of obscure passages, and that he could discover beauty in the farrago of a maniac. Use your wits to inculcate the belief that the victor must speak with the tongue of angels, not of men. It won't be difficult to accomplish, for every tyro naturally dashes at the sublime, and stumbles over the bombastic. Poor papa! What a revenge I'm planning! I think I can see him tearing manuscripts, and his few remaining hairs alternately. What a relief it will be when he comes upon yours!"

"Sha!! I try a blue-rip slip for a P. P. P!"

"Ah, no! Papa prefers the poetry of his boyhood, for he has never gotten beyond it. He's a self-made man, you know, and self-made men are men only in the line of their ambition. I suppose poor papa really did go to school once. And then it was that he must have learned 'How Doth the Busy Little Bee,' 'The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck,' and 'I'll Never Chew Tobacco, Said Little Robert Reed.' These are his ideals. He often quotes from them, and gets red in the face and swells all over if one ventures to laugh. Paul, dear, can't you do something after 'The Busy Bee?'"

"I don't know," said Paul, meditatively. "I'll try. Let me see. 'How doth the Pancreatic Pea.'"

"That's it. Oh, go on!"

"'Dispel each ache and growl.'"

"Oh, Paul! You are so clever."

"'By chasing microbes all the day.'"

"Oh, dear!"

"'Through liver, light and'—and all that sort of thing, you know. How will that work up?"

"Divinely. It couldn't be better. I could fairly hug you, sir. Do go now, dear, and herald the news of papa's scholarship and send in your verse. Don't forget the dollar." Here Paul winced, but bravely assented. "Now I'm sure this great trial will insure our future happiness."

And, indeed, everything did transpire as Eunice hoped. The scheme proved a gigantic success. The verses fluttered like mid-winter snowflakes. The pellets were shipped by bales. And Peter Perrin's store of wealth was redoubled. Perhaps this prosperity, together with the reproachful memory of his daughter's words, softened the old man's heart. Certain it is that on the last day of the contest he called Eunice to him, and, as gently and as hesitatingly as his natural restrictions permitted, said:

"My dear child, I have here the verse which at once struck my fancy, and of which my deliberate judgment approves. It is true poetry, unless the teachings of my youth were erroneous, and that my career denies. But it is right that you should have a voice in the decision, for if we can agree it will be a satisfactory conclusion of a most satisfactory matter. Ahem!"

Eunice trembled as she opened the sheet. Then she sighed, oh, so blissfully! as she softly read the first line; "How doth the Pancreatic Pea."

"Yes, papa," she exclaimed, "this embodies the true spirit of poesy. I like the thought and the character of the handwriting. For your sake I consent to take its author for better or for worse."

"Good girl!" said the gratified parent. "Mine be the task to clinch that better and make it the best."

Montreal's Secession.

At a meeting in Montreal last week regarding the tax on traders, one of the city members, Mr. Morris, said "he did not believe that Montreal would ever get justice until it seceded from the province of Quebec. We were supporting the whole province, and would continue to do so as long as we remained the milch cow of the province." The remedy Mr. Morris hints at is an old one. There are two insuperable obstacles. The Quebec Government would never consent to lose Montreal, while the Ontario Government would rather not have it, with the intervening territory it would have to take.—*Huntingdon Gleaner.*

St. Lawrence & Adirondack.

What the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway cost to build has not yet been made public. The section from Malone to Herkimer, 173 miles, entailed an outlay of 6¼ million dollars, equal to $36,000 a mile. To build the section from Valleyfield to the frontier $455,000 was subscribed, and Government bonuses of $150,000 received. That all that money, equal to $30,000 a mile, was spent on building 20½ miles of line through a country which, with the exception of the three miles next the boundary line, is a dead level, nobody believes, and it must include a considerable portion if not all of the cost of the line between the frontier and Malone. —*Huntingdon Gleaner.*

Simply—Soak, Boil and Rinse

Then it's easy enough—and safe enough, too. Millions of women are washing in this way. Are you?

Soak your clothes in Pearline and water (over night is best); boil them in Pearline and water twenty minutes; rinse them—and they will be clean.

When you think what you save by doing away with the rubbing, the saving of health, the saving of clothes, the saving of hard work, time and money—then isn't it time to think about washing with Pearline?

Beware of imitations. 355 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HORSE-RADISH
THE OLD FASHIONED FRENCH REMEDY
FOR
Children's Ailments.

This popular blood purifier is a combination of Iodine with the antiscorbutic plants: Horse-radish, Scurvy-grass, and Watercress. It prevents and cures congestion and inflammation of the glands of the neck, eruptions on the face and skin generally, scabs on the head, running from the ears, scrofula and lymphatic affections. It increases the appetite, restores the liveliness and vigour to children, removes paleness, and flabbiness of the flesh, and is much better than Cod Liver Oil and other disagreeable medicines.

SANTAL-MIDY
Is used in the Paris Hospitals to arrest discharges from the urinary organs.
It is superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, or Injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.
SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.
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PLEASE ASK FOR AND USE ONLY
NIXEY'S SPECIALITIES OF STERLING VALUE
Nixey's Black Lead NO DUST
Hundreds of Testimonials from all parts, including Her Majesty's Royal Sandringham Palace.
HIGHEST EXHIBITION HONOURS.
FOR BRIGHT, SILVERY, QUICK POLISH
FOR STOVES & GRATES
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W. G. NIXEY'S
"SILVER MOONLIGHT" PLUMBAGO" STOVE POLISH
Always Bright & Beautiful.
In Large Packets 1d. & 2d. each.
Use only for Laundry Purposes, producing the best results.
NIXEY'S "SOHO SQUARE" BLUE
The Purest—Best—No Sediment.
ONLY HALF THE USUAL QUANTITY REQUIRED.
Eight 1-oz. squares in Box for 6d.
Of all Grocers and Hardware Dealers; or write to 12, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
For Knives, Forks, Brass and Steel Work, &c., &c. Won't Wear the Blades like others.
6d. and 1s. Tins.
"INVICTA" NIXEY'S KNIFE POLISH
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS EVERYWHERE.
Wholesale: W. G. NIXEY, London, England.
Canadian Agent—CHARLES GYDE, MONTREAL.

Stroud's are the largest Tea and Coffee dealers in the Dominion. Try a pound of their 30, 40, 50 and 60c Teas.

"Complete Manhood AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT."

At Last a Medical Work That Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are

Nervous Debility,
Impotency,
Sterility,
Varicocele.

The Husband,
Those Intending Marriage, &c.

Every man who would know the grand truths, the plain facts, the old secrets and the new discoveries of medical science as applied to married life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls should write for this wonderful little book. It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts.

ADDRESS THE PUBLISHERS,
ERIE MEDICAL CO'Y.,
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What is more refreshing than a cup of Strouds' 40c Tea?

A PRIZE PUZZLE
AND MANY REWARDS

IN THE ABOVE SKETCH SIX FACES CAN BE FOUND.

The Chemical Supply Co., Toronto, Canada, proprietors of Piatz Pearl Pellets for Pallid People, beg to announce their April contest, and the names of LEADING PRIZE WINNERS in their initial competition the success of which has prompted them to make the following liberal offer.

To the first person who can find the six faces in the above sketch will be given a choice of Free Transportation to the World's Fair and first-class hotel accommodation for two weeks or $100 in Gold.

To the second person sending a correct answer a choice of any article desired not to exceed in value $50.

To the third correct answer a choice of any article desired not to exceed in value $25.

To the fourth correct answer the choice of any article desired not to exceed in value $15.

To the fifth the choice of any article desired not to exceed in value $10.

To each of the next Five the choice of any article desired not to exceed in value $5, and a special conditional prize will be given to each of the first Three correct answers received each day during this competition.

Answer to-day and you will surely win one of them. The conditions under which these prizes will be awarded are, that each person contesting must cut out the above sketch, make a cross on each of the six faces, and send the same to The Chemical Supply Co., of Toronto, Canada, with 30 cents in three-cent postage stamps or silver for a package of Piatz Pearl Pellets Pallid People, the best Blood Builder, Blood Purifier and Tonic on earth. We sell you the medicine and give you the prizes. In this competition we have decided to allow successful contestants to choose their own prizes, believing that by so doing better satisfaction may be given. The only stipulation we make is that the articles chosen must be purchased from Toronto dealers. We desire the public to understand that this competition is gotten up solely for the purpose of advertising our Pearl Pellets, and we shall therefore endeavor to retain the confidence of our patrons by awarding all premiums promptly and impartially. While soliciting your patronage, we take this opportunity of thanking those who participated in our former competition and to offer our congratulations to those who were successful in securing prizes. The following are the names:—Mr. Harry Shaw, 81 Oxford St., Toronto, Piano; F. E. Wortman, 67 Elm St., Toronto, Gold Watch; C. H. Dorenwend, Electrician, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Gold Watch; Miss M. A. Platt, Picton, Ont., Diamond Ring; Mrs. D. Bishop, 6a Spadina Ave., Toronto, Silk Dress; Miss Dora Owen, Armada, Mich., U. S. A., Coin Silver Watch; Miss. Bella Cameron, 230 Haymarket Sq., St. John, N. B., Silver 8 o'clock Tea Set; H. C. Phillips, Athens, Ont., Diamond Ring; and to each of the following a life-sized Crayon Portrait:—John Manson, 219 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Mrs. C. Williams, 46 Robinson St., Toronto, James Edwards, Galt, Ont., Thos. Atkins, Barrie, Ont., Miss. E. M. Sharpe, St. Thomas, Ont., Anthony Healy, 4 Masonic Temple, London, Ont., Mrs. Dunnerley, Conservatory, London, Ont., Mrs. Wm. Parker, 181 James St., Ottawa, Ont., Miss. Mattie Burrows, Ingersoll, Ont., W. A. Ramsay, Argyle Ave., Montreal, P. Q., Wm. Fletcher, Point Edward Ont.

The letter with correct answer bearing first postmark will receive the first award, and the balance in order as received. Answer to-day enclosing 30 cents in three-cent postage stamps or silver and you may receive a valuable reward for your trouble.

Address: (3) THE CHEMICAL SUPPLY CO., 30 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

ALLAN'S AD!
Always Worth Reading.

Spring Poetry.

In the spring the young man's fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of clothes,
And if smitten with romance, he
Loves to dress like other beaux.
So he spends his well earned dollars
On his fancy colored gloves,
On his neckties, cuffs and collars
Just to please the girl he loves.

If the very best he's seeking,
In men's furnishings quite new,
He will find the public speaking
Of our stock with praises true.
In their quality and fashion
They are stylish, neat and nice,
And are surely without equal
In this city at the price.

Always Growing!!

We are continually adding new lines to our stock. Ever ready to meet the demands of the trade.

Continually Hatching New Ideas

Never forgetting to let our customers know just what are the LATEST STYLES ON THE MARKET in

Men's Hats & Furnishings

and procuring all the Latest Novelties in our line.

Notwithstanding all the new ideas in White Dress shirts that have appeared on the market, our new OVERLAPPING-BACK WHITE DRESS SHIRT seems to have taken the lead and is the best dress shirt on the market for the money—ONLY $1.00 EACH. It is constructed of specially selected materials and is as well made as it is possible for a garment of that sort to be.

The Soft Tourist Hats

continue to have a large sale, and we are keeping up our assortment of them in all the best makes. Our stock of Stiff Fur Felt Hats in most new shapes is one of the largest in Canada, and we sell these goods at very close prices, as we import direct from manufacturers.

The TAN BOOT

made on the new Piccadilly last, also the Low Tan Shoe made on the new Piccadilly last are in great favor with young men this spring. Our sales already have surpassed the whole of last year's for these lines, and we have some new lines of them just in.

Young Men Furnished from Head to Foot at

John Allan

GRAND

Central : Emporium,

659 to 665

CRAIG STREET,

A few Steps East of Bleury,

MONTREAL.

FEATURES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A PRELIMINARY GLANCE AT ITS MANY FEATURES.

Canada's Exhibits Described — The Auxiliary Congresses — Light For the Fair — Salient Points of the Show Portrayed.

The World's Columbian Exposition, more commonly called the World's Fair, which opens in Chicago on the first day of May next, will be a unique event in the history of the North American continent. The idea of holding the Exposition originated in a widely expressed desire of the American people to do honor in a worthy manner to the memory of the man who first planted the flag of a civilized nation upon the soil of the newly discovered world in 1492, when Christopher Columbus with his little fleet crossed the Atlantic, daring the dangers of that then comparatively unknown sea.

The intervening four hundred years have elapsed with their various changes, but the name of Columbus still lives, and it has been wisely associated by our neighbors with the coming Exposition, which will rally from the uttermost parts of the earth a miscellaneous and cosmopolitan crowd of people, who by the very fact of their presence will add to the interest of the Exposition. The study of the various types of humanity is always interesting, and at Chicago during the Exposition there will be afforded a rare opportunity in this connection. Nearly every nation on the face of the globe will be represented in one way or another. There will be found the Esquimaux from the frozen north; the Arab from the burning plains of Africa; types of manhood occidental and oriental; to walk through the Fair grounds will be like spanning the circle of the globe, for representative exhibits of products, arts, manufactures, animal life, architecture, and even individuals will be there.

One could well imagine himself in the land of the Pharaohs when visiting the Egyptian section, as described by a privileged observer: The scene from Cairo includes an Egyptian store, an inn, private houses, livery stable, and theatre. A harem is also portrayed, with modifications. Three Jewesses appear in the harem as the attendants of the Egyptian ladies. They will be seen mending the garments of the latter and ministering to their wants generally. There are twenty Egyptian houses modelled after a part of Cairo. Egyptian furnishings, tapestries, bric-à-brac, and merchandise abound. An Egyptian livery stable will be a feature of the Cairo village, and the camels represent draught horses, while the donkeys do duties similar to those performed by American saddle horses.

The magnitude of the undertaking of an exposition on such a scale will be better realized when it is stated that the various buildings and grounds comprise altogether six hundred and thirty-three acres. A great part of this space in Jackson Park was redeemed from the lake, by filling in with refuse. This process added very much to the difficulty of the task of making preparation for the accommodation of the expected exhibits, and enhanced greatly the cost of what, under the most favorable circumstances, would prove an expensive undertaking. Still, from the report of the president, Mr. Higginbotham, it is learned that the receipts from all sources for the past year were $17,500,000, as against $16,700,000 expended. An army of workmen, estimated at nearly 10,000, is now putting the finishing touches on the work, and on May 1, according to programme the gates will be thrown open to an expectant public and the big show will begin.

CANADA AT THE FAIR.

Out of 500,000 square feet of space awarded to Great Britain for her exhibits at the fair, the parent country reserved 300,000 square feet for herself and gave 200,000 to her colonies. Canada received just one-half the space. Impressed by the generosity of the gift, it is little wonder that the Dominion has laid plans for a magnificent exhibit. In every department Canada will be well represented, the greatest display being in agriculture, manufactures, mines and mining and fisheries. The general Dominion exhibit will be supplemented by general exhibits from the provinces. In the 15,000 feet awarded to the agricultural department there will be an exhibit of almost every product that a rich agricultural country can produce. From cold storage warehouses will be brought farm and garden produce, representing last season's crops. Food supplies of all kinds will also be exhibited, canned goods of every variety, and Canadian whiskey, ale and beer. England has promised a big cheese for the Fair, but Canada will outdo her and all other competitors by

SENDING A PERFECT MONSTER,

6 feet in diameter, 6 feet in height and 11 tons in weight. A professor supervised the making of the cheese—the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Mr. J. W. Robertson. He guaranteed for it the perfect flavor of the finest cheese Canada can produce. It contains the milk of 10,000 cows for one day. Canadians intend to have a gala day when they instal it on a space specially prepared on the floor of the agricultural building. Many offers have been made to the Canadian Government to purchase the cheese at the close of the Exposition, but all have been refused. One big English firm of cheese dealers has offered to buy it at a reasonable figure and spend $10,000 in taking it from fair to fair in England. It is possible that this may be accepted, the Government believing that the advertisement would be beneficial to the dairy interests of Canada, and might be a perceptible aid to emigration. Every province of Canada has added its quota of mineral wealth to the display in the mining building and the whole will be highly creditable, and not a little surprising to American proprietors. On the floor of the manufacturers' building 10,000 feet of space is in the hands of Canada. Cottons, woollens, tweeds, cordage, musical instruments, iron work, copper and brass, leather and wood will all be represented. Indian children will be found at work in the educational section,

SHOWING THE RESULT OF EDUCATION

and Government supervision among the tribes of the north and west. From day to day the stock of fresh fruits shown by Canada in the horticultural buildings will be renewed and the possibility of a big export trade in these will be amply demonstrated. Almost an unlimited number of choice shrubs and plants have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Awrey, commissioner from Ontario, by private persons in addition to the exhibit made by growers. Already the Canadian Pacific Railway train in part shows what the Dominion will do in the transportation building. A still more interesting exhibit will be made by the construction company, which is building a ship railway across the neck of land dividing Bay Verte, New Brunswick, from the Bay of Fundy. The working model will show how the cradle runs into the sea, lifts the vessel and its cargo complete, carries it across the land and deposits it in its natural element, without disturbing a spar or a bale of merchandise. In machinery, electricity, fine arts and forestry Canada will show to good advantage. The school exhibit in the liberal arts section promises exceptionally well. In live stock the Dominion has entered

COWS FOR THE DAIRY TEST,

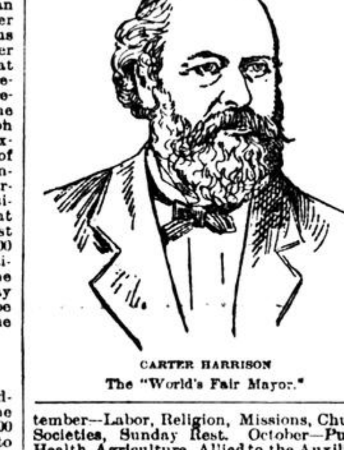
and will have besides an exhibit of 100 horses, 150 cattle, 300 pigs, 500 sheep, 200 dogs and poultry and pigeons in any number. To accommodate the large staff of officers required to supervise this large exhibit a neat little house has been built on the lake front. It has a ground area of 68 by 40 feet, with a wide verandah. On the first floor is a reception hall and two rooms for Ontario, two for Quebec and two for the Dominion Commissioners. On the second floor are two rooms for the North-West Territories, two for Manitoba, one for British Columbia and one for Nova Scotia. Above the second story rises a tower, which will be a smoking room and a caretaker's room. The provincial apartments are finished with woods peculiar to the provinces. Those chiefly used are cherry, walnut, cedar, bird's-eye maple, oak, ash, butternut and Douglas fir.

Manitoba will run a little side show in the building just outside the Exposition grounds on Stony Island avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets. The building is 240 feet long, 90 feet wide and four stories high, with a square tower in the centre. It is an exhibition hall and hotel combined. The space for exhibits will be immense and the hotel will be capable of providing for 500 or 600 persons. The building is intended to be a sort of general headquarters for Manitoba and Canadian people. It was completed on April 1. Mr. Samuel Grigg, of London, will be the manager. The chief aim is to show the great agricultural resources of Manitoba which, with a population of 175,000, has already great railway facilities and can show a wonderful development in the production of cereals and in mixed farming. Mr. Smart, of Brandon, the commissioner, whose executive ability is highly spoken of, supervised the arrangements.

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

An Important Feature of the Fair.

There is one feature of the World's Columbian Exposition, which bids fair to leave a lasting impression, and that is the auxiliary congresses, arranged to show to the world at large the intellectual development of man during the last century. It was deemed fitting that when the nation was bringing together the many evidences of man's handiwork that some provision should be made to show at the same time what man's brain had done for the world in the arena of purely mental achievement. Hence it was that the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition was formed and the Hon. C. C. Bonney was appointed president of the organization. The object and aim of the Auxiliary is in a few words "to bring all the departments of human progress into harmonious relations with each other in the exposition of 1893; to crown the whole glorious work by the formation and adoption of better and more comprehensive plans than have hitherto been made to promote the progress, prosperity, unity, peace and happiness of the world, and to secure the effectual prosecution of such plans by the organization of a series of world-wide fraternities, through whose efforts and influence the moral and intellectual forces of mankind may be made dominant throughout the world." Mr. Bonney at once set to work to formulate plans for the holding of a series of congresses, and so successful have been his efforts that there were more applications than could be provided for. In general, the various departments are as follows, each series being preceded by the month in which the Congress will be held: May—Woman's Progress, the Public Press, Medicine and Surgery. June — Temperance, Moral and Social Reform, Commerce and Finance. July—Music, Literature, Education. August—Engineering, Art, Architecture, etc.; Government, Law, Reform, Political Science, etc.; General Department, Science and Philosophy. Sep-



CARTER HARRISON
The "World's Fair Mayor."

tember—Labor, Religion, Missions, Church Societies, Sunday Rest. October—Public Health, Agriculture. Allied to the Auxiliary and in harmonious touch with it is the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary, nominally presided over by Mrs. Potter Palmer, but actually so by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, whose indefatigable efforts in this instance on behalf of her sex promise well to mark an era in the history of womankind. Under Mrs. Henrotin's supervision committees of women have been appointed to co-operate with the corresponding committees of men in making the arrangements for congresses appropriate for the participation of woman. While all the congresses are attracting the attention of the thinking world at large, no one department is so intensely interesting as is that pertaining to religion. Every race of people on the face of the earth have some sort of a faith ranging from the sublimities of Christianity to the meaningless fetish worship. And yet great minds bear witness to the oft repeated sentiment that in all religions there is some good, although to those who do not understand other than their own faith the good may be veiled. So it is that of all the great congresses to be held in Chicago, religion will claim the most universal attention. Governing the department of religion is a general committee composed of clergymen of diverse faiths, and presided over by the Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D. Dr. Barrows is a man of wide and many ideas, and in a very short time after assuming the chairmanship, arrangements were made for the holding of the following denominational and interdenominational congresses:

Baptist, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Evangelical Association, Evangelical Church, Jews, Lutheran General Council, Lutheran General Synod, Lutheran Synodical Conference, Methodist Episcopal, New Jerusalem, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed Church of North America, Dutch Reformed Church, Reformed Episcopal, Swedish Evangelical, United Brethren, Unitarian, Universalist, Missions, Evangelical Alliance, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, Society of Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Brotherhood of Christian Unity, with others being continually arranged for.

The General Committee on Religious Congresses have already on their Advisory Council an actual membership of over eighteen hundred representative men, and the list is being continually increased. Thus far the Council represents every known phase of Christianity. Besides these there are represented Jews, Unitarians, Buddhists, Brahmans, Parsees, Hindoos, Shintoists, Taoists, Jains, Confucians, Moslems, and others of the ethnic faiths of the Orient.

A RELATIVE OF COLUMBUS.

Don Christóbel Colón de Toledo de la Cerda y Gante, Duke of Veragua, Marquis of Jamaica and Admiral and Adelantado, Mayor of the Indies, will visit the Fair. It

THE MANITOBA BUILDING.

is indeed eminently fitting that he should, since in his veins flows the blood of the man who has rendered it possible for Americans to hold a World's Fair in this year of grace 1893. The Duke de Veragua is the thirteenth in descent from Christopher Columbus, and for this reason alone is a notable man. Born in the city of Madrid in 1837, he entered the Law School of the University of Madrid and in due time took his degree. He then became affiliated with the Liberal party, and in 1871 he was chosen by the electors of Arevallo as their representative in the Cortes. In 1874 he became a member of the Municipal Council of Madrid, but a change of government taking place he resigned this office, and began to devote his unremitting attention to agriculture and cattle breeding. In 1876, however, he was again called into public life as the representative of the Puerto Rico district in the Cortes, and two years later he was appointed Senator, and again became prominent among the Liberal leaders. The result was that when the Liberal party came into power he received the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, among the other offices held by him at the time being that of Vice-president of the Senate, Councillor of the

GROUP OF CATTLE, AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Monte de Piedal and Royal Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Duke's titles date back to his great ancestor, considerable light on this point being thrown by the discovery in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo on May 14, 1877, of a metallic box bearing the inscription, "The Admiral, Don Luis Colon, Duke of Veragua, Marquis of Jamaica," which evidently refers to the grandson of Columbus. At the same time was discovered a metallic case, on the inside of which was the following inscription, which unquestionably refers to Columbus: "*Illustrissime y Esclarecido Varon don Cristoval Colon.*" Thus in the one inscription appears the Christian name which the present Duke bears and in the other are to be found his titles. In letters and books written during Columbus' lifetime, much evidence of equal authenticity, though hardly of equal interest, is to be found. Though comparatively wealthy, the Duke is by no means as rich as some of the older families of Spain. His income, much of which is derived from his extensive and well managed estate, is estimated at $50,000 a year, and this is small when compared with the incomes of a few very old families, whose ancestors were potentates when Christopher Columbus was unknown. The Duke, however, is one of the greatest grandees in Spain, and the prestige which necessarily attaches to his descent from Columbus is very great. His countrymen take pride in him, not because he is the Duke de Veragua, the Marquis of Jamaica and the Admiral of the Indies, but because he is the descendant of the man who discovered America.

HOW THE FAIR WILL BE LIGHTED.

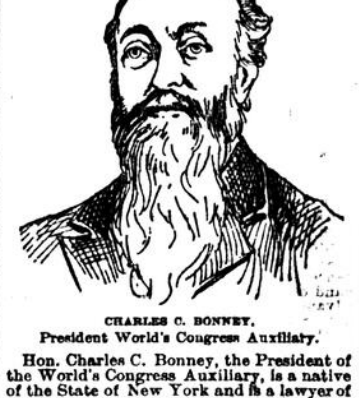
Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent upon the construction of the most complete and efficient electric lighting plant ever projected, and as a result, Jackson Park will be more attractive by night than by day. Every inch of the 633 acres covered by the Exposition will be resplendent in an electrical glow that will rival the sun's rays in light and will be free from their scorching heat. The exterior of each of the buildings will be adorned with a constellation of incandescent globes, and arc lights will illumine the interior. Search lights of vast power will be mounted on the domes of the principal buildings, and, like a miniature planetary system hundreds of feet overhead, will serve to blend together and soften the glare of the myriads of lights below. A visit to Jackson Park by night will be a revelation in electric light effects. It is said that after sundown, when the sun's rays have given place to the fresh lake breeze, Jackson Park will be more comfortable and infinitely more beautiful than by day light. It may be said that the total volume of light to be diffused over Jackson Park will be equivalent to 15,900,000 candles, twice the amount of electric light now furnished to the entire city of Chicago. The mammoth search-light which will cast its radiance from the summit of the Manufacturers' building, an altitude of 250 feet, will be visible for over a hundred miles, and, when turned upon the business section of the city, seven miles away, will cast a trail of light comparable only to the midday sun. This monster light will be supported by eight smaller ones in different parts of the grounds. All of them will be manipulated by skilled electricians, and, through the agency of colored slides, many weird and

DUKE DE VERAGUA.

beautiful effects will be produced, as the buildings, chameleon like, will be made to change colors with every succeeding moment. Miles upon miles of paths in the park will be lined with arc lights mounted upon ornamental posts, either singly or in groups of two or three. For this purpose nearly ten thousand lamps of 2000 candle-power each will be employed. As far as possible they have been arranged in straight lines, thus forming vistas of light thousands of feet in length. Another prominent feature of the illumination will be produced by the myriads of incandescent lights that have been arranged on the outer walls of the buildings in such a way as to enhance the architectural effects and to add to the general radiance of the scene. The Grand Basin, extending from the Administration Building, with its gilded dome, on the west, to the magnificent peristyle on the east, and from the waters of which Daniel French's colossal statue of the Republic towers to the height of sixty feet, will be girdled by a band of fire. This flaming girdle will be composed of 1650 electric lights, three feet above the water line and two feet apart. To the south of this basin, far above the dome of the Agricultural Building, and bathed in a halo of light, Diana, who, until a few months ago, presided over the destinies of Madison Square Garden, New York, has found a resting place. Below the dais, upon which the huntress is enthroned, is a sunken reflector and a multitude of lights which will bathe her golden beauty in a flood of light, and make her form stand out like a goddess of fire, against the blackness of the night. In interior lighting the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building may be taken as a type. In this building there will be five great chandeliers, four of them consisting of sixty arc lights each and the fifth of seventy-five. These lights are situated 140 feet above the floor, and, like the search lights on the outside, will cast a mellow light over the entire interior and blend together and harmonise the effect produced by the thousands of smaller lights in different parts of the hall. The cost of this immense profusion of light has already reached the hundreds of thousands, and will considerably exceed $1,000,000 before the plant is completed and the operating expenses paid. Twenty-two thousand horse power will be required to generate electricity for the entire system, and the current will be distributed through a network of tunnels, every foot of wire being accessible for repairs without excavating the roadways or demolishing the walls of the buildings.

FEMALE BEAUTIES TOO.

There landed at New York a week ago, *en route* for Chicago, twenty-two pretty young women. They represented ten different nationalities, and each was selected, it is averred, for her beauty and for her racial characteristics. They came over from all parts of Europe to appear in the international dress and costume department of the World's Fair. When the Fair opens each one of them, clad in the costume of her country, will sit in a booth furnished as nearly as possible as her home was furnished, to be looked at and admired. It was early in October when Mr. W. T. C. Hyde, the manager of this department, went abroad to secure these girls. It was a very delicate mission that he undertook, but one who had seen him when he landed, surrounded by these young women, dispensing advice and instruction in a benign, fatherly way, would have concluded that he had enjoyed it. Said Mr. Hyde: "My mission was to procure types of the women of the most interesting nationalities of Europe. Of course women are always beautiful, and if I selected those whose personal charms brought forward more strikingly their racial peculiarities, it was not with the intention of getting up a beauty show. The first thing I did upon reaching each city was to communicate with the American Consul and explain the whole matter to him. I showed him my credentials from the World's Fair Committee, and asked for his assistance. Then I usually advertised in the local newspapers, stating what I wanted. I offered those who were accepted their passage to and from Chicago and a salary of $10 a week while the Fair lasted. I agreed to pay all their expenses.



CHARLES C. BONNEY.
President World's Congress Auxiliary.

Hon. Charles C. Bonney, the President of the World's Congress Auxiliary, is a native of the State of New York and is a lawyer of widely recognized abilities, so much so that originator of the Congresses and labors indefatigably to secure their successful accomplishment.

I had nearly 1500 applicants, and oh! it was a terrible time that I had. Personal applications poured in by the hundred, big women, little women, tall women, short women, blondes and brunettes, good looking and otherwise, and I had to make a choice. Most of them were poor people eager to earn the salary that was offered, but many of them were women in good circumstances, who simply wanted to come to America and have a good time. Well, I went to London and Paris and Berlin and Vienna and Constantinople and Athens and Rome and Algiers and Tunis, and in those cities I selected twenty-two women. As soon as I made up my mind to engage an applicant I made a strict investigation as to her character and mode of life. If this proved satisfactory I explained at great length to her parents or guardian just what I wanted her for, and if they expressed a willingness to have her come to America I made them sign a contract so that there would be no misunderstanding in the future. Then I went to Worth in Paris, and made arrangements for the costumes which these young women are to wear. I brought him designs and drawings and dresses from all the places that I had visited, and after infinite trouble the costumes were made. The oldest is not yet 25; the youngest will be 19 next month. They include types of English, French, German, Arabic, Spanish, Italian and Greek.

A MILITARY FEATURE.

At Tattersall's, in Chicago, are a number of ex-soldiers and officers who formerly served in the British army with distinction, and most of them have medals and crosses in testimony of their valour. The detachment is commanded by Gen. Digby Willoughby, a famous soldier, who fought in India and in New Zealand. He was beside the Prince Imperial when the Frenchman was wounded by a Zulu spear. He organized the army of Madagascar which harassed the French. The other officers with the detachment are: Col. E. Vibart, formerly of the Royal Horse Artillery, Commandant; Capt. E. Croker of the Ninety-third Highlanders, Adjutant; Major Crowdy of the King's Dragoon Guards, Commander of Cavalry; Capt. Honore Stackford of the Irish Fusileers, Commander of Infantry; Lieut. F. A. E. Croker of the Royal Navy, Commander of Marines; Lieut. W. O. F. Rawson Turner of the Fifteenth Hussars, Riding Master; Capt. E. Dawson of the Essex Regiment, Commander of Mounted Infantry. Besides the officers there are 206 men. Of these 22 are from the Royal Life Guards, 27 from the Royal Horse Artillery, 20 from the Grenadier Guards, 20 from the Royal Irish Fusileers, 20 from the Fifth Royal Irish Lancers, 20 from the Eleventh Hussars, the

"YANKEE DOODLE," "ACHMET" AND "POCO."

Prince of Wales' Own Regiment; 20 from the Forty-second Royal Highlanders, 20 from the Rifle Brigade, 15 from the Royal Engineers, 10 from the Medical Staff Corps, with their stretchers, ambulances, etc.; 3 trumpeters, buglers and drummers and 5 signallers. With the men are sixty-seven horses purchased from the British army. Of these twenty-two are from the First and Second Life Guards, eighteen from the Royal Horse Artillery, and thirty from the other regiments represented. They are from among the best horses in the British army. The detachment started with seventy horses, but a storm at sea killed three. One of the horses, a black, is famous in England. In the Egyptian campaign of 1882, at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, he got four bullets, which he still carries. The programme which the soldiers intend to present is elaborate. It begins with a musical ride, in which the trained horses will perform evolutions in time with the music. This will be followed by an exhibition of tent pegging. The next number will be very interesting. It is known as lemon cutting, or the Victoria Cross race. A scaffold is erected, and from its arm is hung a short rope, to which is fastened a lemon. The lemon is hung high enough to strike a mounted man on the shoulder. The cavalrymen withdraw 200 paces, draw their swords, start their horses at a full gallop, and cut the lemon in halves. Section jumping will follow the lemon cutting. Squads of horsemen will simultaneously vault fences and other obstacles. Added to the above will come various other athletic and military sports, to conclude with a sham fight in the Soudan. Part of the detachment will represent natives, and will wear native costumes and have their hands and faces blackened. Gen. Willoughby and Mr. A. Mackenzie got up the idea. The soldiers are mostly gentlemen of leisure with ample means.

SOME OF THE CURIOSITIES.

A reporter writes of a preliminary performance of the Egyptian contingent from Cairo: The magicians brought forth their wands, and from the floor appeared trees and plants and flowers. A baby was wrapped in a blanket and a swarthy Arab thrust a sword seemingly through the child. Near by to the magicians were twelve Egyptians moving about in a Moorish dance. Beside them stood a man who was swallowing and ejecting a sword with a blade three feet long. A group of Turks were squatted in another corner droning a drowsy song. About the four sides of the room moved the Egyptians, performing tricks and gymnastic feats and fighting a mock battle. Near the centre of the room stood the women. The Egyptian orchestra squatted on the floor near by. The dancers wore long robes of shimmering silk and costly cloth. In their

THE GRAND PYRAMID.

hair were woven chains of gold and silver. Jewelled necklaces were about their necks, falling in crescents on their breasts, which were bared by openings in their robes. Long chains fell from their necks to their waists, while they were caught and held by golden girdles. Earrings of shell and pearl and costlier stones hung from their ears. Long, gauzy veils, fastened in their hair by chains, fell about their shoulders and were caught on their arms, while the ends hung in graceful folds. The arms were hidden in loose flowing sleeves reaching below the elbow. Their little feet were encased in light white sandals fastened with silken cords. They danced three dances without a pause—one Turkish, one Egyptian, one Bedouin. These women have forty-seven snakes, which are charmed by three of their number. These snakes vary in size from six inches to seven feet. They are varicolored and of many kinds. One of the finest specimens is a big cobra.

Then there is Achmat, who is well known to many visitors as a guide in Cairo. Achmat's favorite donkey is "Yankee Doodle," so named by the American Consul at Cairo. "Yankee Doodle" is dun colored, with very long ears and a funny tail. His close friend is "Poco," a dancing monkey, owned by another member of the party named Abdone Magid Homosini. There are seven camels, six of them trained to perform tricks as well as carry burdens.

There is a great collection of animals belonging to Carl Hagenbeck's famous menagerie from Hamburg, and are in charge of their trainer, a stalwart German, named Mehrmann, who collected the menagerie and tamed and trained all the animals. Among the forty-seven performers who accompany the menagerie are Mlle. Marcella, who performs some special feats with an elephant, dogs, ponies, and leopards; Bagetan, the man with the performing pigs; Mlle. Elle, the lion tamer, and M. Philadéa, with a troupe of tame tigers. Thirty of the forty-seven performers are musicians. The menagerie consists of 2 elephants, 17 lions, 5 tigers, 5 leopards, 3 dogs, 4 pigs, 12 bears, 1 hyena, 3 goats, 4 sheep, 1 baboon, 3 horses, 2 zebras, 4 ponies, 1 blue-faced mandrill, 16 cases of monkeys, and 29 cases of parrots. So trained are these animals that their keeper can make them form a pyramid. A number of pedestals are arranged in pyramidal form, and on these the brutes arrange themselves.

EGYPTIAN DANCERS.

The white Polar bear takes the topmost position, and on either side of him the lions and tigers stand erect. The other bears, leopards, and boarhounds are grouped about. All take their positions without assistance and remain motionless until Mehrmann waves them free.

Notes of the Fair.

One of the curiosities of the Fair will be a revolving theatre at the corner of Fifty-fifth and Everett streets.

It is proposed that the thirteen original states of the Union shall join in a historical loan collection at Chicago, and to that end space has been reserved for them in the rotunda of the United States Government Building, where the Departments of State and Justice will exhibit their treasures.

Thirty sailors from the French navy have arrived in Chicago in charge of M. de Bolincourt, a lieutenant in the French service, whose duties will be to guard the exhibit of that country. They will remain at Jackson Park until the Exposition closes. The detachment comprises four quarter masters, four captains of tops, four boatswains and eighteen sailors. These men have unpacked and installed the entire exhibit sent from France for the Fair.

There is one fact that has impressed itself upon exhibitors, and that is the great cost attendant upon preparing their exhibits. It is true that in many cases displays are more costly than they would be were it not for the sharp competition, but it is also true that, apart from this, exhibitors are compelled to pour out their money freely in order to make a good showing. Mr. Davis, the Director-General, stated it would cost as much to make the exhibits in the buildings as the latter themselves cost, and it must be borne in mind that up to the end of December the expenditures were $16,708,822.

Foreigners who have visited Chicago have been astonished at the brusque, businesslike treatment received here at the hands of the Exposition officials and others with whom they have come in contact, and it took most of them some time to become accustomed to it. Many of the foreign representatives are gentlemen who have been accustomed to more or less formality in the transaction of business, and it took them somewhat aback to be talked to sharply by some clerk when they sought interviews with the heads of departments or others of the management. They will doubtless, however, experience enough of this sort of thing to soon become acquainted with the brand new ways of the "wild and woolly west."

Some of the American states having the largest fisheries industries will not be represented in the fisheries department of the Fair at all. Maryland, employing a capital of nearly $20,000,000, will make no showing. Massachusetts, whose people have been in the fisheries business for two hundred years, and which has $15,000,000 invested in the industries, will not be represented. Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia and California, all fishing states, are among the conspicuous absentees, while little Rhode Island comes to the front with the largest space in the Fisheries Building. Canada's exhibit will include a fine display belonging to the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa.

It is stated an attempt will be made to outdo the vehicle displays seen in Rotten Row, the Champs Elysées and Central Park; in fact, outshine these displays even if they were all rolled into one. Mrs. Potter-Palmer, president of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, will set the fashion, and, it is expected, that the remainder of the Chicago society will keep up as closely as possible. Mrs. Palmer is negotiating for the purchase of sixteen new coach horses; she will employ three additional coachmen and, of course, the other attendants. She is now having built a new landau, a brake, a four-in-hand vis-à-vis brake, a mail coach, a suspension Victoria, a grand d'Orsay and a Whitechapel cart. The latter is for her son. This will give Mrs. Palmer a total of some twenty vehicles.

ANOTHER NEW YORK MIRACLE.

REMARKABLE AFFIDAVIT MADE BY WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN.

Afflicted With Locomotor Ataxia for Fifteen Years—Did Not Walk a Step for Five Years—Was Given Up by the Leading Physicians of New York City and Discharged From the Manhattan Hospital as Incurable — His Marvellous Recovery in Detail.

[From the New York Tribune.]

For some time there has been an increasing number of stories published in the newspapers of New York city, telling of marvellous cures of various diseases. So remarkable are many of the stories in their nature that much doubt has been aroused in the minds of the masses as to their authenticity. If they are true in detail, surely the occupation of the physician is gone, and there is no reason why any one should die of anything but old age. If they are not true, it would be interesting to know how such testimonials and statements are obtained. The first question that arises is, Are there any such persons? If so, were they really cured as stated, or are they liberally paid for the use of their names? The latter explanation is the one that no doubt suggests itself to the average thinking newspaper reader, and not without reason.

It has long been the intention of the *Tribune* to investigate one of the most interesting cases that could be found and give the truth to the world as a matter of news. An especially good opportunity for investigation offered itself in the shape of the following letter, which came into the hands of a reporter from a most reliable source:

February 22, 1893.

Gentlemen,—"I feel it my duty to inform you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have done for me. I have been cursed with locomotor ataxia for fifteen years, and have been unable to walk without assistance for nearly five years. I was turned away from the Manhattan Hospital, Forty-first street and Park avenue, by Dr. Sequin, as incurable, and told I was in the last stages of the disease. I have been using the pills with water treatment since September last, and been improving since about November 1. I can now go up and down stairs with the assistance of my wife, which is something I have not been able to do for the past three years. My pains have decreased, so I may now say they are bearable, and I expect by autumn to be able to attend to business."

Yours,
GEO. L'HOMMEDIEU,
Sec'y Marchal & Smith Piano Co.
Residence; 271 W. 134th St., New York City.

When the reporter called on Mr. George L'Hommedieu, at the residence of his cousin, Mr. Edward Houghtaling, 271 W. 134th street, he found him resting on his bed; he had just finished some writing for the Marchal & Smith Piano Company, with whom he has been connected as secretary for ten years. He met the reporter with a hearty greeting and a grip of the hand that certainly did not show any signs of weakness or loss of power. To look at him no one would suppose that he had been afflicted for fifteen years with one of the most terrible diseases known to medical science and pronounced incurable by some of the best known physicians of New York city. He expressed his perfect willingness to give a statement of his case for publication.

"In fact," said Mr. L'Hommedieu, "I feel it my duty to give my experience to the world for the benefit of my fellowmen and all those who may be suffering with the same affliction, many of whom, no doubt, have long ago abandoned all hopes of ever being relieved.

"I am 51 years of age and was born in Hudson, N. Y. I served my time in the army, being corporal of Company A, 21st N. J. Volunteers, and I believe the exposure of army life was the seed from which has sprung all my sufferings. It has been about fifteen years since I noticed the first symptoms of my disease. The trouble began with pains in my stomach for which I could find no relief. I consulted Dr. Allen, of Yorkville, and also Dr. Pratt, since deceased, and with remarkable unanimity they pronounced it smokers' dyspepsia. This seemed probable, for at that time I was a great smoker. The pains, however, gradually became more severe and began to extend to my limbs. The attacks came on at intervals of about a month, and while the paroxysms lasted I was in almost incredible misery.

I did not leave a single stone unturned in my search for relief, but grasped at every straw. Finally I was advised by Dr. Gill to go to the well-known specialist, Dr. Hamilton. He gave me a most thorough examination, having me stripped for a full half hour, and told me he could find no trace of any disease excepting one nerve of the eye. A year later my friend told me that Dr. Hamilton privately said that I had a very grave disease of the brain.

"My condition continued to grow more critical and I was barely able to walk when I went to the Manhattan Hospital, at 41st and Park avenue. I continued treatment there for six or eight months, under Dr. Seguin, who treated me chiefly with injections."

Here Mr. L'Hommedieu pulled up his trouser leg and showed the reporter the scars of innumerable punctures; continuing, he said:

"I must confess I felt relief for the time being and gained some hope; urgent business matters, however, compelled me to give up the hospital treatment, and it was but a short time until I was as bad as ever. From this on I grew rapidly worse. The pains were more intense, my legs were numb, and I felt I was growing weaker every day. I returned to the hospital, and this time was under treatment by Dr. Seguin. He treated me for about three months, and then, for the first time, I was told that I had locomotor ataxia and was beyond the aid of medical science. Dr. Seguin also told my wife that there was no hope for me in the world and to expect my death at any time. I was now a complete physical wreck, all power, feeling and color had left my legs, and it was impossible for me to feel the most severe pinch, or even the thrust of a needle.

"If my skin was scratched there would be no flow of blood whatever, and it would take it fully six weeks to heal up. In the night I would have to feel around to find my legs. My pains were excruciating and at times almost unbearable. I would take large doses of morphine to deaden the pains and be nearly dead the next day from its effects. About five years ago I learned that Dr. Cicot, of Paris, claimed to have discovered a relief for locomotor ataxia in suspending the body by the neck; the object being to stretch the spine. I wrote to Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of 285 5th Ave., about the matter, and at his request called to see him.

He was so interested in my case that he made a machine, or rather a harness for me, free of charge. It was fitted with pads and straps to fit under the chin and at the back of the neck, and in this position I would be suspended from the floor twice a day. Although I received no benefit from this treatment, I shall always feel grateful to Dr. Sayre for his great interest and kindness.

"So severe had my case become by this time that I could not walk without assistance, and was almost ready to give up life. I had a great number of friends who were interested in my case, and whenever I read anything pertaining to locomotor ataxia, they would forward it to me with the hope that it would open the way to relief.

"It was in this way that I first learned of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. A. C. James, of the well-known piano firm of James & Holsterm, 335 E. 21st St., with whom I had business connections, read in the Albany *Journal* of a case of locomotor ataxia that had been cured by Pink Pills. Mr. James showed me the statement and urged me to give the pills a trial. I confess I did not have the least faith in their efficacy, but finally consented to try them. I sent to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. for my first supply in September last. I took them rather irregularly at first with the cold water treatment. In a very short time I was convinced that I was getting better, and I began the use of the pills in earnest, taking about one box every five days.

"The first sign of improvement was in November, 1892, when I had a rush of blood to the head and feet, causing a stinging and pricking sensation. February 22nd, 1893, was the first time in five years that I had ever seen any sign of blood in my feet. From this time on I began to improve. My strength and appetite have gradually returned; I now have perfect control of my bowels, and the pains have gradually left me. I can sit and write by the hour and walk upstairs by balancing myself with my hands. Without doubt I am a new man from the ground up, and I have every reason to believe that I will be hale and hearty in less than six months."

GEORGE L'HOMMEDIEU.
JENNIE E. L'HOMMEDIEU.

Sworn before me this Eleventh day of March, 1893.

H. E. MELVILLE,
Commissioner of Deeds,
[Seal] New York City.

Any one having heard Mr. L'Hommedieu's narrative could not for a moment doubt its entire truthfulness, but such a remarkable story is likely to be doubted by a sceptical public, and as a safeguard against even a shadow of doubt, a Notary Public was called in, and both Mr. and Mrs. L'Hommedieu made affidavits to the truth of the statement.

Still greater force is added to the story by the fact that Mr. L'Hommedieu is widely known in business circles. His long connection with the well-known piano firm of Marchal & Smith, 235 E. 21st street, has brought him in touch with some of the best known business men in New York and other large cities, and his case has created wide-spread interest.

The reporter next called on Mr. Robert W. Smith, a member of the firm of Marchal & Smith. Mr. Smith was found at his desk busily engaged, but when the reporter mentioned Mr. L'Hommedieu's name, and stated the nature of his call, Mr. Smith cheerfully gave the following information with but little questioning on the part of the reporter:

"I have known Mr. George L'Hommedieu for twenty years and always found him a most estimable gentleman, a business man of great energy. He became connected with our firm as secretary in 1879, and attended strictly to his office duties until 1881, when he was stricken down with his trouble. I distinctly recall the day when he was taken with his first spasm, and we had to send him to his home in a carriage. Even when he lost control of his legs, so great was his interest in business affairs that he would drive to the office and direct the work he had in charge. As the disease advanced he was obliged to succumb and reluctantly gave up his office work. From that time on his sufferings were almost incredible, and yet, so great was his fortitude, that he bore them without a murmur. I know that he tried various physicians and their treatments without the least success, and he states that he was finally discharged from the Manhattan Hospital, and told that he was in the last stages of locomotor ataxia and was beyond the hope of human aid. About six months ago, or so, he was advised by Mr. James to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, with the cold water treatment. He commenced to take Pink Pills about September last, though not regularly, for, like myself, he had very little faith in proprietary medicines, and was very sceptical about their merits. So great was his improvement that he was entirely converted and commenced to take the pills as directed. The last time I saw Mr. L'Hommedieu he had gained the use of his limbs to such an extent that he could walk up stairs with the help of his wife, and is now doing much important work for us at his home."

ROBT. W. SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Eleventh day of March, 1893.

[SEAL] W. H. WOODHULL,
Notary Public, New York County.

When asked to make affidavit to the story he smiled, but expressed his perfect willingness to do so, if it would induce any poor sufferer to follow the same road that led Mr. L'Hommedieu to relief. After securing the affidavit of Mr. Smith, the reporter called on Mr. A. C. James, who has offices and warerooms in the same building. Mr. James has known Mr. L'Hommedieu for a number of years, and was able to verify all the above facts.

"The last time I saw Mr. L'Hommedieu, which was two months ago," said Mr. James, "he was able to walk with his wife's assistance. This I consider remarkable, for I remember when he had to be carried from one chair to another. I was one of those who helped to suspend him with the arrangement made by Dr. Sayre, and I never knew any one to suffer more than he did at that time. I understand that Mr. L'Hommedieu has taken nothing but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills since last September. He has improved rapidly since he commenced their use, and I believe his condition is due to their good qualities."

Still on investigation bent, the reporter interviewed one of the leading wholesale drug dealers of New York City, and elicited the following facts about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vital humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Special Notices.

Amherst Park can be reached directly by the Street Railway cars via St. Denis Street.

Wines and Liquors,

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES And FRUITS

Hotels, Restaurants and Large Consumers admit

E. ELLIOTT'S

is the only place where you can buy every article that is wanted in small quantities at usual wholesale price, just the same as if you bought a barrel, bag, box, case or hogshead.

Barrels, ¼ Casks, Octaves, ⅛ Octaves.

WINES and LIQUORS

Sherry Wine! Sherry Wine!

Gonzela Byass & Co., Dry Sherry.
¼ Casks and Octaves.
$2.40, $3.50, $4.50 and $5.50 per gallon.
50c, 70c, 85c and $1.00 per bottle.
$6.00, $7.00, $8.00 and $10.00 per case.

Morgan's Sherry.

¼ Casks and Octaves.
$1.50 and $2.00 per gallon.
35c and 50c per bottle.

Canadian Sherry.

$1.50 per gallon. 35c bottle. $4.00 case.

Port Wine. Port Wine.

Taylor, Fladgate & Yateman, "Oporto
No. 1, per gallon, $6.00; case, $13.50; bottle, $1.25.
No. 2, per gallon, $4.00; case, $10.00; bottle, 90c.
No. 3, per gallon, $3.50; case, $8.00; bottle, 75c.
No. 4, per gallon, $3.00; case, $7.00; bottle, 65c.

Tarragona Red Port.

$1.50 per gallon, 35c per bottle. $2.00 per gallon, 45c per bottle.

Canadian Port Wine.

$1.50 and $2.00 per gallon.
$4.00 and $4.50 per case.
35c and 45c per bottle.

Claret. Claret. Claret.

Barton, Guestier, Santerna, Landau Fils, Claret, St. Julian, Medoc Claret, Floriac Claret.

Min Marceau-Bordeaux.

Chateau Grand Barail Claret at $1.35 per gallon.

De Kuyper Gin.

Red Cases.... $11.25 Green Cases.... $6.00
Large Bottles. 85c Small Bottles.. 55c
P. Loopuyt & Co. Schiedam.

Genuine Dutch Gin.

Equally as good as the more popular Brands.
Red Cases.. $10.50 Green Cases.... $5.50
Large Bottles. 75c Small Bottles.. 50c

Gin. Gin. Gin. Gin.

Per single gallon........ $ 3.25
London Dry Dock Gin........ $8.50 per case, 75c per bottle
Coate's Plymouth Gin........ 9.25 per case, 90c per bottle
Booth's Old Tom Gin........ 7.50 per case, 70c per bottle
Old Tom Gin........ $3.75 per gallon
Jamaica Rum........ $3.50 per gallon, 85c per bottle
Rhum St. James........ $14.00 per case, $1.25 per bottle
Rhum Harard........ $10.00 per case, 90c per bottle

Brandy. Brandy.

Hennessy Brandy.
One Star........ Per case, $12.00; per bottle, $1.10
V.O........ Per case, 18.00; per bottle, $1.60

Martell Brandy.

One Star........ Per case, $12.75; per bottle, $1.15
V.O........ Per case, 17.75; per bottle, $1.60

Scotch Whiskey.

Per gallon........ $3.50
Claymore, Sheriff's, Gaelic, John Dewar & Son's, Rob Roy, John Usher & Co.'s;
All at 90c per bottle.

Irish Whiskey.

Per gallon........ $3.50
Dublin Distilling Co., Dunvill & Co., John Jameson & Co., and other Brands;
All at 90c per bottle.

Walker's Rye! Walker's Rye!

Walker's Club, per case, $8 75, bot........ $ [illegible]
Walker's Club, per gallon........ [illegible]
Walker's Imperial per case, $7 25, bot........ [illegible]
Walker's Rye, per gallon........ [illegible]

McDougall's Old Rye.

The McDougall Distillery Co., of Halifax, N.S., Fine Rye Whiskey contains more Malt than any other Rye made in Canada. A trial of the McDougall Rye is all that is wanted to convince connoisseurs of its excellence.
Per case........ $7 00, Bot. 75c.
Per gallon........ 3 [illegible]

Liebig's Fluid Beef.

2 oz. pots, 20c., 4 oz. pots, 35c., 8 oz. pots, 65c., 16 oz. pots, $1.25.

Canned Vegetables.

700 cases Peas, Corn and Tomatoes left, 90c. per dozen

Potatoes. Potatoes.

Finest in the city........ $1.15 per bag

New Maple Sugar.

Richard Wyatt, Sutton, Que., New Maple Syrup, 90c. per gallon, per tin.

OCEAN FLOUR.

Barrels, $4.75; ½ barrels, $2.45; ¼ barrels, $1.25; highly recommended by all who use it.

BUTTER. BUTTER.

Fresh Creamery, received daily.

TEAS. TEAS.

Don't pay 50c for Tea when I can give you as good for 30 to 35 cents per pound, best value in the city.

The above prices are 20 per cent. less than you can buy the same.

All the above Wines, Liquors, etc., are guaranteed as represented, strictly pure. We buy and sell daily first hand and save all profit of middlemen, and give the consumer the benefit of first hand trading. I ask the public to compare above prices with prices of the same goods sold in other places in the ordinary way.

Country orders carefully packed and shipped to any point in the Dominion.

E. ELLIOTT,

59 Bleury St.

ORGAN BARGAINS

—AT—

C. W. LINDSAY'S WAREROOMS,

2270 St. Catherine Street.

$75, $3 per month. Uxbridge, 11 stops, octave coupler, two knee swells, high top case.
$00, at $2.50 per month. Standard Organ, 9 stops, octave coupler, two knee swells, high top case.
$00, at $4 per month. Kimball, 10 stops, octave coupler two knee swells, high top case, with mirror.
$65, at $3 per month. W. Bell, 9 stops, two knee swells, high top case.
$00, at $2.50 per month. Ithica Organ, 10 stops, octave couplers, high top case.
$00, at $3.00 per month. W. Bell, 10 stops, octave couplers, two knee swells, high top case.
$00, at $3.00 per month. Mason & Hamlin, two banks of keys, 9 stops, coupler.
$00, at $2.00 per month. Cassard.
$200, at $5.00 per month. Karn, two banks of keys and pedals, 18 stops, foot and hand blowers.
$00, at $4.00 per month. Alexandre Paris Organ, 16 stops and knee swells.
Also grand assortment of NEW ORGANS by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, W. Doherty & Co., Clinton, Ont.

OPEN EVENINGS THIS MONTH.

Strouds' Teas and Coffees blow their own trumpet.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

THE STORY OF A LONG AND TERRIBLE JOURNEY

By a Hudson Bay Co.'s Clerk Travelling Along the Shores of Labrador—Sudden Break-up of the Ice Gives Trouble.

I have received the following letter, which speaks for itself, and have much pleasure in publishing the writer's interesting narrative. It bears the stamp of truth, and is as realistic as anything that has lately been printed.—(Ed. N. and Q.)

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—I beg to enclose you a story, which I have just written, in the hope that you may care to publish it in the Star. I thought it might be acceptable, as the scene is altogether Canadian.

I remain, very truly yours,
H. C. Stuart.

The Rectory, Three Rivers.

For years I had been roughing it as a clerk in the Hudson Bay Company's service, and knew many of "our fellows" in all parts of the country, from the Labrador right through to the far West. As I had a natural aptitude for picking up Indian dialects, had a good record as a long-distance traveller, and was considered a fair judge of fur, my services, as you can imagine, were often required as a messenger to some of the distant posts. It was on this kind of work that I experienced the queerest adventures of my life, some of which were highly amusing, and kept me in tolerably good humor for days afterwards.

But they were not by any means all amusing. One journey from Kickapoo to Cocoba I shall never forget. Indeed, I am reminded of it every time I see my face in a glass, for my once raven locks have been white ever since. It is of this journey that I am going to write, and I must remind you before you embark with me on this trial trip, that I am only a fur trader, and not accustomed to describe things in the highly polished style you are accustomed to; so do not expect any literary treat, or you will be disappointed. I can only relate my adventures in the style we traders adopt when spinning our yarns at the posts, and which some people refer to contemptuously as "Hudson Bay lingo." I am half conscious that I ought to make one or two other excuses, but as they do not come readily to my pen, I am sure you will make up one or two for me yourself, and we shall then set out on an even keel.

I need say nothing of my tramp to Kickapoo, except that it was long and tedious. This was one of the posts on the upper or main branch of the Black River. I was received with open arms by my old friend, Jim Clarke, and, in quick time, the best that the post afforded in the way of eatables was spread out before me. It is scarcely necessary to add that I did full justice to my friend's hospitality. If you know anything about the "Service" you know all about those Red-Letter Days which mark the visit of one of the fellows to an old chum. I had not seen Jim for three years, and during the past week I had not the opportunity of exchanging even a monosyllable with any one except my dogs, from which you will see that I did thoroughly enjoy that pow-wow with Jim Clarke.

But every well regulated rose has its thorn, and I suppose every feast has its drawback. At any rate this one had, and my heart seemed to sink right down into my boots, when I read the orders from headquarters that I was to set out at once with despatches for Cocoba. As it was then the latter part of March, and the ice might be expected to break up any day, there was nothing to do but make the best of it by arranging an early start the following morning.

PASSING OVER THE ADIEUX

and sorrowful handshakings, which really had nothing to do with my story, we set out just as the sun was rising. A young halfbreed, named Joe, accompanied me. He was the most genial and jovial of all the halfbreeds I have ever seen, and I think I have seen nearly all of them. This young fellow was an adept at all the Indian styles of locomotion. If there was anything he liked better than another it was snowshoeing, canoeing or sledging, each one as it came along. That fellow did enjoy sledging! It would have done you good to see him managing the dogs, he did it so well.

Cocoba was about a hundred miles below Kickapoo, and if the ice would only hold out we ought to arrive at our destination the next day. But the river was treacherous. There were rapids in our way, and the portages through the bush were heavy and long, and we made up our minds not to expect to reach the post before the third day.

You should have seen us travelling! Our six dogs scampered lightly over the ice-bound river, scarcely noticing the weight of the *komitik*, which glided as smoothly after them as any toboggan down the best approved slide.

Towards the afternoon the sun's power became very perceptible, and so great a change had it affected in the temperature that pools of water were collected here and there like lakes on the great ice-bridge, and we sank deeply into the snow when making the various portages. However, we kept steadily on until nightfall, making fair progress considering our many drawbacks.

Having slept soundly we were astir betimes the next morning, and, notwithstanding the fact that the snow was rapidly disappearing, we continued our journey for several hours without interruption. During the night a warm rain had set in, and it continued through the next day almost without cessation. A speedy break up of the ice seemed inevitable. Still it appeared firm, and we kept on our way, although loud detonations, here and there, warned us that the ice was cracking, and we knew it would not long be safe for travelling.

Towards midday, I made a terrible discovery. This was nothing less than that the ice was already moving. When I first became aware of the fact, we were not more than fifty yards from the firm ice from which we were separating. The dogs seemed to realize the danger as thoroughly as ourselves, and they exerted every muscle to reach the border line, where the ice was grinding savagely along the shore ice. To pass this line meant safety, to fail meant nothing less than to drift out into the river, and be drowned in the rapids below.

It seemed like cruelty to urge on the dogs, who were as

KEENLY ALIVE TO THE DANGER

as we were ourselves, and who were straining every nerve to overcome it; but in the excitement of the moment, I had not the heart to restrain Joe from lashing the poor brutes to still greater exertions.

It was a fearful moment, one, once experienced and never forgotten. We were making shoreward with all the speed we could command, when, alas! a dark line directly ahead showed us only too plainly, that what we feared had already taken place. We were separated from the shore-ice!

An instant later, our leader reached the edge of the floating ice, but he did not halt a single instant. With a low growl, joined in by his companions, he leaped into the open water and swam towards the shore. There was a swift current, and we were thoroughly disorganized in a moment. As the *komitik* sank, it drew some of the dogs under water, and it required considerable agility and dexterity to disconnect them from it. When we reached the shore a new difficulty appeared. As the dogs were harnessed and attached together by thongs, when one would by great exertions gain a footing on the smooth ice, the struggles of his companions would speedily draw him back into the chilly flood. The water was icy cold, and I could scarcely move, as I swam amongst the dogs, who were even more helpless than myself. Then an idea seized me, and I put forth all my strength to carry it out. Seizing two of the dogs I pushed them out of the water and upon the ice, and the remaining four one after the other. Then, grasping the edge firmly with both hands, I sang out the word of command to march, and the trained brutes drew me out of the water as easily as a cat carries her kitten. It was not until I was safe on shore that I realized that Joe was not with us. The poor fellow had managed to crawl out of the water, but, unfortunately, it was upon the mass of ice we had left, which was now floating down the stream. "Call the dogs, Joe!" I cried, seeing his only chance of escape. Then, tearing off the harness from the dogs, I pointed to the half-breed, who was standing calm and erect on the icy floor, with his arms folded tightly across his breast.

He heard me, shook his head and smiled as he sang out "Good-bye." Already the dogs had plunged again into the river, and were swiftly approaching the poor man. Only Max, the leader, remained with me. For the first time in his life, he rebelled against constituted authority, crouching at my feet and whining pitifully. And then I saw what I can never recall to my dying day, without a pang of horror. I saw poor brave Joe, and the faithful dogs all together in the seething rapid! Oh! it was an awful thing to see a strong man in his agony struggling in those fierce waves, and to be perfectly powerless to render the slightest assistance! I trust you may never experience such a position, and I devoutly pray I may never be called upon again to witness such an awful spectacle. But it was over in an instant. Man and dogs disappeared from sight. They vanished as completely as if the place had never seen them at all.

At first I was stunned, and fell prostrate on the ice, as weak and powerless as if I had received a blow from a hammer. My time had come, I thought, and my mother's words came as plainly to me as they had rung in my ears from her dying lips, a dozen years before: "Jack, my poor boy, meet me in Heaven!" Then the light faded, my heart seemed to beat more and more slowly, until it ceased altogether.

But the vitality of an able-bodied trapper, and indeed of any one else, even in the most harrowing of all circumstances, is indeed wonderful. I don't think that I gave way to my sad reflections for any length of time, for I remember becoming suddenly alive to the extreme indiscretion of lying stretched out at full length on a block of ice, especially when every thread of my clothing was soaked through and through. Things were very bad, but they are seldom so bad that they cannot be made worse. I should have been worse off, if I had been frozen to that cake of ice—a condition I should assuredly have been in, had not my common sense come to my rescue in time.

At first, I could not stand, but gradually, with the help of Max, I staggered about, and soon had the satisfaction of feeling stronger. All the time I was lying there, the faithful brute had kept guard over me,

DOING HIS BEST TO ROUSE ME UP

and occasionally varying his anxious bark with a prolonged howl. I did not waste time with idle reflections on the past, but, like a sensible chap, began to pull myself together, and consider what was to be done next, and how I was to do it.

I was alone in this terrible waste of woods and waters, fifty miles from any mortal man, with nothing to eat, and no means of procuring anything, having only the clothes I stood in, and being not only wet to the skin, but feeling soaked to the very bone. And not a dry match, not even a flint, with which to start a fire. These were bad enough, but I could not shut out from my sight the tragedy I had witnessed so short a time before. The last look of the faithful half-breed, as he disappeared, seemed to be burnt into my brain. One thing was certain. There was no sense in remaining where I was. I must stir my stumps, and move on towards my destination. Although everything had failed, yet I was alive, and able to kick, and here was Max with me, and he was a whole world of resources in himself. Wasn't Robinson Crusoe contented with his dog! Didn't something turn up for him? Of course something did, and something would turn up for us, too, if we tried to deserve it.

Doing my best to be cheerful, and thinking of the thousands who were worse off than myself, I managed to make a start, but the snow was deep and soft, and I knew that I could not stand more than half an hour of this kind of thing.

Suddenly Max made a discovery, and with a joyful bark he bounded towards me, wagging his tail, and almost literally carrying me along with him, in his eagerness to exhibit his "find."

Imagine my surprise and delight at what I saw. There was an unmistakable trail that could only have been made by men wearing snowshoes! It did not appear to have been used for several days, perhaps weeks, as it was well snowed over, and in places, difficult to trace.

This was indeed a fortunate discovery. Some trappers were probably here collecting furs, or else I had stumbled upon a lumber camp which must be somewhere in the neighborhood.

It was easy work following the trail. Max whisked along in front, and the snow was so packed down, that I did not sink once, but walked as easily as if planked down in Montreal. For hours we kept up the tramp. I was both weak and cold; but the camp must be found, even if our strength only permitted us to crawl to it. And so we kept on.

The daylight at last departed, and as the shades of night began to fall thick and fast around us, I perceived that we were again approaching the river.

MAX LED ME STRAIGHT TO THE BANK,

where I perceived further evidences of the presence of men. Almost before I was aware of it, I was examining with a critical eye a canoe which seemed in splendid condition, owing to the rough covering which had been built over it and protected it from both snow and rain.

"The camp must be close at hand," I said. "Max, old boy, where is it?"

The dog wagged his tail by way of rejoinder, and took up the trail again. Suddenly he stopped short, and I did not at first recognize, in the dark, the roughly hewn door of a lumber camp which stood there within a yard of my eyes.

Without waiting to knock I opened the door and sprang into the camp as lightly as my tired legs would permit. All was darkness within and it seemed as cold and forbidding as it was dark. As if to increase the uncomfortable feeling that crept upon me, Max refused to enter the camp, and, stretching himself out before the door, began to make the night hideous by the most dismal howls I ever heard. However, I had no leisure now to devote to sentiment, and priding myself on practicality as one of my strong points, I began to grope about the room on a voyage of discovery. To my delight, I soon encountered a rough table, on which were scattered a few kitchen utensils, such as cups, plates, knives, forks and spoons. Continuing my search, I found a tin box which, to my joy and unbounded satisfaction, contained a quantity of lucifer matches. There was also a bit of candle, stuck in a bottle. I lighted it and had a good look around. As I expected it was a deserted camp, but it bore marks of having been recently occupied. There was a quantity of dry wood piled up in a corner of the room, and in a few minutes a brisk fire blazed up and crackled cheerfully, sending a warm glow over everything, even into the blackened corners and the soot-begrimed roof, which before had looked so weird and forbidding. But my discoveries were not yet all over. As I pursued my investigations, I came across a locker, which, by the way, was unlocked. In this I found a haunch of venison, frozen, of course, but still as good and wholesome as when put there nobody knows how many days before. There was, also, a quantity of ship-bread, some salt, and a large bottle of whiskey. The latter, of course, I did not touch, but the other articles I had out and in preparation, before you could say Jack Robinson.

As the savoury smell of the venison, cooking before the fire, reminded me of the feast of the

PIOUS ÆNEAS AND HIS SHIPWRECKED CREW

that I used to read about in my school-days, I could scarcely restrain my impatience to begin the feast. Even Max ceased howling, and shoved his nose as far into the camp as he could possibly do without changing his position.

"Come to the fire and get warm, old Max," I said coaxingly. But a sigh and a low growl showed me he was not to be coaxed.

"This is all nonsense," I cried, "you must lie down here before the fire and toast your toes, and get your supper. You are altogether too unsociable." Thereupon I attempted to lift him and carry him in bodily, but he whined piteously, then growled savagely, and showed his teeth.

There was no mortal use in arguing with him after that, and I dropped the ungrateful brute, like a hot potato. I was annoyed with him and do not deny that I was angry with him. But for all that, I gave him a plentiful supper with a big lump of fat, before I sat down to my own repast. Wasn't that venison good! I never tasted anything like it before or since. There was no necessity in my case for anything that old Acestes could give; as regards the poison his Canadian namesake had provided in the black bottle in the locker, I must be ten times more wretched than I was before I would dream of touching it. I was as perfectly satisfied with the world at large, after that steaming supper, as it was possible to be, considering all I had lately endured, and the uncanny surroundings of the time and place.

Then I began to be very sleepy. But before giving way to the entreaties of the somniferous god, I made up a warm bed for Max of the sapin boughs with which the camp was plentifully supplied, piling them up around him and over him, until you could only see his bright eyes, as they glittered like stars in the fire-light. "Good night, old fellow," I said, patting the boughs above his head, "mind you sleep well!" Again he whined, and, as I re-entered the camp to seek my own couch, he began howling afresh, and kept it up until I was asleep, and dreaming of dogs and men and ice, all whirling together in a raging whirlpool, and of poor Joe's last look as he sank to rise again no more in this world.

How long I slept I have no means of knowing, but when I awoke it was dark, and very cold. And no wonder, for the fire was dead, and the place where it had been was as black

AS EGYPTIAN DARKNESS ITSELF.

Then the silence was very oppressive, even Max's voice was no longer heard and, to make matters worse, two or three bare limbs in my couch were just where they ought not to be, and I felt sore and bruised from head to foot. Still, I was too sleepy to turn out to rebuild the fire. All I did was to draw myself up to a kneeling posture, and try to adjust the boughs to fit my body. Then I curled up again, and putting my arms under my head, by way of a pillow, endeavored to sleep again. But my hands were cold as the bare earth was under them. I had scraped away the boughs, and the frozen ground was too cold for comfort.

Then, suddenly, a chill of horror crept over me. What were those clammy objects on which my hands were resting? Trembling with terror, I lighted a match, and holding it close down to the place where my head had been resting, I saw a sight that would have startled a braver man than I ever pretended to be. There in the sickly light, and only partly covered with branches, were the ghastly bodies of two dead Indians!

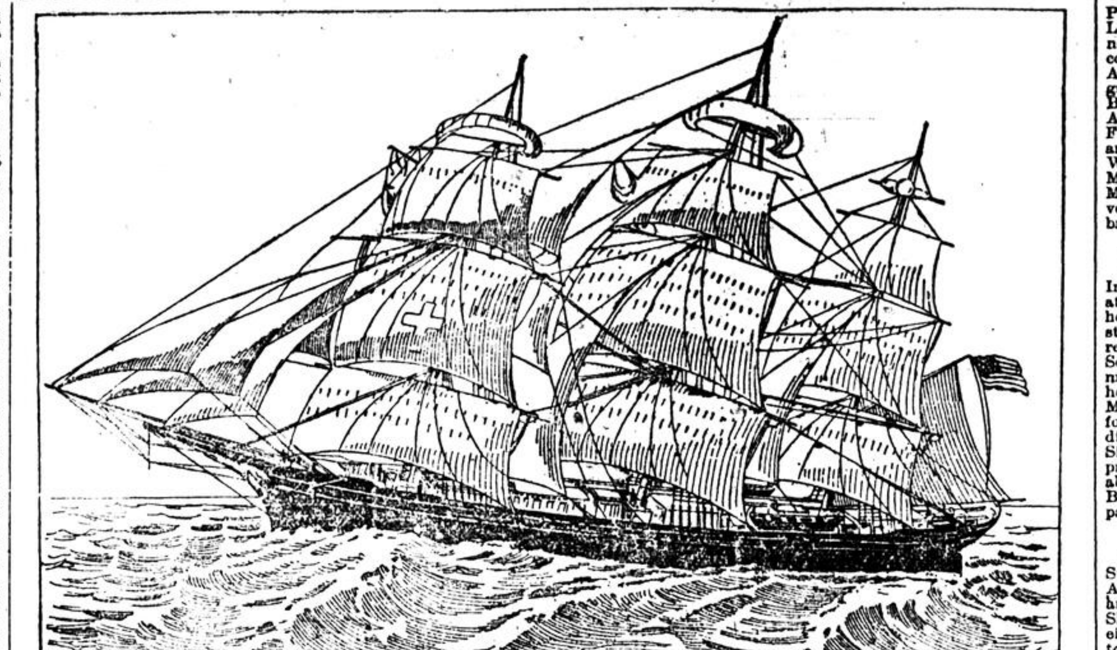
What I did, and how I got out of that camp, I do not know. I remember losing my head completely, yelling like a madman, and stumbling like a drunken man in my eagerness to get away from the horrible place. I remember feeling that I must vanish instantly somewhere, either into the air, or through the earth, I didn't much care which, so long as it was away from that hated camp.

Fortunately for me, I took to the bush instead, and, guided by the faithful Max, was soon launching the canoe, into which we both crept, stealthily as two cats; then a few sweeps of the broad paddle shot us out into the dark waters of the Black River. The ice had gone, and there were miles of clear water before us. On we spead, and the more rapidly we went, and the greater distance I could put between us and the charnel-house we had left, the more freely I could breathe.

All the remainder of that night I paddled patiently down the rapid river. The few portages were easily made, and about dusk I arrived with my despatches at Cocoba.

"Max, old boy," I said to the dog, before turning in that night, "I am sorry I didn't follow your advice about that beastly camp last night. And then, Max, I am awfully glad that I gave you your supper before I took my own."

He saw plainly as any Christian can see, that my eyes were moist, and, lifting up his foot, he laid it on my shoulder, as if bestowing his canine blessing. Then, curling himself up on the rug, he blew one big breath through his nose, as much as to say, "I don't wish to be bored about that any more!"



THE CELEBRATED CLIPPER SHIP "DREADNOUGHT."
New York to Queenstown, 9 days 17 hours, in 1858.

This is an illustration of the famous clipper ship "Dreadnought," alluded to in the Star of April 8, in the article on "The Ocean Ferry." The "Dreadnought" became celebrated in 1858 by having made the passage from New York to Liverpool in 14 days, and from New York to Queenstown in 9 days, 17 hours. Afterwards it was a good advertisement for a vessel to say she was built upon the lines of the "Dreadnought."

ETIQUETTE DEPARTMENT.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Being anxious to send a ticket for a subscription ball to a young lady of my acquaintance, and not wishing to do so directly from myself and addressed in my own handwriting, what would be the best course for me to follow?
RODERICK.

Ans.—You can easily obviate the fact of your sending the ticket or invitation card being known to the lady by having it directed and sent by one of the Committee or by a friend. Invitations are frequently so sent by those who wish to show or return civility.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Whether invitations to five o'clock teas should or should not be answered is so often discussed and just as often opinions disagree, that I should like to know if I am right in thinking that answer *should* be sent them. J. L. T.

Ans.—The following is considered correct. When a card is received with the name or names of those invited in the corner or over the name of lady who sends the invitation, an answer is not necessary. But when a lady sends a written invitation from herself an invitation is due to her and should be sent. Many people think it is correct to send an answer even to an invitation if they cannot accept, and are particular in doing so.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Can you tell us why peacocks' feathers are supposed to be unlucky? Why the young of them is supposed to bring something uncomfortable, if not unfortunate to those to whom or by whom they are given. SUSAN.

Ans.—We have been asked for the above information on previous occasions and then had to say what we do now and confess complete ignorance as to the luck or ill luck of those very pretty feathers. Our own personal experience goes against attributing evil or misfortune to them. We have given and received many feathers from the sweeping gorgeous tail of one of these handsome birds without misfortune accruing to us or to the givers. The very melancholy cry which the bird is apt to make, especially before coming rain or change of weather, may have led to melancholy associations being connected with it.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Kindly answer the following: 1. Is blue thought to be an old-fashioned color for table decorations? When used what flowers would be suitable to use at same time. 2. For wedding invitations which is most correct, to have gold or silver lettering for cards; is not the latter thought to be more appropriate and more in keeping with bridal surroundings? JOLIETTE.

Ans.—1. No, it is frequently used. Quite lately we saw reference made to a much admired pale blue centre piece, which was massed round a white china bowl. Lilies or white erysanthemums would look well, and would harmonize with any shade of blue. 2. Some time ago only silver lettering was used, but now both silver and gold are coming into fashion, sometimes they are used, the invitation in silver and initials or name in gold. This is novel and may by some be thought rather fanciful. We are of opinion that silver will generally find greater favor in connection with wedding invitations.

Editor Etiquette Department:

A gentleman at an evening party, having offered to see a lady with whom he was well acquainted home, as their houses were in the same direction, having kept her waiting all ready cloaked for some little time, the lady getting a little wearied at his dilatoriness, took the services of another gentleman friend as an escort home. This gave a good deal of offence to the first named, who, when they afterwards met, expressed himself to that effect. Now, was the lady at all to blame for what she did? Was not blame more to be attached to the gentleman, who failed to be on hand at leaving time? QUESTIONER.

Ans—It is one of the rules of social life that a lady should never be kept waiting. Unless the gentleman had some really good excuse for his non-appearance, he showed great want of courtesy in neglecting to be at his post in readiness to offer his services as already agreed on to the lady. There is always some degree of awkwardness and a "forlorn" appearance attendant on a lady who remains alone after a party in the hall or waiting room. We can quite understand that the lady in question felt this, and was not pleased with the person whose failure had thus placed her. She was quite at liberty (after waiting) to accept the services of one who was on the spot to offer to be of assistance to her. Any show of vexation and annoyance should certainly have come from her, and not from the gentleman. An explanatory apology was due from him to her.

A RELIGIOUS PARLIAMENT.

To Be Held at Chicago During the Fair.

The most interesting personalities expected to attend the religious Parliament, which is to assemble at Chicago during the World's Fair will be those of the learned and scholarly representatives of the ethnic faiths of the East, who will have an opportunity to make a presentation of the principles of their faiths in a form that will be more generally understood and appreciated than is now the case.

The doctrines of Zoroaster, Buddha and Confucius are of course known to the students in comparative religion, but that which is known is to some extent veiled with a web of antiquity. While the pivotal principles of the great faiths are the same to-day as they were centuries ago, their workings and results are manifestly different. The great faiths of the Orient have not undergone such modifications as has Christianity, and what changes have taken place are known to and understood by a very select few.

It is therefore to bring all the great faiths into harmonious touch with each other that the Parliament of Religions was conceived, and even if it does not achieve what its promoters hope for it cannot help in a manner in breaking down much of the prejudicial wall which separates the various elements of good existent in every form of belief.

M. DHARMAPALA.

As a fair idea of what is being done in India in connection with the parliament it is only necessary to say that representatives of the Buddhist, Mohammedan, Hindoo, Jain, Parsee and other faiths have accepted positions on the Advisory Council.

Of other ethnic faiths which will send representatives to the Parliament, it is expected that none will make a better showing than the Buddhists. Those of the Southern Church, better known as Ceylon Buddhists, will be represented by H. Dharmapala, secretary of the Maha-Bodhi Society of India.

Mr. Dharmapala was elected for this purpose by representative Buddhists assembled in Colombo, Ceylon, and their action was duly approved by the Venerable Samangala, the chief monk and recognized head of the Southern Church.

He is comparatively a young man for such an exalted office, but he stands high in the estimation of his co-religionists, and will come to Chicago with the assurance of being well equipped to present the principles of Buddhism. Mr. Dharmapala has for some time been a member of the Advisory Council, and by his counsel and advice has done much to interest the leaders of Buddhistic thought in the aims of the Parliament.

A BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

RARE PLANTS IN BLOOM IN M'GILL'S GARDEN

On the Cote des Neiges Road—A Rich Treat in Store for Visitors to the Garden This Week.

Bulletins are now being issued from the botanic garden of McGill University, Cote des Neiges Road, in order to direct attention to plants which will appear in bloom and those which for any other reason may be considered worthy of attention. Visitors are always welcome. Following is one of the first bulletins:

PLANTS IN BLOOM.

Coontie, *Zamia integrifolia*, Florida—A plant related to the Sago Palm of China and Japan. Stem used as a source of starch. Fruit edible.

Garland flower, *Hedychium acuminatem*, India—A strikingly beautiful drooping raceme of orchid like flowers like a garland. This is a member of the *Zingiberaceæ* or ginger family, the roots of which are hot and pungent.

Hibiscus, *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*, East India—A beautiful plant of the Mallow family, used as shade trees in the East, where also the flowers are used for blacking shoes.

Scarlet Tacsonia, *Tacsonia vanauxemi*—A beautiful climber, of recent introduction, belonging to the Passion flower family, *Passifloraceæ*.

Banana, *Musa sapientum*—the common seedless banana of the Tropics, which reproduces wholly by suckers, one of which may be seen next the large plant. Specimens may also be seen of a larger variety of the same, the *Musa Paradisiaca*, so called because it was at one time supposed to be the plant producing the forbidden fruit of Paradise.

OTHER PLANTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

Sago Palm, *Cycas revoluta*, Japan—A palm-like plant belonging to the same group with the pines and spruces (*Gymnosperms*), and not a true palm. The starch pith serves as a source of sago among the Japanese, hence its name. A new set of leaves is just being developed, offering with the solid trunk a most suggestive study for architectural purposes.

Todea osmunda, *Todea barbara*, giant fern from Australia. This plant when received last July weighed over two tons. Its estimated age is between 250 and 300 years. Specimens of this kind are extremely rare, only ten having been found thus far.

Blue gum, *Eucalyptus globulus*. A remarkably interesting Australian plant now attracting great attention as a shade tree and because of valuable medicinal properties.

Canadian Order of Foresters.

The regular fortnightly meeting of Court Montreal No. 242 C. O. F. was held in Court room, Glenora Hall, Notre Dame street, Bro. Fleming, C. R., in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The elections resulted as follows: Past Chief Ranger, Bro. Fleming; Chief Ranger, Bro. T. W. Ness; Vice Chief Ranger, Bro. J. H. Conroy; Recording and Financial Secretary, Bro. P. H. Davidson; Treasurer, Bro. J. H. Cayford; Chaplain, Bro. Herbert, S. Woodward, Bro. H. Leefkins, J. Woodward, Bro. W. Monaghan, S. Beadk, Bro. J. Hickmore, J. Beadle, Bro. J. Edmunds, Jr.; Physican Dr. Hutchison Representative to High Court at Ottawa, Bro. R. Lynch. Bros. Renshaw and Lynch acted as scrutineers.

At the regular meeting of Court Hochelaga, No. 284, Canadian Order of Foresters, last evening, the semi-annual election of officers took place, and the following were elected: P. C. R., Max Herger: C. R., E. J. Smardon; V. C. R., Louis Clayton; financial secretary, Robert F. McRae; recording secretary, John Moore; treasurer, Hermann Riepert; chaplain, E. Woodworth; S. W., Fred. Carstens; J. W., Robert Woods; S. B., Frank Ahier; J. B., John R. Bird.

New Court of Foresters.

Court "Laviolette," Independent Order of Foresters, was organized at Three Rivers on April 4 by R. W. Williams, D. S. C. R. The officers are: L. E. Boisclair, C. R.; Joseph Petitclair, V. C.; Wilfrid Hebert, R. S.; Jules F. Desilets, F. S.; John Macdonald, Treas.; Eugene Godin, S. W.; James Tabbutt, J. W.; Joseph Thivierge, S. B.; Rudolphe Ferschke, J. B.; William F. Adair, R. C. R.; J. H. Leduc, M. D., court physician. This court begins with twenty-three charter members and bids fair to be a success.

St. Mary's Court C. O. F.

A large meeting of the members of the above court was held at their hall, 1240 Notre Dame street, on Thursday evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chief Ranger, Bro. J. J. Ryan; vice-chief, Bro. P. Trawley; recording secretary, Bro. M. Fogarty; financial secretary, Bro. Wm. Coughlin; treasurer, Bro. J. T. St. Pierre; trustees, Bros. Buxey, Charbonneau and Smith. Representative to annual session, Bro. J. J. Ryan; alternate, Bro. Jas. Doolan. After May 1 the court will meet in the new hall, corner of Notre Dame and de Salaberry streets.

The Oddfellows.

There was a large attendance at the regular quarterly meeting of the Montreal District I. O. O. F., M. U. The financial report for the quarter was received and a committee appointed to devise ways and means whereby to secure employment for brethren of the order out of work. The all-absorbing question of amalgamation was not reached till a late hour, when, after considerable discussion, the meeting adjourned until the 27th inst., when the question will be taken up.

A. O. U. W.

A French lodge of the A. O. U. W. was lately instituted in the St. Jean Baptiste Hall with a good representative charter list. It will be known as Jacques Cartier Lodge, with meeting nights on second and fourth Fridays in each month. The following officers were elected for the current year: P. M., W. Bro. A. W. Blouin; M. W. Bro. Lucien Forget; foreman, Bro. W. H. Turner; overseer, Bro. Henry St. Pierre; recorder, Bro. Eug. Godin; financier, Bro. J. A. Trepannier; receiver, Bro. P. DeMesle; guide, Bro. J. F. Moreault; inner watch, Bro. Geo. Grenier; outer watch, Bro. A. R. Archambault; trustees, Bros. A. W. Blouin, F. A. Lavallee, P. E. Drouin; medical examiner, Dr. Jette. District deputy A. Woods installed the officers, assisted by P. M. W. Bro. Thos. Ligget and Recorder Bro. Mooney of Mystic Lodge. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the visiting brethren.

Protestant Infants' Home Concert.

The Concert in aid of the Protestant Infants' Home held in the Fraser Hall was attended by a large audience. Hiss Hollinshead sang "The Lost Chord" in a finished style and Miss Atwater gave a charming rendering of "My Marguerite." Mr. C. Sobeski sang and whistled in a pleasing manner. Mr. J. C. Barlow's voice was heard to advantage in "The Message." Mr. W. Henry Jackson received an encore for his rendering of the "Yeoman's Wedding" and Master A Fenwick and Miss M. Silverman were also well received. The programme was concluded by a musical absurdity entitled "Crazed," in which Mr. S. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jackson took part and caused great amusement.

Death of Mrs. Rachel Swift.

Mrs. Rachel Swift, wife of Mr. James Swift, of Sank Centre, Minn., died there on April 4 last. She was of English birth and lived many years at Rawdon, Que., She was 76 years of age and had reared eight children, two of whom reside in the town where she died. Her husband survives her. She had been living out west some years and was highly esteemed, as shown by the large attendance at her funeral.

Street Railway Grades.

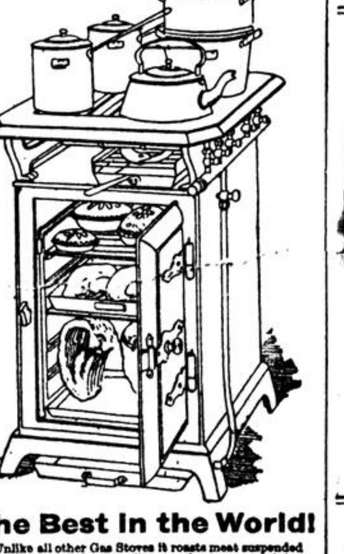
H. W. L.—Be kind enough to inform me which is the steepest grade the electric cars in the city are running or going to run. If possible state the rise per foot or per cent. and oblige. Ans.—One in ten.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are a marvellous Antidote for Weak Stomach, SICK HEADACHE, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.; found also to be especially efficacious and remedial by FEMALE SUFFERERS.
Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld. Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

SEAGRAM'S 83 RYE —IN— CASES
May now be had from
Messrs. HUDON, HEBERT & CIE.,
" L. CHAPUT FILS & CIE.,
" N. QUINTAL & FILS,
" MATHIEU FRERES,
" DUFRESNE & MONGENAIS,
" WILLIAM FARRELL,
" C. P. BROWNE.

The Eureka Gas Cooker.



The Best in the World!
Unlike all other Gas Stoves it roasts meat suspended by a hook, the heat sealing up the pores, retaining juices and flavor in the meat without the necessity of basting or turning.
Constructed throughout of Enamelled Steel Plates which for cleanliness equal Porcelain, making this the healthiest stove made.
Call and examine the SPECIAL FEATURES—the broiler, open top, safe door, etc., etc.
Circulars and estimates on application.
R. & W. KERR,
2230 St. Catherine St. : 1895 Notre Dame St.
UPTOWN STORE OPEN TILL 10 P.M.

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES - - PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Stock and to Arrive at Lowest Market Prices.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 Grey Nun Street.

FOR SALE.
A HANDSOME BAROUCHE, almost new, in excellent condition. Made by Ledoux.
A VERY SUPERIOR BROUGHAM. Made by Ritchot, been little used.
A SERVICEABLE BUGGY. To be seen at the Stables of
THE SHEDDEN COMPANY,
William Street, City.
The Foreman in charge will supply information as to price.

NERVE BEANS
NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the Weakness of Body or Mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. Sold by druggists at $1 per package, or 6 for $5; or sent by mail on receipt of price. Write for pamphlet. Sold in Montreal by [illegible] McGale, 2123 Notre Dame st.; John T. Lyons, [illegible] Bleury and Craig sts.; and Laviolette & Nelson, Notre Dame st.

LADIES!
You wear corsets to give you comfort, grace and elegance of figure. The only way to obtain all these and many other advantages, is to wear The Improved All-Featherbone Corset. For sale by leading Dry Goods Houses throughout Canada.

Results.
Examine the wash closely when Surprise Soap is used.
Note that white goods are made whiter; colored goods brighter; flannels softer.
You will see that not the slightest injury has been done the finest laces or tenderest fabrics.
The fine results of the Surprise Soap washing is sufficient reason for its use—to say nothing of its economy; its labor saving properties.
'Tis not only for washing clothes that Surprise Soap is good, but it will clean everything that needs cleaning.
SURPRISE Soap is pure Soap. The St. Croix Soap Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

THE WONDERFUL CUP OF HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
ST. LEON MINERAL WATER
SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME.
A Few Reasons why it should be in Every Home:
It is simple and safe as milk for young or old.
It is a general laxative and regulator grand.
It purifies the blood, removes all effete deadly poisons.
It assists digestion, makes the sickly and weak strong.
It dispels bloating, dropsy, unhealthy fat, etc.
It restores the worst kidney and liver troubles to healthy action.
It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, etc.
It clears away Bile, Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
It restores and preserves the witching bloom of youthful beauty.
It clears off blotches and eruptions so that the skin becomes smooth.
It floods every vein, muscle and bone with life essence.
Drink freely by the Tumbler or Cupful. Try it cold, hot, or mixed with milk, so that it operates as a Mild Purgative.
For Dyspepsia, or Weak Digestion, drink St. Leon Mineral Water after each meal.
For Constipation, take it before breakfast.
ST. LEON MINERAL WATER DEPOT,
54 Victoria Square, Montreal.
TELEPHONE 1432.

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR
ASK FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
MADE BY THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.

HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED
TO FIND A CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, KIDNEY, LIVER and BLADDER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, LAME-BACK, &c.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT with Electro Magnetic Suspensory will cure without medicine all of the above troubles. Those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Poor Memory, all Female Complaints, and general ill health, the effects of abuses, excesses, worry or exposure, will find relief and prompt cure in our marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. In ignorance of effects you may have unduly drained your system of nerve force and vitality—which is electricity—and thus caused your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause and health, strength and vigor will follow at once. This is our plan and treatment, and we guarantee a cure or refund money.
Our 200 page book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," should be read by every young, middle-aged and old man, sent sealed, free. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatments failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this and other States, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!

FROM CANADA.
Clanbrassil, P. O., Ontario, October 10th, 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—Kindly accept my hearty thanks for advice to try your electric belt. It gave me wonderful relief. I was suffering from heart trouble, indigestion, nervousness, and inactive circulation of the blood. Had doctored for over two years, during which time I had several doctors, but they like every other remedy proved useless; and at the time I received your belt I was unable to sit up all day. I had not worn it two days when I began to improve, and now I feel like a different person altogether. I would not take $300 for your belt to-day if I could not purchase another. There are electric belts made in this province (Ontario), but I do not know of any which will produce a current of electricity such as yours.
If I can be of any use to you in regard to writing to any afflicted persons in Canada I will gladly do so free of charge. As we Canadians consider a testimonial from a Canadian worth much more than an American testimonial, it may be to your advantage to send this letter to some afflicted Canadian. You may also put this on your list of testimonials if you feel disposed to do so. I remain, very gratefully, D. R. MARTIN,
Clanbrassil P. O., Haldimand Co., Ontario, Canada.

RHEUMATISM—LOST VIGOR.
New York City, Oct. 20, 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—I can report to you that the belt has entirely cured me of rheumatism from which I suffered for fourteen years almost continually. I am a letter carrier, and the long daily tramps necessary in my rounds, up to the time of getting the belt, were painfully gone through with, but thanks to your wonderful invention, I can now walk as well as I ever did, and will recommend your treatment to all afflicted.
The current has also brought back my vigor in other ways as you said it would. Yours very truly,
JAMES MEAD, 26 Perry St.

GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.
Office of Sargent & Son,
Dry Goods, etc., Castine, Maine, Feb. 27, 1892.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—I am glad to add my testimony to the many you have of the great value of your belt. My health has improved wonderfully, and I have gained twelve pounds of flesh, and now sleep well and have an excellent appetite. Your splendid electric belt with your "rules of Health" has been a very valuable benefit to me, and I take pleasure in recommending your belt. Yours respectfully,
WM. GEO. SARGENT.

THE DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT
is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or at rest, and it gives soothing, prolonged currents which are instantly felt or we forfeit $5,000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or Money Refunded. They are graded in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information.
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 826 Broadway, New York.
CUSTOMS DUTIES:—Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.

HOME RULE BILL'S SECOND READING.

A MAJORITY OF FORTY-THREE FOR THE MEASURE.

It Will Go Forthwith to Committee—Mr. Balfour and Mr. Gladstone Make Eloquent Speeches—A Hot Debate.

LONDON, April 22.—The Irish Home Rule Bill passed its second reading by a majority of forty-three. Upon the opening of business in the British House of Commons yesterday, William O'Brien asked if Mr. Gladstone had received a resolution, adopted and signed by the mayor and aldermen of Cork, approving the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin. Mr. Gladstone replied: "Yes; I had much pleasure in receiving the resolution, all the more, as I am informed that it expresses the uniform views of all corporate bodies in Ireland." Mr. T. W. Russell, Unionist, South Tyrone, asked if Mr. Gladstone knew that half the members of the municipal council of Cork were absent when the resolution was adopted. Mr. O'Brien sprang to his feet and with considerable vehemence said, "That is not a fact." Mr. Gladstone calmly replied to Mr. Russell's question, saying: "The resolution at least expresses the feeling of a great majority of the Irish municipal councils." Mr. Gladstone added that the Home Rule Bill was certain to pass its second reading last night, and that it would go to the committee on May 4. This statement was received with cheers. The Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Liberal Unionist member for Bury, addressed the House in opposition to the Home Rule Bill. He said that the Premier had spoken of the wrongs of Ireland. What wrongs, asked Sir Henry, could not be remedied by the legislation of a democratic Parliament? Surely the Imperial Parliament formed a democracy best able to settle Irish grievances. Apart from the control of the Imperial Parliament to whom would the Government of Ireland go? It would be in the hands of those now forming a majority of the Irish representatives, men drawn from the Land League and proved to be conspirators against law. These men would take place and power with the determination to sweep out of Ireland the landlords whom they regarded as an English garrison.

"Talk of the bill as a final settlement," exclaimed Sir Henry. "It is simply a measure to enable a section of Irish agitators to deal as they may choose with the country. It is practically a repeal of the union and an epitaph on the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Instead of being a message of peace between the two countries it is a message of war. There might for some time be armed peace, but if it should require the interference of the military in order to enforce it, where could real peace be? The bill surpasses the ingenuity of man in devising proposals to bring

THE LAW INTO CONTEMPT,

There is not a man in Ireland who could not set its provisions at defiance. Neither could the judges enforce it. (Hear, hear.) Had the bill been explained to English constituencies the present Government could never have obtained even a limited English minority in support of it, nor would the Prime Minister, who is trying to pass the measure solely by Irish votes, ever again have sat on a Government bench." Sir Henry James was heartily applauded at the close by the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist members.

Early in the evening the debate was monopolized by minor members. Their speeches were featureless and by 9 o'clock the benches were more than half empty. At 10 o'clock Mr. Gladstone entered hurriedly and amidst cheers took his seat on the Treasury bench. Members began to return rapidly. At 10.30 Mr. Balfour was received with cheers. All the members had meantime taken their places and the House waited expectantly for the heavy guns of the final debate on the second reading.

Mr. Balfour rose shortly before 11 o'clock. A longer period had never been occupied with the second reading of a bill, he said, than had been allowed for the present debate. The subject was of such transcendent importance, however, that nobody could say that the discussion had been too much prolonged. The Liberals might flatter themselves that they were only laying the first stepping stones to a system of federation. Some seemed even to court such an imputation. No man, however, had the audacity to come forward in the House with the details of such a plan. No man dare contend that within the narrow limits of the two islands four assemblies with four executives could be operative in harmony with one Imperial Parliament. He himself could not believe this childish imitation of the United States constitution would ever commend itself to the judgment of the British people. (Cheers). He, therefore, would put the federation aside as not immediate to the discussion. The Home Rule Bill had been brought forward to meet the Liberal party's necessities, which were connected with Irish agitation and Irish crime. (Hear, hear.) Never had such an important constitutional change been proposed with such flimsy reasons. Substantial arguments for the necessity of the measure could be enumerated on the fingers of one hand. Two of these arguments were that the union had failed

AND THAT COERCION HAD FAILED.

Mr. Balfour then argued at some length to prove that coercion in Ireland had been productive of beneficent results, and that under the last Salisbury cabinet the union was becoming tranquil. Agrarian crime in Ireland was a national disease of ancient growth. It was not a production of the union of Ireland and England.

Such a contention ignored history. Agrarian crime began before the union and after the union it had to be treated with the methods long used against it. Under the union the treatment had been more successful and agrarian crime had decreased. Mr. Balfour was interrupted by confusion among the Irish members and upon resuming his speech repeated with emphasis that agrarian crime in Ireland was at its worst before the union. This statement evoked loud cries of "No," "False" and "Shame" from the Irishmen. Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said it was madness to look forward with the expectation of seeing agrarian crime stamped out in the immediate future. Under wise legislation in recent years this crime had decreased in virulence. (Hear, hear.) There was still much to be done for the Irish tenant farmers, but were the evils to be remedied the result of the union? Since Ireland had been united with England the condition of both Irish farmer and Irish laborer had improved immensely. It was absurd to hold England responsible for Ireland's woes, although it might be admitted that England sometimes had played a sorry part towards her sister country. Who could but feel disgusted with the creeping hypocrisy of the men who, although aware of the history of Ireland, threw upon England the responsibility for Irish wrongs? Mr. Balfour contended that Ireland as a nation had never had a parliament. Those classes who had had a parliament in Ireland did not now desire a parliament. (Cheers). If the Government in their madness gave Ireland a parliament they would not be restoring an ancient privilege, but would be granting the country something she never before possessed. In justifying his recent speeches before the Ulster Loyalists, Mr. Balfour remarked that upon the principle that a reformed rake made the best husband, an ex-Fenian might

BECOME A GOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

In 1886 the present Prime Minister had said it was a matter of honor to protect the landlords from confiscation of their estates, but in this bill this matter of honor had been forgotten. Ambitions would centre in the new Dublin Parliament. Irishmen would regard the Imperial Parliament as a foreign and defeated body. The Irish people would drink from the bitter and polluted stream of Irish history instead of the pure stream of English history. (Laughter.) Protestants of Ireland, ninety years ago, had opposed the union, but now were defending it. Why not hope then that a generation hence the Catholics, too, would be reconciled to it. "If you commit this great political crime," said Mr. Balfour, in closing his speech, "you make yourselves responsible for an irreparable national disaster and all hopes of a peaceful and united Ireland will vanish forever." Prolonged cheers and counter cheers followed this peroration.

As Mr. Gladstone rose to address the House the cheering was renewed. Like Mr. Balfour, he was in splendid form. His voice was clearer and fuller than before during the session, and his movements gave evidence of unusual energy and earnestness. The principal weapons of the Opposition, he said, were bold assertion, persistent exaggeration, constant misconstruction and copious arbitrary and baseless prophecies. True, there were conflicting financial arrangements to be dealt with, but among the difficulties nothing existed which ought to abash or terrify men desirous to accomplish a great object. For the first time is ninety years the bill would secure the supremacy of Parliament as founded upon right as well as backed by power. The Irish leaders before the whole House has accepted the bill in good faith. The Opposition had evaded steadfastly the real question of the second reading—how must Ireland be governed if this bill be rejected? Lord Salisbury had asked for twenty years of coercion, but as the policy of converting Ireland to Protestantism inaugurated under Queen Elizabeth had failed down to the present time, what ground was there for hope that in that twenty years more it would succeed? The present bill sought to close a controversy that had lasted for centuries. Under its provisions Ireland would start on a new basis with all the recollections of the past effaced. The persistent distrust of the Irish people, despite all they could do, simply came to this, that they were to be pressed below the level of civilized mankind. When the boon of self-government was given to the British colonies was Ireland alone to be excepted from its blessings? To deny Ireland Home Rule was to say that she lacked the ordinary faculties of humanity. Mr. Gladstone's closing words were: "You cannot be surprised that we have undertaken the solution of this question and as, on the other hand, it is not the least of the arduous efforts of the Liberal party, so on the other hand it will have its place in history—aye, and not remote, but early history as not the least durable, fruitful and blessed among its accomplished acts." Before the cheering ceased George Bartley, Conservative for North Islington, rose to continue the debate. Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, moved the closure and it was adopted without division. William Saunders, Radical for Walworth division of Newington, who threatened to bolt to the Opposition, changed his mind at the last moment and went into the lobby with the Ministerialists. As Mr. Gladstone returned from the lobby Ministerialists and Nationalists arose and cheered and waved their hats. John Redmond shouted "Three cheers for Parnell," but the only response was laughter.

The announcement that the bill had passed the second reading by a vote of 347 to 304 was the signal for more cheers and hat waving. There was another demonstration when Mr. Gladstone left the House. Crowds had gathered outside the building, and as the Prime Minister rode away he was followed by three cheers.

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN.

The Buchanan Trial Nearing Its Close.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, April 22.—The trial of Dr. Buchanan yesterday was resumed with Dr. Mark H. Williams on the stand. Dr. Williams, who is an old practitioner, testified that he was called in consultation by Dr. Buchanan at 9 o'clock on the evening of Friday, April 22, 1892, in the case of Mrs. Buchanan. After this statement Mr. Brooke said the case for the defence would rest.

Mr. Wellman, for the prosecution, recalled Mrs. Ida D. Brockway. Buchanan had testified that the reason why he was administering a second spoonful of Dr. McIntyre's prescription to his wife, when Mrs. Brockway and Mrs. Childs entered the sick chamber, was that the spoon was a toy spoon and held not more than half an ordinary teaspoonful, which was the prescribed dose. Mrs. Brockway was shown an ordinary teaspoon, and testified that the spoon, from which Buchanan was dosing his wife, was about the same size. Other witnesses were recalled and gave evidence on various matters. A photograph of some of the alleged morphine found in Mrs. Buchanan and reduced to crystals was put in evidence, and then the little table, on which Prof. Vaughan performed so many tests the other day, was brought in and Prof. Whitthaus set up a laboratory, on which some tests, unintelligible to the spectators, were performed. Here the people rested its case. On Mr. Brooke's motion, Mr. Nicoll elected to abandon the first count of the indictment, charging Buchanan with killing his wife with five grains of morphine and let it go to the jury on the second count, which says the killing was with "some unknown poison." Mr. Brooke again moved that all of the testimony of Whitthaus and Doremus be stricken out. But the Recorder, Smythe, denied the motion. There were the usual motions for a discharge, and then the trial was adjourned till Monday, when Mr. Brooke and Mr. Nicoll will deliver their pleas. The Recorder will deliver his charge and the case will go to the jury.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, April 22.—The Royal Society of Canada meets in Ottawa on May 23, 24 and 25. Literary and scientific men of Canada, French and English, meet together and discuss the various topics which form a large annual volume called the transactions of the Royal Society. Several Ottawa fellows of that learned body, are going to read papers.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, April 22.—Mr. N. F. Davin, M. P., will shortly visit New York. It is likely that the Chauncy Depew of Canada will lecture during his stay there on the British House of Commons. Many years ago, when a London journalist, the versatile politician criticized British statesmen from the press gallery.

P. E. I.'s New Legislature.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 22.—The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has again passed a bill abolishing both the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and henceforth the Legislature will consist of a lower house only, one-half of the thirty members of which will be chosen by electors possessing a real estate qualification to the extent of $375, and the other half will be elected by manhood suffrage. The constitution of the Legislature and the franchise is not to be changed hereafter except by a two-thirds vote of the new body created by the act.

The question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic is to be submitted to a plebiscite.

Don't Want Max Judd.

VIENNA, April 22.—Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, has given notice to the American minister, Grant, that the Austrian Government will not grant an exequator to Max Judd, of St. Louis, appointed by President Cleveland consul-general for the United States at Vienna. Count Kalnoky stated that his decision to refuse the exequator was not affected by Mr. Judd's religious belief.

The Duchess Now in Gaol.

LONDON, April 22.—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was duly arrested yesterday by the tipstaff of the Probate Court. The Duchess drove to Slough station accompanied by a medical attendant. Upon her arrival at Paddington station she was conveyed to Holloway gaol.

Nine Miners Killed.

BUTTE, Mont., April 22.—Yesterday the timbers of the pump station at the 500 foot level of the Silver Bow, shaft No. 2, belonging to the Butte & Boston Mining Company, caught fire. Before an alarm could be sent through the mine nine men working in the slopes and levels were suffocated by the smoke and gas.

Cardinal Giordani Dead.

ROME, April 22.—Cardinal Luigi Giordani, Archbishop of Ferrara, died yesterday. He was born October 13, 1822, and was created a cardinal March 14, 1887.

OFFICIAL PLAN OF THE RENDEZVOUS IN HAMPTON ROADS OF THE VESSELS FOR THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The accompanying cut, in which the vessels are situated as originally intended by the authorities, gives a good idea of the Hampton Roads and surroundings. However, owing to a smaller number of ships coming to the rendezvous than was first planned for, the positions of the ships have been changed. The American squadron lies just off Old Point Comfort, extending in a line to the left, while the foreign ships lie in a parallel line further out in the stream, headed by the "Blake." Each arrival from sea takes her place in the rear of those ships which had previously arrived.

LYING AT EASE IN HAMPTON ROADS.

THE WARSHIPS' PEOPLE HAVING A GOOD TIME.

Hampton Roads a Historic Spot and Has Witnessed Many Naval Gatherings – The "Pinta," "Nina" and "Santa Maria" Described.

It is safe to say that never before in all their history have the ancient battlements of Fortress Munroe looked down on such scenes of gaiety as now confront them. Fort, beach, hotel, ships, streets—all are beset with a pleasure seeking crowd thronging to get a glimpse at the warships grouped in the Roads, and to make as close an acquaintance as possible with the warriors of the sea. From the broad piazza of the Hygeia Hotel, the scene in front of and about is lively, interesting and picturesque. The broad expanse of water in front serves as the resting place of the finest fleet of warships the western hemisphere has ever seen. Nearer to shore are the white cruisers of the rehabilitated American navy, the tall white sides strongly contrasting with the long, brown rifles, making each hull appear more brilliant than ever. Beyond the white fleet of the United States are the splendid vessels of the British squadron, black hulled, rakish, trim, warlike looking craft, headed by the magnificent "Blake," flying at her fore the cross of St. George, which shows her to be the flagship of Queen Victoria's squadron. Far to the right, upstream, are the Dutch, Russian, Italian and French ships in the order named, the tri-color of France, a beautiful flag losing none of its brilliancy by its distance up stream. Darting in and about the fleet are boats of all description. Tugs and sailboats, yachts and pulling boats laden with eager sightseers, throng Hampton Roads, while the trim boats of the men-of-war pass hither and thither in all directions. First it is a dinghey, laden with stewards and their marketing that the eye rests upon;

THEN COMES A HEAVY CUTTER

pulled by the oars of 12 brawny blue jackets; now a swift steam launch ploughs through the water, bearing in her stern sheets a party of officers bound for shore to smite the hearts of waiting fair ones; perhaps a handsome barge is passing, flying in her bow the square flag of an admiral, and greeted by every ship she passes with all the appropriate honors, consisting of a full marine guard drawn up in line at present arms, the ruffles of the field music and the strains of the band. Ceremony prevails everywhere. Glancing from sea to shore a no less inspiring scene presents itself. The long steamboat pier is packed with a dense throng, white and black, mate and female, military, naval and civil. The red trimmed uniform of the artilleryman from Fort Monroe rubs against

"NINA."

the wide trousers, light blue collar, and narrow brimmed cap of the British tar, while the bright scarlet coat of the royal marine walks by the side of the Russian or French sailor, the latter, curiously, having a big red topknot on top of his flat hat. Officers of all the nations present in uniform are passing to and fro everywhere. They throng the hotel lobby, they fill the billiard room, and line the beach; they are omnipresent. And the girls! Girls everywhere; pretty girls in plenty, plain girls in scarcity, plump girls and slim ones, giddy girls and prim ones. But the focus, the heart of the concourse is the office of the Hygeia Hotel. This is jammed from morn till night, and a continued din of conversation gives symptom of the general vivacity which pervades all. The booming of saluting guns, the roar and ringing of electric cars, the strains from fine military bands, the bugle calls from the ship, the piping of boatswains' mates, the tooting hoarse steamboats and shrill steam launches, all contrive to distract the mind from sober contemplation and cause it to imbibe the general gayety.

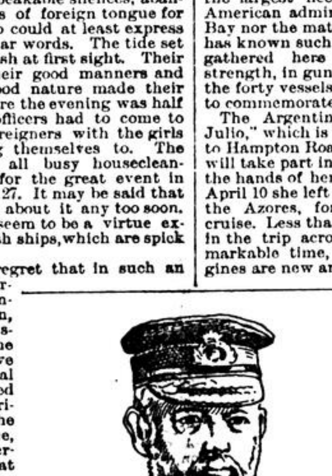
This is how the American naval men speak of the arrivals: of the Germans they say: "Now we shall see the best behaved, most circumspect and formal gentlemen on any ships in the world. The strict military discipline of the Kaiser's army is equally in force in his navy, and there will be an admirable lot of fellows." When the "Blake" and the four lesser British ships came in they said: "Now

WE SHALL SEE THE BEST FIGHTERS."

When the Russians came they said; "Now, we shall have a chance to greet the best friends we have in the world." When the Hollanders came they said: "These fellows are magnificent sailors."

The American officers bring the foreign officers to the hotel every evening and turn them over to the American girls to be entertained. That this is a wise method of looking to the happiness of their guests is proved by the joyful faces of the foreigners who parade the halls with the pretty women, or gaze admiringly at them in the tete-a-tete chairs with which the Southern hotel is so well provided. But few of these foreigners speak any English worthy of the name. Most of them know no words of English. The Russians know a few phrases, but soon exhaust themselves in efforts to arrange their mouths to the pronunciation of them. The Frenchmen know nothing but French. The Dutchmen have the largest stock of English. The Russians were the favorites until the English came. Now they and the French and Italians are in the background. The polyglot girl, eager though she was to show her learning, wearied of hearing over and over again the same compliments expressed in exactly the same words—the only words which she could understand. So she and her less learned sister, who had had to content herself with answering looks with looks and with unspeakable silences, abandoned the foreigners of foreign tongue for the Englishmen who could at least express themselves in familiar words. The tide set in favor of the English at first sight. Their bright uniforms, their good manners and their unbounded good nature made their conquest easy. Before the evening was half over the American officers had to come to the rescue of the foreigners with the girls they were devoting themselves to. The foreign ships are all busy housecleaning in preparation for the great event in New York on April 27. It may be said that not all of them set about it any too soon. Cleanliness did not seem to be a virtue except with the English ships, which are spick and span.

It is a matter of regret that in such an array of ships, as portrayed in the accompanying illustration, no battle-ship is mustered. Nearly all the vessels in line, save for a few exceptional types, contributed mainly by the Americans, belong to the cruiser class. True, there is such a diversity among these that the display is far from being monotonous even to technical criticism, for in the foreign column are found representatives of the armored cruisers, which so nearly equal battle-ships, of the protected and partially protected cruisers, and of those other constructions—less in strength, but no less efficient for the work expected of them—which form a part of every modern fleet. Still, battle-ships are the highest developments of a nation's power, and typify so much more clearly than any other a country's maritime grade, that in their absence the review will fall a little short of what was hoped for it. For more than a century



VICE-ADMIRAL HOPKINS, H. M. S. "Blake."

HAMPTON ROADS HAS BEEN A FAVORITE

rendezvous for fleets, American and foreign, friendly and hostile, detailed for duty upon the Atlantic seaboard. This choice was governed by the strategic value of the situation, and so much has flowed logically from this condition that the waters have a sentimental, a historic interest. During the civil war its early possession was worth a dozen fortified towns to the government, and between the shallows fringing the limits of the roadstead, from the Middle Ground of Newport News, by Hampton Bar and Thimble Shoal, and so seaward clear of the Horseshoe and its Tail, some of the most famous expeditions have been gathered and despatched. In one season sixty odd vessels of war and dozens of transports have swung together expectantly in its anchorages, or when, as during the week that is past, the wind blew out of the northeast, and a strident leeward ebb was making, have tugged and strained viciously at moorings that would bother the best of sailors even in such holding-grounds as these. In the past the waters have suffered from the battledoor and shuttlecock of international politics. In two wars, England, yielding her grip upon the colonies by nail and joint and knuckle only, harried the Roads; and all the tide-waters about it, from Lynhaven to Norfolk, from Old Point to the Nansemond, and to the upper channels of the James from York Spit to Washington, and from the Virginia capes to Baltimore, have smarted from the dashing forays of her sailors and marines. In the war of independence England held it almost without dispute. In 1813 an English fleet, composed of seven sail of the line, seven frigates, and eleven sloops and gun-vessels, took the Roads, seized Hampton, and raided wherever tides and people permitted. In revolutionary days two French fleets rendezvoused there, one doing but little in the American behalf, and the other so much that its memories should own perpetual remembrance. In August, 1861, Commodore Stringham sailed from there for the attack on Hatteras Inlet with a squadron which included the "Minnesota," "Pawnee," "Monticello," "Harriet Lane," "Susquehanna," "Wabash," and "Cumberland." Later, Commodore Dupont left the Roads with eighteen ships of war and thirty-three transports, carrying 15,000 men for his fight at Hilton Head and subsequent occupation of the extreme southeastern coast and rivers. In January, 1862, a Flag-officer, Goldsborough,

TOOK OUT OF THE ESTUARY EIGHTEEN

light-draught steamers and many transports, which seized and held the inlets and sounds of North Carolina. Here, in March of that year, the "Monitor" drove back the "Merrimac," and reconstructed the war naval architecture of the world; and from here, in 1864, there steamed for Fort Fisher the largest fleet ever shepherded by an American admiral. Not even New York Bay nor the matchless Long Island Sound has known such war fleets. And yet of all gathered here none ever equalled in strength, in gun energy, in battle efficiency the forty vessels which are now assembling to commemorate the genius of Columbus.

The Argentinian warship "Neuve de Julio," which is on the way from New York to Hampton Roads, is the newest boat that will take part in the parade, as she only left the hands of her builders on April 2. On April 10 she left the port of St. Michaels, in the Azores, for New York on her first cruise. Less than eight days was consumed in the trip across the ocean, which is remarkable time, considering that her engines are new and her officers do not know her as well as they will some months later. The log of the trip over shows that at times the boat made as high as twenty-three and one-half knots an hour, and kept this rapid running up for some time. Her captain is Martin Revarda. The warship's complement of men, including officers and sailors, is 314. She was built in England, and has many wrinkles in the way of naval architecture that are not to be found on any other vessel afloat. She is 350 feet long, 44 feet along the beam and has a draft of 16.6. The cruiser's total displacement in tons is 3500, and she has an indicated horse power of 14,500, which is larger than that of any other of the foreign vessels that will visit New York, except the "Blake," which registers 20,000 horse power. She carries 300 tons of coal in her bunkers. Her complement is fifteen officers and 266 men. These figures have been somewhat enlarged for the period she will spend in American waters. Her gun equipment makes her one of the most formidable vessels of her size afloat. She has 12 long guns and 24 rapid firing pieces. They are distributed as follows:—4 6-inch, 8 47-inch, 12 3-pounders, 12 1-pounders and 2 machine guns. The Argentine man-of-war has twin screw triple expansion engines, two military masts and two funnels, and was built by Sir William Armstrong, in Newcastle, England. If the record kept in the log-book may be relied on the "Neuve de Julio" is the fasted cruiser afloat. The officers were questioned about the way in which this time was made and measured, and expressed themselves as perfectly confident that the boat had made and could make again twenty-three and a half knots an hour.

The Columbus caravels, the "Pinta" and the "Nina" were built by Messrs. Frank Park and Miguel Cordona, at Barcelona, Spain, for the United States Government, under an act of appropriation passed at the first session of the fifty-second Congress. Their construction, from the most authentic plans and descriptions that could be procured, was supervised by Lieutenant William McC. Little, U. S. N. The "Pinta" is of about 110 tons and the "Nina" about 100 tons displacement. The two cost about $15,000 as they left the contractors' hands. They were towed to Cadiz and Huelva, Spain, by the United States gunboat "Bennington," and took part in the Columbus festivities at the latter place, on October 10, 1892. They were regularly commissioned as vessels of the United States navy, and two commissioned line officers with ten men were assigned to each from the crews of the United States cruiser "Newark" and the gunboat "Bennington." While lying at Cadiz their sailing qualities were tried, and, after some necessary alterations were made in their steering arrangements, they were fitted out for their voyage across the Atlantic. On February 18, 1893, the United States cruiser "Newark," flag-ship of Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham, took the "Niña" in tow, and in company with the United States gunboat "Bennington," with the "Pinta," left Cadiz for Havana, where the little ships arrived safely, and after a few days' stay there, proceeded to their destination at Hampton Roads, being looked after by a Spanish warship.

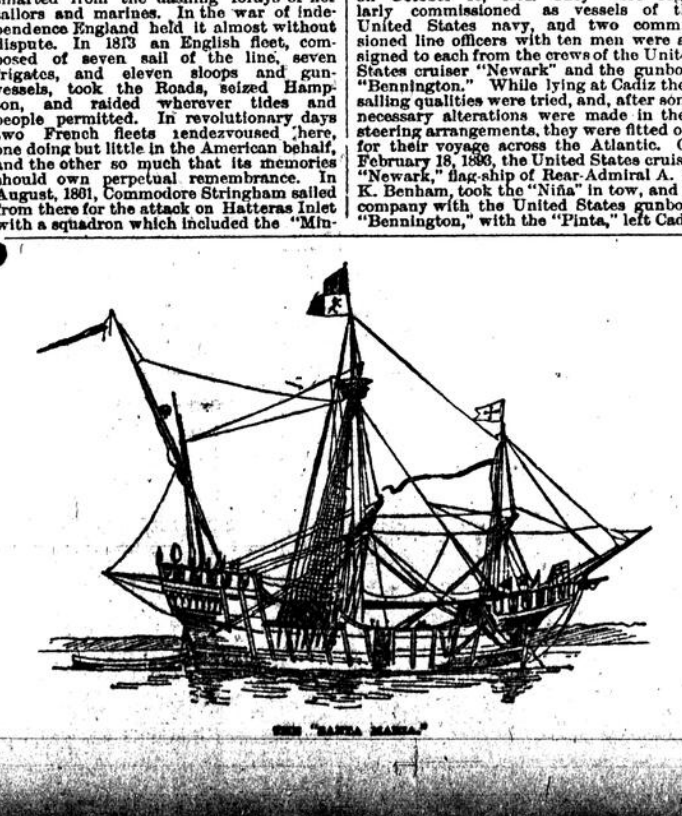
The "Santa Maria," a representation of the flag ship of Columbus, was constructed by the Spanish Government. It is not an easy matter to reconstruct an ancient vessel. The naval architecture of the Middle Ages, however, has been a subject of much interest to achæologists, and when the Spanish Government determined to rebuild the "Santa Maria" it found that much information was already available. But all the details of construction were unknown, and to obtain these a council consisting of the most expert officers and engineers of the Spanish navy was called together, and a list of questions was prepared which all the learned men of Spain set to work to answer. They professed, however, to have solved the puzzle, and on April 23, 1892, the work was begun near Cadiz, and on June 26 the "Santa Maria" was launched. She is 74 feet 2 inches long, and has 25 feet 7 inches breadth of beam. Her depth at the centre or main deck is 13 feet 5 inches, which the high upper works increase to 16 feet at the bow, and to 26 feet 10 inches at the stern. These measurements are believed to be those of the original caravel. It will be seen that the hull is short, narrow, and very high as compared with modern ships. The curves are also different from those of any ship built at the present time. The extremities of the caravel are very bulging, in order to support the enormous weight of the upper works, which at the prow project considerably over the body of the ship. The stern is flat, in the form of a scutcheon, and is decorated with characteristic emblems. In the centre above the opening for the tiller is a figure of the Virgin, which in early times was always emblazoned upon

ALL SPANISH VESSELS OF IMPORTANCE.

On July 30, the caravel, having been declared ready for sea, was towed down the Bay of Cadiz and along the coast to the port of Huelva, to be in readiness for the great naval parade of August 3. The day before the celebration she made her first voyage under her own sail, from Huelva to Santa Maria la Rabida, the convent where Columbus found shelter and protection before he became famous. The breeze was light, but still the caravel made about five miles an hour. She obeyed her helm as neatly as if she had been a trig modern clipper. The "Santa Maria" will present an extraordinary appearance with her antique hull and her outlandish sails and rigging. During her voyage across the ocean, if she fell in with any ship whose crew were ignorant of her existence, she must surely have been taken for the genuine "Flying Dutchman," unless the traditional letters A. M. G. P. (*Ave Maria Gratia Plena*) upon her sails place her above suspicion. The "Santa Maria," however, was not trusted alone. Being, as it were, in her second childhood, she needed a faithful escort. She left Cadiz to follow her old tracks to the West Indies on February 11, in tow of a Spanish gunboat to Havana, whence she has arrived at Hampton roads. The "Santa Maria" and "Pinta" are square rigged vessels and rigged alike. The "Niña" is lateen rigged, as was the original "Niña" when she sailed from Palos, but Columbus square rigged the original in the Canaries. Every flag and pennant flown upon the caravels has its special significance. From the peak of the

"PINTA."

mizzenyard flies the flag or banner of the Spain of 1492. At the main-masthead of the "Santa Maria" and "Pinta" and fore-masthead of the "Niña" is flown the royal standard of Castile and Leon, and under it a long red pennant, having painted upon it a life sized crucifix. At the foremasthead of the "Santa Maria" and "Pinta," and mainmasthead of the "Niña," is the Royal standard of Savoy, and under it Columbus' white pennant with a green cross. On a staff in the bow is the broad pennant of Columbus as Admiral of Spain, which has a green Maltese cross and the initials F. Y. (Ferdinand and Ysabella), surmounted by crowns. Along the rail on either side are flags and shields bearing the arms of Castile and Leon, the red and gold bars of Aragon and the arms of Savoy and the Sicilies. All three vessels carry guns like their originals. On the main deck of the "Santa Maria" and "Pinta" are two iron guns about four feet long and two and a half inches calibre, lashed on wooden blocks mounted on rollers. There are broadside guns pointing through small round port holes and are called "Lombardas." Mounted in pivot sockets on their rails like the rapid fire guns of to-day, these two vessels also carry two smaller iron guns, called "Falconetas." The "Pinta" has no "Lombardas," but four "Falconetas." One of the "Lombardas" on the "Santa Maria" was carried on Columbus' voyage of discovery; all the other guns are reproductions.



THE "SANTA MARIA."

A Kingston Orangeman.

KINGSTON, April 17th.—Mr. James Blair, of Napanee, whose case has been creating so much interest in that locality, is well known in the Limestone city. He was a resident of Kingston for fourteen years, and it was while he was engaged as cutter for Mr. Livingstone, of this place, that he contracted Bright's disease of the kidneys. His Orange friends in Kingston are delighted to know that he is cured of this terrible disease, by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Many of them, who have been similarly troubled with backache, rheumatism, and kindred complaints, have started using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and several marvellous cures are already reported. Mr. Blair joined the Orange order in 1854, and is the oldest Orangeman in Napanee. He has been a delegate to the Orange grand lodge, and has held several important offices in the order. His friends considered his case as incurable, and are of course amazed at his wonderful recovery.

Some one has said that we never go to meet, of set purpose, the important things of life. We turn suddenly round a corner, and come upon them all at once.

Health, Wealth and Pleasure.

North Galveston, Tex., combines every advantage which appeals to the investor, home-seeker or invalid.

The soil is peculiarly rich and fruitful and fortunes can be made in growing pears, plums, strawberries, etc. Manufacturers will find it a factory site without an equal, as there is an abundant supply of raw materials near at hand, and the city has excellent land and water transportation facilities. Every breath of air inhaled in this delightful clime is a pure, invigorating tonic, and the temperature is the most equable to be found anywhere. Sea bathing may be enjoyed many months in the year.

J. F. McCrae, Standard Building, St. James street, the North Galveston Association's local agent, will furnish full particulars regarding this coming industrial city. The address of the General Office is, Box 963, Minneapolis, Minn.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.

A Hint for World's Fair Goers.

To those who desire the comfort of an elegant stopping place during the World's Fair, the Renfost offers every attraction. It is a magnificent, new 400-room European Hotel on 52nd St., and Cottage Grove Ave., 20 minutes to heart of city; 7 minutes to Fair grounds. $2 per day up. Write or wire for rooms, single or en suite. Dr. Henry J. Reynolds & Co., Props.

Lewis Leland, Manager.

Special Notice.

THE LITTLE LIFE CALLS FOR CARE!

Mother, You Are Responsible!

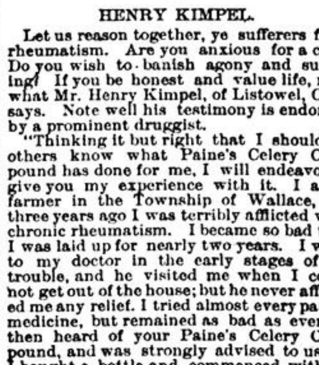
When baby comes to gladden the home, a terrible responsibility is imposed upon the mother. The life of the tender flower is in her care and keeping. In order to preserve the fragile plant, the mother must use her best efforts in one direction. The baby's dieting becomes the all-important subject: its daily food will cause it to grow in flesh, bone and muscle, or will be the means of contributing to sickness, weakness and death.

When selecting a food for baby it is imperatively necessary to follow the truths of science. Foods that do not possess the elements of pure breast milk cannot possibly sustain frail babies with imperfect digestive powers. Of all the foods ever prepared for infants, the well-known Lactated Food is the only perfect substitute for healthy breast milk. Lactated Food is free from all injurious ingredients that are found in the common foods of the day. Physicians everywhere are recommending Lactated Food, because it is easily assimilated and is a preventive of diarrhœa and dysentery. Mothers are strongly urged to give this great food a trial. In every case it means life, health and growth to the child, and contributes to the mother's comfort and happiness.

IT CONQUERS

AFTER DOCTORS AND PATENT MEDICINES GIVE UP THE WORK!

Laid Up for Two Years With Chronic Rheumatism! Cured by Paine's Celery Compound!



HENRY KIMPEL.

Let us reason together, ye sufferers from rheumatism. Are you anxious for a cure? Do you wish to banish agony and suffering? If you be honest and value life, read what Mr. Henry Kimpel, of Listowel, Ont., says. Note well his testimony is endorsed by a prominent druggist.

"Thinking it but right that I should let others know what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me, I will endeavor to give you my experience with it. I am a farmer in the Township of Wallace, and three years ago I was terribly afflicted with chronic rheumatism. I became so bad that I was laid up for nearly two years. I went to my doctor in the early stages of my trouble, and he visited me when I could not get out of the house; but he never afforded me any relief. I tried almost every patent medicine, but remained as bad as ever. I then heard of your Paine's Celery Compound, and was strongly advised to use it. I bought a bottle and commenced with it, and soon found that I had a medicine that gave me ease and relief from pain. I find that Paine's Celery Compound is doing for me what it promised; and that I will shortly be rid of all trouble. I consider it the most remarkable remedy of the day, and have recommended it to many of my friends who are now praising it highly. It has cured my son, who was a terrible dyspeptic. I cheerfully give you this letter to use as you see fit; and will also send my photo. Trusting that my testimony may benefit others, I am, dear sirs,

Yours truly,
HENRY KIMPEL."

In regard to the above, Mr. John Livingstone, the popular druggist of Listowel, writes as follows:

"I have known Mr. Kimpel for a number of years. He had been doctoring for a long time, with but little benefit, until he used Paine's Celery Compound which cured him right away. He is loud in its praise."

JOHN LIVINGSTONE, Jr.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.

ESTERBROOK'S FALCON

BROWN BROS., Agents, Toronto.

Buy a 10-lb Caddie of Strouds' finest English Breakfast Black, $3.50.

MEDICAL.

B. B. B.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure saltrheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the *first* bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Errors of Youth.

SUFFERERS FROM Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood, BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN!

Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cure. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have experimented with and discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE, as hundreds of cases in our practice have been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

R—Erythroxylon coca, ½ drachm.
Jerubebin, ½ drachm.
Helonias Dioica, ½ drachm.
Gelsemin, 8 grains.
Ext. ignatiæ amaræ (alcoholic), 2 grains.
Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples.
Glycerine, q. s. Mix.

Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 3 p. m., and another on going to bed. In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take TWO pills at bedtime, making the number three a day. This remedy is adapted to every condition of nervous debility and weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

As we are constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to this remedy, we would say to those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting $1 a securely sealed package containing 60 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by return mail from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 6 packages, which will cure most cases, for $5.

Address or call on

NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 24 TREMONT ROW, Boston, Mass.

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THE SAFEST TONIC

Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles (in Portable Card Case) with Drop Measure complete.

Prices 3s. and 4s. 6d. Sufficient for 3 and 6 weeks' treatment respectively

FER BRAVAIS

All who want IRON should try it.

LANCET. — *"Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution. Neutral tasteless. A beautiful and interesting preparation."*

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. *"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

NEW TOURIST CARS

WHICH NOW LEAVE MONTREAL AS FOLLOWS:

FOR	ON
BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND,	THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.
TORONTO, DETROIT, CHICAGO,	TUESDAYS.
THE SOO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS,	SATURDAYS.
VANCOUVER and PUGET SOUND,	WEDNESDAYS.

These cars are intended chiefly for the accommodation of passengers holding second class tickets. They are complete in their appointments, containing separate toilet rooms (with their requisites) for ladies and gentlemen, smoking room and department for cooking; the seats, which are elegantly upholstered, are turned into comfortable beds at night.

These cars are in charge of competent porters, and accommodation in them can be secured upon payment of a small additional sum on application.

TICKET OFFICES—

266 ST. JAMES STREET

Windsor Street and Dalhousie Square Stations.

MEYNET'S WINE

With Meynet's Genuine COD LIVER EXTRACT

THE BEST PREPARATION of this kind.

More truly efficacious than the cod liver oil and without any of its inconveniences.

SAME PURPOSE AS OIL.

By G. MEYNET, Chemist, Alfortville (Seine)

near Paris, sole and real inventor of the Cod liver extract's pills (Meynet's dragées).

EARL OF DERBY PASSES AWAY.

LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON SUCCEEDS HIM.

The Deceased Was a Very Prominent Man in England—Sketch of His Career—The News Received in Ottawa.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

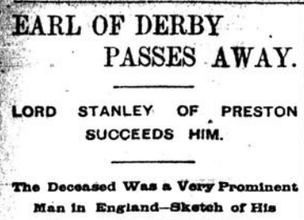
LONDON, April 22.—It is announced that the Earl of Derby died at 8.30 o'clock last evening. For some time past the deceased had been suffering from an affection of the heart, and his death was not unexpected. It comes as a shock, nevertheless, for the late Earl was ever a prominent figure in the eyes of the English public, on account of his historic family, his own personal talents, his extensive charities and his unique political career.

The deceased Earl is the elder brother of his Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, the Governor-General of Canada, who succeeds to the title and estates of the earldom. Lord Derby's widow was formerly the dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, the second wife of the late Marquis of Salisbury and the step-mother of the ex-Premier of Great Britain. The late Earl died at "Knowsley Park," Prescot, Lancashire, besides which place he had large estates in Ireland, "Fairhill," at Tunbridge, Kent, and "Holwood" at Beckenham.

The Right Hon. Edward **Henry Stanley**, eldest son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, was born at Knowsley, July 21, 1826,

WAS EDUCATED AT RUGBY

and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a first class in classics in 1848. His Lordship was an unsuccessful candidate for Lancaster in March, 1848, was during his absence in America elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor for Lynn Regis, which he continued to represent as Lord Stanley until he succeeded to the peerage. He paid a visit to the east, and when in India was nominated, in March, 1852, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his father's first administration. The death of Sir W. Molesworth, in 1855, having created a vacancy in the Colonial office, Lord Palmerston offered him the seals of that department; but the latter remained true to his party, and declined the tempting proposal.



THE LATE EARL OF DERBY.

He became Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet, under his father's second administration in 1858-59, and it was under his superintendence that the management of the Indian Empire was transferred from the Board of Directors of the East India Company to the responsible advisers of Her Majesty. His Lordship was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his father's third administration in July, 1866. He held the seals of the Foreign Office until the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1868. His Lordship was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, April 1, 1869. The death of his father on October 23, 1869, transferred him to the House of Peers, and he has since taken a prominent part in the discussions of that assembly. In February, 1874,

WHEN MR. DISRAELI FORMED HIS CABINET,

Lord Derby was again entrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office, which he held until March 28, 1878, when he resigned the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In April, 1879, Lord Derby withdrew from the Lancashire Union of Conservative Associations in consequence of his disapproval of the foreign policy of the Government and his desire to remain aloof for a time from all party obligations, and in October, 1879, it became known that he had detached himself definitely from the Conservative organization. In a letter addressed to the Earl of Sefton, March 12, 1880, Lord Derby wrote:

"I have long been unwilling to separate from the political connection in which I was brought up, and in which, notwithstanding occasional differences on non-political questions, I have in the main acted for many years. But the present situation of parties and the avowed policy of the Conservative leader in reference to foreign

RELATIONS LEAVE ME NO CHOICE.

I cannot support the present Government, and as neutrality, however much I might from personal feelings prefer it, is at a political crisis an evasion of public duty, I have

THE NEW EARL OF DERBY.

no choice except to declare myself, though reluctantly, ranked among their opponents."

He was sworn in as Secretary of State for the Colonies, in Mr. Gladstone's administration, December 16, 1882, and held that office until July, 1885. In 1886, however, he took the Unionists' side on the Irish question. The Earl of Derby was elected Lord Director of the University of Edinburgh in November, 1874. Before his succession to the peerage His Lordship served as a member of the Royal Commission on Army Purchase in 1856-60; on the commission on the organization of the Indian Army, 1858-60; chairman of the commission on the sanitary state of the Indian Army, 1859-61; of the commission on patents, 1863-64; of the commission on city guilds in 1881-82, and of the commission on market rights and tolls in 1888-90.

The Right Honorable Frederick Arthur, Lord Stanley of Preston, the present Governor-General of Canada, who succeeds to the title, is the younger son of the fourteenth and brother of the late Earl of Derby, by Emma, second daughter of the first Lord Ekelmerdale, was born in London in 1841, and received his education at Eton. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, was appointed lieutenant and captain in 1862, and retired in 1868. He represented Preston in the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, from July, 1865, till December, 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire. He was lord of the admiralty from August to December, 1866, and Financial Secretary of War from February, 1874, till August, 1877, when he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury. On April 29, 1878, Colonel Stanley was appointed Secretary of State for War in succession to Mr. Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and was sworn of the Privy Council. In the autumn recess of that year, he and Mr. W. H. Smith, the first Lord of the Admiralty, with a numerous suite, visited the island of Cyprus. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880. In Lord Salisbury's government he was Secretary of State for the Colonies from June, 1885, till February, 1886, and in the Cabinet of August, 1886, was appointed President of the Board of Trade and raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Stanley of Preston. On June 11th, 1885, he was sworn in as Governor-General of Canada. He married, in 1864, Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon.

Hon. Edward George Villiers Stanley, who will succeed the Governor-General as Lord Stanley of Preston, was born in London in 1865, and educated at Wellington College. In 1890 he married Lady Alice Montagu, the youngest daughter of the seventh Duke of Manchester. He was made a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in 1885. He is well known at Ottawa, where he acted as A.D.C.

THE DERBY COAT OF ARMS.

to his father from August, 1880, to July, 1891. He is a Conservative member in the Imperial House for the Westhoughton division of Lancashire.

The News in Ottawa.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, April 22.—Lord Stanley, by the death of his eldest and only brother in England yesterday, is now the Earl of Derby, and succeeds to the vast family estates in Lancashire and elsewhere. From a position of comparative affluence he becomes a very wealthy man, with an annual income, stated on good authority, to be in the neighborhood of £170,000.

The Union Jack, which constantly floats over the Government House, is now at half mast out of respect to the memory of the late Earl.

The intelligence of the Earl's death was not unexpected here, as the deceased has been ailing for many months.

The impression prevails that the event will hasten the departure of the Governor-General, who had otherwise intended to remain here until September.

It is unlikely that the Earl of Derby will leave Canada to attend his late brother's funeral.

MONTREAL TURF COMMISSION.

Counsel for the Crown and for the Defence Argue on the Evidence.

The learned counsel engaged in the Montreal Turf Commission case addressed the Court in support of their opposite contentions yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Martin Honan, on behalf of the defendants, declared that the offence as charged was that the defendants were keepers of a disorderly house. He admitted that the term "disorderly house" was a very wide one, but he contended that in order to bring a building under this title, some specific illegal act must be proved. No law had been violated by the defendants since the establishment was opened about the first of February. It could not be called a common gaming house. The learned counsel quoted the case of the People of the State of New York against Wynn, in which the defendants were convicted under a similar complaint to the present, and it was afterwards appealed with the result that the conviction was quashed. Mr. Honan promised to send a list of authorities to His Honor at the close of the Court.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., followed on behalf of the Crown. The law in regard to disorderly houses defined such as places where loose, idle and disorderly persons gathered. There were many other definitions, but as there were so many kinds of disorderly houses, there was

NO HARD AND FAST DEFINITION.

The Crown in this case was obliged to obtain their evidence from witnesses who were in danger of incriminating themselves. It was altogether immaterial that the race was run in the United States. The defendants claimed that the bets had been made in the United States, but there was not a tittle of proof that one sum of money had been sent there. The card which had been filed stating that the Company simply acted as commission agents did not prevail against the evidence adduced, even by the proprietor of the place himself. In the latter part of his evidence he admitted that when the depositor lost the money, he shared it with the man who placed it on the race-track. The money deposited in the Montreal office was nothing more nor less than a bet with Mr. Holland himself. It had been proved that a number of persons gathered together at the Turf Commission Rooms daily in order to make bets on the races to be run in the United States. That was sufficient to bring them within the scope of the law. Going on further, it was found that the receiver was interested against the depositor. Mr. Holland had sworn that there were about four thousand such rooms in the United States and Canada. What an army of messengers it would take! The cost of each message and answer would be eighty cents, which was supposed to be paid by the ten cent commission charged. Although Mr. Holland had sworn that he was the proprietor of the place, the defendants having charge of it were the keepers in the eyes of the law.

Mr. Honan added that the depositor could not bet with Mr. Holland, for he was not here, and the defendants had no authority to make bets in Mr. Holland's name.

Judge Desnoyers then took the case *en delibere*.

DOINGS IN THE THEATRES.

Hanlons at the Academy—The Gondoliers to be Repeated.

The attraction at the Academy of Music next week will be the Hanlon Brothers' pantomimic spectacle, "Superba," a piece that has had a most successful season in the United States. There is said to be gorgeous scenery and magnificent tableau, dances and acrobatic features, and many mechanical tricks and illusions. The Hanlons annually visit Montreal and are well received, and their "Superba" is claimed to be superior to anything they have produced yet.

The Gondoliers.

The Montreal Amateur Opera Club is hard at work making arrangements for the special performances of "The Gondoliers" to be tendered as a complimentary benefit to Miss Ada Moylan and Miss Ella Walker, at the Academy of Music on the fifth and sixth of May. It will be hard to improve on the performances of the opera given by the Club during the winter, but the members are determined that there shall be an improvement, and they are doing all they can to give their ambition effect. Mr. Arthur Crawford, who made such a complete success of the part of Wilfred Shadbolt, the gaoler, in the Club's production of "The Yeomen of the Guard" last year, will be seen in the cast again in the three coming performances. He has been on the professional stage this season, but is home just now on a vacation and has offered his services for this occasion.

"Master and Man" at the Royal.

The melodrama "Master and Man" will be produced at the Theatre Royal next week with all its scenic effects. "Master and Man" is a piece dealing with the labor troubles. A number of specialties are introduced which enlivens the performance.

The Pop.

The performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be repeated at the Pop in the Fraser Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening.

A New Lake.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—As I am a stranger in your city will you kindly tell me the name of the lake on Crescent street. There are no steamboats on it, but a beautifully constructed raft takes passengers from one side to the other. The railway bridges are not those of "Ceylon," but of a strength so great that in the neighborhood it will be a "survival of the fittest," especially in cholera time.

SOUVARINE.

THE NEWEST FRENCH GOWNS.

SOFT CLINGING MATERIALS NOT SO MUCH USED.

Stiffer and More Wiry Material Coming Into Fashion—Some Surprising and Unprecedented Mixtures of Colors.

The newest French gowns which have been imported, thus late in the season, to catch the latest and most exclusive modes, leave all doubts at rest as to the use of stiff facings in gowns. These dresses are entirely dependent for their grace of contour upon the fine materials of which they are made. There is no mistaking the trend of fashion in this matter. The day of soft, clinging materials is apparently over. The cool Indian silks and surahs must soon give way to the stiffer taffetas and grosgrains, and the soft satins must soon be superseded by the firmer satin de Lyons. Even the new woollens, like the hop-sacking and various corded and figured wools, have a certain wiry body of their own, which enables them to stand out without the use of any stiff facing of horse hair. This species of facing is now no longer used by the first class dress-maker. The utmost stiffening found in any French gown is a ten-inch interlining of stiffening. When the gown is of soft material an interlining of foundation muslin, such as is used in folds, may be used. It should be of the very lightest quality. The yachting and boating costumes made in London are at once quieter and more "chic" in their way than those made for the purpose in Paris, for Paris the very queen of fashion as regards dress for the statelier functions of social life, is sometimes theatrical in the make of garments intended for out-of-door sports.

Mauve and green or purple and green is a combination very fashionable just now. A brilliant example of this rather glaring mixture was seen on a dark-haired guest at a recent great Parisian wedding. Her gown was in silk of the brightest tone of mauve, trimmed a few inches above the hem with a wide band of green velvet. It was difficult to believe the report of one's eyes in this case at first, so perfectly atrocious was the crudeness of the effect. On the same occasion a very tall woman wore a long cloak of velvet in the true pontifical purple shade, the collar heavily trimmed with sable. In her bonnet was an aigrette of eau-de-Nil feathers, but there was nothing jarring in the proximity of the two colors, so pale was the green and so deep was the purple, to say nothing of the effect of the deep brown fur intervening. A cape in bright reddish mauve was conspicuous by reason of the voluminous collar, which rose in high ridges all round the neck and up to the ears. A slight murmur of surprise followed this garment up the aisle. It was quite the sort of caricature that leads to the sudden dropping of any extravagant fashion. Collars are worn astonishingly fluffy just now, many of them being lined with tufts of ostrich feather in a tint contrasting with that of the cloak.

NO PRETTIER PATTERNS ARE SHOWN

among the cotton fabrics for summer than the crepalines and the French and Scotch ginghams. The fabrics are now woven so wide that they can be made into seamless bell-skirts, or with draperies arranged bias of the goods. They are almost as sheer as silken textiles, and the color blendings are exquisite. Some of the French zephyrs

PLATE III.

have fine broché designs which are not printed, but thrown in relief upon the surface by a new and peculiar weaving of the goods. A beautiful design is in roses shading from sea-shell pink to a rich crimson, on a ground of palest golden green.

Our first illustration shows a handsome toilette made in tailor fashion, of dove gray broadcloth, with a vest of pale mauve bengaline and an inner vest showing at the neck of cream colored surah embroidered with violets in natural shades. The large frill on the coat is made of mauve bengaline like the vest and is embroidered with violets. The hat is gray straw to match the gown and is faced with mauve velvet which shades into the tone of the bengaline in the vest. It is trimmed with bunches of violets. The parasol is of mauve silk with flounces of chiffon of the same shade and the gloves are of dove gray suede.

Snowflake woollens, sackings, ginghams, lawns, and crepons—fabrics for spring and summer wear are everywhere exhibited. It is an anachronism to pattern spring textiles, at least, with snowflakes.

SOME NEW HATS

have been specially designed for wearing with serge and hop-sacking costumes. These are of mixed straw, and in shape resemble an ordinary sailor, while their trimming is a strange medley of color and material. A band of velvet usually encircles the crown, or a fold of satin caught into rosettes, while a twist of tartan ribbon is placed high on one side in somewhat larger bows, and transfixed with metallic green quills.

As a rule those who elect for serge dresses do not like the coarse weaves, preferring the finer, softer grades, yet this season it seems almost impossible to obtain the latter. Diagonal serges have been extremely fashionable, and they remain so, but in the coarser patterns they have a tendency to fray, and a very trying tendency it is, in a brand new gown especially. Stitches seem almost useless to confine the fabric at the seams, when put in either by hand or by machine.

Taffeta silks, plain, changeable, dotted, striped, and in many floral and other fancy effects, are used for everything from petticoats to evening toilets, and so all along the line of fashion, forming frills, flounces, waists, capes, linings, etc. The shot taffetas are made into most attractive toilets and costumes, and they are also used as bands, ruches, pipings and revers, on plain neutral silks and fine unpatterned wool dresses.

There are very many other surprising and unprecedented mixtures of color this season besides the union of pale blue with purple, green with heliotrope, etc. One specially uncommon used to these quaint color unities, for no sooner are oddities in this direction introduced than they spread like a prairie fire. It is over

GREEN AND CREAM

and green and white in combination will next season rival the present very fashionable mixture of green with violet, while coats and capes with green linings, shot, or

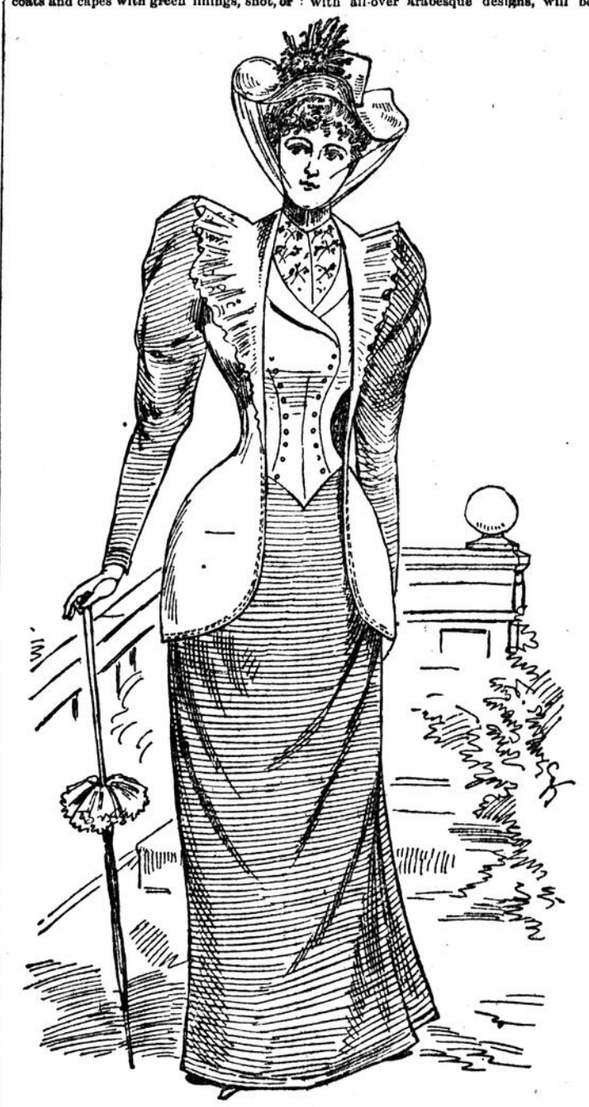


PLATE I.

in monochrome; white silk and sheer white wool toilets with exceedingly full green sleeves, bretelles, and belt trimmings, etc. This combination will also be very much used in choice millinery for the summer. Willow, moss, salad, stem and apple green toilets of elegant or dainty textiles will be in highest vogue, and to make them more becoming to those the color does not wholly suit, full jabots, gathered bretelles, sleeve caps and Charles X collars of softest écru silk lace, will interpose between this rather trying tint and soften and tone it, so that in most cases it will prove very "complimentary," for veiled and subdued by lace, many shades of green are rendered becoming, the delicate lace keeping the tints from direct contact with the complexion.

Blouse-waists appear upon every style of dress, from morning costume to richest evening toilet of lace, satin, and brocade. They are to be more than ever in vogue, and the newer creations are even more attractive in appearance than the improved blouses of last summer, for they have added to them the picturesque Derby collarettes, Vandyke collars, bretelle effects, revers-fronts, or Etons. Deservedly popular is this make of bodice—they afford a great variety at a small cost, and when the dress-waist becomes a little worn, or is somewhat old-fashioned, the ever-useful blouse takes its place without betraying the reason of the substitution.

IN PALE COLORS IN SATIN,

the blouse on slender, youthful forms is charming, and it can be cut V shape back and front, with frills of lace or chiffon set on very full. A moderately wide band of velvet fastened around the neck with a glittering pendant or jewelled clasp is worn, unless the neck happens to be very pretty rounded one, and then it is best left unadorned, for a beautiful throat is far rarer than a pretty face. Many of the French blouses are made of fine soft cloth and fitted to the figure, betraying nothing of the looseness which at one time was one of their essential characteristics. The cambric blouse is pretty when patterned with dots. These are made with surplice fronts folded from right to left, a moderately wide full frill crossing the bodice diagonally and ending at the waist. Some of the utility blouses are fashioned with shoulder capes for outdoor wear, making them suitable for the street without the addition of a wrap when

PLATE II.

equally fashionable with shot effects in black and white, plain or with the changeable ground dotted with black. The choice French ginghams this season, both in colors and in black and white effects, follow very closely the handsomest designs in summer silks.

MANY OF THE NEW CAPES

are very dainty, being composed chiefly of lace much trimmed with jet. In our second plate is shown a model now much worn in London. Plate III gives a pretty model of a house gown in Indian silk. Fashions in flowers change every year. This year women will make flowers a very important feature of their toilettes. Fortunately the new garments lend themselves readily to the innovation. The fashion of wearing a rose in the bonnet has but one thing to recommend it and that is its beauty. It is very expensive, as the rose must be renewed each time the hat is worn and often twice during an afternoon. But Worth admires a natural rose in the bonnet placed just where it will show off against the natural glossiness of the hair, so it will prevail as a bonnet trimming for those who can get it. Another fashion is to place flowers on the handle of the parasol. The stem of the flower is twisted in the parasol-ribbon, which this year is tied around the stick half way up the handle. The flower used in this manner may be a tulip, a cluster of violets or a stalk of hyacinth.

This is the time when the newest hats are proclaimed in Paris. The season has been announced brilliantly, each day bringing forth some new marvel. Flowers are seen everywhere, and some small toques are made completely of violets or of grasses of many shades of green. There are also large hats, but it is as yet a little

TOO EARLY TO WEAR THEM.

Plate IV is a French hat designed to wear with a costume of shaded violet silk and cloth. It is of violet straw, the half-flaring brim faced with silk of the same shade, and the outside trimmed with violet velvet and bunches of lilac blossoms, so natural in appearance that it seems as if one could perceive the sweet scent from them.

M. O.

PLATE IV.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE MARCH BANK STATEMENT.

The Situation in the United States—Continued Gold Shipments Causing Uneasiness—The Local Money Market Firm.

There are several important changes in the monthly Bank Statement of the Banks doing business in the Dominion. For the month of March the variations show that all branches of trade for some time past have been dull and depressed and of small volume. There is, however, a good sign in the increased circulation, for the month of $450,000 showing that a resumption of more activity in commerce and trade has begun. It is also noteworthy that deposits on demand which are usually, of a business nature were reduced during the month about $2,300,000, showing certain pressure on the 4th of this month and other maturing obligations. During the last twelve months these public deposits have increased more than $14,000,000, representing the surplus saving and earnings of the people. The current local account has augmented about $7,200,000 from $197,709,554 to $204,903,994, an excess of $14,300,000 for the same period last year. The withdrawal of $1,800,000 call loans nearly caused a crisis in the stock markets. From the New York and other American centres the banks also withdrew $800,000 and about the same amount from Great Britain. The cash reserves under the stringency in the loan market have been freely drawn upon, showing a decline in specie and Dominion notes held of $400,000 and $1,538,000 respectively. These are the principle changes and the opening of navigation will no doubt in a few months make things more satisfactory. The local money market during the past week has been very firm, brokers finding it difficult to obtain funds for less than 6 per cent. on call. For mercantile paper "gilt edge" the rate remains at 6 to 6½ per cent. Sterling exchange advanced in sympathy with New York rates. As for the shares market bank stocks have been firm with restricted dealings. In the miscellaneous list the "bears" made a raid on Gas, Cable Co., and Richelieu and their decline effected the rest of the lists. Gas shares have however rallied and yesterday began to climb back to their old position. The opposition line to the Richelieu spoken about is looked upon on the "street" as the usual "bears" spring story. However, while the money market continues dear and tight speculation in stocks and bonds will be limited. The Montreal Clearing House returns for the week were as follows, with comparisons:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for week ending April 20, 1893.	$10,635,606	$1,622,249
Cor. week of 1892	9,537,616	1,694,854
Cor. week of 1891	8,724,555	1,255,660
Cor. week of 1890	8,200,123	1,207,012

The London and foreign markets have been dull and featureless. Speculators and financiers are expecting a silver crisis in the United States and all kinds of American securities are therefore depressed. Those who seem to understand the attitude of the Cleveland Cabinet are fearful that matters are being left to drift. If this view is correct this will upset a good many stock market hopes and will have far-reaching effects in the commercial and industrial world. On the other hand, the eventual result will doubtless be a good one. It will induce Western and Southern politicians to abandon cheap money demagogism for the ample reason that impressive object lessons will be taught. Nothing will go so far to lead the Western and Southern free silver crowd into a proper view of monetary affairs as the experiences which will confront them with gold at a premium. Unless current conditions change at once and the Treasury departs widely from its present policy a premium on gold is absolutely certain.

The London money market has been steady for call loans at 1½ and three months' bills 1⅝ per cent. Speaking of the monetary situation, the *Economist* of the 8th inst. says that for the "reasons we gave last week, however, it appears doubtful whether this cheapness will be of long continuance. There is even now no great superfluity of loanable capital, and towards the end of the month supplies will be reduced by the gold withdrawals of the Scotch banks, and the customary expansion of the note circulation. Then there are several foreign loans impending—a Greek, a Spanish and a Brazilian—which have all more or less for their object to obtain needed supplies of gold; and Austria-Hungary is steadily, though unobtrusively, urging her demand for the metal. The outlook, therefore, does not favor the idea that rates will remain long at their present very low level."

The weekly statement of the Bank of England reports an increase in bullion for the week of £38,000. Surplus reserve increased £155,000, and proportion of reserve to liability is 48.15 per cent. against 47.02 last week and 42.39 a year ago. The Bank's gold holdings now compare as follows with those of the same date one and two years ago:

1893.	1892.	1891.
£20,874,957	£24,409,119	£21,803,253

The Bank of France reports increase of 6,250,000 francs gold and 3,100,000 francs silver. The Bank's holdings in sterling now make the following comparison:

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Gold.....	£25,616,000	£27,429,892	£29,307,000
Silver....	51,153,122	50,908,901	49,915,600

The New York money market has been firm and well supplied all week. Call loans averaged 4 p. c., and time funds 5½ p. c. Sterling exchange advanced, and the market is now at a point of extreme tension. On Thursday there was a brisk demand for sterling exchange, and bills sold at the highest prices touched in several years, sight bills selling at 4.89½ and Cables at 4.89⅝. Leading English banking houses were among the heaviest buyers of Cables at the highest figures. Few of the large foreign bankers would draw bills, because they were uncertain whether or not they could obtain bills to ship against them, and on this account the rate advanced to 1¢ cent per pound sterling above the price at which many bills have been heretofore drawn against gold shipments. As to the New York stock market, the position all week has been unsatisfactory and uncomfortable for the speculator, and will be kept so as long as the gold shipments continue. The whole shares list has declined steadily for weeks past. "Wall street" is still waiting for Secretary Carlisle to make up his mind and speak, as to whether it is a condition or a theory which confronts American finances. But Mr. Carlisle is silent and continues to pursue the policy enjoined upon him by the President of refusing to discuss the situation or his plans for the future with representatives of the newspapers, but it is evident that if large shipments of gold take place next week he will have to discuss them with somebody. The Secretary has been fortunate in escaping heavy drafts during the past five weeks, and in raising the reserve to nearly $108,000,000. How frail a fabric has been reared by all his negotiations with the banks is shown by the sudden reduction of the reserve under the impulse of the big shipments of the past few days. Good judges of the situation believe that these shipments are likely to continue during April and May, as the result of the persistent effort of the Austrian Government to increase its holdings.

The exports in the spring of 1891 reached $70,000,000, when the ability to maintain gold payments was much more firmly established than now. The year 1892 brought less exports, and the fiscal policy since has not been of a character to reduce gold exports or increase the reserve.

Whether bonds shall be issued or the gold reserve reduced below $100,000,000 is being kept as secret as possible, if the question has been decided. Mr. Cleveland's feeling has been understood to be that bonds should not be issued merely for the benefit of a few bankers, if it was not absolutely necessary to maintain national credit. Certainly the President cannot be bullied into a bond issue by the manipulation of the stock market, and would probably submit to a loss of a few millions in the reserve rather than offer the bonds. But, after all, the general opinion is that bonds will have to be issued.

Another Link in the Chain.

NORTH GALVESTON, Tex., April 21.—A profitable and promising factory which has just arrived at completion is the North Galveston Hosiery and Wool Scouring Mills. The annual wool clip of Texas is twenty million pounds, and since the flocks are increasing at the yearly rate of 80 per cent., not including importation, and as the wool-bearing qualities are being increased by the introduction of the best imported varieties, there is not a doubt that Texas will soon contain more sheep and ship more wool than any other state, at profits far greater than can be realized elsewhere. These facts combined with North Galveston's location and resources insure the immediate success of this industry.

Ill news is swallow wing'd, but what's good walks on crutches.

Every woman should know that Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache. Only one pill a dose. A woman can't stand everything.

Special Notices.

Who has not some friend, relative or acquaintance stricken with consumption or threatened with the fell disease? Tell every one of the wonderful medical discovery, Tucker's Botanic Syrup (Green Mountain). It has saved thousands of valuable lives. It prevents the march of the disease, and to those who are past human cure it soothes and relieves. It is sold everywhere in large bottles at 25 cents each.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 94 2 eow

To-morrow.

How is that terrible pain in your back this morning? All gone! Better! Well again! I bought a 25 cent bottle of Tucker's Green Mountain Balm yesterday, and a very few applications did the work and I am a new man.

Inflammation subdued. Pain annihilated. Rheumatism conquered at last. Ask for the only genuine Pain Remedy, Green Mountain Balm. Don't be without it in the house and beware of substitutes and base imitations. It is put up in large bottles, price 25 cents each.

Chicago Exhibition.

Visitors to the World's Fair should not fail to see and hear the celebrated Behr Bros. pianos. P. E. Layton & Bro., sole agents for these instruments in Montreal, 2387 St. Catherine street, corner of Peel.

Muscular pains, spinal pains, neuralgic pains, sciatic pains, chest pains, abdominal pains. All can be immediately relieved by Green Mountain Balm.

If good people would but make goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, how many would they gain to the good cause!

After the grip, when you are weak and "played out," Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore your health and strength.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland Service.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Apr. 6	NUMIDIAN	Apr. 26	Apr. 29

*Steamers marked thus will not carry cattle.

These Steamers will sail from Portland about 1 p.m. on Thursdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train, due at Portland about noon, and from Halifax about 1 p.m. on Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train, due at Halifax at noon.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec, and Montreal Service.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
13 April	MONGOLIAN	3 May	4 May
20 April	SARDINIAN	6 May	7 May
27 April	LAURENTIAN	13 May	14 May
4 May	PARISIAN	20 May	21 May
11 May	CIRCASSIAN	27 May	28 May

Glasgow, Londonderry and N. Y. Service.
(Late State Line of Steamers)
From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	New York.
14 Apr.	STATE OF CALIFORNIA...1.00 p. m.	4 May
21 Apr.	*COREAN	11 May
28 Apr.	STATE OF NEBRASKA...1.00 p. m.	18 May
5 May	*NORWEGIAN	25 May
12 May	*SIBERIAN	1 June
12 May	STATE OF CALIFORNIA, noon	8 June
26 May	*COREAN	15 June
2 June	STATE OF NEBRASKA, noon	22 June
9 June	*NORWEGIAN	29 June
16 June	*SIBERIAN	6 July

And weekly thereafter. Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.

Cabin passengers $40 and upwards, single; $80 and upwards, return; according to location of berth.

Steerage at lowest rates.

Nearly all the staterooms are situated on the saloon deck, thus ensuring perfect lighting and ventilation. The Parisian, Sardinian, Mongolian, Numidian, State of Nebraska and State of California are fitted throughout with the Electric light.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO—New York, Southampton, Bremen.

Lahn, Tues., Apl. 18, 11 a.m.		Lahn, Tues., May 16, 9 a.m.	
Elbe, Sat., Apl. 22, 9 a.m.		Saale, Sat., May 20, 9 a.m.	
Trave, Tues., Apl. 25, 6 a.m.		Spree, Tues., May 23, 11 a.m.	
Aller, Tues., May 2, 9 a.m.		Trave, Sat., May 27, 7 a.m.	
Havel, Tues., May 9, 9 a.m.		Aller, Tues., May 30, 9 a.m.	
Fulda, Sat., June 10, 10 a.m.		Werra, Sat., Sept. 9, 10 a.m.	

Passage $100, $125, or $150 a berth first cabin.

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Agents for Montreal.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CACOUNA.
The St. Lawrence Hall,
CACOUNA,
Will Open for the Reception of Guests on June 1, much earlier than usual.

Owing to the increased demand for accommodation at the St. Lawrence seaside resorts, the proprietors have found it necessary to advertise the date of opening earlier than heretofore.

The proprietors have placed the hotel in perfect order and, as has been customary, the improvements which have been made are in keeping with the reputation of this favorite Canadian resort.

JOHN BRENNAN, Manager,
16 Palace Street, Quebec, until June
SHIPMAN & STOCKING, Proprietors,
QUEBEC.
87

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
A popular resort for health, change, rest or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fire-places, sun parlor and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with private baths; croquet, lawn tennis, old Masters. Electricity, baths and all remedial appliances. New Turkish and Russian baths, never surpassed in Oriental elegance and completeness. Send for illustrated circular. 94

MANSION HOUSE,
CACOUNA.
Will open for the reception of guests on May 20. The above mentioned Hotel has changed hands and the present manager guarantees satisfaction in every respect. The hotel will be completely renovated, all sanitary precautions taken, and the board will be such as to please the most fastidious.
82 S 1 aw MRS. ALPHONSE LUCAS.

BOARD—SUMMER BOARD. BERTHIER-EN-Haut Que., delightfully situated on the S. Lawrence, 65 miles below Montreal. Visitors will find good board during July and August. Apply to Miss Rawton, Berthier. 92 6

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.
A lady at present in Europe and accustomed to the entire charge of young ladies studying and travelling on the continent is at liberty now to undertake a similar responsibility. References, among others, at home and abroad, to Rev. Dr. Barclay, Montreal, Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. Governor of Ontario, Toronto. Very Rev. Dean Norman, D. D., Quebec. Correspondence may be addressed to Dr. Barclay, St. Paul's Church, Montreal. 76 6 law

LADIES, ATTENTION!

In order to allow every lady who wishes, to try the merits of Corticelli Sewing Silk and Twist, we will send above box containing 8 spools Sewing Silk and 2 spools Twist to any address upon receipt of 21c in postage stamps.

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Spool Silk has no equal for Stitching, for Hand-sewing, for all Dressmaking and Domestic Purposes.

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TWO ASSESSORS APPOINTED.

A DULL SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL YESTERDAY.

The Coteau St Louis Annexation Further Postponed—The Drainage By-law and the Market Report Also Held Over.

The Council sat yesterday afternoon and appointed the two additional assessors. That was about all it did. Cote St. Louis annexation was made the first order of business before routine for the special meeting to be held on Tuesday next, the drainage by-law was made the second order of the day, while the Market Committee's report was also held over. That was the sum total of the business done besides the usual amount of talk and a couple of divisions. The successful candidates for the position of assessors were Messrs. C. A. E. Patterson and Arthur Langevin. The Finance Committee, by a resolution of Council, had been instructed to examine the applicants and report upon those whom they found best qualified for the position, but none of the names sent up must be those of men over fifty years of age. The report was prepared at the committee meeting of Thursday and included six names. Ald. Perrault opened the ball with a motion, seconded by Ald. Savignac, to the effect that the successful applicants be compelled within eight days after their appointment to furnish certificates of birth to show their age. Ald. Stevenson here remarked that it might be well to compel them also to furnish a doctor's certificate stating whether they had ever had scarlet fever or had been vaccinated. However, he did not see fit to present a motion to that effect. Ald. Kennedy pointed out that in many cases it would be difficult for men born in the Old Country to obtain such certificates and utterly impossible to obtain them within the delay specified. He styled the motion "carrying the joke too far." In amendment Ald. Prefontaine moved, seconded by Ald. Stevenson that the resolution excluding men over fifty years of age be reconsidered. The amendment was lost on a division of 11 to 19; Ald. Perrault withdrew his motion and voting on the candidates began. The first name proposed was that of C. Renneault. Ald. Beausoleil objected on the ground that the man was over fifty years of age. In the face of the limiting resolution the election of that candidate would be illegal and so would any acts he might perform as assessor. Ald. Prefontaine thought the same and the Council, by a vote of 10 to 20, decided not to appoint Mr. Renneault. Ald. Prefontaine proposed Mr. Crossen. Was he a Catholic? He was. Ald. Beausoleil objected again. The assessment roll for school purposes was made at the same time as that for municipal purposes, and the law provided that the school valuation roll must be made by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant assessor in each ward. Now the understanding was that of the two new assessors to be appointed one was to be French and the other English. Now if an English-speaking Roman Catholic was appointed it simply meant that the Protestants were going to lose one representative on the Board of Assessors. Did they wish to put the city in that position? Evidently not, for again Ald. Beausoleil's objection was sustained and the application was refused on a vote of 6 to 24.

Next Ald. Thompson moved that Mr. Patterson be appointed assessor and Mr. Patterson was appointed by a vote of 20 to 10, the division being as follows:

Ayes—Leclerc, Smith, Farrell, Hurtubise, James, Beausoleil, P. Dubuc, Savignac, Brunet, Kennedy, Villeneuve, Perreault, Robert, Tansey, Germain, Thompson, Nolan, Stevenson, Prefontaine, Hurteau—20.

Nays—Bumbray, Desmarteau, Reneault, Costigan, Marsolais, McBride, Stearns, Wilson, A. Dubuc, Griffin—10.

The application of Mr. Bourré, presented by Ald. Robert, was rejected on a vote of 14 to 17.

Then Ald. Hurteau proposed the name of Mr. Langevin. He was appointed almost unanimously, only one voting against him. And that disposed of the two assessorships which have been talked about so long.

The Coteau St. Louis annexation by-law came next. Ald. Robert moved, seconded by Ald. Prefontaine, that the by-law be read a second time.

Ald. Stevenson wished more information. He had a letter from a resident of that municipality in which it was stated that the city would have to take over all the employees of the annexed village. Was that true? Ald. Robert said it was not; there was no agreement of that kind in the by-law. Again Ald. Beausoleil had an objection and again he was sustained. There was no map of the territory to be annexed in the report of the annexation committee. He read the by-law in which it was set forth that no annexation could be completed until such map or plan had been made and filed. Ald. Robert had a plan brought in. Ald. Beausoleil answered that it was not regular as it was only a plan showing the water supply of Coteau St. Louis. The Mayor thought the matter over and studied the by-law a few moments. He decided that the point was well taken, a plan must be filed. They could not go on so Ald. Prefontaine moved that a certified plan be produced and that the by-law be the first order of the day before routine business at the next meeting. Ald. Hurtubise seconded the motion. "Before routine business" was objected to, and that led Ald. Prefontaine to remark, "You are showing your hands; you do not want to pass the by-law."

Ald. Stevenson, "We only want information. We have no hands to show."

However Ald. Prefontaine's motion was carried and so the by-law will come up the first thing at the next meeting. The second reading of the drainage and plumbing by-law also went over to next meeting and will be the second order of the day. Ald. James wished to submit it to a number of sanitarians, and other information is to be obtained. The report of the Market Committee proposed to appoint Mr. Tessier, late clerk of the St. Antoine market, to the clerkship of the Bonsecours market. Mr. Jolicœur, of the St. Lawrence Market, would go to St. Antoine, and he would be succeeded at the St. Lawrence Market by Louis Pelland. There was some discussion, but it was decided to defer the further consideration of the report until a future meeting. Council then adjourned. The next meeting will be on Tuesday afternoon.

Pharmaceutical Examination.

At the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, the semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec were held. They were opened on Tuesday and closed Thursday of this week. For the major examination there were nine candidates, for the minor twenty-six. The following, entitled to be registered as "Licentiates of Pharmacy" and "Certified Clerks," passed in order, as follows:

Licentiates of Pharmacy — Herbert C. Harvey, (gold medalist), T. Emile Barbeau, J. A. Rene de Cotret, Thos. J. Quirk, A. F. Foss and Kenneth Campbell.

As certified clerks—James Douglas Webb, W. L. Taylor, P. J. McCloskey, Geo. F. Morrison, J. D. Dube, J. E. A. Gaurin, H. W. Reynolds, John J. Powers, J. J. O. Vaillancourt, Alphonse Martineau, Wm. Lyman, H. J. Pilon, R. A. Taschereau, J. A. F. Bertrand, with W. J. Furse and E. H. Lawson, equal.

The subjects were: Pharmacy, materia medica, chemistry, practical dispensing, toxicology, reading of prescriptions, botany, and weights and measures. The examiners were the following gentlemen: Messrs. John T. Lyons, W. H. Chapman, Lyons and S. Lachance, of Montreal; R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, and A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo.

The Italian Exhibit.

Prof. Alexander Oldrini, special delegate for the Italian exhibit transportation to the World's Fair, came up from Portland last evening in company with Captain A. Reid, *en route* to Chicago. The exhibit came over in the Royal Transport "Eridano" which arrived in Portland a few days ago. It was despatched to Chicago in six Grand Trunk specials and consisted of 3576 packages. Besides that number 500 packages went direct from New York. Professor Oldrini speaks in enthusiastic terms of the exhibit, which he says will be one of the features of the Fair. Two cases of lace belonging to the Queen of Italy and loaned by her for exhibition at the Fair, are valued at $80,000. Other two cases of lace from Rome are put down as being worth $50,000.

MUSIC AT THE POINT.

The Choral Union's Concert.

"Point St. Charles is rich in musical talent," said the Rev. Mr. Ker at the Grand Trunk Reading Room last night, on the occasion of the third concert given this season by the Point St. Charles Choral Union, and his statement was clearly justified. The piece selected was "Joseph," a tuneful cantata, wherein the story of the son of Jacob, and his brethren is faithfully followed. Miss A. Herbert represent Joseph's sister, and the Princess, and acquitted herself to the evident satisfaction of the large audience, whose enthusiasm was particularly aroused by her rendering of the solo part in one of the concluding items "O sing unto the Lord." Miss S. Bryan, as an angel, rendered a beautiful recitative and air in the first part, very artistically. Miss M. Starke, as the Egyptian Queen, was heard to advantage in several solo and concerted items. Mr. Venables' "Joseph" was well represented, as was Mr. D. Robertson's "Pharoah." Mr. W. Andas sang the somewhat trying music allotted to the part of "Jacob" in faultless style. The other leading parts were filled by Messrs. G. Irwin, W. Powles, Leather, J. W. M. Parks and H. Taylor. Mr. A. Tattersall conducted, and Miss M. Robinson and Mr. Geo. Wilson presided at the piano and organ respectively. The chorus is a large and well trained one, and did some effective work last night.

THE CHAMBER DISSATISFIED.

Claim to Have Been Slighted.

No invitation was received by the Chambre de Commerce to meet Hon. Mr. Foster when he comes to Montreal next week, in regard to tariff adjustment, and the matter was brought up at the meeting of that body yesterday. Several members felt hurt that the Chambre should have been ignored, and the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That inasmuch as the Chambre de Commerce has repeatedly been ignored by the Federal department, the secretary be instructed to write to the ministers requesting them to communicate directly with the Chambre on all occasions." A letter from Mr. V. E. Vanier, manager of the Oyster Culture Company at Carleton, on the Baie des Chaleurs, asking the Chambre de Commerce to promote oyster culture in the province, was held over. A circular is to be sent to the several municipalities asking their assistance in obtaining from the local Government a new survey of the Island of Montreal on a new cadastral plan. Mr. L. H. Painchaud gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that the Boards of Trade of Paris and other large cities of France be requested to use their influence towards reducing the freight rates over French railways on their through goods in transit from France to Canada.

A New Delaware & Hudson Car.

A Delaware & Hudson first-class passenger car, unique among all the railway coaches of Canada, rolled into the Bonaventure Depot yesterday. It is unique, inasmuch as it is designed, not to economize space and carry the maximum number of passengers, but to give the maximum comfort to passengers travelling by night. The seats are all reclining chairs. When in an ordinary car sixty victims can be crowded, this coach will accommodate only thirty-three ladies or gentlemen. Each seat is a beautifully upholstered chair and each chair is a potential coach. Ingeniously stowed under the seat ahead is a footstool and knee-rest, which swing out on pivots and support the sleeper's nether limbs at a most soporific angle. On one side of the car is a single row of these chairs and on the other side a double. The interior of the coach, in point of coziness, is in perfect keeping with the furniture above described. Quartered oak is the finishing and the lighting is on the most approved modern plan, while a single lever opens and shuts all the ventilators at one pull, thus obviating the nuisance of the man with the long key. "Our idea," said Mr. Henry, the Montreal agent of the D & H., "is that the average man and woman who cannot afford to buy two dollar's worth of sleep on a sleeping car ought to be provided for. We make profit by pleasing patrons."

Bonnie Prince Charlie.

There was a big audience in the parlors of the St. Andrew's Home last evening where the Rev. Edgar Hill delivered a lecture on "Bonnie Prince Charlie." The lecture was under the auspices of the Caledonian Society. Mr. James Harper, the president, occupied the chair and introduced Mr. Hill who spoke of the life of the Prince and the stirring events connected with it, and related several anecdotes bearing on the rebellion with which "Charlie" was so closely identified. Mr. Hill remarked that Scottish people should always feel proud of the history of their native land—Scotland would be poorer if they neglected to recognize it. The lecture, which was an interesting one, was interspersed with Jacobite songs. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hall on the Tax.

Hon. J. S. Hall has answered the letter of the Citizens' Tax Committee enquiring whether the fact that test cases regarding the tax would be before the Court would have any effect in delaying the tax bill. Mr. Hall answers that the Government has made its declaration in the House and several times before the public, and he thinks that should be sufficient for the committee. At least, says Mr. Hall. they should have that much confidence in public statements.

How the Streets of Paris are Cleaned.

[Paris Correspondence London Journal.]

From four o'clock in the morning until half-past six the street-cleaners sweep and wash the sideways and streets, throw sand over the roadway when necessary for the security of traffic, apply disinfectants and give a first cleaning to the public urinals. Among the disinfectants used and liberally applied every morning when necessary in the streets of Paris are sulphate of iron, phenic acid and chloride of lime.

From 6.30 to 8.30 the household rubbish, which has been meanwhile brought down into the streets by the maid-servants and concierges, has to be removed, as also the sweepings of the street. It is just before the cantonniers come up that the ragpickers work the hardest. Formerly rubbish used to be thrown out of each house in a heap, and the ragpickers had but to pick and choose. Now all household refuse has to be thrown into a large tin box, known familiarly as a poubelle—after the Prefect of that name who enforced this degree—and the chiffoniers have to dig among the contents of the box for what they want. Sometimes one may witness a fight between a ragpicker and a famishing dog. It is on the contents of the poubelles that the starving dogs of Paris prolong their miserable existences, and it is owing to them that the ragpickers find so few bones and so little bread, most valuable to them.

From 8.30 to 11 the street-cleaners have to remove all manure from the roadway, clean out the gutters, and water the streets and sidewalks when necessary. They finish the morning's work with a complete cleaning out and disinfection of the urinals. At eleven o'clock the half-time men and women go off work with from one and twopence to one and tenpence for their seven hours' work in their pockets. The regular staff have two hours for dinner, except when what the bureaucrats of the Hotel de Ville call "atmospheric circumstances" force the inspectors to reduce it to one hour.

In very hot weather, when constant watering is requisite, there is sometimes no dinner bell at all allowed. From one o'clock to four, when the cantonnier's day finishes, he has to sweep a la machine, water the pavements, remove manure, sweep the trottoirs again, but this time without raising his broom, so as to avoid raising the dust; again clean and disinfect the urinals and wash the public benches. When necessary, work is prolonged one, two or three hours, especially in summer, when incessant watering has to be carried on.

During five months in the winter men are employed from seven to nine in the evening throwing sand over the asphalt and wood pavements, rendered slippery by the wet or ice.

A NOVEL POSTAL SERVICE.

STREET CARS MADE USE OF TO CONVEY LETTERS.

Lighting and Heating of Trains in Ireland—"Truth" and the Orangemen—Female Medical Students in Scotland.

England.

A remarkable case of recovery of power after an injury to an important nerve has just come under the notice of the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. A little girl was severely injured in the arm by the bursting of a soda-water bottle. The wound was treated at the time *secundum artem*, but the main nerve of the limb, which had been divided, was unattended to. Four months after the accident, however, a surgeon cut down upon the injured part after perfect healing had taken place, for the purpose of restoring the continuity of the nerve whose functions had remained in abeyance. He found the divided ends of the nerve about an inch apart, and proceeded at once to unite them with silk sutures. The result was that on the day following the operation the loss of sensation of the parts to which the nerve was distributed had disappeared, and the recovery of muscular power was rapidly taking place.

A novel experiment is being made in the postal service at Huddersfield. Letter-boxes are affixed to all the tramcars, and letters can be posted in them at all the termini, penny stages, and passing places, under the ordinary postal conditions; but if the trams have to be stopped especially for letters to be posted, a charge of a penny is made, and that goes into the conductor's box. The boxes are returned to the central tram office at the conclusion of every journey or at stated times, and are emptied by the postal officials every hour from 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. and then at 11 p.m. There are twenty-eight boxes in all, or two to each car; and they are fitted with special locks and fastened to the ends of the car by a peculiar contrivance. So far the experiment has proved successful, over 500 letters having passed through the boxes on the first day. The service will prove of exceptional use to the people in the outer districts.

Police-Sergeants Ayerst and Page, of the Bermondsey Police Force, have just been paid a very high compliment by one of the doctors of Guy's Hospital. A few days since a man named Hinkins, whilst walking along Stanworth street, slipped down and broke his leg. The constables, who were some distance off, saw what had happened, and immediately ran to the poor man's assistance. They quickly utilized their two truncheons and a piece of wood as a splint, which they bound to the man's leg with their pocket-handkerchiefs torn into strips, and afterwards conveyed him on the ambulance to the hospital. Upon arrival there the doctor highly complimented the police-sergeants on the manner in which they had set the broken limb. The matter is to be taken up by the Chief Commissioner of Police, in order that the sergeants' efforts may be recognized.

The sea cast up a unique bit of treasure-trove before an alderman of Leeds, England, who was walking on the shore at Bridlington. He saw a neat package coming toward him on the crest of a wave, and on securing and opening it discovered that it contained a promissory note for $15,000 and bank checks for twice that amount, all drawn in the year 1815. The papers were valueless, but are interesting as souvenirs.

A measure prohibiting the sale or exposure for sale on Sundays of merchandise, newspapers or food, excepting milk and medicines, under a penalty of a fine of 40 shillings, passed the Legislation of the Isle of Man by a large majority a few days ago. The island is one of the most popular summer resorts in the British Isles, and depends almost entirely on the tourist trade for its prosperity.

Queen Victoria has consented to lend the collection of historical tapestries at Windsor Castle for exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. A model of Windsor Castle, covering an area of 45 feet by 18 feet, and standing 16 feet high, will also be exhibited. The model is built to scale, is believed to be the largest in existence, and is the only one architecturally correct.

A young lady was injured by a London 'bus starting while she was alighting from the top. She was awarded £4 10s. by the company, which she accepted, thinking she would recover. Continuing lame, she brought an action against the company, notwithstanding the document, which was said to bar all future claims, and was awarded £75 damages.

The Vicar of North Petherton must be a humorist. The other Sunday a special Cyclists' service was held in his church, at which upwards of two hundred local "wheelmen" attended. Their feelings may be imagined when for the first hymn the parson gave out "Ride on! Ride on! in majesty!"—*Truth.*

At the quarter sessions held in a Midland town recently, a cabman was summoned for demanding more than his proper fare from a lady. The prosecutrix's name was Bodkin, the prosecuting counsel's name was Bodkin, and, strange to say, the chairman of the Bench was also a Bodkin.

Forty thousand little children in London go breakfastless to school. Delegates from the idle workingmen have petitioned the school boards to give the children food for the body as well as for the mind. Porridge can be provided at a cost of only a cent for each person.

A circular has been received by at least one bachelor lord in England, stating that a young lady from America, with £280,000, and an income of £19,000 a year, is desirous of marrying a man with a title.

The wettest spot in England is Seathwaite, a little place in Cumberland, some eight miles from Keswick. It has an annual rainfall of 173 inches—it was 224 in 1866—which is the highest in Great Britain.

Miss Argles, a daughter of the late Dean of Peterborough, has the distinction of being the first lady guardian of the poor for that city, having just been returned unopposed for the Minister Precinct.

It is said that Mr. Justice Wright, the judge who declined to be knighted on his appointment, has boards stuck about his country seat stating that "trespassers will not be prosecuted."

During the last two years Baron de Hirsch has won £42,000 on the turf, and this sum has been distributed among the London hospitals. The Baron did not deduct his expenses.

Mackerel were so plentiful at Newlyn, recently that in one week some of the fishermen each made as much as £15. The catches were the largest on record.

Sir John Gilbert, R. A., has presented his collection of oil and water-color pictures to the art galleries of London, Liverpool, and Manchester as a free gift.

Bad plumbing, according to Mr. Pridgin Teale, of Leeds, is responsible for one-third of the preventible illnesses in the United Kingdom.

The head partner of a large firm of London stockbrokers has stated that quite two-thirds of his customers are women.

It is said that the young Earl of Dudley holds the largest life insurance ever effected, the amount being £1,200,000.

A wealthy Berkshire lady has left an annuity for the support of her favorite tom cat.

Ireland.

Two great wants of which railway travellers in Ireland have always had to complain are the absence of any satisfactory heating apparatus when the weather is cold, and the utter inadequacy of the light supplied when the shades of night have descended. That a remedy for those two terrible enemies in the comfort of passengers has at last been found was rendered manifest in the trial trip on April 1, of what may be said to be the first well-warmed and properly-lighted passenger train in Ireland. The train, which consisted of half a dozen first, second, and third class and composite carriages, left Amiens Street Terminus, Dublin, at eleven twenty minutes to four o'clock for a run to Drogheda and back, in the course of which the excellence of the new systems for supplying light and heat was strikingly demonstrated. The passenger cars are heated by steam passing from the boiler of the engine into pipes placed under the seats of the carriages, and so contrived that the heat shall remain a constant quantity, the temperature never rising or falling below what is suitable for the state of the weather. Another improvement introduced in the train was electric light, supplied by the energy arising from the motion of the train. When the train is in motion the accumulators become charged, and by turning a switch in the guard's van the light is supplied to the whole train.

The following appears in *Truth* of April 6:

"Do what we may, say what we will, England seems loath to believe that Ulster is in earnest."—*Vide* the Orange newspapers *passim.*

It is true that the Orangemen swear
The law of the land they'll defy;
True, they threaten and bluster
And noisily muster,
And vow that in ditches they'll die;
It is true that they vapour a lot
Of the rifles they've gathered in store;
But their ranting and riot
Excite no disquiet—
We have heard them so often before.
Yes, we fancy we've heard them before—
We *know* that we've heard them before;
All their fluster and fuss
Seems familiar to us,
For we've seen them and heard them before.

'Twas the same four-and-twenty years since,
When Gladstone the Church took in hand,
There was marching and drilling,
And meetings most thrilling,
With rhetoric recklessly grand.
Then, as now, ardent Orangemen vowed
Ulster's rivers should flow with their gore
If the Bill became law;
But we presently saw
Ulster's rivers flowed just as before;
Flowed with water the same as before,
Without a suspicion of gore;
So now Orange ranting
Sets not a heart panting,
For we've heard it, verbatim, before!

In March there was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Workman, Clark, and Company, Limited, Belfast, a steel twin screw steamer, built for the Commissioners of Irish Lights. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Galwey, daughter of Captain Galwey, Dublin, who named the vessel the "Moya." The dimensions of the vessel are—length, 126 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth (moulded), 11 feet 7 inches; and she has been built to Lloyd's highest class, and with Board of Trade passenger certificate. The "Moya" has been specially designed to suit the requirements of the Commissioners' service in attending some of the lighthouses on the South-west coast of Ireland. The vessel has been strengthened considerably over Lloyd's requirements. The "Moya" has been specially designed and built under the superintendence of Mr. Wymer, of the Board of Trade, and Captain Galwey, Inspector of Irish Lighthouses.

According to the *Daily Chronicle*, Dr. Todhunter, the poet, has at length completed the task he set himself some time ago, and the last of the old Irish legends, "The Three Sorrows of Story-telling," is now in a finished state. In the preface to his "Banshee and Other Poems" he refers to the labor of love which he took up with enthusiasm, two of the three stories being included in that volume, and treated with appropriate weirdness. Dr. Todhunter is at this moment engaged on a life of the famous Irish soldier, Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, so highly eulogised by Macaulay, and whose name and fame are traditions among the peasantry. It is very curious that the biography of this remarkable man has never been written.

The Athlone correspondent of *Freeman* states: An extraordinary occurrence took place at the workhouse there lately. A married woman, named Reilly, died of fever there and the body was placed in a coffin in the workhouse mortuary. The same evening friends arrived with a hearse and coffin to take the body home. A quarrel arose over the transfer of the body, two of the work house officials receiving serious wounds. The friends seized the body and took it away but were pursued by the police and two men were arrested. One of the men injured at the workhouse is reported dying.

The *Freeman* states that the term fixed for closing the evicted tenants' fund having been reached, it has been closed, the subscriptions amounting to over £16,000. The resolution to open a fund to defray the Parliamentary and other expenses of the party is now to take effect, and an appeal, signed by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, is published by the *Freeman*. Local committees are appointed, the method followed in previous years being again taken.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is apparently not strong on Australian geography. Mr. T. Curran, M. P., induced him to appoint two Sydney attorneys to take affidavits in that city for legal purposes in Ireland. The official documents authorising the attorneys to so act described them as residing in "Sydney, the capital of Victoria." The papers have been sent back to Dublin to be geographically rectified.—*Westminster Gazette.*

A meeting of what is called the Irish Protestant Home Rule Association was held in Dublin. There were only between twenty and thirty persons on the platform, and although the body of the hall was well filled, a correspondent says it did not contain any Protestants. A feature of the meeting was a disturbance, which led to a free fight, in which sticks were used.

Rev. J. Page Hopps predicts that within five years after the passing of the Home Rule measure Belfast will start a movement for transfering to that city the Parliament of which all Ireland will be proud.

Dr. Joyce, Professor of Marlborough Street Training College, Dublin, has resigned, and he has been granted a full pension in consideration of his valued services in the cause of education.

According to a correspondent of the *Dublin Express*, three bullocks on the property of Sir William Butler in county Tipperary have been stabbed, and one has died. Sir William is absent on active service in Egypt.

The emigration from Ireland continues to show a decrease. The number of emigrants from Ireland in 1892 is officially stated to have been 51,000 against 58,436 in 1891.

An address signed by 1376 out of 1690 adult members in Ireland of the Society of Friends has been sent to their brethren in Great Britain against Home Rule.

The Marquis of Londonderry has the smallest pony in the world. It weighs only 16lb., and at its birth it was but 19½in. high.

Scotland.

By the presence of mind of the engine-driver of one of the suburban trains on the Great North of Scotland Railway, on March 31, what might have proved a somewhat serious accident was happily averted; and at the same time a considerable amount of amusement was afforded to the passengers of a crowded train. Hardly had the Dyce suburban, shortly after one o'clock, passed the signal box beyond Buxburn Station on its way to Aberdeen than the passengers were alarmed by a somewhat sudden slowing up of the vehicles. On looking out at the windows, they were amused to see a young bullock on the line, behaving in a remarkably frisky manner, sometimes giving a curious, half-defiant, half-frightened snort at the approaching train, and then careering along in front. The stoker, with extended hands, endeavored to persuade the animal to get out of the way, but it was of no use, and the train had to be brought to a standstill. The stoker jumped off and ran along the line shouting and clapping his hands, the passengers all the while enjoying immensely the unwonted spectacle. Finally, with a more energetic whoop than usual and a clapping of hands the fireman succeeded in getting the animal to the sloping bank below, and then it made a leap from the top of a low wall into the field.

A supplement to volume one of the tenth decennial Census of Scotland has been issued, showing the effect of the orders of the Boundary Commissioners as regards the population of parishes and counties. It is explained that three counties (Orkney, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown) called for no intervention from the Commissioners. Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland and Bute, while affected in some of their parochial boundries, required no alteration with regard to their county limits. In the case of Linlithgow, while a change was made in its area, there was no alteration in the population. The municipal burgh of Aberdeen still remains situated in more than one county. Six parishes were situated each in more than one county—viz., Ardnamurchan, Cathcart, Croy and Dalcross, Kilmallie, Kirkliston and Stow—still remain so; and one—Eastwood—formerly in one county, is now partly in two. As regards registration districts, in the case of Cumbrae and Grants House the Boundary Commissioners have specially annexed for registration purposes, to the former the island of Little Cumbrae from Ardrossan parish, which was a part of the registration district of West Kilbride, and to the latter a part of Oldhamstocks parish, which they had transferred to Coldingham parish. It is provided in the case of Caddenfoot, of Perale, of Innerwick-in-Glenlyon, of Kinloch-Rannoch, of Tenandry, of Stobhill, of New Pitsligo, and of Edgerston, that nothing in the boundary order affecting the relative civil parishes shall affect these registration districts. The following table shows the transfers of population made by the alterations of county boundaries:—

	Before. Alteration.	After. Alteration.
Ross and Cromarty	66,400	57,186
Inverness	69,259	69,910
Nairn	10,052	9,030
Elgin	38,901	39,054
Banff	50,230	48,410
Aberdeen	211,522	213,309
Kincardine	28,631	28,492
Forfar	176,013	175,895
Perth	117,482	113,938
Fife	132,176	134,857
Kinross	6,054	6,432
Clackmannan	17,203	19,342
Stirling	76,481	79,060
Dumbarton	57,540	59,424
Argyll	62,158	61,330
Renfrew	170,050	127,087
Ayr	136,143	136,195
Lanark	518,125	560,096
Edinburgh	327,876	327,975
Haddington	30,982	30,889
Berwick	27,453	27,382
Peebles	11,732	11,708
Selkirk	17,530	17,927
Roxburgh	43,027	42,728
Dumfries	63,455	63,476

Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, Dean of the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, and her committee, have obtained an important concession from the University of St. Andrews. In consequence of the continued exclusion of women from the medical faculty of the University of Edinburgh, they made an application for the admission of the students of the Surgeon Square School to the medical degree of St. Andrews. This has been granted, and the University Court of St. Andrews have, in virtue of the powers conferred on them by the new ordinance, recognized the lecturers at Dr. Jex-Blake's school as "lecturer specially appointed" by the University for the instruction of women in medicine. The school becomes an outlying part of the University of St. Andrews, and its students can matriculate as students of the University, with a view to going up for examination for the M. D. degree. The Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women is now much in the same position to St. Andrews as the Medical School of Queen Margaret College to the University of Glasgow.

During the recent enquiry into the wreck of the "Trinacria," on the coast of Spain, Mr. John Rust, the chief engineer, in the course of a thrilling story of his escape, told how when he clung to an upturned boat, holding on by the edge of a hole in the bottom, he heard Miss Sterling (whose evangelistic work is well known in the neighborhood of Glasgow) from inside say! "Is that a man's hand I see there?" Amazed, he shouted to her to hold on. Soon, however, the boat was tossed about by a great wave, and he saw her body drifting past.

Dr. Ogilvie Grant, medical officer for Inverness-shire, who has just returned from Harris, reports that the want of seed and potatoes is being generally felt there, and that some assistance is necessary to avoid a local famine. The outlook is so serious that the district committee have already set about spending the Government grant for roads, in order that the people may earn money to purchase seed, but it is feared they will not be able to do so in time for sowing.

The Rev. R. Lawson, Maybole, says that when he was in the Shetland Isles he found that all the poorer people there wore *rivlins*, or slippers, made of untanned leather. The way in which these articles are made is peculiar. When the animal is killed, and the hide taken off, the crofter and his friends simply plant their feet on the hide, cut off as much as is necessary for themselves, and then tie the "rivlins" round their ankle with a bit of cord.

A wealthy Scotch gentleman, who had intended to give each of his daughters a legacy of her weight in one-pound bank notes, had an official of the Bank of Scotland to figure out the matter for him. It was found that the larger would get as her share 55,844; the slimmer 51,200.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

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COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

The purest quality of Cream Tartar, finest re-crystallized Bi-Carbonate of Soda are used in its preparation. It has stood A1 with housekeepers for the past 30 years, and is now (if possible) better than ever.

All the Best Grocers sell it. 87

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Watson's Cough Drops will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., and are invaluable to Orators and Vocalists. "R & T. W." stamped on each drop. 80

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BOOTS! BOOTS! Ladies' and Gents' boots and shoes made at short notice. Fine material and first class workmanship. Also a nice stock to choose from. 2379 St. Catherine. 63 eod

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa. J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame St. 91

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SEE THAT TUTTI FRUTTI IS ON EACH 5¢ PACKAGE.

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Which is recommended as A GOOD DISINFECTANT! All Druggists Sell It.

The Hearle Manufacturing Co'y, MONTREAL. 85x3w

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Cleaver's Juvenia Soap

Marvellous Effect !! Preserves and Rejuvenates the Complexion.

DR. REDWOOD'S REPORT.

The ingredients are perfectly pure, and WE CANNOT SPEAK TOO HIGHLY OF THEM.

The Soap is PERFECTLY PURE and ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL. JUVENIA SOAP is entirely free from any colouring matter, and contains about the smallest proportion possible of water. From careful analysis and a thorough investigation of the whole process of its manufacture, we consider this Soap fully qualified to rank amongst the FIRST OF TOILET SOAPS.—T. Redwood, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S.; T. Horne Redwood, F.I.C., F.C.S.; A. J. De Hailes, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Wholesale Representative for Canada—CHARLES GYDE, 33, St. Nicholas St., Montreal.

6 cts. In Stamps or 5 cts. in Silver will pay for our Pamphlet, telling how to Cure CANCER AND TUMORS WITHOUT KNIFE OR PLASTER. Investigate the claims of this pleasant home treatment. We can furnish testimonials from all parts of America.

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Porous Waterproof Clothing and Cloth.

Rigby is the only chemical compound that will waterproof woollen fabrics so that they will remain waterproof for ever. It cannot be washed, boiled, or scoured out of the cloth once proofed, and of no other chemical waterproof can this be truthfully said.

Rigby is used for both ladies' and gentlemen's garments, and is made into suits, overcoats, cloaks, wraps, just the same as any other woollen fabric. The texture, feeling, or appearance of the cloth is not in any way changed by Rigby proofing.

It keeps you warm, dry, and comfortable, without confining the body or preventing the free respiration of the skin.

No one in this climate can afford to be without a Rigby—porous, waterproof, sanitary, economical, comfortable.

To be had of all Dry Goods and Furnishing Goods houses throughout the Dominion.

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PROSPECTUS
— OF —
Automatic Telephone & Electric Co.
OF CANADA (LIMITED).

Incorporated by Special Act by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, March, 1893, and Assented to on the first day of April, 1893, to transact a general Telephone and Electrical Supply, Manufacturing and Operating Business throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Authorized Capital - $250,000, with power to increase to $500,000
Offered for Subscription - $250,000
(Of this amount $60,000 has been subscribed by the present owners of the patent).
Reserved for future requirements, - $250,000.

Among those who now control the patents and who have subscribed for stock, and who will probably be associated with the direction of the Company, are the following:

JAMES P. DAWES, Director Merchants Bank, and Director Montreal Gas Co. ... Montreal, P.Q.
JOHN TORRANCE, General Manager Dominion Steamship Co. ... Montreal, P.Q.
W. M. MACPHERSON, Director Molsons Bank ... Quebec, P.Q.
W. E. PATON, Paton Manufacturing Co. ... Sherbrooke, P.Q.
A. G. LOMAS (of Adam Lomas & Son, Manufacturers) ... Sherbrooke, P.Q.
R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker and Proprietor of *Finance and Insurance Chronicle* ... Montreal, P.Q.
F. BULLER, Physician ... Montreal, P.Q.
PETER MACKENZIE, Hudson's Bay Co. ... Montreal, P.Q.

SOLICITORS:

ATWATER & MACKIE ... Montreal, P.Q.
McCARTHY, OSLER & CO. ... Toronto, Ont.
HELLMUTH, IVEY & THOMAS ... London, Ont.
A. FERGUSON ... Ottawa, Ont.

BANKERS:
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

This Company now proposes to carry on a Telephone Business on the Automatic Principle, and to that end proposes to purchase the patents of the Strowger System of Automatic Telephony. The present owners already have orders for the equipment of several Canadian towns with their Automatic System.

The present owners of the patents have subscribed for sixty thousand dollars of the stock at par, paying cash therefor.

The success of the system has been practically demonstrated by actual operation, and must necessarily supplant the present cumbersome system.

It is also exclusively used in LaPorte, Ind., a town of ten thousand inhabitants, where it has replaced the original system, and it has been adopted by the United States Government and installed for it at Fort Sheridan.

It has also been purchased by and is in successful operation in the *Free Press* building, at London, Ont., and was purchased at a far higher price than that at which the present existing system was offered, and in direct competition as far as the merits of the two systems were concerned.

The Strowger system possesses the following features:—

IT COSTS LESS THAN ANY OTHER SYSTEM TO INSTALL.
IT REQUIRES NO CENTRAL OPERATOR.
EVERY SUBSCRIBER MAKES HIS OWN CONNECTIONS.
NO DELAY OR REPLY FROM CARELESS AND INDIFFERENT OPERATORS OF "LINE BUSY."
EVERY SUBSCRIBER HAS A PRIVATE AS WELL AS A PUBLIC LINE WITHOUT EXTRA COST.

THE VILLAGE requiring ten Telephones can have as perfect a service as the CITY requiring 10,000.

The service being automatic is ready NIGHT and DAY.

The fact that OTHER SYSTEMS require operators PREVENTS many SMALL TOWNS from having a TELEPHONE SERVICE, as they need but a few telephones and cannot afford operators.

Other towns employ a day operator, but have no NIGHT SERVICE, which this system gives.

The Company desires to equip exchanges in every CITY and TOWN throughout Canada as rapidly as possible, and now offers TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($250,000) of its Capital Stock at par (of which sixty thousand dollars has been subscribed by the present owners). Terms of subscription:—

10 PER CENT. ON SUBSCRIPTION, 15 PER CENT. ON ALLOTMENT.

Remainder as may be required by the Board of Directors, but calls not oftener than thirty days apart, nor for more than ten per cent. at one call.

The right is reserved to reject any or all subscriptions, and to allot a pro rata amount in case of over subscription.

POSSESSING A PERFECT SYSTEM, REQUIRING NO OPERATORS,

the Company by its saving in operation alone can pay large dividends, and in the end it is always

"THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST."

THAT TELEPHONE STOCKS ARE AMONG THE MOST PROFITABLE OF ALL INVESTMENTS THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS OF PRESENT PRICES AND DIVIDENDS SHOW:—

Bell Telephone Co., United States, Price, $190 per Share. Dividends, 8 p. c.
Bell Telephone Co., Canada, Price $150 per Share. Dividends, 8 p. c.

The price to be paid for the exclusive right of using and of manufacturing under these patents for the Dominion of Canada is $90,000. The patents are valid for fifteen years from 1891.

Subscriptions will be received at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, and its branches in Montreal, London and Hamilton, where full prospectuses can be obtained.

Subscription Books will be opened at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the said cities, on Monday, April 24th, and close Saturday, April 29th.

The system can be seen in operation at the Temple Building, Montreal, the Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, and the Free Press Building, London, Ont.

It is proposed as soon as the Directors may deem it advisable to list the stock of the Company on both the Montreal and Toronto Exchanges.

Automatic Telephone Systems.

Parties desiring to introduce or use Automatic Telephone Systems can procure the most approved apparatus by applying to the Bell Telephone Co., of Canada, where the apparatus can be purchased outright without the buyer being compelled either to purchase stock or to contribute to the payment of large sums for patents.

In this system neither Operators nor Central Offices are required, nor is any Electrical knowledge required for its operation.

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A Preparation of Herbs & Roots the Medical Properties of which are universally known.

IS A MOST VALUABLE REMEDY for PURIFYING THE BLOOD

THE ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE

ELECT NEW DIRECTORS AT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The Independent Junior Lacrosse League – French Yachts Cannot Compete for America's Cup—Book-making a Lottery.

The Athletic Club House Company held their annual meeting in the M. A. A. A. rooms last night, Mr. James Paton in the chair. The report showed a profit of $88.12 on the year's business. The full membership was now about 500, being 100 less than last year. The restaurant opened on the Exhibition Grounds had resulted in a loss of $379.71. The canvass undertaken by the ladies to obtain more members had not come up to what was expected, only 100 new names being added. The expenses of the company have been increased $350 a year owing to the expiration of the subscription, which paid the interest on the the mortgage for a term of three years. The subscriptions towards the ordinary expenses of the company have one more year to run. These amount to $1100 per annum. The question as to the ability of the company to keep the Club House open will have to be faced unless a large increase can be made in the membership or in the revenue of the company by other means. Numerous public and private parties patronized the club house, and it continues to be a favorite resort for snowshoe clubs.

The financial statement showed receipts $3248.44, and expenditure $3160.32, balance on hand $88.12.

Messrs. Jas. Paton, R. White, J. Stephens, Geo. Phillips, G. H. Hanna, M. Morrison and G. Falconer were re-elected directors. At a later meeting Mr. J. Paton was reappointed president, Mr. R. White, vice-president and Mr. G. Falconer, secretary-treasurer.

LACROSSE.

Independent Junior League.

The Independent Junior Lacrosse League held its annual meeting yesterday, Mr. Fred. Alley presiding. The following officers were elected;

Honorary president, P. McEwen.
President, D. O'Neil.
Vice-president, E. J. Ford.
Secretary-treasurer, T. McEvoy.

It was decided to join the Junior Lacrosse Association of Montreal, Messrs. E. Collins, E. J. Ford, and P. Hoohan being elected delegates. The admission to the League was fixed at $5, to be returned to every club which did not default in a match. It was announced that Mr. Alley, in retiring from the presidency, had donated $30 to the trophy, which is now worth $60 altogether. The business of arranging the schedule for the coming season was held over till next session.

The Lone Stars.

The Lone Stars Lacrosse Club held a meeting last evening when the following officers were elected: President, T. Coghlin; treasurer, J. Molloy; secretary, T. Farrell; captain, A. Richards.

Applications Will Be Received.

Applications will be received from the following clubs for the purpose of forming the Junior Independent League: Victoria, Thistle, Violets, Orients and Gordon. Address, W. J. Cherry, 21 Chaboillez street, secretary-treasurer pro-tem. Independent League.

The Balmorals.

The Balmoral Lacrosse Club have decided to hold a meeting at their club room, 26 Balmoral street, at 8 o'clock p. m. Members are requested to attend and those wishing to join the club may do so by applying to the above address.

The Game in British Columbia.

The British Columbia Lacrosse Association have arranged their season's schedule. The clubs will play 12 games. The teams are New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria. The chief officers are: Hon. president, Thomas Dunn; president, John Reid, New Westminster; first vice-president, W. H. Ellis, Victoria; second vice-president, C. M. Beecher, Vancouver; secretary treasurer, W. H. Cullin, Victoria. The secretary will correspond with eastern clubs to see what they would want for a trip to the coast and with the Sound cities and San Francisco to see what inducements could be had for a visit from two British Columbia teams.

BICYCLING.

Zimmerman Going to Europe.

Arthur A. Zimmerman, the champion bicyclist, sails to-day with Joseph McDermott for Europe. Zimmerman will take part in the English championship events, but will be unable to meet Osmond, the latter being en route to this country. The champion will return June 24 for the international races at Chicago.

Sanger an Amateur.

Chairman Raymond, of the National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, has granted credentials to Walter G. Sanger to race abroad as an amateur. Sanger is not yet in the pink of track condition, but he is far advanced in his training. He has not yet done any track work, as have Zimmerman and Wheeler, the other two men who will go abroad, but physically he is fit, and all that he needs is to accustom himself to track exercises.

The Tourists' Cycling Club.

The Tourists' C. C. is the name of a new club recently formed among professional men in Toronto, with a view to taking long easy Saturday afternoon jaunts in the country. Among the more prominent members are Messrs. E. Douglas Armour, Q.C., G. H. Kilmer, Douglas Armour, T. Langton, Q.C., W. D. Gwynne, A. Meredith, Mervyn McKenzie, E. Cronyn, F. E. Hodgins, G. Boulton, B. B. Croayn and W. H. Roy.

THE TURF.

Book-making Claimed to be a Lottery.

Thirty-nine suits have been entered in the Supreme Court of New Jersey against bookmakers on the Elizabeth track to recover $1,065,000 in penalties under the Anti-Lottery law passed by the Legislature in 1874. This law made it unlawful for any person to erect any kind of a lottery within the state, under a penalty of $2000 for each offence. This penalty could be sued for by any one, and if recovered the person prosecuting received one-half of the penalty. The prosecutors claim that book-making is a lottery, and the suits will determine the constitutionality of the law of 1874 as well as the measures passed last winter. Charles H. Bagley brings suit against Michael F. Dwyer and Hugh B. McIntyre to recover $825,000 in penalties for 123 violations of the law. Messrs. Dwyer and McIntyre, not being residents of the state, will deposit $50,000 bail. Mr. Bagley also brings suits for $12,000 each against 21 bookmakers, and Patrick Coleman against 18 for violations.

BILLIARDS.

The Canadian Championship.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

GALT, April 21. — George Sutton and Joseph W. Capron played 14 inch balk line billiards in the town hall here last night for the Canadian championship. Sutton won by 500 to 400. This was the third time these experts met this year at this style of game. Sutton has won two game and Capron one.

YACHTING.

French Yachts Cannot Compete for the America's Cup.

A correspondent in the New York *Advertiser* gives an interesting discussion of French yachts. He says: It is a curious fact that, in spite of their magnificent military record, the French have always occupied an inferior rank in naval warfare. The history of the French Navy is rich in individual acts of heroism, it is true, as it also that of the French merchant marine; but somehow the gallant Gaul always seems rather out of his element on salt water. Perhaps this is to be accounted for on the theory held by old Admiral Collingwood that no nation could produce great seamen and do great fighting which required half a dictionary to give an order to port the helm or let go a jib-halliard. Whatever may be the reason, the French are notoriously backward in marine matters, and this is shown in nothing more clearly than the condition of yachting in that country. There were royal yachts and pleasure craft for the high nobility in England as far back as the reign of James I. His grandson, Charles II, not only owned yachts, but sailed them. As early as 1720 Ireland had a yacht club, which is the oldest actual organization of the kind known. It was originally called the Water Club of Cork, and exists to-day as the Royal Cork Yacht Club. The Royal Yacht Squadron of England was founded in 1812; the Royal Thames Yacht Club in 1823; the New York Yacht Club in 1844. And yacht clubs sprang up in liberal numbers in Scotland, at Liverpool, Southampton and even in Bermuda, Australia, Canada and other colonial ports, before the French gave any sign of vitality in this direction.

On July 22, 1867, however, the Secretary of the Marine Department of France, authorized the formation of a society having for its title "Societe d'Encouragement pour la Navigation de Plaisance Maritime le Yacht Club de France." It will be noticed that in this formal legal title the Frenchmen have to fall back upon the English language for a title to their association, and in its organization they copied pretty closely the rules and regulations of the principal yachting clubs across the Channel.

The title, it may be added, very clearly specifies the exact vocation of the Yacht Club of France, as it is now called for purposes of brevity. It is, and always has been, an organization rather for easy going diversion on the water than, as in England and the United States, for the advancement of sport and the development of seamanship and the art of naval construction.

The new club was placed under the patronage of the Emperor Napoleon III, and soon had a fairly good list of titled and wealthy men as members. In 1870 the club was authorized to issue certificates to sailing masters, and the Minister of Marine notified foreign powers that the vessels of the club were authorized to fly the national colors with a white star of five points on the blue of the tricolor as its special insignia.

From 1867 to 1870 Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, the Minister of Marine, was annually elected President for the ten years following Vice-Admiral Baron de la Ponciere le Nowry occupied that position; for the next five years Admiral Amet held it. Admiral Lage was president from 1888 to 1889 only, then Admiral Bonnie filled the chair for a year, and Admiral Amet was last year again called to the Presidency, in grateful remembrance of what he had done to aid the club during his previous five years of service. Immediately following this election there was a reaction. From a state of comparative lethargy the club blossomed into unusual activity. Under Amet's leadership its members grew enthusiastic, believed they were or were soon going to be the leading yacht club of the world. The most daring challenges to other nations were the subject of boastful conversations at the gatherings in the club's rooms, and the younger members naturally carried this talk into other clubs. Thus it happened that the announcement was cabled over that the Yacht Club of France intended to compete this year for the American Cup, and led a veteran cup capturer and defender at the New York Yacht Club to remark somewhat cynically:

"Well, if they don't do anything else, they'll provide some fun for the boys anyhow."

Nobody in local yachting circles, however, seriously expects to see the Yacht Club of France represented in any contests here. Even if they possessed the vessels, which they do not, America is too far from the Boulevard; and the average French yachtsman for pleasure is sorely subject to that tired and sickly feeling that comes over one when the deep seas play the part of battledores, with a yacht for the shuttlecock.

The French Club now numbers 436 members, of which 236 are permanent, 82 subscribers, 49 concessionaires, 7 honorary and 2 life members for donations received. There are also 21 corresponding members in the several ports of France or centres of yachting interest, and 38 maritime agencies have been established where the members of the Club on their trips can find all the necessary information in the localities visited. The late Duke of Sutherland was among the charter members, and the Prince of Wales and several other distinguished foreigners are on the roll.

Belonging to the Club there are about one hundred yachts, representing a tonnage of over seven thousand. All these carry a triangular flag and tricolor, with a five-pointed star in the blue for the Club, and in addition four white spots in the blue for the President, two for the Secretary and members of the Executive Committee and one for the subscribing members.

Over seventy nautical societies are under the patronage of the Club, and among these have been distributed in prizes—in 1889, 18,000 francs; in 1890, 19,750 francs; in 1891, 24,397 francs, and last year, 29,312 francs. Altogether between 400,000 and 500,000 francs have been distributed by the Club since its foundation for the encouragement of "the navigation of pleasure."

The competition for the Yacht Club Cup was established in 1857, and to the cup is added a sum of 1800 francs. It has to be won three times in succession, and in three different localities. The 1800 francs is divided into two purses of 400 and 200 francs each for the first and second in each of the three races.

Only French yachts or those having a French register, of the third, fourth, fifth or sixth class, that is, over five tons burden, are permitted to compete for the cup. The first prize of 400 francs is not awarded unless there are three vessels in the race, and the second unless four vessels compete. If the three races do not take place in one season the competition is carried over until the next season, but the cup must be won three consecutive times in one or two consecutive years before it becomes the property of any individual yacht owner.

The winner, in her defence of the cup, is handicapped according to the number of her victories, as follows: Twenty-five seconds if belonging to the third class of from five to ten tons; 30 seconds if of the fourth class, ten to twenty tons; 35 seconds if of the fifth class, twenty to forty tons, and 40 seconds for all yachts above that tonnage. This scale of handicap is per mile, and the course is to be about ten miles.

The winners of the cup are as follows:

1883—Yacht "Eva," 40 tons, M. Fonade.
1884-85—Yacht "Henrietta," 19 tons, M. Pilon.
1886 — Yacht "Henrietta," 19 tons, M. Pilon.
1887—Undecided, no yacht winning three times.
1888 — Yacht "Wanda," the Count le Guebriant, which won two races in previous year.

Since that year the cup has not been won. On June 1, 1889, the Yacht Club added a prize of 1000 francs to be given to the yacht of French construction winning the cup. This appropriation is made every year, and seems likely to accumulate to a good round sum. This year it will be 5000 francs. Besides the cup, the Club has instituted a special international prize to be competed for on the Mediterranean on much the same terms and under the same rules as the Club Cup. Last year this was won by the English yacht "Valkyrie, owned and raced by Lord Dunraven.

It requires only a glance at the character of the Club fleet to show how it adheres to the pleasure side of its title, and how little material there is in it to make an impression in the serious and hardworking sport which English and American yachtsmen revel in. There are a few-water sailors among the members, it is true, who are not averse to long voyages. A couple of them have even achieved the glory of a trip round the world. But they made their voyages in craft calculated for comfort rather than speed, and leave to John Bull and l'Oncle Sam the work of making records and breaking them, and experimenting with the problem of how to annihilate time upon the water.

Small vessels are the prevailing type in the French squadron: craft calculated for pleasant summer runs along the coast, where there are comfortable hotels ashore, gay watering places, and above all, Paris, not too far off. English and American models have been adopted by a number of members of the Yacht Club of France, but always adapted to French ideas. English yachts which are regarded as dull sailors can, as a rule, give the so-called flyers of the French fleet a clear wake, without trying hard.

In one direction the Yacht Club of France is doing good work, even if it is not doing much to glorify itself in history. Last year all the yacht clubs of France organized a society under the name of the Union of French Yachts. There are no more gallant seamen in the world than the Frenchmen of the Atlantic coast, the descendants of the old Norman sea kings, of the sailors of the great wars, and of the smugglers and privateers, who now lead lives as perilous as those of their ancestors in wrestling a subsistence from the sea as fishermen. The larger vessels of the fleet afford this class an opportunity of a higher nautical education than the fishing boats extend to them, and the time will surely come when the nation will profit by this fact.

The Royal Canadian Club.

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club, which will hold its annual meeting at Toronto tonight, report a fairly successful season in 1892. Three important yachts have been added to the fleet in the 40, 30 and 25-foot classes, namely, "Zelma," "Vedette" and "Wa Wa." These vessels are of the most modern types, the two former having been designed by Fife. The present membership is 680, comprised as follows: Honorary life members, 3; life members, 30; resident members, 458; non-resident members, 108; junior members, 81. The assets of the club amount to over $25,000.

Sporting Notes.

Chicago wheelmen are about establishing a restaurant for the exclusive use of cyclists.

J. G. Gaudaur writes to a Toronto paper stating that he is rowing twice every day, and never felt better in his life.

Terront, the French professional, having retired from racing, now wishes to join the amateur organization of France.

E. W. Duggan, the well-known checkerist of Toronto, and the inventor of the checker-playing machine, which he intends to exhibit, is anxious to meet players in a blindfold match. Mr. Duggan claims the blindfold championship of Canada.

Mr. E. J. Paradis, local champion oarsman, was out practising in his racing skiff, the "Spray," a few days ago, in a large opening in the ice on the river opposite Maissoneuve. Mr. Paradis has completely recovered from his recent accident, and will, it is said, represent the Lachine Boating Club during the approaching boating season.

THE HOME RULE VOTE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, April 22.—The actual figures of the division on the second reading of Home Rule are interesting. The House contains 670 members and at present there are no vacant seats. Alloway, for the Speaker, and two tellers on each side, the absentees numbered only fourteen. The exact Parliamentary strength, according to strict party lines, is:

Gladstonians, including labor party	275	
Anti-Parnellites	72	
Parnellites	9	
		356
Conservatives	267	
Liberal Unionists	47	
		314
		670

The Speaker sympathizes with the Unionists, upon the Irish question, but, of course, his official position precluded him from voting; therefore the second reading majority represents strict party lines.

CAUSED MR. MILLER'S DEATH.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, April 22.—Eusebe Papineau, of the village of Embrum, Russell county, has left for parts unknown. He had only recently returned from the United States a fugitive, where he had been engaged in smuggling horses from Canada. His return home, however, was the signal for the descent of his creditors, of whom there were many. During an altercation with a Mrs. Miller about some money matters, Mr. Miller, who was an infirm old man, interfered when Papineau commenced to abuse Mrs. Miller. This so enraged Papineau that he caught Miller by the coat and pushed him backward. Miller fell upon the floor and lay there senseless. For a whole week he lay motionless upon his bed, scarcely breathing, and Thursday of last week he died. No sooner had Miller's case been pronounced fatal than Papineau, it appears, made preparation to leave, and has probably fled across the line. An inquest was in progress to-day.

THOSE OLD REVENUE STAMPS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, April 22.—In the Exchequer Court on April 29 will come up for hearing the case of the British American Bank Note Company vs. the Queen, a case which arises out of a dispute between the Department of Inland Revenue and the Company, in regard to revenue stamps. In 1883 a radical change took place in the system of stamping tobacco and cigars, and the Company then had on hand a large number of the old denominations of stamps, which had thus become worthless. Under their contract the Company contend that they had a right to keep on hand and be paid for a six months' supply. The Department does not concur in this construction of the contract, and disputes the amount sought to be recovered, which is some $3000.

HE WILL WRITE A HISTORY.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, April 22. — Mr. Edward T. Fletcher, the noted litterateur of British Columbia, formerly resident of New Edinburgh, is in the city, engaged in the library of Parliament, looking up material for a history of the British conquests in the West Indies in the capture of several of the islands from the French. His father was actively engaged as a captain in one of Her Majesty's regiments. He is also consulting the old files of the newspapers respecting the rebellion in Lower Canada in 1837. In this he himself took part as a volunteer.

NO PENALTY FOR THE OFFENCE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 22.—The case of old John Anderson, the "resurrector" of worn out postage stamps, came up for trial yesterday. He pleaded guilty to all three of the charges of violation of the postal service act. The cases were sent up for trial because the postal act does not provide any penalty for the offence. It will have to come under the general penalty act. Bail in two sureties of $1000 each was accepted in one case and Anderson's own bail in the other two. The defence will apply to the higher courts.

OWES MUCH IN MONTREAL.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 22.—Mr. E. B. Gough, who is well known in Toronto, having carried on a large clothing business in this city some years ago, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. After he left Toronto he opened large stores in Kingston, Belleville and Brampton. The latter business, however, he sold out, and confined his attention entirely to the Kingston and Belleville stores. His principal creditors are Montreal merchants, his liabilities to them alone amounting to between $35,000 and $40,000.

AN HONORARY FELLOW.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, April 22.—Dr. Thorburn, of the Geological Survey, has received a letter from Melbourne, Australia, saying he has been appointed an Honorary corresponding Fellow of the Geological Society of Australasia.

THE "JULIA" LAUNCHED.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

SOREL, April 22.—A new tug, the "Julia," was launched at Sorel yesterday for the Sincennes-McNaughton Company. The "Julia" is a twin screw tug, 80 feet long by 17 feet beam, and will be used in the harbor tug service.

Canada's Trade Returns.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Canada's exports last month increased [illegible]. For the nine months they are [illegible], showing for that period an increase of [illegible]. In the same time the duty increased [illegible]

SALMON AND HATCHERIES.

IS THE SUPPLY OF THE FORMER INCREASED BY THE LATTER?

Shirts, Their Quality and Price—Another View of the Incinerator Question—Danger to the Water Supply.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—I noticed in the STAR a letter from an "Old Gaspe Fisherman" on the protection of fish and game, and asserting that the hatchery has been the chief cause of the alleged decrease of salmon in the Dartmouth River. Now, this may sound very well on paper, but is certainly very amusing to those who have any knowledge of our fisheries. Surely, "Old Fisherman" cannot be living in this enlightened nineteenth century, or otherwise he must have some imaginary grievances. Perhaps he has been in vain seeking the appointment to the breeding house, or perchance the Government trap net which he complains so much about (and by official report in 1891 captured 82 salmon) may interfere with "Old Fisherman's" net, and hence the condemnation of the breeding house. Or, perhaps, "Old Fisherman" is a very good man and has been converted to the belief that the artificial culture of salmon is wicked and was never intended by the Creator. There are goody goody people of this belief. Let us for a moment examine the fact in connection with this Government trap net. I presume it has never taken more than 200 salmon in any one season for the stocking of the hatchery, and unlike Old Fisherman's catch which he markets to the highest bidder, eggs and fish both totally lost to the river. The hatchery fish are preserved, the eggs are taken from the fish and guarded in the hatchery until the fish are an inch long, and 90% of living, healthy fish are turned back into the river again, and the parent fish allowed to return to the ocean, and many of them no doubt are caught by Old Fisherman on their return to the river in the following spring. Now, wherein does the great destruction of this trap net exist? Is it that the artificially bred fry eat up the natural ones?

How about the hatcheries and trap nets in other sections of the country? There has been a hatchery on the Miramichi River for twenty years, but I regret to say a trap net is not used here for taking the parent fish. They are swept off the spawning beds in the autumn (a method I do not approve of) and the eggs taken and the parent fish liberated. About 90 per cent. of those eggs after being nursed in the breeding house are again turned into the river as living fish. Has this system on the Miramichi caused the same results as "Old Gaspé Fisherman" complains of? Not at all. The fish are increasing in our rivers every year. There are more salmon in them now than there has been for a long time. Notwithstanding the excessive fishing, both by fly and net, one pool on this river is reported to have been sold last season for the modest sum of $30,000. The large Restigouche salmon are being taken in this river, the result of fry planted from the Restigouche Hatchery some years ago.

I hear the same thing of St. John River, N. B. Salmon are fast increasing there and a different species of fish are now being caught, no doubt the results of the 200,000 California salmon fry which were planted in the head waters of the St. John River in the year 1881. The eggs were procured through one of the United States Fish Commissioners from the Sacramento Hatchery. I also learn the Restigouche salmon fisheries are holding their own, notwithstanding the great drain made upon the salmon fisheries of that river by the myriad of nets and anglers. The hatchery and trap net has also been in operation there some sixteen years, and fishing property has been advancing in value for the last ten years. When the great American Salmon Club at Metapedia was organized some years ago, with forty members, the shares were placed at $1000 each. Now it costs $10,000 to admit a member, which can only be done on the death or one of the old ones selling out. Pools on this river have been sold for $30,000, and $1000 paid by one individual for three weeks' fishing last season, the angling score being in the vicinity of 2500 fish. Should not the hatchery, my dear Old Gaspe Fisherman, claim at least a share of bringing about such gratifying results?

I see the people of British Columbia want more hatcheries. A new one having a hatching capacity of 10 or 12 millions of eggs is to be erected there at once. Also a new one in the North-West is now being built. If the Gaspe Hatchery could be made to turn into the river five or six millions of young fry each year instead of 1,000,000, Old Fisherman's grievances would by magic disappear in a short time. He also makes the assertion that he has taken twenty salmon out of a pound trout. These no doubt were hatchery salmon, but as they were not marked he forgot to tell us so. "Old Fisherman" wants a bounty put on trout. He would not need to bother with the salmon then, as the trout would be more valuable. It is a natural law that big fish eat little ones; trout eat salmon, salmon eat trout. I believe it to be quite important there should be a fair share of trout and other fishes in a salmon river; as the young salmon remains in the river two years from his birth before he migrates to sea, and requires all the food he can get during that period. No matter whether it is trout, suckers or white fish, he will take them readily. If we go back 70 or 80 years we find all the rivers, no matter how small, teeming with salmon and trout, the old settlers spearing the salmon in the small streams with the pitchfork. The salmon and trout got on very well together in those days. But as soon as man stepped in with his engines of destruction, such as the spear, the abominable peche and trap net, and the wily jocks cot, the noble salmon began to disappear, and many rivers were entirely depleted, and had this unlawful fishing not been arrested by the shortening of the nets and the adoption of the Sunday close time, not a salmon would be found to-day in any of our rivers bordering on the Atlantic coast.

Just a few remarks more for the benefit of "Old Fisherman." The United States are artificially cultivating all kinds of fishes, from the crustaceous lobster up to the salmon. Large numbers of adult salmon are caught in the Hudson River, where there has not been one for over a century. This is the result of planting artificially bred fry. The Government are also setting apart rivers in Alaska for the purpose of gathering salmon eggs, bringing them down to the Pacific Coast, there hatching them, and restocking the depleted rivers. In conclusion I would advise our Gaspe friend to take a trip the coming season to Chicago's Great Exhibition, and there he will see Canadian artificially bred salmon, two, three and four years old, a foot long and weighing a pound and a half in weight.

Miramichi. JOHN MAXWELL.

Wanted a Public Prosecutor.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—The expediency of providing standing prosecuting counsel, who would initiate and continue legal proceedings in criminal cases, is being pressed on the Quebec Government by persons connected with philanthropic societies, upon whom the law costs are burdensome. At the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, the Rev. Mr. McManus argued that the presence of such an official here would have prevented what he deemed to be a grave failure of justice in the case of the Shepard gang, who had defrauded numbers of dependent women. Also that it would ensure the prosecution of those inciters to vice, the peddlers of lottery tickets, who now so infest the thoroughfares as to be a public nuisance. It fell to me to point out that, even were the statements of fact correct and probable, the remedy proposed was uncertain and of very doubtful utility. It is true that the chief culprits in the former case, who pleaded guilty to defrauding [illegible] with the rest of his ill-gotten gains in his pocket. Nevertheless, in theory, everything was perfect. The statute law governing the case is said to be without flaw. It is Sec. 86 of the Larceny Act, and reads:

Every one who is convicted of an offence against this act by stealing, embezzling, or obtaining by false pretence any property whatsoever, the value of which is over $200, is liable to seven (7) years' imprisonment in addition to any punishment to which he would otherwise be liable for such offence.

The preliminary proceedings in the case were in order, the Grand Jury found a true bill; a learned Queen's Counsel was engaged by the Quebec Government to prosecute for the Crown; an upright and able judge presided over the trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, and after sound proof had been made the culprit pleaded guilty. What possible advantage could have accrued from the paid presence of another legal official is not apparent. The provisions presently existing for the abatement of the alleged

LOTTERY-TICKET NUISANCE

are even more complete. There are the policemen on the different beats, the detective officers who are continually about, the sergeants who receive reports and keep the men up to duty, and the Chief, who is responsible for his own laches and for the laches of his subordinates. There are further the Mayor and aldermen, and the Police Committee with its chairman, all of whom are charged with the peace and good order of the city. Then comes the civic court with its brace of recorders, their prosecuting clerks, and the two civic Q. C.'s to consult with. And then again the two magistrates courts, with their prosecuting clerks, sitting alternatively in a judicial and alternatively in an executive capacity. What possible advantage would be likely to accrue from the creation of a new office and another official is no more apparent here than in the case quoted above.

It is further alleged that elsewhere official prosecutors are provided by the authorities, but even if this be admitted and the conditions be the same their utility remains to be proved. I am a member of and am familiar with the working of several philanthropic societies in the United States, where district attorneys are an institution. These societies have all of them to employ quasi police officers, hire counsel and push legal proceedings to an extent far beyond what we do in Canada. The same holds good of England to a greater extent than in the United States. Broadly speaking, officialdom in both countries seeks to punish offences against property and privilege, and seeks to screen rather than to punish other offenders, especially if their politics be right! Crimes of cruelty against the weak and helpless, and crimes connected with drink, sport and lust, "that trinity of evils," are committed with impunity so far as regards the official prosecutors of both countries. Whether any better results are to be looked for here is matter of grave doubt. Already the common right of access to the Courts has been taken from the public by the Quebec Parliament in liquor cases. An aggrieved prosecutor may not now appear by counsel in the Court of Queen's Bench, unless with the consent of the authorities, which is sometimes refused. The appointment of the new officers asked for would be a long step towards arrogating everything into the hands of officialdom in criminal cases, leaving to the citizen naught but lynch law. We are already a bureau-ridden community, inert and supine to a degree, and it seems inadvisable that we should be made more so.

D. A. WATT.

The Blache Lane Case.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—This matter came before the Road Committee for discussion as to the advisability of the city's appealing from the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench reversing the judgment of Mr. Justice Mathieu. I am sure the members of the Road Committee cannot possibly decide to give up the rights of the city if they only understand the facts, and I must therefore take exception to the statements of Ald. Prefontaine, which were absolutely and grossly incorrect. He mentioned at the meeting that "the Railway Company had conducted the expropriation on the basis of Blache Lane being private property, and that the proprietors had been indemnified by the Company for this property, that their deeds of agreement with the Company bore him out in this, and that the lane or street was undoubtedly private property." Had he consulted the proof of record in this case he would have found that the Company, at the time of the expropriation, maintained that it was public property, that the proprietors had no right of ownership therein and that the award was made on this basis. Not only this, but the Company promised that the proprietors would be given a fifty foot street in lieu of Blache Lane, and the indemnities were reduced in consequence of this promised benefit. Then again, he stated that the street was private property. True it is that the judgment of the Court of Appeals, of December last, declares it to be private property; but did not the same Court in 1864 declare it to be a public street, and since then, did not the city in 1885 expropriate some 300 square feet of land from me for the purpose of widening it, and pay me for it with moneys collected from my friend Mr. Baylis and others specially assessed for this improvement. Surely, in any case, these 300 square feet which the city paid me for are public property, and the city should force the Company, before Her Majesty's Privy Council, if necessary, to pay for them. But for the city at the present moment to give up the contest and pay the costs, is to make a present to the Railway Company of the ground covered by Blache lane; and neither the Road Committee nor the City Council itself can make presents of city property, whatever Mr. Ald. Prefontaine may say. If the members of the Road Committee will decide with the true facts before them they cannot go wrong, and I will be perfectly satisfied to trust the whole matter to them if they will begin by obtaining an official report in writing as to the facts and the law in the case from the City Attorney.

WM. WALKER.

Poisoning the Water Supply.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—The sanitary engineer should at once build a two inch deal box measuring 100 feet by twenty-four and six or seven feet high, on the Gregory farm, to receive the scavengings of the western division, and not scatter all over the place the refuse of the city. By piling up the stuff in compost shape, especially if the teams are allowed to run up over the compost at one end of the box and run down at the other, the refuse will be pressed down to a solid mass, will not be affected by the wind or sun and will emit no considerable bad smell or poisonous microbes. To do that a plank road must be placed on the heap to allow the teams to conveniently travel over. When the heap is at the proper height a covering of loose earth will absorb the noxious gases and protect the compost from the sun and rain. Farmers of the neighborhood will be very glad then to team the stuff on to their farms as a most efficient and economical manure. The superintendent of the Water Works complains that the water supply is contaminated by the loose way in which the refuse is distributed all over the field. Let the engineer follow the above plan, which in some cases is adopted in Great Britain, and he will find that a thing or two can be learned from the experience of British sanitarians in the handling of city garbage.

J. X. PERRAULT.

St. James Street Expropriation.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—The St. James Street Expropriation Commissioners' report has now been issued and as will be easily seen the action of the Finance Committee was justifiable and in the interest of the proprietors. The prices awarded the G. T. R., $1 and $2.25, averaging the whole at $3.12½, whereas the property opposite, which is on the best side of the street has been offered at $1.50 (one dollar and fifty cents per foot) allowing $1.62 cents per foot to the G. T. R. more than its market value. There are other errors on the award of which communication will be furnished later now that the parties interested are beginning to feel that after the proceeds of their property is exhausted they can be sued for any balance that may be remaining to pay the costs of the street widening.

A VICTIM THAT IS LIKELY TO LOSE HIS ALL.

A Cry From Laval Avenue.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—I notice that Laval avenue is threatened with the invasion of the electric car. One of our latest street destroying companies, the "Corriveau and Williams," has cast a greedy eye on this beautiful residential avenue. I am certain that every property owner and resident on the street will oppose this project. The appearance of the electric car would mean danger and terror to the hundreds of children who now gambol in safety on this peaceful thoroughfare. The rushing machine would make them prisoners in their homes, or subject them to the risk of being slaughtered. Surely the space between St. Dominique or St. Lawrence and St. Denis streets—already tracked—is too narrow to require or warrant the threatened encroachment. If no check is to be put to this monopoly of our streets by selfish corporations, it will soon be impossible for a man to find a spot for a quiet home within or outside the city. Let our representatives in the Council take notice that the electric car is not wanted on

LAVAL AVENUE.

Those Incinerators.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Referring to the question of incinerators, it would appear that our friend, Mr. J. X. Perrault, is under the impression that Montreal is without the brains and intellect necessary to design plans and build incinerators for the cremation of our scavenging refuse of the city. He seems to think it most advisable that our Board of Health should send to England for designs of a most costly apparatus, and at an enormous cost to the city, and said apparatus by no means free from faults, but which evidently suits his own personal views, he being agent for the company. Would it not be in better taste for him to leave the merits of his system to the judgment of men of practical experience, capable of judging which system would prove the best for the city of Montreal. The writer would take this opportunity to mention that his plans are on view in the "STAR" window, where he would also suggest the placing of Mr. Perrault's plans, models and photos, thereby giving the public and all others interested an opportunity of judging for themselves.

CHAS. THACKERAY & CO., City.

On Prices of Shirts, Etc.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR, — Having carefully read Mr. B. Tooke's letter in your paper last evening, with your incisive comments thereon, I would, in short measure, ask you for room to state that, having consulted and compared notes with Scotch friends, I undertake to produce a shirt made in Scotland (Glasgow), and retailed at 5s, say, about 1¼ dollars, which would not be less in a good retail store in Montreal than 2½ dollars. Mr. Tooke seems to me to give himself away where he admits buying States goods at 23 cents and disposing of same in Canada at $1.25. The fact that the general body of consumers in our Dominion are suffering from exactions all round dismisses the idea that a radical change is not impending, and it is high time a fair consideration was shown towards the masses, who must have the cost of living reduced. I was glad to notice your late allusion to the price of bread, which is maintained by a discreditable combine, even though wheat and flour are exceptionally low at present.

PATERFAMILIAS.

NEW YORK, April 10, '93—The wholesale and retail control of the Fischer Pianos for the Province of Quebec we have this day transferred to Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St. Catherine street, Montreal, to whom we would refer agents and intending purchasers of our instruments. J. & C. Fisher.

The *pleasure* of doing the *unobliging* things grows on one.

Avoid harsh purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and cure you.

Special Notices.

Persist.

A lady being asked by a gentleman to join in the bonds of matrimony with him, wrote the word "stripes," stating at the time that the letters making up the word stripes could be changed so as to make an answer to his question. The result proved satisfactory.

To every individual, young and old, we would say "persist" in banishing that cold before it becomes a positive danger. You may have tried many of the existing remedies of our times, and met with failure. There is a remedy of great merit known to thousands in Canada, and which has never failed in cases of obstinate cough, sore throat, croup and bronchial troubles; we now refer to Harvard Bronchial Syrup. The fame of this wonderful preparation is now so extended in every part of Canada that our people will have no other cough remedy; they persist in asking for Harvard Bronchial Syrup and refuse all others. We strongly recommend all sufferers to give it a trial, feeling assured that afterwards they will never use any other preparation. It is highly recommended by the medical faculty, and is daily prescribed by doctors.

Stiff neck and stiff joints. Use the Green Mountain Balm. Rub well for a few minutes and you will wonder at the instantaneous effect.

The best advice to ladies is to go to the Berlin House, 1810 and 1812 Notre Dame street, for mantles, costumes and dress goods before buying elsewhere.

Young mothers join with the doctors in saying that Tucker's Botanic Syrup is the quickest known cure for croup, whooping cough and children's bronchial affections. It is safe and sure. No morphia or other deleterious substances.

Have You Headache?

Headache, which is usually a symptom of stomach trouble, constipation or liver complaint, can be entirely cured by B. B. B. (Burdock Blood Bitters), because this medicine acts upon and regulates the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

The medical men have become ashamed of their usual antipathy to patent medicines. In regard, at any rate, to the Green Mountain preparations, they have to acknowledge the true merit of these wonderful discoveries. It is acknowledged all round that the Green Mountain Balm not only relieves pain but conquers and cures rheumatism and Tucker's (Green Mountain) Botanic Syrup will "stay" consumption as well as cure ordinary coughs and colds.

Musicians.

P. E. Layton & Bro.'s warerooms will remain open evenings during the coming fortnight. Sole agents for the celebrated Behr Bros. and Evans Bros. pianos, Thomas & Uxbridge organs. 2357 St. Catherine street, corner of Peel.

How is that terrible pain in your back this morning? No better. I have tried everything except the Green Mountain Balm and have about given up hope. Nothing does it any good.

Relief and Cure.

SIRS,—I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for coughs and colds, and it gives relief in a few hours, and always results in a cure. I would not be without it.—MRS. ALFRED VICK, Berlin, Ont.

"Crick" in the back, "Crick" in the neck quickly relieved by a few applications of the Green Mountain Balm.

"Ask your druggist for Gibbons' Toothache Gum. It gives instant relief." 25cts.

The first signs of rheumatism should have attention. Do not wait until the joints are distorted and misshapen. Tucker's Green Mountain Balm prevents the progress of this terrible disease, and is indeed the "King" of all pain.

An Old and Well-tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP [illegible] children teething. It softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts.

Tucker's Botanic Syrup (Green Mountain) is very effective for all Lung and Bronchial troubles. The worst cough yields to it in a remarkably short space of time.

For a dyspeptic Malto Peptonized Porter has no equal, when taken in doses indicated, doing its work perfectly, without any restriction being placed on the food taken.

Take it to church with you!! Choir members don't hesitate to admit that Tucker's (Green Mountain) Botanic Syrup is the best thing for hoarseness and huskiness. When the voice is not perfectly clear take a bottle in your pocket. Large bottles cost 25 cents.

Just received four more cases of new Scotch Costume Tweeds, in all the newest colors, at S. Carsley's.

It is a well-known fact that the Berlin House, 1810 and 1812 Notre Dame street, is the proper place to go for novelties in mantles, costumes and dress goods at moderate prices.

Rheumatism cured in a day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Warranted by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame st., and Laviolette and Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame street.

The largest stock and best assortment of choice mantles is kept at the Berlin House, 1810 and 1812 Notre Dame street.

Tucker's Botanic Syrup (Green Mountain) has rapidly gained in popular favor. Mothers appreciate its great value for Croup and Whooping Cough. It will quickly cure any cough and is a specific remedy for Bronchitis.

Several cases of new Spring Jackets and Capes just received at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame st.

The Green Mountain Balm continues to have the most wonderful success in all cases of Rheumatism. It is indeed the greatest of all Pain Relievers.

Amherst Park can be reached directly by the Street Railway cars via St. Denis Street. 90tf

HATS

A. BRAHADI'S stock of hats has been replenished with a fresh supply of the latest and most stylish lines in the market. Prices from

25 to $33\frac{1}{3}$ p.c.

Cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine our stock if you are thinking of buying a hat.

COR. NOTRE DAME
—AND—
ST. LAMBERT HILL. 89y12

IN LIQUIDATION.

First class up town Dry Goods Business for sale.

The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of the entire stock, and fixtures of P. HARKNESS & CO., 2321 & 2323 St. Catherine Street, amounting to $11,000.00 and for the lease of the premises for two years from date. Tenders, other than cash, to state time required and security. Inventory can be seen and all information obtained from

RADFORD & WALFORD,
59 Imperial Building, Montreal. 94 3 3aw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM JOHN WILSON, late of the City of Kingston, Ont., Druggist.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario (1887), Chapter 110, Section 36 and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claim against the Estate of William John Wilson, late of the city of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac and Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada, Chemist and Druggist, who died on or about the second day of March, A. D. 1893, at the said City of Kingston, are, on or before Thursday, the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1893, hereby required to deliver or send by post prepaid to the undersigned solicitor for the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, duly verified, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, and every person and creditor holding any security is to produce the same to the undersigned at his law office, Fulford Block, Court House ave., in Brockville, Ont., on or before the said 22nd day of June, A. D. 1893, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been given as above required, and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received as aforesaid at the time said distribution is so made.

Dated at Brockville this 21st day of April, A. D. 1893.

W. J. WRIGHT,
P. O. Box 701, Brockville, Ont., Canada,
Executors' Solicitor.

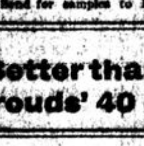
N. B.—All persons indebted to the said estate will please settle the same forthwith, and save costs. 94 3eow

Strouds' sell 5, 10 and 20 lb. Boxes at reduced prices. 92 tf

WE MAKE MEN

Write for our Book "[illegible]" for men only. Tells you how to get well and stay well. Address or call on QUEEN MEDICINE CO., New York Life Building, Montreal, Can., or B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street, J. T. Lyons, corner Bleury and Craig Streets, and L. A. Bernard, 1882 St. Catherine Street. neo-1

LACROSSE.



The increasing demand for LALLY'S LACROSSE continues to grow yearly, and are used and acknowledged by all lacrosse players to be the best goods in the market. The Shamrock Lacrosse Club used Lally's Lacrosse in their deciding match with the Ottawas. My name is stamped on every stick. Send for samples to F. LALLY, CORNWALL, Ont. 94 1aw tf

Better than ever are Strouds' 40 ct. Teas. 88 tf

CENTS FOR SALE
—AT THE—
"STAR" Office.

THE CHURCHES.

Attention is called to the fact that to insure insertion in this column, notices must not reach this office later than Friday morning.

SUNDAY, 23rd APRIL.
THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. 8.00 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a. m., Choral Morning Service. 4.15 p. m., Choral Litany. 7.05 p.m., Choral Evensong. Annual service of St. George's Society. Preacher, Very Rev. R. W. Norman, D. D., Dean of Quebec. Rev. J. G. Norton, D. D., Rector of Montreal.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of Ontario and St. Urbain sts. Holy Communion, 7 45 and 11 a. m. (Choral with sermon). Matins, with Litany, 10.15 a. m. Evensong, 7 p. m. Rev. Edmund Wood, M. A., Rector. Preacher at both services, Rev. Prof. Clarke, Trinity College, Toronto.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. 11.05 a.m., Dean Carmichael. 7.05 p.m., Rev. Hybert Brooke, of Reading, England. Holy Communion after morning service.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Holy Communion at 8.00 a.m. 11 a.m. Morning service, the Lord Bishop of Montreal. Choral Litany at 4.15. Evening service 7. Canon Ellegood, rector; second of the series on the Holy Land.

TRINITY CHURCH, St. Denis Street, opposite Viger Sq. 11 a.m. Rev. Henry Kittson, M.A. 7 p.m., Rev. Rural Dean Saunders, B. A.

ST. MARY'S. Hochelaga, corner Prefontaine and Rouville streets. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Alfred Bareham, Rector.

ST. MARTIN'S. Rev. Geo. Osborne Troop, Rector. Holy Communion, 9 a. m. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street. 8 a. m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m. & 7 p.m., Rev. John Ker, Rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Rector.

ST. THOMAS', Notre Dame Street. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., with Holy Communion. J. F. Renaud, Rector.

ALL SAINTS' Church, corner of Marianne and St. Denis streets. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. H. J. Evans, M. A., Incumbent.

ST. LUKE'S, corner of Dorchester and Champlain streets, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. T. E. Cunningham, Rector.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Rue Chatham), 11 a. m. et 7 p. m. D. Lariviere, B. A., Pasteur.

ST. MATTHIAS', Cote St. Antoine. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Edward Bushell, M. A., Rector.

ST. JUDE'S, Coursol Street. 11 a. m., Children's service, and p.m., Rev. J. H. Dixon, rector.

ST. BARNABAS, St. Lambert. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. J. Dart, M. A.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Lachine. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., Rev. R. Hewton, M.A., Rector.

ST. MARK'S, Longueuil. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. J. G. Baylis, B. D.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, corner of St. Luke st. and Wood avenue. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Cote St. Paul, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., L. H. Davidson, lay reader in charge.

RICHMOND SQUARE Mission Rooms. Service 7 p. m.

OUTREMONT MUNICIPAL HALL, 7 p. m. J. Irwin Strong in charge. W. Henderson, Principal.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION, 659 Notre Dame st. 7 p. m., Mr. Basil S. T. Mariott. Incumbent, Rev. A. Bareham.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Sault au Recollet. Divine service at 11.15 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. E. McManus, Incumbent.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, Montreal Junction. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Rev. W. A. Mervyn, Incumbent.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH, corner St. Joseph and Gareau streets, St. Henri. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Samuel Massey.

METHODIST.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. W. J. Hunter, D. D., Pastor. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

DOMINION SQUARE. Rev. A. C. Courtice, B. A., B. D., Pastor. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

SHERBROOKE STREET. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

DOUGLAS CHURCH. St. Catherine st. west. Rev. S. P. Rose, D. D., Pastor. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

COTE ST. ANTOINE. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. W. Sparling, B. A., B. D.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST. (Marlborough st. Pastor, Rev. Ernest Thomas. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

MONTREAL SOUTH. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. J. Nelson, pastor.

COTE ST. LOUIS. (Corner Mount Royal ave. and Berri street.) 11 a. m., 7 p. m. Rev. H. Walker.

OUTREMONT. 11 a. m., Mr. Henry Durnford.

CENTENARY—POINT ST. CHARLES. Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher, pastor. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. W. H. Stevens.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. A. G. Robertson, pastor.

COTE ST. PAUL. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. R. G. Peever.

NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH corner Dorchester and Hanover streets. Pastor, Rev. E. Gould, M. A. Divine service every Sunday, 11 a. m.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

ASSEMBLY HALL, 2260 St. Catherine street. 7 p.m. Elder William W. Robertson, officiating. Subject: "Heredity and Morality."

BAPTIST.

OLIVET. Rev. W. B. Hinson, pastor, 11 a.m., and 7 p. m.

FIRST. Rev. Donald Grant, pastor. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

EAST END MISSION. No. 8 Craig street. Gospel service, 7 p. m. Thursday 8 p. m. Sunday-school, 3 p. m. J. Bonner, missionary.

OLIVET MISSIONS. Winstanley Hall, 143 Delisle street, 7 p. m. Olivet Baptist Chapel, corner Grand Trunk and Montmorenci streets, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Mr. J. B. Warnicker, church missionary.

GRACE. Elm Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

COTE ST. LOUIS BAPTIST MISSION. Protestant Dissentient Schoolhouse, 52 Stuart street, Cote St. Louis. Preaching Service, 7 p. m. H. J. Haysom, Missionary.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. ANDREW'S (Church of Scotland). Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D. 11 a.m., subject: "A Wide Reaching Word of the Master." 7 p. m., subject: "The Power of Gentleness."

MOUNT ROYAL VALE. Union Mission Church. Service at 4 p. m.

STANLEY STREET. 11 a. m. and 7 p.m., Rev. F. M. Dewey, M. A., pastor.

AMERICAN. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor.

AMERICAN, INSPECTOR ST. BRANCH. 411 St. James st. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor.

ERSKINE. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor.

CRESCENT STREET. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. A. B. Mackay, Pastor.

CHALMERS. Rev. Colborne Heine, B. A., pastor. Services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

TAYLOR. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., Rev. T. Bennett, pastor.

CALVIN. Rev. W. J. Smythe, M. A., pastor. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

ST. JOHN'S. (French Presbyterian) old Russell Hall, St. Catherine street, 11 a. m. and 7. m., Rev Mr. Morin, pastor.

LAPRAIRIE. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. every Sunday. Wm. McCuaig, Missionary.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Point St. Charles, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B. A.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

KNOX. Rev. James Fleck, B. A., pastor. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

ST. PAUL'S. Rev James Barclay, M. A., D. D., pastor. 11 a. m., Communion service; and 7 p. m., Thanksgiving service. Collections for the poor.

ST. MARK'S. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. John Nichols, pastor.

ST. GABRIEL. The Rev. Robert Campbell, D. D., pastor. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

L'EGLISE DE ST. SAUVEUR, Canning street, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

COTE DES NEIGES. 11 a. m. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

COTE ST. LOUIS NEW CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere sts. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., W. T. Morrison.

NORWOOD. (Back River.) 3 p. m. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

ST. LAURENT. 7 p. m., Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Lachine. Rev. Charles Ross, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

WESTMINSTER PRESB. CONGREGATION HALL, corner of St. James and Cathedral sts. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Home, Longue Pointe. 3.30 p. m.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL for the Insane, Verdun. 3 p. m. Neighbors and other friends of the patients are cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN MISSION, Weber Hall. 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (Scientist). Harmony Hall, 2456 St. Catherine street. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

MONTREAL WELSH UNION. Service held at the Walford Hall, Queen's Block, every Sunday at 2.45 p. m.

WELSH ENGLISH MISSION. Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig street, 3 p. m.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING EACH SUNday, 4.30 p. m., in the Lecture Room of St. Thomas' Church, 1033 Notre Dame st.

SCANDINAVIAN-LUTHERAN.

41 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. All Scandinavians are cordially invited. Rev. O. Klevjord, pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL.

CALVARY, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. Edmund M. Hill, M. A., Pastor.

ZION. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. W. H. Warriner, B. A., B. D., Pastor.

EMMANUEL. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Dr. Barbour.

POINT ST. CHARLES, Congregational Church, 13 Congregation street. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. T. Hall, Pastor.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. W. D. Stevens, rector.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, ST. DOMINIque Street, Rev. F. Riedel, pastor. Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. All Germans kindly invited.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach at both morning and evening services.

LUCKEY IS "NOT GUILTY."

THE ALLEGED MURDERER ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGE.

Speeches of the Counsel and the Judge's Charge—Other Indictments Likely to Drop—The Prisoner's Cool Bearing in Court.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

BROCKVILLE, Ont., April 22. — The spacious court room was crowded to its utmost capacity all day yesterday, and when the Luckey murder case was given to the jury at 6 o'clock, very few went to their homes. By seven o'clock standing-room could not be obtained. The jury was out three hours.

For four weary hours Luckey's counsel, Mr. Labelle, continued his address to the jury, rehearsing the evidence, pointing out lacking links, indicating where it was weak and commenting upon the inaccuracies and contradictions and impressing upon the jury the grave responsibility which rested upon them. It was his first appearance before a jury upon a murder case. He dwelt upon the comments upon the case which had appeared in the newspapers, all of which he said had a tendency to fasten the crime upon his client. As intelligent jurors they had all probably read again and again newspaper reports of the tragedy, and to a certain extent they had formed an opinion adverse to the prisoner. He reminded them that they must divest their minds of every impression they had received from talking about the crime with others, and also what they had received from reading newspapers. They must, according to their oaths, determine upon the evidence. In British law every man was adjudged innocent until proven guilty. In the present instance, the opposite was the case. He appealed to them as conscientious men to consider the evidence very carefully and find accordingly.

The Crown wanted the jury to take it for granted: first, that the family was murdered; second, that the prisoner committed the crime, and, third, the boots found upon the prisoner were those of the deceased Luckey. Not a tittle of positive evidence had been produced in support of such contentions. There were many inferences, but that was not sufficent, according to their oaths. He terminated his address by reminding the jury that the life of a fellow-being would be decided by their verdict.

Mr. Clute's address, in reply, was a masterly effort, continuing for about one hour. At times he would turn to the prisoner and in loud tone of voice point to him as a man who had committed the horrible crime. The prisoner, during the address, sat in the corner of the box with downcast eye, but when Mr. Clute would turn to him he would raise his eye and unflinchingly return the stare. Mr. Clute commenced by reference to the gravity of the tragedy and the length of time consumed in investigating the case, but added the comment that too much time could not be occupied under such circumstances. Crime, motive and opportunity always went hand in hand where there is a crime such as occurred on October 8, 1892, near New Bliss. There must be a motive, and if a motive, then opportunity, and if opportunity is found there must be a perpetrator. The perpetrator in the present case was the prisoner at the bar. "A crime," said Mr. Clute, "has been committed, beyond a shadow of doubt. Where is the motive? Several years ago the prisoner had a difficulty with his father about the transfer of land. It rankled in his breast after his return from the Central prison. The opportunity was afforded and the crime was committed."

The threats made to the witness, Marcier, that he would get even with his father's family, and to policeman Dicks, of Ottawa, that he would make it hot for them, if he lived to get out from Central prison, were dwelt upon at some length. Mr. Clute claimed there was no evidence that the prisoner had the gaiter-boots when he left Toronto. In fact there was indubitable evidence that he had not. Where did he obtain them? The prisoner's admission that he was on his father's farm on the day of the murder was also commented on at some length. He sat on the fence and watched the house while the smell of flesh of his burning father was rising to Heaven for justice. The counsel concluded. His Lordship's charge was begun. It was a concise recapitulation of the evidence. He said to the jury: "It is for you to consider whether the chain of circumstantial evidence weaves itself around the prisoner with such completeness and strength for you to find a verdict of guilty;" and, further, "you must be satisfied beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt." There was but one of two alternatives for the jury to choose; return a verdict of guilty or not. As to the boots and money, it was apparent from some witnesses that the prisoner did not wear gaiter boots when going towards New Bliss the morning of the tragedy. He had them when he was arrested. Where did they come from? The money was not accounted for very satisfactorily. The Central prison authorities said he had about $12.65 when he was discharged. When arrested he had $25.75, and had in addition paid his passage from Toronto to Carleton Place. Where did the money come from?

It was six o'clock when the jury retired. They were out just two hours and twenty minutes, and returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The prisoner maintained a calm external demeanor throughout. Mr. Lavelle was warmly congratulated at the close, and he shook hands warmly with the prisoner. The indictments against the prisoner for the murder of his stepmother and sister had been transferred to the next assizes, but it is improbable that they will ever be brought again to trial. Mr. Lavelle will apply to the court in Toronto for the release of the prisoner upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. While the prisoner was being taken from the court room the crowd cheered him lustily again and again.

TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 22.—Sir Oliver Mowat's reply to the temperance delegation has caused some little discussion among individual members. It is not likely that there will be any split over the Marter bill, which will come up next Wednesday. It will receive pretty straight support from the Conservatives and equally straight opposition from the Liberals.

Yesterday in the House the Provincial Secretary occupied ten minutes in reading a hundred and odd petitions for a plebiscite. As the hopes of the Marter party decline, the hopes of the plebiscite section rise proportionately.

Mr. McKenzie asked that his bill, amending the Ontario Shop Regulations Act should be allowed to pass a second reading. It provides that all stores shall be closed at 10 p. m. which rule, if violated, incurs a fine of not more than $20. Sir Oliver advised Mr. McKenzie to withdraw the bill on account of the general feeling against it.

AGAINST CLARKE WALLACE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 22.—Maple Leaf Orange Lodge has put itself on record. Its second annual "At Home" was held last night, and was chiefly notable because the Grand Master, James L. Hughes, was present. The lodge unanimously adopted a resolution, endorsing the action of its representative at the recent gathering of the Grand Lodge at Orangeville, in recording his vote against the resolution of congratulation to N. Clarke Wallace.

MR. AND MRS. ACKERT.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 22.—Mary Ackert's suit against her husband, George Ackert, of Halton, for alimony, was again discussed in Chambers yesterday. The old lady has agreed to settle for $150, which offer has been accepted, and the matter will likely go no further. This is the case where husband and wife separated fourteen years ago, and each thought the other dead, though all of that time they were living only 24 miles apart. It is now explained that Mrs. Ackert was living under the name of Atkins.

SUBTLE ELECTRIC FLUID.

Boston's Dilemma Over an Electric Plant.

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.—It is not improbable that before long, says the *Post*, there will be some startling developments concerning the electric plant of the West End railroad of this city. There has long existed a defect in the system, which has increased as the electric lines were extended, and has now assumed proportions which creates a serious loss to the road and a menace to the city. This defect is the result which occurs from the return ground current. The single trolley wire being employed, the circuit is formed by the rails and the earth. The action of the powerful current of 500 volts and thousands of amperes is beginning to show effects on the gas and water pipes along the line of the tracks. Not only this, but many buildings are receiving a heavy current by means of these pipes which is liable to cause fire under certain conditions. There have been a number of instances where, by making connection between the water and the gas pipes inside a building, a current of sufficient magnitude has been obtained to charge a storage battery from which an entire structure could be lighted, and there have been other cases where motors have been operated. A short time ago, when the subject of using a trolley wire and earth return current was agitated in New York, two expert electricians from that city came to Boston and instituted a series of experiments. It was found that all buildings were not equally affected, but in a ratio of about one in every six. It was discovered that by short circuiting between the gas and water pipes a good-sized copper wire could be easily fused. Here was at once a serious danger from fire, for it would be very possible accidentally to cross these pipes by something metallic, and thus generate sufficient heat to ignite any inflammable material. The officials of the West End have long known that this trouble existed, and a great deal of time and money have been expended in trying to remedy it.

It is reported on excellent authority that the sum of $200,000 was appropriated by the company to pursue experiments and endeavor to check the evil, but, after expending some $80,000, the work was abandoned. Now the city of Boston has retained a well-known firm of electrical engineers to make experiments and see if the danger can be obviated. This concern has not been long engaged in the work, but thus far the problem is of such magnitude that the experts do not exactly know where to begin. It is further reported that the insurance men, who have for the past few months suffered heavily in this city, are to take the matter up and investigate whether or no some of the mysterious fires that have of late occurred are not attributable to this cause. It is given out that the real danger lies in electrolysis, or the disintegration of the metal pipes through the action of the electric current. This slow destruction is going on, and, in time, would do immense damage to all the metal pipes in the city, both gas and water, and necessitate relaying. This is another obstacle to be overcome, and a very serious one. It can readily be seen that this drain of current must be a source of great expense to the West End road, and it is only by constructing a power house of enormous proportions, capable of furnishing a quantity of current to allow for the loss, that the road can be operated.

M'CARTHYITES IN CARDWELL.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, April 22.—Dr. Henry, of Orangeville, is out with the announcement that, in the event of a vacancy in Cardwell, he will make no attempt to secure the Conservative nomination, but will run on an independent McCarthy platform. Dr. Lewis will probably be the straight Conservative nominee. At a meeting of McCarthy's supporters, held in Orangeville, arrangements were perfected for a visit of Mr. McCarthy to Orangeville about May 1.

NEWCASTLE REACHES NEW YORK.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Duke of Newcastle was a passenger on the "Trave," which arrived yesterday morning. He will remain here some time, and expects to be joined by the Duchess of Newcastle before continuing on his tour around the world.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

BOOK DEBTS BY AUCTION.

In the matter of ARNTON BROS., Coal Merchants, Montreal, Insolvents.

The undersigned has received instructions from the Curator of the above Estate to Sell by Public Auction at his Salesroom, 1747 NOTRE DAME ST.,

On WEDNESDAY, 26th APRIL INST., AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M.,

The whole of the outstanding Book Debts, as per list, amounting to about $2200.00.

List of which may be seen at the Auctioneer's Office.

Terms of Sale Cash. Deposit required on adjudication.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.
SAMUEL C. FATT, Curator.
94 4

New and Seasonable Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Millinery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION.

The subscribers will sell at their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET, on

Wednesday, the 26th inst.,

A large and varied assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery, Scotch Linens, Ready-made clothing, Straw Hats, Rubber Goods, Garments, Rubber Circulars, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts, Boots and Shoes, and a variety of other goods.

The whole without any reserve in lots to suit the wants of the city and country trade,

SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK, A.M.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.
94 3

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE

—AT AUCTION—

HOTEL T. VALADE, No. 63, 67 and 69 Chaboillez Square, Facing the G. T. R. Bonaventure Station.

The subscribers have received instructions from Mr. Valade, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction,

ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH APRIL,

The whole of his Furniture,

Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Contents of 50 Bedrooms, Pantry, Kitchen. One Range and a Large Copper Boiler

—ALSO—

Splendid Bar Fixtures made by "Pratt."

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.
94 4

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE,

—AT—

NO. 571 RIVARD STREET,

—ON—

MONDAY, 24TH APRIL.

Drawing Room and Bedroom Sets, B. W. Bookcase, Carpets, Pictures, Stoves, Crockery, Etc., Etc., Etc.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.
94 1

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

—AT AUCTION—

The subscribers are instructed to sell at the Residence, NO. 319 DORCHESTER STREET,

ON FRIDAY, THE 28th APRIL,

The whole of the Furniture and Effects,

—COMPRISING—

DRAWING ROOM—Drawing Room Set, Odd Fancy Chairs, Gasalier, Mantelpiece and Mirror, Etageres, Tables, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Curtains, Pictures, Ornaments, Rugs, Brussels Carpets, etc., etc.
DINING ROOM—Dining Room Set, Sideboard, Silverware, China, Glassware and Crockery, Pictures, Carpets, etc., etc.
HALL—Hall Stand, Gasaliers, Brussels Carpets.
SITTING-ROOM—Tables, Paintings, Gasaliers, Lounges, etc.
BEDROOMS—Black Walnut Sets Bureau, Commodes, Large Wardrobe, Sofa, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, etc.
KITCHEN—Range and Pipes, Refrigerator and usual utensils.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

94 4 BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

This Sale takes place on Monday Morning.

IMPORTANT SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, Old Oil Paintings by Krieghoff, and other well known artists, Rare and Valuable Books, &c.,

At the residence of MRS. WM. DARLING, SR., 60 UNIVERSITY STREET,

On MONDAY, the 24th Instant,

—INCLUDING—

Vose Square Grand Piano, Brussels Carpets, Crystal Gasaliers and Gas Brackets, Turkish Rugs, Drawing-room Suite, Odd and Easy Chairs, Ornaments, Marble Mantel Clocks, Fancy and Centre Tables, Lace Curtains and Portieres, Old Steel Engravings and Etchings, B. W. Bookcases and Library Furniture, solid Mahogany Dining Tables and Sideboards, Large and Small Mirrors, Handsome Dinner Sets, Silverware, Cut Glassware, Cutlery, Very Fine Venison Sidedish and Cover, B. W. Mahogany Bedroom Furniture, Iron Beds, Odd Bureaus, &c. Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Good-Cheer Cooking Range, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

JAMES STEWART & CO., Auctioneers.
90 5

CONTENTS OF THE RESIDENCE

99 UNION AVENUE,

To be Sold by Auction on

WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 26th Inst., At 10.30 O'Clock,

—INCLUDING—

Centre and Other Tables, Parlor Set, Easy and Single Chairs, Couches, Writing Desk, Sideboard, Dining Table, B. W. Bedroom Sets, Oak Bedroom Set, Brass and Iron Beds and Bedding, Singer Sewing Machine, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Curtain Poles and Rings, Brussels Carpets, Stair Carpet, Oilcloth, Leader Cook Stove, Gas Brackets, Hall Lamp, Crystal, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

JAMES STEWART & CO., Auctioneers.
94 3

WEBER (NEW YORK) UPRIGHT PIANO,

Only two years in use, in perfect order and cost $650; very handsome B. P. Gilt Mirrors (large and small), Crystal Gasaliers, Brussels Carpets, costly Ornaments, Drawing Room Suite, Lace Curtains and Portieres, Rare Steel Engravings and Pictures, Centre and Five O'Clock Tea Tables, Easy Wire Back and Rattan Chairs, B.W. Card Table, very pretty Dinner Lamp and Shade, B. W. Library Table, Lounge and L. C. Chairs, Marble Clock, Grandfather's Clock, Books, Bronze Gasaliers, Jardinieres, Japanese Screens and Sporting Pictures, substantial B. W. Sideboard, B. W. Extension Dining Table, B. W. L. C. Dining Chairs, Turkish Rug, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Fruit Sets, Glassware, Cutlery, Silverware, B. W. Hall Stand and Chair, B. W. M. T. Bedroom Sets, Hair Mattresses, Chamber Sets, Bedding, Springs, Feather Pillows and contents of 5 Bedrooms, Prowse Range in good order, Gas Stove, Refrigerator, Kitchen Utensils, Servants' Rooms, etc.

Sale at the Residence,

109 MACKAY STREET,

—ON FRIDAY, 28TH INSTANT,—

AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

JAMES STEWART & CO., Auctioneers.
94 5

KEEP YOUR CUSTOMERS

By keeping the

Caledonia Waters.

The public want the best, and no others are substitute for these well known natural mineral waters. The trade supplied by GURD & CO., 43 Jurors street. 69

The Great English Prescription.

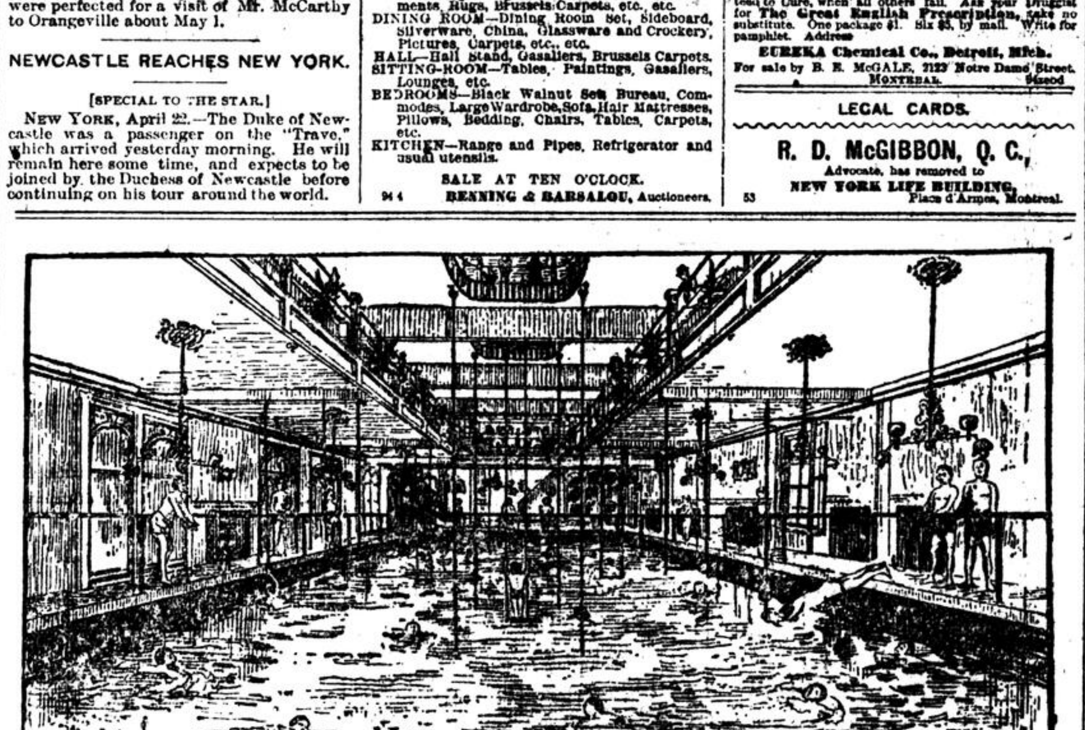
A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures Dizziness, Nervous Weakness and all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion, or overexertion. Six Packages Guaranteed to Cure, when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for **The Great English Prescription**, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5, by mail. Write for pamphlet. Address

EUREKA Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

For sale by B. E. McGALE, 2123 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

LEGAL CARDS.

R. D. McGIBBON, Q. C.,
Advocate, has removed to
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING,
Place d'Armes, Montreal.
53



LAURENTIAN SWIMMING BATHS, corner of Craig and Beaudry streets.

SIZE OF BATH, 80 x 34. The Water supplied from the Spring.

TO BE OPENED EARLY IN MAY, and will be the Largest and Finest Bath in America.

May12

LOOK OUT FOR THE NAME IN THE ASH!

Every **"CHANCELLOR"** Cigar will hereafter show the name in Black Letters in the Ash while being smoked.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS NOVEL AND DISTINGUISHING FEATURE.
THE PROCESS IS PATENTED and Infringements will be PROSECUTED.

"CHANCELLOR" CIGARS are acknowledged the **Best 5-Cent Cigars** ever placed before the smoking public. Made of Fine Havana Leaf only.

D. GOLDSTEIN & CO., Sole Mfrs.,
29 St. Peter street, Montreal.

RAE & DONNELLY

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

Will sell at their Rooms Nos. 241 and 243 ST. JAMES STREET, on

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 25TH,

A valuable consignment of Household Furniture, Pianos, China and Porcelain Dinner and Tea Sets, Fine Table Glassware, Ornaments, etc.,

—CONSISTING OF—

Two valuable Upright Pianos, cost $450 each; Wire Back, English Rug and Plush Parlor Sets, Easy Chairs, Cabinets, Bookcases, Hall Stands, Folding Beds, Centre Tables, Oak and Walnut Dining room Furniture, Bedroom Sets, Iron Beds, Springs and Mattresses and Comforters. Dinner and Tea China Porcelain Sets, Fine Table Glassware, Table Cutlery, Carvers in case, Silverware, Bronze Hanging Lamps, one case of Wall paper. Also a lot of second-hand Furniture, Carpets; we were prepared to receive all kinds of Merchandise on storage.

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

94 2 RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

We are instructed to sell at the Residence, No. 38 EMILIE STREET, on

Wednesday Morning (Next), April 26th,

All the Household Furniture and Effects.

☞ Particulars Monday.

94 1 RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

MESSRS. RAE & DONNELLY.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

Will sell at the Residence, No. 121 Nazareth street,

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27th,

The Contents of Parlor, Dining Room and Six Bedrooms, etc., etc.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

94 1 RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

EVENING SALE

—OF—

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

New and Second Hand Household Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Vose Piano, Odds and Ends, &c.

at our rooms, 241 & 243 ST. JAMES STREET on **Wednesday Evening, April 26th,**

—CONSISTING OF—

Neat Parlor Sets, in Wilton Rug, Plush and Hair Cloth, Oak, Walnut and other Bed Room Sets, Springs, Mattresses and Pillows, Dining Room Furniture in Oak and Walnut, Hall Stands, Iron Bedsteads, Carpets and Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains, Portiers, China and Glassware, Cutlery, and Silverware, &c.

—ALSO—

a large lot of Bureaus and Washstands, Bedsteads, Sideboards, Iron Beds, Couches, Sofa Beds, Carpets, Grand Square Piano by "Vose & Son, Boston," cost $450, and a large lot of Odds and Ends, removed from private residences for convenience of sale.

SALE AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

*** This is an excellent opportunity for parties who cannot attend our day sales, as there will be no reserve. R. & D.
94 3

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

We have received instructions from Mr. Thos. Dyment, to sell at the "VICTORIA BRIDGE HOTEL"

All the contents of his well known Establishment,

Saturday Afternoon (Next), April 29th,

SALE AT TWO O'CLOCK.

94 1 RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

We have received instructions from MRS. W. W. GILBERT, to sell at her residence,

NO. 22 BISHOP STREET,

all her Elegant Household Furniture and Effects, Date of sale will be made known later on.

94 1 RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

ASHMAN AUCTIONEER

SPRING AUCTION SALES

—OF—

Household Furniture at Private Residences.

April 24, at 10 a.m.—(For the Estate of the late Dr. Muiller) Splendid Household Effects. 113 Stanley street, Near Windsor Hotel.
April 25, at 10 a.m.—Household Furniture. 2310 St. Catherine street.
April 26, at 10 a.m.—Household Furniture, at 17 Brunswick street.
April 27, at 10 a.m.—Household Furniture, at 25 St. Luke Street.
April 28, at 10 a.m.—Superior contents of Residence. 877 Dorchester st. (For the Estate of the late Dr. Kennedy.)
April 28, at 3 p.m.—Household Furniture, 92 Fulford street.
April 29, at 10 a.m.—Contents of residence. 50 Cathcart street.
April—Household Furniture. Mount Royal Avenue.
April 17 to May 2nd, Daily at 2.30 and 7 O'Clock p. m., at the Store, 221 St James street, the bankrupt stock of Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings, Rubber Goods and Dry Goods of W. Godbee Brown & Company.
May—Catalogue sale of contents of a large Residence above Sherbrooke street.

There are still a few vacant dates, and the subscriber respectfully requests an early intimation from those who wish to favor him with their Auction Sales.

H. J. ASHMAN, General Auctioneer.

Office: 73 Imperial Building. Auction Rooms: 62 Victoria Square. Residence: 113 Shuter Street. Telephones 1163 and 2372. 94 1

Now on View from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock this day, the fine Household Furniture and Effects, 113 Stanley Street, near Windsor Hotel. Auction Sale Monday Morning, 10 o'clock, for the Estate late Dr. Muiller.

H. J. ASHMAN, Auctioneer.
94 1

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

W. GODBEE BROWN & CO.'S

Store Fixtures, Show Cases, Counters, Gasaliers, Brass Window Fittings, Furnaces, Mirrors, Plush Sofas, Patent Cash Railroad, Office Fittings, Etc., Etc.,

TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 25th, At 2.30 P.M.,

— ON THE PREMISES —

221 ST. JAMES STREET.

H. J. ASHMAN, Auctioneer.
94 2

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 2412.—Magistrate's Court. Dame M. St. Germain, Plaintiff, vs. Paul Verdon, Defendant. On the 2nd day of May next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, 1063 St. James, 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 [illegible]
[illegible] B.C.S. [illegible] 94 1

M. HICKS & CO'S

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS

Auction Sales at Private Residences for coming week.
94 1

SALE OF

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS

Excellent Household Furniture, Ernest Gabler Piano, cost $500; Brass Gasaliers, B.P. Mantel Mirrors, Best Carpets, Paintings, Ornaments, Glassware, China, Silverplate, etc.

We are instructed to sell at the residence of the late MR. J. E. DOYLE,

NO. 825 PALACE STREET,

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24th,

all the fine Furniture and Household Appointments,

—COMPRISING—

"Ernest Gabler," New York, Piano, nearly new, cost $500; Rosewood Drawing Room Sofa, Chairs and Centre Table, Fancy Odd Chairs, Fine Brass Gasaliers, B. P. Mantel Mirrors, Fine Lace Curtains, Bronze Clock and Ornaments, Silk Mantel Drapes, Best Brussels Carpets, Card and M. T. Tables, Easel, Oil Paintings, Fine Engravings, etc.
Handsome Walnut Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Leather Covered Chairs, Side Tables, Fine China Tea Sets, Dinner Set, Glassware, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Clock, etc.
M.T. Walnut Bedroom Set, Oak Bedroom Set, Iron Beds, Hair Matresses, W. W. Spring Beds, Linen Wardrobe, Easy Chairs, Lounge, Toilet Sets, etc.
Walnut Hall Stand and Chairs, English Oilcloth, Stair Carpets, Deer's Head, Handsome Brass Hall Lamp, Walnut Bookcase and Desk, Revolving Office Chair, Leather Lounge and Chairs, etc.
Duchess Cooking Range, Gas Cook Stove, Refrigerator and General Kitchen Effects.

∴ Every article neat and in good order.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

94 1 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE

—OF—

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS

Fine Household Furniture, Mason & Risch Cabinet Grand Piano, Brass Gasaliers, Best Brussels Carpets, Fine Pictures, Engravings, China, Glassware, Silverware, Etc., Bay Pony, Village Cart, Harness.

The subscribers are instructed by CHARLES SHEPPARD, ESQ., to sell at his residence,

NO. 183 MANSFIELD STREET,

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25TH,

All the Fine Furniture by Thomson, Etc., Pictures and General Furnishing Effects

—AS FOLLOWS—

—DRAWING ROOM—

Splendid Upright Piano by Mason & Risch, of Toronto, a Splendid Instrument; Handsome Parlor Set in Plush, 4 Light Brass Gasalier and Brackets, Fancy Tables, Odd Chairs, Brass Fire Grate, Parlor Cabinet, Turcoman Portieres, Fine Lace Curtains, Marble Clock, Nice Ornaments, Best Brussels Carpet, Japanese Screen, Oil Paintings and Water Colors by J. Barker, J. Horlor, F. Clayton, Allan Edson, W. Earp, Bell-Smith, A. Seymour, W. Raphael, T. M. Martin, H. Parre, Brigner, Etc.

—DINING ROOM—

Dining Room Set by Thomson, viz., Large Handsome Sideboard, Leather Dining Chairs and Extension Table, 4-Light Brass Gasalier, Brass Gas Brackets, Fine Engravings, China Tea Set, Japanese Tea Set, Dinner Set, Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, Lace Curtains, Small Cabinet Refrigerator, Etc.

—LIBRARY—

Walnut Cylinder Desk, Lounge, Easy Chairs, 2 Light Brass Gasalier, Brussels Carpet, Rugs, Tables, R. S. Lambrequin, Etc.

—HALL—

Brussels Hall and Stair Carpets, Portieres, Walnut Hall Stand and Chairs, Rugs, Brass Gas Lantern, Etc.

—BEDROOMS—

Very Handsome Walnut Bedroom Set, cost $250, two other Walnut Bedroom Sets, Single Bedroom Sets, Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Mirror, Brussels Carpets throughout, Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounge, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Toilet Sets, Rockers, Nice Pictures, Etc.

—SITTING ROOM—

Brussels Carpets, 4 Light Brass Gasalier, Walnut Book Case, Mirror, Lounge, Easy Chairs, Writing Table, Water Colors, Engravings, Lace Curtains, Ornaments, Vienna Bentwood Chairs, 24 Vols. and Index of Encyclopedia Britannica, Etc.

—KITCHEN—

"Kerr" Cooking Range, Gas Cook Stove, English Oilcloth, Large Refrigerator, Kitchen Utensils, Filter, Etc.

—SUNDRIES—

Grass Mower, Rubber Hose, Garden Benches, Veranda Chairs, Flower Stands, contents of Laundry, Servants' Hall, Etc.

—ALSO—

Dark Bay Pony, 14¼ hands, stylish and gentle, has been driven by young lady; Village Cart (Oak body, Vermilion wheels), Harness, etc., will be sold in one lot if desired.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

94 3 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS

"Sohmer" Upright Piano, Costly B. P. Mirrors, 9-light Gasaliers, Turkish Carpets, Fine Pictures, Rich Ornaments, Cut Glassware, Best Silverware, Fine China, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Ex-Alderman J. M. DUFRESNE has instructed us to sell at his residence,

NO. 25 ERNEST STREET (St. Louis Park),

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26TH,

His entire Household Furniture and Appointments,

—CONSISTING OF—

—DRAWING ROOM—

Sohmer & Co., N. Y., Cabinet Grand Piano, Two Costly B. P. Mirrors, Two 9-light Gasaliers, Fine Turkish Carpet, Wire Back Sofa, Reclining, Occasional and Odd Chairs, Tete-a-Tete Setee, Inlaid Table, by Thomson; Fine Lace Curtains, Silk Blinds, Music Stand, Costly Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Rich Ornaments, Etc.

—DINING ROOM—

Large Walnut Sideboard and Buffet, handsomely carved and made to order by Molinelli, cost $600; Walnut Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs in Pulman Plush, Fine Gasalier, Large Mirror, Turkish Carpets, Portieres, Lace Curtains, Best Silverware, Cut Glassware, Fine China, Cutlery, Etc.

—BREAKFAST ROOM—

Cherry Sideboard, Extension Table and Vienna C. S. Chairs, 3 Light Brass Gasalier, Fine Engravings, Kensington Carpet, Lace Curtains, Butler's Tray, Ornaments, China, Cutlery, etc.

—BEDROOMS—

Handsome Bird's-Eye Maple and Cherry Bedroom Set, made by Thomson; Walnut M.T. Bedroom Set, Quartered Oak Bedroom Set, Best Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Feather Pillows, Best Brussels Carpets, Lace and R.S. Curtains, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Handsome Mirrors, Clocks, Toilet Sets, Velvet Curtains and Portieres, Prie-Dieu, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Fancy Oval Mirrors, Oak Wardrobe Folding Bed with Mirror, cost $65; Brass Plaque Clock, Rockers, Etc., Etc.

—HALL—

Brussels Hall and Stair Carpet, Walnut M. T. Hall Stand, Carved Hall Chairs, Large B. P. Mirror in Elegant Frame, Rich Portieres, Jardiniere Stands, Ornaments, Etc., Etc.

—LIBRARY—

Handsome Library Sofa and Chairs, Inlaid Table by Thomson, 4-Light Brass Gasalier, Reading Gas Lamp, Walnut Cylinder Desk and Bookcase, Brussels Carpets, Curtains, Fine Engravings, Revolving Office Chair, Etc.

—KITCHEN—

Montreal Cooking Range, Gas Water Heater, Copper Utensils, Large Refrigerator and Usual Kitchen Effects.

—SERVANTS' ROOMS—

Iron Beds, Bureau, Washstand, Mirrors, English Oilcloth, Clocks, Etc., Etc.

→ EVERY ARTICLE FIRST-CLASS ←

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
94 3

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29TH,

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS

Fine Furniture and Household Effects.

ESTATE LATE MRS. ALEX. ROSS, NO. 834 PALACE ST.

☞ Particulars Tuesday.

94 1 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS

Excellent Household Furniture, Square Grand Piano, Best Brussels Carpets, China, Glassware, Silverware, Etc., Etc.

The undersigned are instructed by MR. T. SPRINGLE, to sell at his residence,

NO. 2439 NOTRE DAME ST.,

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 27th,

All his Household Effects,

—CONSISTING OF—

Handsome Drawing Room Suite, Carved Walnut Etager, Fancy Tables, Engravings, Lace Curtains, Fine Walnut Sideboard, by Morrice, Leather Dining Chairs, Extension Dining Table, Fine China, Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, Ornaments, Butler's Tray, Nice Pictures, Roller Blinds, Walnut Hall Stand, English Oilcloth, Best Brussels Carpets throughout, Nice Sitting Room Set, Rep Lounge, Easy Chairs, Mahogany Card Table, Fancy and Centre Tables, Walnut Table Desk, Walnut Hall Chairs, Walnut Bedstead and Bureau made by Hilton, Walnut and Oak Bedroom Sets, M. T. Walnut Bedroom Set, Gurney Hall Stove, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils, etc. Also Set Harness, Gent's Saddle, etc.

***Every article in good order. Parties requiring some good pieces of Furniture by Hilton, Morrice and Jacques & Hay should attend.

SALE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.

94 4 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

"Ladd" Boston Piano, Good Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Splendid Drawing Room Suite, Chenille Portieres, Lambrequins, Fancy Tables, Arm Chairs, Mahogany Dining Tables, C. S. Diners, Nice Sideboard, Pictures, Hall Stand, English Oilcloth, Stair Carpet, Royal Art Hall Stove, Bedroom Set, Mahogany Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobe, Tables, Dinner Set, China, Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, Chamber Sets, Refrigerator, Dish Covers, Gas Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils, Etc., Etc.

SALE AT THE RESIDENCE,

NO. 20 BERRI STREET (Off Viger Garden),

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27TH, AT TEN O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
94 4

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28TH,

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS

Splendid Furniture and Household Appointments

—AT—

NO. 232 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

☞ Particulars on TUESDAY.

94 1 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

HIGH CLASS FURNITURE SALE.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS

The subscribers beg to announce they have completed arrangements with leading

American and Ontario Furniture Manufacturers

—FOR CONSIGNMENTS OF—

HIGH CLASS UPHOLSTERED AND CABINET FURNITURE,

Which will be sold by auction at FRASER HALL, University street,

Thursday and Friday Afternoons, May 4 and 5, at 2.30 O'Clock Each Day.

The Dining Room, Bedroom and Odd Cabinet Furniture will be in Spanish Mahogany, Quartered Oak, White Maple and Black Walnut, and the Upholstered Goods will be made from Best Material and the Richest Coverings.

*** Particulars will be announced later.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
94 1

EVENING SALE.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS

NOTICE—Owing to the number of sales at Private Residences to be held by us next week, we are obliged to hold an Evening Sale in order to clear our stores for the Large Quantity of Goods coming in For Sale.

—SALE OF—

EXCELLENT SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,

To be held at our Rooms, Nos. 1821 AND 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26th,

—COMPRISING—

Drawing-room Suites, Parlor Sets, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Centre and Fancy Tables, Gasaliers, Carpets, Mantel Mirrors, Lounges, Bedroom Sets, Bureaus, Washstands, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Leather Chairs, Chamber Sets, Pictures, Engravings, Oilcloth, Lamps, Crockery, Hall and Cook Stoves, Curtains, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Refrigerators, Cupboards, Wardrobes, Odd Chairs, Rockers, etc., etc., and hundreds of other useful articles. All in good order.

SALE AT 7.30 O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
94 3

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE

Household Furniture, Pictures, Carpets, Ornaments, Etc., Etc.

For account ESTATE LATE A. D. TURNER, ESQ., at the residence,

NO. 733 SHERBROOKE STREET,

—ON—

TUESDAY, 2ND MAY INSTANT.

☞ Particulars later.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.
94 1

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, MARSHALL, NEW YORK, PIANO, ETC.,

—At the Residence—

NO. 467 ST. URBAIN STREET,

Corner Prince Arthur street, opposite St. Martin's Church,

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 27TH APRIL,

Comprising "Marshall," New York, Piano, 7 octaves, Rosewood Case; large Rosewood Sofa, 4 Chairs and small Sofa to match (best make), Carpets, Mantel Mirror, excellent Rosewood Bedroom Set, Marble Top, very fine large Oak Sideboard, high back, Oak Extension Dining Table, solid Walnut do., Mahogany Crib, Oilcloth, Pictures, Box and Hall Stove, etc. Also Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, etc., etc.

SALE AT 2.30 P.M.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
94 4

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS—CARPETS, CONTENTS OF PARLOR, DINING AND SEVEN BEDROOMS, ETC.

Sale at the residence, No. 23 VICTORIA STREET,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, 26th APRIL,

Comprising Neat Parlor Set, Tapestry Carpets, B.P. Mirror, M. T. Centre Table, Brass Gasaliers, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Pictures, Rugs, Mantel Bed, Bed Lounge, Neat Bedroom Sets, Single Combination Iron Bedsteads and Springs, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Feather Pillows, Bedding, Chamber Crockery, Carpets, Walnut Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, China, Glass and Silverware, Crockery, Hall Stand, Stair Carpets, Oilcloth, "Prowse" Cooking Range, with Hot Water, Kitchen Sundries, etc. (the whole only a few months in use.)

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
94 3

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE, ETC.

The GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA

Hereby give notice that they will Sell, at the Salesroom of FRASER BROS.,

320 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Day of MAY, 1893,

at TEN o'clock a.m., and each subsequent day until the whole is disposed of, a large quantity of unclaimed freight and baggage, consisting in part of Glassware, Groceries, Hardware, Machinery, Drugs, Trunks, Valises, Household Effects and other sundries.

Catalogues of which can be had from the Auctioneers on application in a few days.

Terms—Cash and a deposit of not less than ten per cent. required at time of sale.

By order of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.

Valuable "Emerson" Boston Upright Piano, Axminster and Brussels Carpets, Crystal Gasaliers, Turkish Rugs, etc.

We are instructed to sell by auction (for the owner, who has gone to Europe), at the residence,

No. 856 SHERBROOKE STREET, Opp. McGill College Grounds,

ON MONDAY MORNING, 24TH APRIL,

all the handsome household furniture and effects comprising in part

IN DRAWING ROOM.

A Magnificent "Emerson" Upright Piano, 7⅓ Octaves, a powerful and sweet toned instrument, Axminster Carpet, Turkish Rugs, Portiers, Crystal Gasalier, Easel, Cabinet, Fancy Tables, Handsome W.B. Sofa in Silk brocatelle, Odd Easy and Fancy Chairs, Ornaments, etc.

IN DINING ROOM.

Axminster Carpet, Turkish Rugs, Very Handsome Solid Oak Sideboard with Plate Mirror, Oak Truss Leg Extension Dining Table, set Eight Oak and leather Dining Chairs (two of them are arm chairs), Oak Dinner Waggon, Mantel Clock, Ornaments, Curtains, Mantel Drapery, Fine Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets, Crystal, E. P. Dish Covers, etc.

HALL.

Turkish Rugs, Brussels Stair Carpets, Fine Wal. Hall Stand, Gas Light, Japanese Portier and Screen.

IN BEDROOMS.

Handsome M. T. Walnut Bedroom set, Oak M. T. Iron and Brass Bedsteads, with White Enameled Dressing Table, Washstand and Chest Drawers, Best Hair Mattresses and Feather Pillows, Walnut Wardrobe, Excellent Brussels Carpets, Neat Bookshelves, Lounge, Easy Chairs, Chamber Crockery, Rugs, Curtains, Sitting room furniture, Sofa, Chairs, Table, Desk, Square of Handsome Wilton Carpet, Contents of Kitchen and Pantries, Filter, Refrigerator, Wire Meat Safe, "Standard" Cooking Range, Kitchen Requisites, etc.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
92 3

ESTATE LATE H. T. LAMPLOUGH, ESQ.

Splendid "Heintzman" Upright Piano, Imported Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture in Mahogany, Brussels Carpets, Paintings, &c.

The undersigned are instructed by the executors of the above estate to sell by auction at the residence,

NO. 152 MANCE STREET, (Just above Sherbrooke Street,)

ON TUESDAY MORNING, 25TH APRIL,

All the Household Furniture, etc., solid Mahogany Drawing Room Suite, valuable Heintzman Upright Piano, equal to new, Inlaid Table, Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings and Water Colors, Ornaments, Curtains, Mahogany Card Tables, Fancy Chairs and Tables, Mahogany Sideboard with Plate Mirror, Mahogany Dining Table and Chairs in Leather, fine Electro-plated Ware, Cutlery, Crystal, Dinner Dessert Set, Chinaware, Brussels Hall and Stair Carpets, Hall Stand, with Mirror, Portieres and Mats, Gasaliers, English Brass Bedsteads, fine old Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Toilet Tables, with Mirror, Mahogany Washstand, Toilet Sets, Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, handsome Plate Glass Front Mahogany Wardrobe, Blankets and Quilts, Sitting Room Furniture, Leather-covered Sofa and Easy Chairs, good Book Shelves, Marble Clock, Inlaid Table, etc., Inlaid Mahogany Chiffonier, with Marble Top and Mirror, Gas Stove, Cooking Range, Kitchen Requisites, etc.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
93 3

SALE OF ALL THE FURNITURE,

Valuable Range, Etc., of the Montreal School of Cooking,

NO. 735 SHERBROOKE STREET (Corner Durocher Street,)

ON FRIDAY MORNING, 28TH APRIL,

Including 2 Valuable "Prowse" Steel Cooking Ranges (equal to new), Splendid English Gas Stove, Agate Enamelled Dishes, Cutlery, Crocks, Glassware, Crockery, Tinware, Meat Mincing Machine, Kitchen Dresser, 10 Good Hardwood Kitchen Tables, made to order, 2 Good Refrigerators, about 75 yds. Good Oil Cloth, 75 Cane and W. S. Chairs, Scales and Weights, Etc. Also, a Splendid Solid Walnut Secretary Desk, "Edison" Monograph and Table, Brussels Carpets, Good Bed and Table Linen, 6 Pairs Fine Blankets, Single Iron Beds, Best Hair Mattresses and Springs, Feather Pillows, Bureaus and Washstands, Etc., Etc. Everything is equal to new, clean and in fine order. Parties furnishing should attend. All for unreserved sale.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
94 5

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Splendid Square Piano, equal to New, Wilton and Brussels Carpets, Gasaliers and Hall Light, Chenille Portieres,

Lace Curtains, Plush Parlor Suit, Brass Piano Lamp, Wire back Plush Sofa, Fancy Chairs, Fancy Needle Work and Ornaments, Oil Paintings and Pictures, Walnut Sideboard (made to order), Walnut Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Walnut Secretary Bookcase, Neat Walnut Bedroom Sets, Fine English Brass Bedstead, Bureau and Washstand, Gurney, "Queen," Hall Stove, "Kerr's" Round Pot Cooking Stove with Hot Water attachments, Gas Stove, Refrigerator, Kitchen Utensils. Attractive Sale at the residence,

No. 1 THISTLE TERRACE,

off Ste. Monique Street, just above Dorchester,

ON MONDAY MORNING, 24TH APRIL,

AT TEN O'CLOCK.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
93 3

IMPORTANT SALE

Of Driving and Working Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., Etc.,

—AT OUR DEPOSITORY—

No. 320 and 322 St. James Street,

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 25th APRIL,

Handsome Welsh Pony, 13¼ hands, 4 years old, quiet for children to ride or drive, with set of A 1 Silver Mounted Harness; Bay Driving Horse, 15¼ hands high, 7 years; Superior Bay Family Gelding, 16 hands high, well broke to single and double harness; Bay Driving Cob, 15 hands, 6 years old. A large number of other Driving and Draught Horses. Stylish New Top Buggy, Beautiful New Kensington, Quebec Waggons, Buggies, Express Waggons, Splendid New 4 Passenger Village Cart, made to order by F. X. Roy, Dog and Road Cart, Grocers' and Butchers' Carts, Family, Buggy and Express Harness, Etc., Etc.

SALE AT 2.30.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
94 2

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPET, GOOD HAIR-CLOTH PARLOR SUIT, BRASS GASALIERS,

Lace Curtains, Paintings, Very Neat Oak Bookcase, Centre and Fancy Tables, Handsome Solid Oak Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, China and Glassware, Crockery, Very Handsome Solid Cherry Bedroom Set, Neat Ash do., 2 Good Modern Chests of Drawers, English Iron Bedstead, Chamber Crockery, Baby Carriage, Oilcloth, Stair Carpet, Wright Birmingham Gas Stove (cost $40), "Favorite" Square Hall Stove (a very fine one), Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils, Refrigerator, etc. (All for positive sale, owner going to Toronto.) At the residence,

NO. 96½ DUROCHER STREET,

On WEDNESDAY, 26th APRIL,

At Half-past Two O'Clock.

94 3 FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Sale of the Furniture, Etc., of the Seven-Roomed Cottage,

NO. 32 OVERDALE AVENUE,

off Aqueduct street, just below Dorchester street

On THURSDAY MORNING, 27th APRIL,

Tapestry Carpets, Parlor Suit, Centre Tables, Lace Curtains, Ornaments, Pictures, Neat Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, China and Glassware, Crockery, Stair Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Toilet Sets, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

Everything in nice order. Sale at TEN o'clock.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
94 4

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Valuable Upright Piano, B. P. Mirror, Good Carpets, Etc. Sale at the residence,

NO. 43 GERMAN STREET,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, 26th APRIL,

Magnificent Upright Piano, in fine order, Excellent Tapestry Carpets, Handsome Parlor Suit, Beautiful Wax Work and Shades, B. P. Mantel Mirror, Lace Curtains, Chandeliers, Hall Oil Cloth, Hall Drop Light, Pictures, Bedroom Sets, Odd M. T. Walnut Bureau and Washstand, Rugs, Ornaments, Neat Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Wardrobe, Gurney "Countess" Hall Stove, Cooking Stove, Mangle, Etc., Etc.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
94 5

EXTENSIVE REGULAR WEEKLY

Auction of New and Second-hand Household Furniture and Effects, Carpets, Pianos, Organs, Stoves, Ranges, etc., etc., at our Salesroom, No. 320 ST. JAMES STREET,

On FRIDAY MORNING, 28th APRIL, Commencing at TEN o'clock.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
94 4

ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB.

ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL BALLS OF THE SEASON.

A Large Attendance of Members and Their Friends—An Enjoyable Evening at the Windsor Hall.

"Welcome, gentlemen; ladies that have their toes
Unhinged with corns will have a bout with you.
Ah, ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny the dance?" . . . . . .

The "dancing shoes with nimble soles," that Romeo speaks of, were very much *en evidence* last night at the St. Lawrence Yacht Club ball, given in the Windsor Hall, and never a sign of any "soul of lead." All was joyous merriment. Bright eyes, rosy cheeks and happy faces; contentment reigned. Pleasures jocund sound was abroad; no place for dull care or carking sorrow anywhere. The Commodores and members of the committees played their parts as hosts to perfection. Owing, perhaps, to the lateness of the season, or to the fact that so many people were out of town, fewer were present than was expected.

From the treasurer's point of view more guests might be desirable, but as the dancing room was never crowded and the supper room held easily the guests, there was no occasion for grumbling. The *sans ceremonie* element characterizing it gave a charming sense of freedom from restraint. At the same time, the handsome decorations, the big hall, fine orchestra and gala attire of the ladies, bespoke the importance of the occasion. Next to the St. Andrew's ball, which, we all know, is the neighborliest kind of an affair, The St. Lawrence Yacht Club ball last night was far and away the brightest public ball we have had for many a year. Except for the flags forming the canopy, there was no bunting showing. This in itself made an entire change from previous balls this season. The decorations were entirely floral and carried out in a style seldom surpassed. In the corridors the wreaths were of smilax, and attached to the base of each crystal gasalier was a brilliant bouquet, which sparkled and glinted in the cut glass. Banks of red and white azaleas, spirea, dracenias and palms filled the flower stands, and were set closely together down the centre, whilst groups of palms and flaming azaleas made gay patches of color in odd corners and about the fireplace. From the top of the grand staircase down through the hall and ball-room, the wreaths were all of laurel, which formed rich dark festoons. The laurel lends itself with readiness to draping and decorating. The garlands were carried out in a regular design, starting from the sides of the room and meeting in the centre under and over the gasaliers, forming geometrical figures, until there was a perfect labyrinth of them. Bay laurel decorated the front of the gallery in gay festoons and wreaths, and beneath this were suspended gay baskets filled with roses, carnations, primroses, geraniums, the feathery spirea, variegated dracenas and other choice flowers.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE LINE

of baskets hung a ball of flowers that looked as if put together by fairy hands. Directly in front of the entrance was the model of a yacht, its hull composed entirely of flowers, its white sails bound around with them, and immediately above the yacht "St. L. Y. C." in red and white carnations. The window sills were filled with plants, the ever favorite spirea dracena and palm playing a prominent part. The same flowers were used in decorating the orchestral stand and dais, which were fairy bowers. Numbers of canaries in gilded cages, were placed among the plants in the windows, and these little songsters were never tired of adding their quota to the general gaiety. The many pillars in the hall were each decorated appropriately with an anchor in the laurel leaf. Along the walls at regular intervals were nautical pictures, which were objects of interest to the fair guests during the evening. Miss Julia Marlowe, with a party of friends, visited the gallery after the theatre performance. They were spectators of the brilliant scene for some time, and enjoyed it all very much. In fact from the gallery, the effect was very fine. The decorations were so striking, the dark green contrasting and at same time harmonizing so beautifully with the coloring of the room that even at six o'clock without any of the accessories of light, music or busy life, the sight was well worth seeing.

THE DRESSES WERE HANDSOME

and many of them Parisian. The number of new fresh gowns at this season was remarkable. Several of the new styles were observed, some being decidedly bouffant and too suggestive of hoops to be pretty, but then they are new and "What will you, my masters?" The fashion must be followed, no matter at what cost, in the way of unbecomingness or inartisticness.

The guests were received by Mrs. A. W. Morris and Mrs. C. H. Levin, the wives of the past commodore and commodore. The march to the ball room was led off by Mr. A. W. Morris and Mrs. Levin, Mr. Levin and Mrs. Morris. There were plenty of partners for the ladies, as the men out-numbered their fair friends very largely. This arrangement, although, perhaps, not so much enjoyed by the men is always indicative of a good time for the ladies. The orchestra was unusually large and led by Gruenwald himself; the programme of dances well chosen. The waltz composed by Mrs. John Converse, and dedicated to the St. Lawrence Yacht Club, was played early in the evening, and very favorably criticised. All the members asking, "How do you like our new waltz?" It is bright and musical and sure to be a favorite. The following is the list of dances. The dance programme was a very pretty card with the coat of arms of the Club on the front and a photo-engraving of a yacht under full sail on the back cover.

1. Lancers....................Der Vogelhandler
2. Waltz....................St. Lawrence Yacht Club
   Dedicated to the Club by Mrs. John Converse.
3. Polka....................Always Jolly
4. Waltz....................Captain Therese
5. Waltz....................La Serenata
6. Jubilee....................Waldblumen
7. Waltz....................Beauty's Daughters
8. Lancers....................La Cigale
9. Polka....................Landlich Sivlich
10. Waltz....................Rose Marie
11. Highland Schottische....................Lady Campbell
12. Waltz....................Ma Belle Adorée

Extras.
1. Waltz....................Tea Rose
2. Polka....................See Me Dance
3. Waltz....................Pupenfee
4. Waltz....................St. Lawrence Yacht Club

13. Lancers....................Paul Jones
14. Waltz....................Gondoliers
15. Jubilee....................Twilight
16. Waltz....................Ever and Ever Mine
17. Waltz....................Fascination
18. Polka....................Barbara
19. Waltz....................Forget Me Not
20. Waltz....................Happy Moments

Dancing was kept up with spirit until the close of the ball, even then it was difficult to get daughters and charges together, each pleading for another dance.

Mr. George Higginbotham, the representative of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, was very becomingly attired in the dress uniform of his club, it is an exceedingly pretty uniform and many hopes were uttered last night that ere long our own St. Lawrence Club will adopt a similar dress. The only other nautical style about the gentlemens dress present, was the tie in club colors worn by Mr. E. S. Clouston. The badges worn by the different committees were pretty and bright. They lent quite a distinguished air to the scene, as if so many swells with orders were around.

The old adages say, "The more the marrier," "The less the better fare." Well it was merry enough, and whether the lesser number of guests affected the bill of fare or not, we cannot say, but a better supper could not be desired than was served with prompt attention at the Windsor last night. The tables were beautifully decorated, whilst the central buffet was a mass of artistic culinary success, delighting alike the eye and palate. It was unanimously voted the best supper of the year. As a comfortable supper adds much to the enjoyment of every one, it is an important factor in an evening's entertainment. Mr. Swett came in for many compliments and kind words last evening. The floral decorations were under the directions of Mr. Colin Campbell, and were in the highest degree a credit to him.

The Invited Guests.

The Mayor and Madame Desjardins.
Sir Donald and Lady Smith.
Chief Justice Sir Francis and Lady Johnson.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Madame Chapleau.
Chief Justice Sir Alexander and Lady Lacoste.
U. S. Consul General Knapp.
Hon. C. H. Tupper and Mrs. Tupper.
Hon. J. C. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson.
Mr. James Howden, Ottawa.
Mr. D. Girouard, M.P., and Madame Girouard.
The Commodore, Royal Canadian Yacht Club.
do Royal Nova Scotia do
do Royal Hamilton do
do Quebec do
do Lake Champlain do
do St. Johns do
do New York do

THE COMMITTEES.

Following are the names of the gentlemen composing the committees which carried out the admirable arrangements for the ball. Mr. A. F. Mitchell made an efficient secretary:

Executive.—A. W. Morris (chairman), R. B. Angus, G. H. Duggan, W. A. C. Hamilton, G. R. Marler, A. F. Mitchell, A. Hamilton, W. Alex. Caldwell, J. L. Harcourt, F. T. Campbell, and C. H. Levin.

Reception.—R. B. Angus (chairman), E. S. Clouston, W. M. Ramsay, Lieut.-Col Massey, Hon. G. A. Drummond, F. W. Thomas, Hugh Graham, T. Davidson, E. B. Greenshields, Mr. Justice Davidson, Hon. J. S. Hall, J. P. Dawes, G. W. Hamilton, and W. H. Sutton.

Supper.—W. Alex. Caldwell (chairman), Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, R. D. McGibbon, Q. C., G. H. Duggan, C. H. Levin, H. H. Wolff, and George Gillespie.

Floor.—J. L. Harcourt (chairman), A. A. Allan, A. F. Riddell, A. W. Atwater, Q. C., George Caverhill, H. R. Drummond, C. L. Shorey, C. R. Hosmer, L. J. Lacoste, A. G. Nash, A. Paterson, Henry Joseph, C. R. Christie, C. J. Sewell, J. H. Peck, Chas. Meredith, C. E. Howard, J. N. S. Leslie, J. A. L. Strathy, T. L. Paton, F. L. Wanklyn, and E. A. Whitehead, jr.

Decorations.—W. A. C. Hamilton (chairman), J. S. Jackson, D. W. McLaren, R. S. Kinghorn, J. Simmons, L. J. Smith, W. E. Christie and John Carroll.

Subscriptions.—F. T. Campbell (chairman), J. H. Stewart, Dr. Birkett, W. J. Morrice, C. B. Morris, G. F. Benson, R. C. Nelles, H. M. Molson, C. C. Claggett, A. McArthur, A. Hamilton, J. Dudgeon, James Paton, C. Archbald, Dr. Finley, R. R. Stevenson, A. Buchanan, E. K. Greene, P. McKenzie, E. A. Small, J. R. Hutchins, Dr. McCarthy, J. A. Gordon, J. H. Garth, A. G. Robertson, Forbes Angus, F. L. Barlow, Smeaton White, C. C. Newton, R. McIntosh, H. B. Young and A. H. Sims.

Music and Dancing.—Geo. R. Marler (chairman), Geo. S. Cantlie, W. J. White, C. H. Routh and J. G. Monk.

The Subscribers.

GENTLEMEN.

A—G. Auldjo, J. Atkin, A. W. Atwater, J. Aird, W. C. Almon, And. A. Allan, Harry Abbott, H. Travers Allan, D. Forbes Angus.
B—Andrew Bell, A. B. Brainard, Alex. Buchanan, G. P. Browne, Dr. H. S. Birkett.
C—E. A. Cowley, F. T. Campbell, H. F. Chaffee, W. B. Convers, G. F. Cantlie, Capt. E. J. Chambers, Herbt. Cline (Cornwall), W. Alex. Caldwell, C. J. Chisholm, E. S. Clouston, W. S. Clouston, Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, J. P. Cooke, W. E. Christie, J. P. B. Casgrain.
D—W. H. Davis (Cornwall), T. J. Drummond, W. J. Duane, Judge Dugas, G. H. Duggan, Randolph R. Davidson, M. B. Davis, J. Try Davies, H. R. Drummond, Henry Dobell, Mr. A. C. Douglas (Ottawa), John Dudgeon.
E—Harold Eadie, J. Edgar, Alex. Ewan, S. H. Ewing.
F—Geo. E. Foster, Geo. A. Farmer, E. M. Fulton.
G—Jno. L. Galletti, C. Ed. Gudewill, E. Kirk Greene, J. A. Gordon, J. H. Garth, R. W. Garth, Michael Guerin.
H—W. A. C. Hamilton, A. W. Hooper, Arthur Hamilton, J. L. Harcourt, Dr. H. D. Hamilton, Beverly Hamilton, Geo. R. Hooper, A. C. Henry, C. R. Hosmer, F. C. Henshaw, T. J. Holt, G. W. Hamilton.
I—Capt. J. H. Ibbotson.
J—S. Jackson, C. R. J. Johnson, T. O. Sturgeon Jones, E. W. James, Hy. Joseph.
K—A. S. Kinghorn, Geo. J. Kilpen, J. C. Kidd, W. Kavanagh, J. R. Kinghorn.
L—B. L. Levin, C. H. Levin.
M—A. McArthur, R. D. McGibbon, J. M. McIntyre, James McDougall, W. J. Morrice, Chas. Meredith, W. H. Meredith, G. C. May, J. W. Molson, Hon. Peter Mitchell, J. F. Mackie, Jas. Morrison, C. B. Morris, R. N. Morton, J. G. Monk, F. Meighan, G. R. Marler, F. E. Meredith, H. M. Molson, A. W. Morris, D. Morrice, jr., F. W. McCallum, Frank McKenzie, John S. McLean, Andrew McDougall, P. McKensie, Allan R. Macdonnell, Alex. Macdonnell, Chas. McIntyre, D. McLennan, W. McDonald, D. W. McLaren, R. Macculloch, Dr. J. A. McDonald, Lt.-Col. Massey.
N—H. J. S. Nichol, Geo. Nicholson, B. Nicoll, R. C. Nelles.
O—John O'Flaherty, A. T. Ogilvie, J. G. Ogden.
P—V. Pelletier, A. Peel, J. H. Peck, Thomas Peck, Frank Paul.
R—J. G. Ross, Joseph R. Roy, R. W. Reford, Dr. R. F. Ruttan, E. R. Ricketts, A. G. Ross, Frank Rogers, J. B. Rose, W. J. Rae (vice-commodore Quebec Yacht Club).
S—L. J. Smith, A. E. Smith, A. H. Sims, James T. Shearer, S. Schwob, J. Alex. Strathy, C. F. Sobeski, R. R. Stevenson, Del. Shepard, J. W. Stephens, jr., D. M. Sexton, Colin J. Sewell, J. Simmons, Louis Sutherland, T. G. Shaughnessy, H. W. Stroud, Charles E. Spragge, C. L. Shorey, E. F. Seagram, B. A. Scott, John Shaw.
T—C. W. Trenholm, L. H. Taché.
W—W. L. Williams, J. H. Wilson, L. H. Wilson, R. R. Wallace, Judge Wurtele, W. McLea Walbank, W. J. White, W. C. Wonham, P. C. B. Wonham, H. H. Wolff, Frank Wray, W. Wilson, J. H. Wilson.
Y—H. B. Young.

LADIES.

A—Miss Arnton.
C—Miss M. Campbell, Miss A. Campbell, Miss Daisy Campbell, Miss A. Campbell, Mrs. C. C. Campbell, Miss Caverhill, Mrs. Frank Caverhill, Miss Campbell, Mrs. W. A. Caldwell.
D—Mrs. Henry Dobell, Miss Ruby Dufresne.
E—Mrs. S. H. Ewing, Miss Carrie Ewing, Miss Eleanor Ewan.
F—Mrs. E. M. Fulton.
G—Mrs. E. K. Greene, Miss Gascoigne, Mrs. Goodwin, Miss Gabler, Misses Gault (2), Mrs. Ivar L. C. Gooding (St. Paul, Minnesota).
H—Miss Henry, Miss Hope, Miss Hay, Mrs. T. Gratton Holt, Miss Hannon, Hon. Mrs. Ivor Herbert.
J—Miss B. Jones, Miss Evelyn Johnson, Miss A. Judah.
L—Mrs. C. H. Levin, Mrs. P. H. Levin.
M—Mrs. G. R. Marler, Miss Mann, Miss Ella Molson, Miss McIntosh, Miss E. S. Mitchell, Miss McDonald, Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Miss A. McCulloch, Miss H. McCulloch, Miss Dora Mc-Dougall, Miss J. McDougall, Mrs. MacDonald, Miss F. B. McDougall (Vancouver), Miss Macdonell, Mrs. R. N. Morton.
N—Mrs. G. R. Nash, Miss Nash.
O—Miss O'Brien, Miss Oliver, Miss Oliver (Quebec), Miss Martha Oppenheimer.
P—Mrs. Jas. H. Peck.
R—Miss Rankin, Miss Mabel Rae, Miss Mabel Richardson (Ottawa), Miss Rachel Rae, Mrs. J. G. Ross.
S—Miss Severs, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. John Shaw, Mrs. Thos. Simpson, Miss Gertrude Simpson, Mrs. J. Alex. Strathy, Mrs. Chas. E. Spragge, Mrs. Jas. H. Smith.
T—Mrs. C. W. Trenholm.
W—Mrs. Wurtele, Miss Wurtele, Miss Wonham, Miss Woodhouse, Miss E. White, Mrs. McLea Walbank, Miss E. C. White (Ottawa).

SOME OF THE DRESSES.

The following were some of the dresses worn by the ladies mentioned:

The Hon. Mrs. Herbert, handsome black satin and lace, diamonds, pearl necklace.
Mrs. Andrew Allan, very heavy cream and yellow brocade, pale yellow satin peticoat, white lace, diamonds.
Miss Dora Macdougall, pale blue satin grey shot velvet, white lace bertha and bow knots of lace.
Miss Maggie Hope, pale green silk, silver passementrie, gamp and sleeves of grey tulle, bouquet of beautiful pink roses.
Miss Grace Robertson, pale blue silk, dark green velvet, white lace, gold fringe.
Miss Estelle O'Brien, white crêpe.
Miss Marguerite Wurtele, black lace, pale blue velvet and ribbons.
Miss Daisy Campbell, white lace, bugle trimming.
Miss Evelyn Campbell, white silk, white crêpe, bugle trimming.
Miss Mabel Drinkwater, pale blue brocade, white lace.
Miss Mabel Rae, pale heliotrope crepe sleeves and bertha of heavy white and silver brocade. Hyacinths.
Miss Rachel Rae, white crepe, broad white satin sash.
Miss Maude Angus, heavy canary satin, bordering of bear.
Miss Margaret Angus, pale heliotrope satin 1830 gown.
Mrs. T. A. Gordon, gray and blue shot satin, petticoat and corsage of heavy blue and silver brocade, bronze velvet bands and sleeves, red roses. A very handsome Parisian gown.
Mrs. A. W. Morris, pale blue satin, very handsome lace, flowers and diamonds.
Mrs. Casgrain, heavy heliotrope satin, very handsome Honiton lace, diamonds.
Mrs. Alex. Strathy, pink silk, green velvet and feathers, white lace.
Mrs. C. Spragge, black satin and black velvet.
Miss Ella Molson, yellow silk, green velvet, white lace.
Miss Annie Nash, pink silk and white fur.
Miss Mabel Richardson, Ottawa, very pretty gown of pink silk, white lace ruchings and frills. Exquisite bouquet of roses.
Mrs. Holt, black lace, diamonds and yellow flowers. Lovely bouquet of tulips and daffodils.
Miss Isabel Hampson, cream surah satin, passementerie, chiffon sleeves.
Miss Alice McCulloch, black chiffon gown.
Miss Helen McCullox, black lace and heliotrope.
Miss Mary Cantlie, pink silk, black lace and velvet, ermine trimming.
Miss Meighen, handsome cream brocade and white lace.
Miss Lily Young, white silk.
Miss Amy Judah, pale pink silk, velvet capes and sleeves, bordering of plucked otter.
Miss Hay (England), Empire gown of pale yellow crepe, yellow and gold brocade.
Miss Fannie MacIntosh, pink brocade, plucked otter trimmings.
Mrs. Charlie Clouston wore one of the new skirts, very full and crinolined and waist with capes, bands of velvet, diamonds and flowers.
Mrs. Norton, cream satin, plucked otter.
Miss Dufresne, pale blue brocade, handsome girdle of silver passementerie.
Mrs. James Peck, black brocade, handsome gold fringe.
Mrs. Nash, handsome black satin, lace and jet, bouquet of roses.
Miss Oliver (Quebec), black brocade, blue velvet sleeves and Empire belt.
Mrs. Wurtele, black brocade, white crepe, diamonds.
Miss Emma Wonham, pale yellow silk, heliotrope velvet and ribbons, white lace.
Mrs. Girouard, gray and pink brocade, handsome gold passementerie, lace and diamonds.
Miss Mabel Gault, rich yellow and white brocade, yellow tulips.
Miss Ethel Arnton, yellow satin, Empire belt of gold passementerie.
Miss Alice Campbell, pale blue silk, white lace and pink roses.
Miss Anna Campbell, pale blue crepon.
Mrs. Frank Caverhill, black and pale blue striped satin, blue sleeves.
Miss Ewan, pale pink bengaline, bertha of flower fringe.
Mrs. J. H. Smith, handsome gray and blue brocade, trimmings and sleeves of turquoise blue velvet, white lace and pink roses.
Miss Caverhill, dark blue and pale blue silk.
Mrs. J. Macdougall, white brocade and white lace.
Miss Macdougall (Vancouver, B. C.), white brocade, vieux rose velvet ribbons.
Miss M. White (Ottawa), vieux rose brocade trimmed with fur.
Miss Mann, white silk, lilies of the valley.
Miss McCallum, brique red silk, pink chiffon, coffee-colored lace.
Mrs. P. Levin, an Empire gown of heavy white satin.
Mrs. Chas. Levin, yellow satin gown, sash of vieux rose.
Mrs. Alex. Caldwell, yellow satin and chiffon ruching, diamonds.
Mrs. Garth, black silk.
Miss Acer, cream satin, crimson velvet capes, brown fur.
Miss Birkett Jones, white satin, pale blue velvet sleeves, white lace.
Mrs. McArthur, blue brocade, bear trimming.
Miss Foy, white satin and white lace.
Mrs. Ewing, heliotrope brocade, jewelled passementerie, diamonds.
Miss Gascoigne, pale heliotrope silk and green velvet.
Miss Jones, white silk, pale blue velvet.
Mrs. Hall, black brocade, black velvet and lace.
Miss Ewing, pink silk, handsome red roses.
Mrs. Campbell, black silk, lace, blue velvet sleeves.
Mrs. Galletti, white silk, white lace and roses.
Mrs. Trenholme, gray and pink silk, very handsome trimming gold brocade, bouquet of pink roses.
Miss Johnston, cream silk, Nile green velvet trimmings.

NANTEL REPLIES TO AUGE.

Official Figures Connected With the Cost of the Montreal Court House.

Hon. G. A. Nantel, Commissioner of Public Works, was interviewed by a STAR reporter this morning about the cost of the improvements to the Montreal Court House and the statements of Mr. Auge, M. P. P., for the St. James division regarding it. He said: "Mr. Auge's figures are not accurate. At the session of 1892 we voted $173,000 for this work, and at the second session $155,000. This was for the proposed addition for the archives, registrar's offices, etc. Later on we propose to erect a separate building, and for that we voted $200,000. But that is quite a separate matter and should not be included in this. The petition of right of Mr. Berger is for $137,000, and there is $215,000 due by the Mercier Government. That makes $680,000 that has been voted in all, but the amount paid so far is only $28,000. Mr. Auge says, "I take off from the account the amount for

THE PETITION OF RIGHT.

The contrary is exactly the truth, as that sum is included in the $680,000. Mr. Auge also says that the contract was for $194,000, and that extras were far beyond that amount; that there was only one contractor, and now there are two other contractors. Well, the contract is for the same price, no matter how many contractors there are. Surely Mr. Boyer has the right to take in any number of partners he likes. Mr. Auge is mistaken in saying that although the contract is only for $194,000 it will cost more than half a million for only one storey. The contract with Mr. Berger was only for the third storey, but afterwards Mr. Mercier decided to completely remodel the interior of the two other storeys, to renew the heating apparatus, the lighting, putting in both electricity and gas, and to put in new ventilating apparatus—to, in short, make a completely new building with the exception of the four walls. This will explain the extras. Mr. Auge also says that he can get a contractor to do the work for $150,000. Well, all I can say is that more than half the work has been done, and if he can bring a contractor who will finish it for that sum, we will give him the work and consider that the Province will make a good bargain.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Sergeants of Police Tell a Remarkable Tale.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have another charge to make against the Street Railway Company. The case is that of a horse compelled to work in a disabled condition on Notre Dame street this morning. The animal was hitched to car 138. Passengers on that car say that this instance is one of the most shocking cruelty yet seen in Montreal. The horse was literally walking on three legs. Sergeant Clarke, of No. 7 Police station, is one of the witnesses who will be called in this case. To a STAR reporter, Sergeant Clarke said, "I got on the car at Murray street, below Chaboillez Square, at five minutes past 9. It took almost half an hour to go from there to St. Lambert Hill, a distance that ought to be covered in at least ten minutes. At St. Lambert Hill, I and Acting-Sergeant Gray saw that if we stayed on the car we would be late to report on duty. So we got out with several other passengers and we walked as fast as we could to the Court House and got there at 9.30. The horse was terribly lame and covered with sweat." Acting Sergeant Gray corroborated this statement. He also said that the driver told him that the horse was "on three legs" when he started to work this morning. Both Sergeants agreed that the least the driver should have done was to change horses at the Coté street stables. But the suffering animal was forced to go to Hochelaga. Inspector Racey, of the S. P. C., is prosecuting the case.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions, Etc.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT, Saturday, April 22, 1893, says: Cargoes off coast, wheat, firm; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, very firm; corn, strong; Australian wheat off coast, 30s; present and following month, 30s 6d; Walla Walla wheat off coast, 27s 9d; present and following month, 28s 9d; Cala. wheat off coast, 29s 9d; promptly to be shipped, 30s 6d; nearly due, 29s 9d; No. 2 Club Calcutta wheat ex-ship, 30s 6d. Present and following month, 28s 9d; Danubian maize ex-ship, 20s 9d; prompt 20s. Liverpool corn spot, with increased arrivals, buyers hold off: wheat spot, firm at the advance. Liverpool standard Cala wheat, 5s 11½d. American red western winter wheat, 5s 9d. Bombay wheat, 5s 11d. American spring wheat, 6s 3d. Minnesota first bakers flour, 18s. Liverpool mixed maize, 4s 3d. Canadian peas, 5s 4d. The Liverpool public cable says: Wheat firm, demand moderate, holders offer sparingly. Corn firm, demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL LATEST PRICES CURRENT, April 22, 1893.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Spring wheat	6 4	to	6 5	Pork	87 6	to	00 0
Red winter	5 8½	to	5 9	Lard	50 6	to	00 0
No. 1 Cala	5 11	to	6 0	Bacon	51 6	to	53 0
No. 2 Cala	0 0	to	0 0	Tallow	27 6	to	00 0
Corn	4 4	to	0 0	Cheese, w	54 0	to	00 0
Peas	5 4½	to	0 0	Cheese, c	54 0	to	00 0

London Stock Market.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien report the London market at 2 p. m. to-day as follows:

	London Prices.	New York Equivalent.
Atchison	32	32
Canadian Pacific	85	83
Erie	20	20
Kansas & Texas	13	13
Louisville & N	75	73
Lake Shore	131	128
Northern Pac. Pr	40	39
Ill. Central	103	101
Ont. & Western	17	16
Reading	12	23
St. Paul	78	77
Union Pacific	36	35
Wabash Pr	21	21
Grand Trunk 1sts	69	
do 2nds	39	

Toronto Produce Market.

TORONTO, April 22. — Market dull. Quotations: Flour, straight roller, $3 25 to 3 30; extra, $3 00 to 3 [illegible]; wheat, white, [illegible]; spring No. [illegible]; red winter, [illegible]; goose, [illegible] 63c; Man. hard, No. 1, 83 to 84c; do, No. 2, 80 to 81c; do No. 3, 74 to 75c; No. 1 frosted, 63 to 65c; peas, No. 2, 57 to 58c; barley, No. 1, 43 to 44c; No. 2, 39½ to 40c; No. 3 extra, 36 to 37c; No. 3, 32 to 34c. Oats, No. 2, 33 to 34c. Sales: Peas outside at 60c.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Grain, Flour, Etc.

CHICAGO—Opening prices, WHEAT, 73-72⅞ May, 74½ July. CORN, 40½ May, 42½ July. OATS, 27½ May, 28½ July. PORK, $17 47 July, $17 65 to 17 70 September. LARD, $10 05 July, $10 20 September.

Later—WHEAT, 72½ May, 74½ July, 75½ September. CORN, 40½ May, 42½ July. OATS, 27½ May, 28½ June, 28½ July. PORK, $17 10 May, $17 47 July, $17 70 September. LARD, 10 05 July, 10 20 September.

NEW YORK—Opening prices: WHEAT, 76½ May, 78½ B July. CORN, 48 B May, 49½ B July.

TOLEDO—Opening prices: WHEAT, 70½ April, 70½ B May, 74 July.

DULUTH—Opening prices: WHEAT, 63 April, 60 May, 70 B July.

MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR-TRUMAN.—At the residence of the bride's grandmother, Proctor House, Burlington, Vermont, on the 20th instant, Archibald J. Taylor to Jessica Proctor-Truman, all of Burlington, Vt.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—At London, Ont., on April 18, Joseph A. Hudson Abbott, aged 26 years.

COX—At Hamilton, on April 18, Lydia Jane Cox, aged 21 years.

DUFORT—On the 21st inst., at 29 Dupre, Emelie Desroches, wife of Israel Dufort, aged 24 years.

FERGUSON—At Hamilton, on April 20, Mrs. A. D. Ferguson, aged 29 years.

GOYETTE—In this city, on the 22nd inst., at 198 Jacques Cartier street, Joseph Zotique Emilien, beloved son of Israel Goyetto, aged 2 months and 15 days. Funeral, Monday.

HAMILTON — At Rigaud, on the 21st of April, Dame Rosalie Contant, wife of the late S. D. Hamilton, Esq. Funeral will take place at Rigaud, on the 25th, at 9 a. m.

JENKINS—At Kingston, Ont., on April 19, Walter Steward Jenkins, aged 14 years.

MAJOR—On the 20th inst., at 580 Wolfe street, Marie Emelie, daughter of George Major, aged 1 year, 3 months.

McCIRRON—At Toronto, on April 20, Mary McCirron, aged 75 years.

REEVES—At Toronto, on April 19, Mrs. Mary Reeves, aged 70 years.

ROTHWELL—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Elizabeth Duffy, beloved wife of E. E. Rothwell. Funeral on Tuesday, the 25th inst., from her husband's residence, 23 Laval Avenue, to St. Martin's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 94 3

SMALL—At London, Ont., on April 19, Edward Small.

WHELAN—At Quebec, on April 19, James Whelan, aged 33 years.

THE WEATHER.

11 a. m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Southerly to westerly wind; a few showers; temperature about the same, or a little lower.

Minimum temperatures during the past twenty-four hours; Calgary, 38; Qu'Appelle, 14; Winnipeg, 16; Port Arthur, 24; Toronto, 36; Montreal, 34; Quebec, 30; Halifax, 32.

Mr. Edwin Booth's Condition.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Edwin Booth's condition since last night's relapse continues serious. He was sleeping at nine o'clock this morning.

Never fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Special Notices.

Pianos tuned and repaired by competent men. Apply to N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James st. 94 2

Call to-night at C. W. Lindsay's warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine street, and see the grand display of new upright pianos. 93 2

Pianos removed and stored carefully. Apply to N. Y. Piano Co. 94 2

Mrs. J. Olsen, No. 191 Quesnel street, Ste. Cunegonde, says: I have used in my family Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine, and can recommend it as a remedy of great efficacy for the cure of coughs and even the most serious cases of bronchitis.

Malto Peptonized Porter.

Its curative powers are largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic and nutritive properties, by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.

The very best Brussels Carpets in all the latest and most artistic colorings and designs can be procured at S. Carsley's, at prices to suit all purchasers.

For the largest and most varied stock of Spring and Summer Jackets and Capes, go direct to S. Carsley's.

Coughs, colds and consumption. A quick cure, Tucker's (Green Mountain) Botanic Syrup.

To public speakers, preachers, singers and all who tax the voice and vocal chords, we heartily recommend Tucker's (Green Mountain) Botanic Syrup. It is wonderful in its effect. Removes hoarseness and huskiness, makes the voice smooth and pleasant, and strengthens a weak voice remarkably.

For Linen Goods of every kind go to S. Carsley's, Notre Dame st.

Sharp pains, deep-seated pains, sudden pains, nervous pains, instantly yield to application of the Green Mountain Balm. There is nothing like it for pain.

Amherst Park can be reached directly by the Street Railway cars via St. Denis Street. 90tf

Amherst Park can be reached directly by the Street Railway cars via St. Denis Street. 90tf

Hardiman Lady Loyal True Blue Lodge No. 22.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

By order of the W.M., the members of the above lodge are requested to meet at their lodge room, No. 6 Craig st., on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at 12.30 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late Sister Hattie Berry, from her mother's residence, 89 Conway st., Point St. Charles.
Sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.
94 1 L. HANNA, Rec. Sec.

1ST PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT.

The Regiment will parade at the Armoury on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. A full muster is requested.
Fife and Drum Band will attend.
Uniform, Drill Order.
New Uniform will be issued immediately after parade.
By order, J. PORTEOUS,
Capt. and Adjt.
94 2

5TH. ROYAL SCOTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A Special General Meeting of the Rifle Association will be held at the Armory on Monday, the 24th inst, at 8.15 P. M. All members of the Regiment are invited. Important business.

JAMES L. RANKIN, Capt.,
Hon. Sec. Treas.
94 2

MONTREAL PROTESTANT HOUSE
—OF—
Industry and Refuge.

The Annual General Meeting of the Board of Governors of this institution will be held in the Board Room on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April Instant, at Four O'Clock P.M., for the Election of Officers and General Business.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK,
Hon. Secretary.
94 2

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Week of April 24.
The GURNEY OPERA CO. in "THE MASCOTT"
Popular Prices. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
94 1

SPECIAL ATTENTION
—Given to the—
Re-Covering and Re-Upholstering
of Parlor Furniture.
Estimates Furnished.
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers,
652 CRAIG STREET.

STORES, HOTELS, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—CARRIAGE SHOP, OR LARGE shed containing 2 flats of about 5000 ft. each. 810 Craig st., corner St. James st. Suitable for livery stable, blacksmith or carpenter's shop. Rent $30.00 per mo.; no taxes; no repairs. W. Weller, 121 St. Frs. Xavier st. 94 6

TO LET—STORES 371 TO 375 ST. JAMES ST. Rent $20.00 per mo.; no taxes. Apply to W. Weller, 121 St. Frs. Xavier st. 94 6

TO LET—THAT CENTRALLY SITUATED shop and dwelling, with bakery (2 large ovens) attached, Nos. 43, 45 and 47 King street, Sorel, Que., for many years occupied by the well known firm of Wm. Lunan & Son as a bakery, confectionery and grocery stand. This is one of the best stands in the city of Sorel, and to a live, active man would be a good opening and an opportunity seldom offered. Rent low to desirable tenant. Apply, Miss Mary E. Lunan, Sorel. 94 1

TO LET—SHOP, 69 BLEURY STREET, NEAR Lagauchetiere. Now one of the best retail streets in the city; ten people pass up and down Bleury to one on St. Catherine; double the business done; look at the records of the Retailers of this street. Apply to J. Widmer Nelles & Bro., 303 St. James Street. 94 1

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 235 University Street, to rent furnished from 1st May to 1st September; after that to rent partly furnished or unfurnished. This is a well-built modern house, with good basement, verandahs at back to all three flats. Five minutes' walk from Park Avenue electric cars. Apply to J. Widmer Nelles & Bro., 303 St. James Street. 94 1

TO LET—AT LONGUEUIL, TWO NEWLY built semi-detached cottages (four rooms on ground flat, five rooms upstairs), on river front; ten minutes from boat and Railway station; stone foundation, good cellars; built for occupation winter and summer. Rent $15 per month; tennis lawn on river bank, with fine large trees. Apply to R. Campbell Nelles, 303 St. James Street. 94 1

TO LET—UPPER TENEMENT, SIX ROOMS, w.c., large yard, stable, hay loft and shed; close to cars on Rachel street. Rent $9.00. 352 Montana street. 94 1

TO LET—HOUSE, 17 BERTHELET ST., 6 rooms, bath and w.c.; also 17½ Berthelet, 7 rooms, bath and w. c., garden in rear. Apply Francis Scott, 17½ Berthelet st. 94 1

TO LET—UPPER TENEMENT, 102½ ST. Felix Street, 6 rooms, Bath and W. C. Two minutes walk to either G. T. and C. P. R. Stations and ten minutes walk to Victoria Sq. 94 1

TO LET—BRIGHT TENEMENT DWELLings, 103 and 105 Laval avenue—at St. Louis square; renovated for new tenant. Apply S. C. Marson, 90 Temple Building. 94 1

TO LET—HOUSES, 7 Lallemand ave., 4 rooms, w.c., 1st flat; $8.00. 15A Lallemand ave., 5 rooms, w.c., 2nd flat; $9.00. 10c Lallemand ave., 5 rooms, w.c., 3rd flat; $8.00. 72 Workman street, 4 rooms, w.c., 1st flat, $8. 66 Workman street, 8 rooms, b. and w.c., 2nd and 3rd flat; $15.00. 2699 Notre Dame, Store and Dwelling; $30.00. Telephone 8084. Apply to A. Lallemand, 2713 Notre Dame Street. 94 1

TO LET—AT POINTE CLAIRE, ON CHARlebois Big Point, nice small cottage and stable; rent moderate. Apply between 5 and 6 p. m., 96 McGill. 94 3

TO LET — PART OF HOUSE, WITH stables. Apply to 30 Arcade st. 94 1

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES AND tenements, in best positions of the city, also unfurnished houses and tenements. Wm. Thompson, 39 Temple Building. 94 1

TO LET—NICE UPPER TENEMENT, 14 Torrance St., 8 rooms, Bath and W. C., hot water, Stationary Washtubs, etc. Every thing in splendid order. Apply to Moses Parker, 5 Crescent Street. 94 3

TO LET—TENEMENTS NOS. 89 AND 97 PLYmouth Grove; b. and w.c.; $10 monthly; newly tinted; immediate possession. Apply, S. C. Marson, 90 Temple Building. 94 1

STABLES TO LET.

TO LET — STABLE — PLACE FOR TWO horses, hay loft and shed, private entrance. Address "R. 2794," STAR office. 93 3

TO LET—STABLING FOR EIGHT HORSES, central part. No. 20 St. David's lane. 94 1

The following advertisements were received too late for classification.

FOUND—IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSday evening, opera glasses. Owner can have same by proving property. Address "F 3151," STAR office.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR A small family, where nurse is kept; no washing. Apply 252 Bishop st. 94 3

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day, washing or housecleaning, 75c a day. Address "F 3152," STAR office. 94 1

FOR SALE—A STRONG PONY AND HARNESS, handsome and kind. Can be seen at McVey's Stables, Cathcart st. 94 2

WANTED—SITUATION BY FIRST CLASS COOK, woman, in hotel restaurant, for summer; city preferred. Address "F 3153," STAR office. 94 1

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY 277 St. Chas. Borromee st. 94 2

ROOM — TO LET, A FURNISHED PARLOR BEDroom. 90 Mansfield st. 94 2

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN TO run an elevator. Apply Nordheimer's, St. James st. 94 1

WANTED—NURSE FOR A YOUNG CHILD WILLing to go to the seaside. Appply Mrs. McCall, 1018 Sherbrooke street. 94 2

TO LET—HOUSES FROM $9.00, $10.00, $11.00 and $12.00, five, six, seven rooms, with passages, w.c. 336 Richmond street. 94 1

ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED DOUBLE and single room, with breakfast and late dinner. 26 Park avenue. 94 3

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. GOOD wages to a competent girl. Apply to 30 Shuter st. 94 1

LOANS—$5 TO $500 ADVANCED ON SHORT terms to any responsible borrower on note of hand and security. Apply Wm. Thompson, Commission agent, 39 Temple Building. 94 1

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COOK FOR A family of two. Apply to 60 Fort st. 94 1

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR FAMILY of two. City references required. 125 Mackay.

ROOM—TO LET, OPPOSITE THE WINDSOR, front parlor bedroom, with board, suitable for married couple or two gentlemen, English family. 47 Metcalfe st. 94 3

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with all conveniences, married couples or gentlemen preferred. Apply 2960 Aqueduct st. 94 2

WEDDING **Wedding Presents.** PRESENTS

Do not fail to examine our stock of goods suitable for Wedding Presents before buying elsewhere.
Sterling Silver and Electro-plated
TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, BERRY SETS, SUGAR AND CREAMS,
Sterling Silver Ice Cream Spoons, Bon-bon Spoons, Orange Spoons, Oyster Forks, Butter Picks, Cheese Scoops, etc., etc.
All goods marked in plain figures and sold at close prices. Inspection invited.
W. S. WALKER,
209 & 211 St. James Street.
TELEPHONE 9039. 83yd

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. — No. 4194. — Magistrates' Court, for the City of Montreal. John Chester, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Blanchard, Defendant. On the 2nd day of May next, 1893, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendant, in rear of No. 405 Lagauchetiere 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 horse, express, etc. Terms cash. PIERRE BIENJONETTI, B. S. C. Montreal, April 22nd, 1893. 94 1

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
—Of the Shareholders of the—
GLOBE WOOLLEN MILLS CO.,

For the election of Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the Mills, corner of Ontario street and Papineau Road, Montreal, on TUESDAY, 25th day of April, at 4 p.m. By order of the Board.
ANDREW S. ROBERTSON,
84 4 2aw Secretary-Treasurer.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT for the current half-year (making a total distribution for the year of Ten per cent.) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Fifth day of June next. The chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board.
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.
Montreal, 18th April, 1893. 91 14 2aw

W. J. WILSON ESTATE,
"THE PHARMACY,"
Kingston, Ont.

Under the provisions of the will of William John Wilson, late of the city of Kingston, Ont., Druggist. Tenders for the Stock-in-trade, Drugs, Shop Furniture (as per inventory) and Goodwill, will be received up to the 4th day of May next (1893).

This stand, as is generally known, is one of the oldest in the city, having been established in 1837 by Chas. Heath, and has ever since been occupied as a drug store.

The stock has been well bought, kept up in excellent order, and the concern possesses the best retail trade in the city. The customers are of the best people in the City and Province.

The stock may be inspected at any time and an inventory will be exhibited, and full information given on application at store, 185 Princess st., Kingston, Ont.

A copy of Inventory may be had on application to the solicitor for the estate, or be seen at the following places:—Law Offices of D. C. Ross, Esq., 10½ Adelaide st., Toronto, Ont.; Messrs. Busteed & Lane, Advocates, etc., 163 St. James st., Montreal, Que.; W. J. Wright, Esq., Brockville, Ont., and at store of Chas. B. Routley, Esq., Peterborough, Ont.

All Tenders must be addressed in a sealed envelope, marked "Tender, Wilson Estate," and sent or delivered to Mr. W. J. Wright, P. O. Box 707, Brockville, Ont., Solicitor for the Executors.

It is believed that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the owners of the building for the continued occupation of the premises.

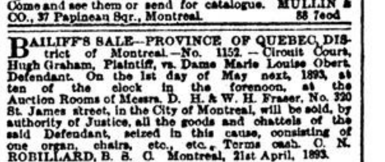
No tender necessarily accepted. 94 4 2aw

ROYAL
INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED
Capital....................$10,000,000
Reserve Fund....................35,000,000
Annual Income, upwards of....................5,000,000
Investments in Canada for Protection of Canadian Policy-Holders (chiefly with Government) exceed $1,000,000.
Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.
Life assurance granted in all the most approved forms.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
W. TATELY, Chief Agent.
E. HURTUBISE, ALFRED ST. CYR, Special Agents French Department.
JAMES ALLIN, W. S. ROBERTSON, Special Agents English Department.
G. R. Robertson & Sons. 254

DINNER SETS
Dinner Sets at.....$ 7.00
Dinner Sets at..... 8.50
Dinner Sets at..... 10.00
Dinner Sets at..... 12.00
Dinner Sets at..... 15.00
All Very Good Sets.
SUITABLE FOR EVERY DAY USE.
A. F. BISHOP & CO.
2293 St. Catherine Street,
Next Door to Brown Bros.
94x 1

THE MERCHANTS'
Electric & General Service Co., Ltd.
CAPITAL, - - $30,000.
HEAD OFFICE, 44 St. John street.
PRESIDENT:—G. A. GREENE (of Greene & Sons Co.).
DIRECTORS:—HON. A. W. OGILVIE.
S. H. EWING.
E. HANSON.
C. S. J. PHILLIPS.
SUPERINTENDENT:—F. H. LEIGH.
This Company is prepared to give the best description of Electrical Burglar Alarm Protection, under what is commonly known as the "Holmes System," and at rates that challenge competition. 94y2aw6



WE ARE THE ONLY IMPORTERS
Of RUBBER BELTING in Canada. Undersell all who make a grand display in highly rented palaces and keep a regiment of clerks, agents and commercial travellers.
We sell direct to the consumers, giving them the immense profits squeezed and coaxed out of them by that class of men. 100,000 feet extra heavy Belts, 50 and 20 discount. 150 Machines at prices that cannot be equaled. 1200 Hickory bent rim (not glued), split wood Pulleys and light American metal Pulleys, all balanced, 40 to 60 dis. Come and see them or send for catalogue. MULLIN & CO., 37 Papineau Sqr., Montreal. 88 7eod

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 1152. — Circuit Court. Hugh Graham, Plaintiff, vs. Dame Marie Louise Obert. Defendant. On the 1st day of May next, 1893, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. D. H. & W. H. Fraser, No. 320 St. James 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 one organ, chairs, etc., etc. Terms cash. O. N. ROBILLARD, B. S. C. Montreal, 21st April, 1893.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON'S AD.

Still They Come! *Upwards Ever!*

ST. CATHERINE'S - **THE** - BUSINESS STREET.

And why should it not be so? Man's nature is to mount, consequently, live business men follow the natural bent, and mount too. Every day we hear of leading men "going up to St. Catherine street." Why? Because people have found there is no need of descending the hill, and consequently stay up town. Fellow business men, we give you

"CAED MILLE FAILTHE" to our Fair Street.

LINENS.

We are showing at present some extra cheap lines of GERMAN LINENS, MATS, DOYLIES, CENTRES, TOILET COVERS, TRAY CLOTHS, SIDEBOARD COVERS, BUREAU COVERS, TABLE COVERS, etc., etc. These Goods in Stamped or Plain.

New lines in TABLE NAPERY arriving daily. At present, we have some very cheap short lengths. 2 yds., 2¼ yds., 2½ yds., 2¾ yds., 3 yds., etc., etc. These we are selling 20 per cent below regular prices. See them.

DRESS GOODS.

This season, owing to our increased space, we are able to carry a much larger assortment than any previous season.

Challies at 20c. Challies at 35c.
Challies at 25c. Challies at 39c.
Challies at 33c. Challies at 48c.
Diagonal Serges, all colors, double width, 30c.
Short Vesta Cloths, double width, 35.
Granite Cloths, all colors, double width, 50c.
Fancy Whip Cords, all colors, 50c. Plain Whip Cords, all colors, 57c.
CHEVIOT SERGES, Fast Dye, CHEVIOT SERGES. all colors.
CHEVIOT SERGES, 50 inches wide.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON, The Belfast Warehouse,
2401 to 2405 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Color'd Dress Goods

We are showing a large and choice selection of Dress Goods of the latest productions, including the New Material,

HOP SACKING.

— ALSO —

Navy Serges, Cheviots, Diagonals.

Plain Cheviots in New Shades.
New Cords, Bengalines, Brocades, Silkaline, Armures, etc., etc
Crepons in New Designs.
Summer Tweeds, Silk and Wool Mixtures, Stripes, Checks, Diagonal, Shot Effects, etc., in great variety.
New Moreen Skirtings,
Shot Effects, Striped Summer do.
Cashmeres, extra value, 50c per yd.
Silk Striped and Brocaded Challies.

Black Batiste Cloth. Black Stabilis Serge.
Black Raye Armure. Black Diagonal Serge.
Black Fancy Crepon. Black Canvas Cloth.
Black Plain Crepon. Black Summer Camel's Hair.
Black Ravenna Twill. Black India Cloth.
Black Cheviot Serge. Black Empress Cloth.
Black Basket Serge. Black French Twill.
Black Fancy Damasse. Black Metz Cloth.
Black Stripe Armure. Black All-Wool Grenadine.
Black Brocaded Biarritz. Black Silk and Mohair Grenadine.
Black Tricot Diagonal. Black Silk and Wool Grenadine.
Black Iron Grenadine.

We are also showing a few handsome Black Dress Patterns in Silk and Wool Crepon, Silk and Wool Grenadines, French Canvas with Silk Flowers, French Cashmere with Silk and Velvet designs.

SPECIAL—Refrigerators and Baby Carriages in variety.

Henry Morgan & Co.
MONTREAL.

A LA VILLE DE MONTREAL.

Fire! Water! Smoke!

GRAND SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS.

Kid Gloves. Perfumery.

400 Dozen Gloves will be sacrificed.
The Bottles of Perfume damaged by smoke will be sold for almost nothing. We must Clear Them Out.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
This week in LINEN GOODS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY AND LACE.

Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains.
This Department has been re-opened but a few days, but has done a tremendous sale owing to the low prices.

CIE. GENERALE DES BAZARS,
Cor. St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, and St. Chas. Borromee Streets.
94yeod

FINE CARRIAGES.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES FROM ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DESIGNS.
Best Quality!
Low Prices!
Victorias, Breaks, Spiders, Rockaways, Sandringham Trap, Clarence Trap, Kensingtons, Phaetons, Buggies, Gigs, Carts, etc.
CATALOGUE NOW READY, showing forty different styles, will be supplied free on application.
HARNESS of all kinds, from the cheapest Buggy Sets at $9.00 to the finest Four-in-hand at $600.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Stable Supplies, etc. Prices very much lower than those charged by retail saddlers.
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
E. N. HENEY & CO.,
337 St. Paul Street,
NUN'S BLOCK.

CLEARING SALE!
As we are closing our Retail Department, we are selling at Less than Wholesale Prices
RANGES
Coal and Wood Cooks,
And General House Furnishing Goods.
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
Wire Cots, Mattresses, &c.
H. R. IVES & CO.,
SAMPLE ROOM:
Cor. William and Queen Sts.
84y17

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal—No. 1285.—Circuit Court. Dame Margaret Lawlor, Plaintiff, vs. William Figsby, Defendant. On the first of May, 1893, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 84 St. Felix 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 pianos, household furniture, etc. Terms of sale cash. M. J. A. DESCHILLES, B. S. C. Montreal, April the 21st 1893.

BIRTHS.

GENDRON—On the 21st inst., at 151 St. Lawrence street, the wife of L. A. Gendron, of a daughter.

MELOCHY—On the 21st inst., at 45 Germain street, the wife of F. X. Melochy, of a daughter.

TRUDEAU—On the 20th inst., at 227 St. Charles Borromee street, the wife of N. Trudeau, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER-LUCAS—At North Onslow, P. Q., on April 19, by the Rev. F. De Long, James Alexander to Mary Emma Lucas.

BERCHARD-WINANS—At Toronto, Ont., on April 15, Dr. T. H. Berchard, of New York, to Olive Wilmot-Winans, youngest daughter of S. Wilmot, Esq., of Newcastle, Ont.

BERCHARD-WINANS—At Toronto, Ont., on April 15, Dr. T. H. Berchard, of New York, to Olive Wilmot-Winans, rounggest daughter of S. Wilmot, Esq., of Newcastle, Ont.

FITZGIBBON-CLARK — At Sarnia, Ont., on April 17, by the Rev. Jos. Bayard, W. Fitzgibbon, of Montreal, to Jennie, daughter of J. S. Clark, Esq., Sarnia. No cards. 94 2

FURNEAUX-McLAREN—At Hamilton, on April 19, by the Rev. Mr. Bland, W. Harvey Furneaux to Clara McLaren.

HUNTINGTON-THOMPSON — At Glenlevit, Ont., on April 12, by Rev. George Millar, Archibald Huntington, of New Carlisle, to Isabella Thompson, of Glenlevit.

HAMILTON-PLAYTER—At Chester, Ont., on April 19, by the Rev. Charles Ruttan, Robert Hamilton to Margaret Playter.

LEE-SMITH—At London, Ont., on April 18, by Rev. Rural Dean Smith, of Morpeth, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Rhodes, Miss Florian Smith, daughter of Rev. Canon Smith, to Rev. Edwin Lee, of St. Paul's Church, Princeton.

LARDEN-DALY—At Ottawa, Ont., on Tuesday, April 18, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, Alfred Larden to Miss Maggie Daly.

MACKAY-PRINCE—On April 4, at Detroit, by the Rev. R. McCarroll, rector, Adam Brown Mackay to Selina Fraser, widow of the late Major Robert Prince (First Shropshire Light Infantry), and daughter of Mr. James Hamilton, of Holmbank, London.

MERRON-HARLUFF—At Hamburg, Ont., on April 17, by the Rev. Father Frey, J. H. Merron to Miss E. D. Harluff.

PLIMMER-MORE—At New York, N. Y., on the 12th inst., William J. Plimmer, of Liverpool, Eng., to Louise Lorne, third daughter of the late Wm. More, of Quebec.

PATON-BOWIE—At the residence of the bride's father, on April 20, by the Rev. A. J. Mowat, T. L. Paton to Lily S., eldest daughter of Geo. Bowie. 93 2

ROSS-ARNOLD—At Dundee, Quebec, on April 12, by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, John Evans Ross to Maggie E. Arnold.

RADFORD-BURNHAM — At Woburn, Mass., on March 1, by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, Robert Harold Radford, son of the late T. C. Radford, to Ellen, youngest daughter of John A. Burnham, Esq., Woburn.

ROUSSEAU-LEFEBVRE—At Cookshire, Que., on April 18, by the Rev. I. A. Lavalle, Mr. Ulric Rousseau to Miss Adelaide Lefebvre, both of Cookshire.

SAWYER-TAYLOR—At Randboro, Que., on April 11, by the Rev. H. A. Dickson, M. A., Charles Sawyer, Esq., Cookshire, to Miss Alice Maude, eldest daughter of Henry Taylor, Esq., of Sawyerville, Que.

TORRENS-HARRISON—At Toronto, Ont., on April 13, by the Rev. J. McLean Ballard, Wm. J. Torrens, of Downsview, Ont., to Henrietta M. (Birdie), daughter of Robert Harrison, Toronto.

WATSON-JARMAN—At Toronto, Ont., on April 18, 1893, by the Rev. George J. Bishop, Ada, daughter of William Jarman, Esq., to W. G. Watson.

DEATHS.

ARDAGH—At New York, on April 16, William Davis Ardagh, of Winnipeg, county judge, late of Barrie, Ont., in his 66th year.

BERRY—In this city, on April 21, Harriett Parish, beloved wife of Edward J. Berry, age 21 years. Funeral will take place from her mother's residence, 89 Conway street, on Sunday, April 23, at 2.30 p. m., for Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. (Ottawa and Boston papers please copy.) 93 2

CARR—At Hamilton, Ont., on April 19, Mary Ann Elizabeth, widow of the late Samuel Carr, in the 85th year of her age.

CHALMERS—At Belledune, Ont., on April 10, Mr. John B. Chalmers, aged 47 years, son of Mr. Hugh Chalmers.

ESDALE—At Ottawa, Ont., on April 19, Hessie, only daughter of John Esdale, of 70 Creighton street, in the 34th year of her age.

GREET—At Toronto, Ont., on Monday, April 17, Thomas Young Greet, manager of the Ontario Bank, Kingston, aged 47 years.

GRAVES—At Salida, Colo., on April 17, 1893, Bertha, wife of Byron Graves, Brantford, Ont., in the 29th year of her age.

JACKSON—At Sarnia, on April 16, Thos. Jackson, aged 36 years.

KAPPELE—At Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday, April 18, James, son of George and Kate Reece Kappele.

MAGUIRE—At Longueuil, on April 21, Bernard Maguire, aged 67 years. Funeral from G. T. R. Station, on arrival of Suburban, 9 a. m., on Monday, April 24. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. 93 2

McCREADY—In this city, on April 21, Margaret E. Breen, daughter of the late John Breen and widow of the late James McCready, aged 30 years. The funeral will leave the residence of her aunt, Mrs. M. Ryan, 19 Prince Arthur st., on Monday, April 24, at 7.30 a. m., for St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 93 2

McMANUS—In this city, on the 21st inst., Peter McManus, aged five years, only and beloved son of T. McManus, 397 Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Funeral at 2.30, on Sunday. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

MANN—At Marinette, Wis., on Friday, April 7, Annie, wife of Joseph H. Mann, of Newcastle, Ont., aged 44 years.

NESBITT—At Toronto, Ont., on April 17, 1893, J. H. Nesbitt.

NANTEL—On the 21st inst., at St. Henri, Rose Anna Lalonde, wife of Victor Nantel, aged 28 years.

O'ROURK—At Quebec, Que., on April 19, Bridget Maloney, wife of the late Lawrence O'Rourk, of Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 75 years.

RYAN—At St. Laurent, April 21, Catherine Hayes, widow of John Ryan, aged 75 years. Funeral from the residence of Michael Cuddihy, St. Laurent, on Sunday, April 23, at two o'clock, to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 93 2

ROCHE—At Quebec, Que., on April 18, Hon. John Roche, a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, aged 63 years.

PERREAULT—On the 21st inst., at 95 St. Christophe street, Josephine Duclos, widow of Joseph Perreault, aged 80 years, 7 months.

PARE—On the 20th inst., at 349 Jacques Cartier street, Claude, son of L. Paré, aged 1 year, 2 months, 15 days.

STANLEY—On April 16, Lawrence Stanley, aged 87 years.

PERSONAL — DETECTIVES OF THE MOST RELIABLE character are furnished by the Canadian Secret Service, Temple Building, Montreal. The hands of this office are special sworn Detectives for the whole Dominion and are under contract with the Provincial Government to perform all their criminal detective work. References: The Leading Banks, Corporations and Hotels of this city. John A. Gross, Supt. Commercial Branch. Silas H. Carpenter, Supt. Criminal Branch. 60

PERSONAL—WE CONSIDER IT OPPORTUNE to give notice to Merchants and Householders that on the 1st day of May the "Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited) will take possession of the premises lately occupied by the Ontario Express Co., No. 226 St. James street. The object of this company is to guarantee merchants and householders against loss or damage by burglary. This company issue (for a trifling sum) policies which, in case of loss or damage occurring by burglary, parties placing their property in our hands are paid to cover all such loss or damage. Remember, we don't say if this is right, or if our patrolmen are awake, or if we are alive you won't be robbed; but we do say that if you are robbed by burglars we pay the loss. This Company has a subscribed Capital of $200,000.00, and the Directors and Shareholders are some of Montreal's best known citizens. For full information before May 1st, drop a post card to P.O. Drawer 1965. After May 1st at our offices, 226 St. James Street. John A. Gross, General Manager. 92 3

PERSONAL — DAVID HAMMOND, BUTCHER, will open at his new premises, 170 Milton street, near Durocher, Tuesday, April 25, 1893. Telephone No. 6663. 93 2

PERSONAL—MR. MAX LIEBICH, PRINCIPAL of Berthier Grammar School, Que., intends visiting England, France and Germany this summer. He would be willing to take charge of a small party of boys whose parents would like them to make such a trip. 94 1

PERSONAL—MISS McCLYMONT, DRESSMAKER, 561 St. Chas. Borromee st., above Prince Arthur st. Dresses made at moderate prices. 94 1

PERSONAL—P. L. CHADWICK, 28 CRESCENT, Teacher Violin. Music Written, Arranged and Copied. 94 1

PERSONAL—MAD. DORAIS, GRAND MILLINERY opening, Hats, Trimmings and latest Novelties, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 2617 Notre Dame st. No cards issued. 94 3

PERSONAL—MISS KENNEDY HAS JUST RECEIVED a few skates pattern hats and bonnets from New York, and will exhibit, Tuesday, 263 St. Lawrence Main street. 94 1

PERSONAL—WHY SUFFER WITH TOOTHACHE when one application of NERVOZA will instantly cure you; cures also headache and neuralgia; 25 cts. a bottle at all druggists, or John T. Lyons, cor. Craig and Bleury streets. 92 Savif

PERSONAL—MRS. CHARLOTTE FUHRER, DR., removed from Cote St. Antoine to 2399 St. Catherine street, 3rd door west of Peel street. 94 1

PERSONAL—THE PRESENT LOW PRICE FOR cabinet photos ($2.00 per doz.) will cease the end of this month. A word to the wise is sufficient. G. O. Adams & Co., Photographers, 261 St. James st. 94 1

PERSONAL—USE DOERENWEND'S "DANDRUFF Cure," a sure cure for dandruff and all scalp disease; price 50c and $1.00. All druggists. (1)

WILLIAM BYRD,
Contractor.
OFFICE
652 CRAIG-STREET ST.
Telephone No. 2293.

S. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Canada's Mantle Store
Canada's Mantle Store

SEVERAL MORE CASES
OF
New Tweed and Cloth Capes
New Tweed and Cloth Capes
New Tweed and Cloth Capes
New Tweed and Cloth Capes
New Tweed and Cloth Capes

Ladies' Laco and Silk Capes
New Tweed and Cloth Jackets
New Tweed and Cloth Jackets
New Tweed and Cloth Jackets
New Tweed and Cloth Jackets
JUST RECEIVED.
S. CARSLEY.

MANTLE PRICES.

Short Tweed Jackets from...$1.50 ea
Ladies' Capes, in new effects. 3.25 ea
Black Jackets, with capes.... 4.75 ea
New Jackets, lined silk..... 5.50 ea
English Tweed Waterproofs. 2.90 ea
S. CARSLEY.

Dress Goods Prices.
New Dress Tweeds, 40 in. wide 28c yd
All-wool Challies..... 17½c yd
All-wool Colored Cashmeres. 36c yd
Fancy Plaid Dress Goods, 42 in..... 47c yd
All-wool Serges, 42 in. wide. 33c
S. CARSLEY.

Costume Prices.
Children's Dresses from..... $ .50
Ladies' House Jerseys..... .50
Ladies' Walking Skirts, with material for bodice..... 4.00
Ladies' Blazer Costumes..... 9.75
Ladies' Spring Costumes..... 10.00
S. CARSLEY.

Linens.
Roller Towellings..... 8½c yd.
Fancy Tickings..... 9c yd.
Cream Table Damask..... 17½c yd.
Table Napkins..... 65c doz.
All Linen Towels..... 80c doz.
S. CARSLEY.

House Furnishings.
Fancy Furniture Cotton..... 7½c yd
Good Sized White Blankets. $1.75 pr
White and Colored Quilts..... .90 ea
Chenille & Cloth Table Covers .53 ea
Double Width Furniture Covering..... .40 yd
S. CARSLEY.

Curtain Prices.
Lace Curtains..... .50 pr
Roman Striped Curtains.....$1.25 pr
Coma Sofa Rugs..... .90 ea
Camping Blankets.....$1.40 pr
Plain and Fancy Scrim. ..... .10 yd
S. CARSLEY.

BUY YOUR CARPETS AT S. CARSLEY'S.

Ladies' Spring Capes
Ladies' Spring Capes
Capes in every style
Capes in every shade
Capes in all fashionable lengths
CAPES AT POPULAR PRICES
CAPES AT POPULAR PRICES
S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' CAPE COATS
LADIES' CAPE COATS
In Black and all Colors
In Black and all Colors
In Black and all Colors
In Black and all Colors
In Black and all Colors
Black Cape Coats from $4.75.
Jackets with Silk Vests
Jackets with Silk Vests
Jackets with Silk Vests
Jackets with Silk Vests
Jackets with Silk Vests
Novelties in Ladies' Eton Jackets
Novelties in Ladies' Eton Jackets.
S. CARSLEY.

Carpet Prices.
Tapestry Carpets..... 25c. yd
Scotch Brussels Carpets..... 45c. yd
Wide Jute Carpets..... 8½c. yd
English Oilcloth..... 30c. yd
Large Carpet Squares.....$1.15 ea
S. CARSLEY.

Print Prices.
Good Washing Prints.....4½c. yd
New Printed Challies..... 7c. yd
Fancy Plaid Ginghams.....9½c. yd
Good Washing Sateens.....9½c. yd
Mourning Prints..... ...from 9½c. yd
S. CARSLEY.

Men's Haberdashery.
Fancy Merino Half Hose.....12½c pr
Merino Vests and Drawers...38c each
Fancy Silk Neckties .....15c each
Men's Pocket Handkerchiefs, 5c each
Kid Walking Gloves..... .....65c pr
S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Hosiery.
Cashmere Hose, 3 pairs for.....68c
Cashmere Hose, 3 pairs for.....95c
Ladies' Cotton Vests.....10c each
Ladies' fine Merino Vests,...80c each
Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, 37c each
S. CARSLEY.

BUY YOUR CARPETS AT S. CARSLEY'S.

LINEN GOODS
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The Largest Stock of
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S. CARSLEY.

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FOR LINENS.
A full Stock of
High Class Napery
Always on hand.
S. CARSLEY.

Millinery Prices.
Fancy Straw Sailor Hats.....15c
Fancy Straw Flop Hats.....16c
Ladies' Straw Walking Hats.....25c
Mounted Flowers per bunch.....16c
Full Blown Roses.....25c doz
S. CARSLEY.

Gloves and Corsets.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves...10c pr.
Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves...35c pr.
Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves..60c pr.
Ladies' Strong Corsets.....45c pr.
Ladies' French Wove Corsets.75c pr.
S. CARSLEY.

Umbrella Prices.
Ladies' Umbrellas from..... 19c ea.
Men's Umbrellas from.....45c ea.
Ladies' Gloria Silk Umbrellas $1.25
Men's Gloria Silk Umbrellas... 1.25
Ladies' Shot Silk Sunshades... 1.90
S. CARSLEY.

Boys' Clothing.
Boys' Serge Sailor Suits from.....$ .90 to 6.75
Boys' Tweed Suits from 1.45 to 11.25

Youths' Clothing.
Youths' Sack Suits from.....$4.90
Youths' Reefer Suits from..... 6.20
S. CARSLEY.

Cloth Cap Prices.
Cloth Tourmalines.....25c ea
Boys' Scotch Caps.....25c ea
Boys' Tweed Varsity Caps.....18c ea
Boys' P. & O. Caps.....25c ea
Leather Tourmalines.....$1.00 ea
S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Underwear.
Ladies' Cotton Drawers..... 17
Ladies' Cotton Chemises..... 17
Ladies' Knitted Skirts..... 41
Ladies' Shot Lustre Skirts..... 1.75
Ladies' Shot Silk Skirts..... 2.75
S. CARSLEY.

BUY YOUR CARPETS AT S. CARSLEY'S.

TABLE NAPERY
TABLE NAPERY
Satin Damask Table Cloths
Satin Damask Table Cloths
Satin Damask Table Cloths
In all colors, large size, $1.75 each
Cream Linen Table Cloths
Cream Linen Table Cloths
Cream Linen Table Cloths
Red Border, 3 yards long, $1.15.
Satin Damask Sideboard Covers
Satin Damask Sideboard Covers
Satin Damask Sideboard Covers
Colored Centres, 2 yards long, 64 cents.
Fringed Sideboard Covers
Fringed Sideboard Covers
Fringed Sideboard Covers
Mixed Colors, 2 yards long, 55c.
S. CARSLEY.

EVER INCREASING.
The sale of Gentlemen's Rigby Waterproof Overcoats keeps steadily increasing, because they are, proved to be the best and cheapest.
S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

Children's Coats.
Children's Reefer Coats..... .85
Children's Reefer Coats.....$1.00
Children's 4 Reefer Coats..... ...1.75
Children's Cloth Capes 3.15
Children's Tweed Ulsters.....3.00
S. CARSLEY.

Lace Prices.
Irish Crochet Laces.....8c. yd
Fancy Cotton Laces .....8½c. yd
Black Silk Laces.....11c. yd
Black Prussian Net .....10c. yd
Fancy Spotted Net .....15c. yd
S. CARSLEY.

Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' Button Boots..... .99 pr
Ladies' Swiss Kid Button Boots.....$1.13 pr
Ladies' Lace Shoes..... ..... 1.19 pr
Boys' School Boots..... .94 pr
Infants' Lace Boots..... .27 pr
S. CARSLEY.

Dress Trimmings.
Black Jet Trimmings..... 5c yd
Black Silk Ornaments..... 5c ea
Colored Silk Trimmings.....10c yd
Cotton Art Fringes..... 9c yd
Colored Braid Sets.....35c ea
S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame St., Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
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"Bargains Every Time."
JUST LOOK!

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT
—OF—
SPRING MANTLES
All the LATEST NOVELTIES in CAPES
All the LATEST NOVELTIES in JACKETS
All the LATEST NOVELTIES in ULSTERS
All the LATEST NOVELTIES in DOLMANS
All Marked at Regular Wholesale Prices.
JACKETS.....$17.00 for $7.75
JACKETS.....$24.00 for $4.00
JACKETS.....$ 7.50 for $3.00
Also a Lot of Lines at HALF PRICE.
DOLMANS and ULSTERS equally cheap

SILK HEPTONETTE GARMENTS
—AT—
Sweeping Reductions.
$11.00 SILK HEPTONETTES for $5.00.
$13.50 SILK HEPTONETTES for $6.00.
$14.00 SILK HEPTONETTES for $7.00.

Rubber Waterproof Mantles.
$1.50 RUBBER WATERPROOFS, worth $2.25.
$2.50 RUBBER WATERPROOFS, worth $3.50.
$3.00 RUBBER WATERPROOFS, worth $6.00.
ALL NEW STYLES.
Big Bargains in BOYS' SUITS.
SAILOR SUITS, only 85c.
Big Bargains in BOYS' CAPS—
SAILOR, TAMS, VARSITY CAPS, &c.
Prices from 15c.
LADIES' WRAPPERS at $1.50.
All Sizes and Perfect Fit.

LADIES' MELISSA GARMENTS,
All the Latest Styles, Priced Cheap.
JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
1781 & 1783 Notre Dame St.
And 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter Street.
Terms Cash and only one Price.
TELEPHONE 2193. 94 1

Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons'
ADVERTISEMENT.

We take pleasure in announcing the delivery of another large lot of
TABLE NAPERY
For Next Week.
—We are—
MAKING A SPECIALTY of LARGE ORDERS.
We hem, finish, laundry and make ready for use, all orders, should we be requested to do so.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,
The Family Drapery Warehouse,
203 to 207 St. Antoine st.
—AND—
144 to 150 Mountain Street.
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LOOK IN AT
OWEN McGARVEY & SON'S
LARGE SHOW WINDOWS
when passing, and see that Bedroom Suite, which they are selling at $17.50.
The best value ever offered.
—NOTE THE ADDRESS—
1849 to 1853 Notre Dame Street
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HIGHEST AWARD
—WON BY THE—
BELL PIANOS & ORGANS.
from juries composed of Artists, Teachers, Amateurs, Pupils Schools and the Public.

OVER 100 MEDALS
awarded during the past thirty years. . .

WILLIS & CO.,
Sole Agents,
1824 NOTRE DAME ST.
(Near McGill Street),
MONTREAL.
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KARN ON TOP
Oh Yes!

Read what a World Renowned Professor of Music and great Tenor says of the KARN PIANO.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with the greatest pleasure that I recommend your Karn Piano, which gives me entire satisfaction. Its pure, full rich tone renders it very valuable to me for singing and tuition.
Signed, PAUL WIALLARD,
Officier de l'Academie de France.

Read what the great I. J. Paderewski says of Professor Wiallard.

My Dear Wiallard—Your singing gave me such great and intense pleasure that I wish to thank you without delay. You interpret like a master the music of the masters; you are a perfect and accomplished musician, rarely met with in your profession. I hope to hear you here or in France, where you count so many illustrious friends. I affectionately press your hand.
Signed, I. J. PADEREWSKI.

Draw your own Conclusion. The KARN Piano is on Top.

WAREROOMS,
2239 & 2241 St. Catherine St.
QUEEN'S BLOCK.
J. W. DUGDALE, A. M. FEATHERSTON,
MANAGER. AGENT.
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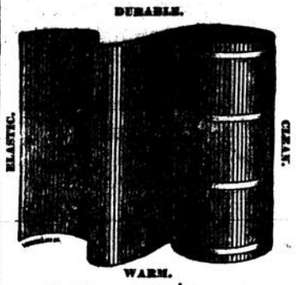
PRESENTS TO CUSTOMERS
We give Valuable Presents to all Cash Buyers.
Our Goods are imported directly and retailed at Wholesale Prices.
The Presents we give away represent a discount of 10 to 15 per cent on every purchase.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
DUPUIS FRERES,
Cor. St. Catherine and St. Andre Sts.



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PAPER.
CARPET LINING.

It will wear THREE TIMES as long as any other Lining made.
It is a great deal MORE ELASTIC, and is the only Lining made that will retain its elasticity until worn out.
It is the most PERFECT FLOOR DEADENER that can be placed under the carpet, and on account of its extreme elasticity it always gives a soft, springy surface, which is pleasant to tread upon, and PROLONGS THE LIFE of the Carpet materially.
It is rendered thoroughly MOTH PROOF by the introduction of chemicals at the time the paper is manufactured.
It is a well known fact that paper is a very perfect non-conductor of heat and cold, and as this Lining serves to keep the feet farther from the floor than any other, and has several air-tight spaces, it is more conducive to WARM FEET—a fact which will be readily appreciated.
It is the only Lining that contains a perfect receptacle for the dust, and prevents the same from CUTTING THE CARPET. These receptacles (or folds) are READILY CLEANED by rolling the lining wrong side out, and jolting on the end, or brushing.
It contains no substance which can wear loose and work up into bunches, as is the case with cotton-batting linings, and when removing the carpet you are not annoyed with lint and shoddy flying over the house.
It is much handsomer and more easily sold than any other Lining. It is put up in neat rolls of 50 yards, and each yard numbered to avoid the trouble of measuring when sold. Ladies see and recognize its value immediately, and once shown the sale is made.
It has been used for the past three years, and dealers who have sold it, and house-wives who have used it, are its best friends.
The Lining is made three-ply, that is, three thicknesses of paper, and weighs 1½ pound to the yard.
The regular width is one yard.

STAIR PADS ALSO.
Send for Samples. The Trade Supplied.

THOMAS LIGGET,
Sole Agent Dominion of Canada.
1884 Notre Dame Street, (Glenora Building,) Montreal.
911

CARPETS!
Oilcloths,
Linoleums,
Curtains,
Table Covers,
Door Mats, and
Hearth Rugs,
SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES, LESS 5% CASH
..... AT .....
J. O. BEDARD'S,
292 - - St. Lawrence Street - - 292
94 1

AU BON MARCHE,
Valiquette & Valiquette's House,
1883--NOTRE DAME STREET--1885
(OPPOSITE BALMORAL BLOCK.)

Figures Talk. - Crowds of Buyers

Testify the public appreciation of our Special Sales of reliable goods of the better grades at prices that either meet or undersell competition. Our attractions for this week are presented below:

5 Cases Spring Tweeds, worth 60c.....for 32c
2 Cases Fancy Tweeds, worth 80c.....for 45c
3 Cases Striped, Checked and Plain Tweeds, worth $1.25.....for 75c
1 Case of West of England, worth $2.25.....for $1.25
1 Case Fancy French Tweed, worth $2.50.....for $1.50

Which we are absolutely certain surpass in value anything offered in this city. As we are not likely to be able to duplicate this offer this season, the opportunity now presented should not be missed.

10 Pieces Black Serge, 10 Pieces Blue Black Serge.....at half price
2 Cases of White Shirts at 45c.....worth $1.25
100 doz White Linen Collars.....at 25c doz
200 doz prs of White Linen Cuffs.....at 10c pair
300 doz Col'd Fancy Ties at 25c each.....worth 50c

Can you positively do as well elsewhere? These prices guaranteed for the coming week only. Particular attention paid to Mail Orders.

AU BON MARCHE,
Alp. Valiquette & Alfr. Valiquette, 1883 Notre Dame St., 1885.
OPPOSITE BALMORAL.
94 2

CENTRAL CHINA HALL.
DINNER SETS from $6.50
TEA SETS from $2.50
CHAMBER SETS from $2.25
Fruit Sets. Ice Cream Sets. Lemonade Sets.
Fruit Plates. Cheese Dishes.
Sets of Jugs. Table Lamps. Hanging Lamps. Banquet Lamps.
Bracket Lamps. Chandeliers, Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc.
GEO. EADIE,
Successor to L. Depeau,
2046 Notre Dame Street.

Henry & N. E. Hamilton's
ADVERTISEMENT.
SILK DEPT.
We are receiving, Every Week, Novelties in this Department; in fact, we are at present showing Fancy Silks which will not be shown in this city until the Autumn season. Ladies in want of Recherche Silks, such as are not seen in every show window in Canada, come direct to the Silk House,
HAMILTON'S.
Novelties in Figured and Striped Surahs.
Novelties in Serpentine Silk.
Novelties in Shot Silk.
Novelties in Plaid Silk.
Novelties in Fancy Striped Bengaline.
Our BLACK SILKS we consider the best value ever shown in this city.
SPECIAL!
1 Black and Gold Striped Lisse Dress Pattern, $52.50.
1 Black and Chartreuse Embroidered Lisse Dress Pattern, $65.00.
1 Nile and Gold Lisse Dress Pattern, $25.00.
The above are three of the latest Lyons productions and selected by our buyer when in Paris.
THE SILK HOUSE.

BOOT & SHOE DEPT.

Gent's Tan Shoes in Goat and Russian.
Ladies' Tan Shoes in Goat and Russian.
Gent's Patent Leather Walking Boots, one of the latest styles.
A splendid assortment of Slater's celebrated Boots and Shoes, for Ladies' and Gent's.
Our Special Boys' School Boot, $1.15.
Our Special Girls' School Boot, $1.25.
Ladies' and Gent's Gaiters in black and colored.
Ladies' and Gent's Rubbers in all the best makes.
OUR CHARGES FOR DRESSMAKING ARE VERY MODERATE.
HENRY & N. E. HAMILTON,
St. James St. & Victoria Sq.
94 2

WE
WILL KEEP OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
TO ENABLE THOSE WHO CANNOT VISIT OUR STORE DURING THE DAY TO DETERMINE FOR THEMSELVES THE VALUE OF OUR STORE TO THE GENERAL HOUSE-HOLDER. IF YOU HAVE NOT YET EXPERIMENTED FOR YOURSELF YOU CAN TAKE THE WORD OF ANY ONE OR FEW OF THE THOUSANDS WHO HAVE MADE THEIR HOME COMFORTABLE THROUGH DEALING WITH US IN THEIR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTH,
STOVES,
RANGES,
BEDDING, &c.,
PURCHASED ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN, PAID UP ONE BILL AND GOT MORE. WE ARE OFFERING BETTER VALUES THAN EVER.
TAPESTRY CARPETS AT 50c., 35c., 30c., 25c., AND 20c. PER YARD
BEDROOM SETS AT $12.50, $16.00, 18.00, AND $21.00.
PARLOR SETS AT $35.00, $40.00, $50.00, AND $60.00.
HALL RACKS, at $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $10.00 and $15.00
EVERYONE PRAISES OUR GOODS FOR BEING ALWAYS FRESH AND GOOD, AND WE HAVE THE SATISFACTION OF KNOWING THAT WE HAVE SERVED OUR CUSTOMERS SO WELL THAT THEY HAVE NO DESIRE FOR CHANGE.
CREDIT ON EVERYTHING.
METROPOLITAN MFG. CO.,
1676 & 1680 Notre Dame Street.
T. A. EMMANS, MANAGER.
94 2

WATSON & DICKSON,
1791 Notre Dame,
Cor. St. Peter st.,
Solicit an inspection of their new stock of Sterling Silver Spoons, of every description.
NOVELTIES IN STERLING SILVER.
Electro Plate, Best English and American Designs.
Presentation Clocks, Cutlery Cabinets, Piano, Banquet and Table Lamps.
SPECIALTIES FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Entirely new Goods.
OUR Prices are the very lowest.
Quality of Goods, none better.
94 2

Strouds' Teas are delivered to any address.

BEDDING
of every description made to order.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED, and Samples submitted.
Special facilities for handling
LARGE - CONTRACTS.
Renaud, King & Patterson,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINETMAKERS,
652 Craig Street.
94 2

WATSON'S
Glenlivet Scotch Whiskey
EXCELS.
For sale everywhere. Try it.

Strouds' have what you are looking for in Teas and Coffees.

DIED AT THE POST OF DUTY.

THE REMAINS OF FIREMAN DAGENAIS ARE RECOVERED.

Died While Fighting the Fire at Mongenais, Boivin & Co., at an Early Hour This Morning.

The crushed dead body of Fireman George Dagenais, of No. 2 Station, was pulled out from beneath a mass of ruins at ten minutes to six o'clock this morning in the establishment of Messrs. Mongenais and Boivin, on St. Paul street. It was in this building and the adjoining one where a large fire occurred this morning, about one o'clock. Some of the other members of the department had a very narrow escape. Captain Bishop and the men of No. 2 Station were in a bad fix, and the former will have to lay up, in fact he was alongside the late fireman when the falling timbers came down, and he called to his men and they all answered except Dagenais, who was buried among the debris. Capt. Bishop was struck on the left leg and, according to his own statement, he thought he would never see daylight again until fireman E. Benoit, of his station, called upon him to show him the way out. Then No. 2 were ordered home. It is said that it was in the very same building that the late Capt. Haines, of No. 3 Station, lost his life a few years ago. Where the fatality occurred was on the first floor midway between St. Paul st. and Commissioners, and a search party was formed and they succeeded in finding the body of Dagenais. It was conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital, where the coroner will hold an inquest at two o'clock this afternoon. As to the fire itself, it raged fiercely and was a bad one to contend with owing to the dense smoke, cracking glass and falling timbers. Just how the fire started is a mystery. In both establishments valuable stocks were stored for the season's trade, and their loss will be heavy. Capt. Bishop and the men of No. 2 Station deeply regret the death of George Dagenais, who was respected by them. He was married and leaves a widow and one child. He had been in the brigade for about four years.

The three buildings where the fire occurred are insured for $25,000, of which the Royal has $17,006 and the Quebec $8000. Only the building No. 338, occupied by Mongenais, Boivin & Co., received any damage. The damage to Racine & Co's stock will not reach $10,000. He is fully covered by insurance as follows: Scottish Union and National $10,000; Union $10,000; Commercial Union $20,000; Atlas $10,000; Caledonian $10,000. There is considerable loss in the establishment of Mongenais Boivin & Co., and on this the Liverpool and London and Globe carries a policy for $10,000. The Phœnix of Hartford is also interested.

OBSEQUIES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The Funeral of the Late Rev. Abbe Bordeas.

The funeral obsequies of the late Rev. Abbe Bordeas took place this morning in the Roman Catholic Cathedral. There were a large number of clergy present representing the various religious orders as well as a large lay congregation. The remains had been removed from Notre Dame Hospital yesterday afternoon. Rev. Abbe Bourrassa was the celebrant of the Requiem mass, assisted by Rev. Abbés Chevrier and Morin as deacon and sub-deacon. His Grace Archbishop Fabre presided at the Pontifical Throne, attended by Rev. Canons Archambault and Martin, as deacons of honor, and Rev. Canon Leblanc as assistant priest. Among the clergy were several of the deceased priest's fellow students in Rome. The chant was most impressive. The remains were interred in the crypt beneath the St. Peter's Cathedral.

CITY ITEMS.

Mgr. Fabre will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation on Thursday at the Deaf-Mute Institute and on Friday at the Lachine Convent.

The Labor Directory for 1893 has just been published. It contains a great deal of interesting information regarding labor organizations in Canada.

Next Wednesday evening the members of Canton Mount Royal No. 1. will assemble after their annual parade, in the City Hotel, where the Canton's annual dinner will take place, their guests being the members of the Oddfellow's Band.

Yachts for Chicago.

The following despatch was received in the city last evening from a leading Chicago paper: Is there a system of pontoons between Montreal and Brockville to help yachts drawing more than nine feet of water through the canals. If so, where are they located and what length of beam and depth of boat can they handle." About 200 yachts are expected to pass through Montreal during the approaching summer en route to the World's Fair, and it is in that connection that the information is sought. There is no system of pontoons, but boats drawing nine feet will have no difficulty in getting through the canal without the aid of pontoons, although the Cornwall and Beauharnois canals are only built for nine feet.

Police Committee.

The Police Committee will meet to-day and consider their appropriations. A reduction of $5000 will be made. Last year they asked for $284,972 and they were voted $295,404. Subsequently they received on a special vote from Council a further sum of $15,000, making the total expenditure of the Department for the year $280,404. But last year $6000 were spent in repairs, and that item is to be dropped in the present estimates and a reduction effected. The Chief states that in a department like that of Police, where the great expenditure is for wages and actual running expenses, the only way to effect a twenty per cent. reduction would be to reduce the force by just twenty per cent. The officials do not propose to do that.

The McDowell Benefit.

The sale of seats for the McDowell benefit representation of the "Marble Heart," on Wednesday evening at the Queen's Theatre, will commence on Monday morning. Among those in the cast are Messrs. Edwin Varney, Henry E. Codd, A. G. Racey, W. A. Traymaine, Sidney Allendorff, Arthur Etherington, Jas. R. McQuillan, Miss Mamie Stafford, Miss Sophie Greenburg, Mrs. Edwin Varney, Miss Bertram, Miss Euphemia Allan, Mrs. E. Sheppard and Mrs. W. E. Burgess. Mrs. McDowell has wired, gratefully accepting the benefit tendered her.

The New Steamboat Company.

The name of the Hon. Mr. Aitkens was omitted from the list of the directors of the Toronto, Rochester, and Montreal Steamboat Company as officially announced in yesterday's STAR. When the directorate became known on the street there was considerable comment as to the prospects of the new Company. A Dominion charter is being applied for, but in the meanfime the Company has secured running powers under another charter.

St. George's Day.

To-morrow is St. George's Day. The Very Rev. Dr. Norman, Dean of Quebec, will preach the annual sermon to the members of St. George's Society, and Englishmen generally, at Christ Church Cathedral, at seven o'clock to-morrow evening. His presence will be hailed with delight by his many friends in the city. The collection will be in aid of the charitable fund of the Society.

The "Vancouver's" Passengers.

QUEBEC, April 22.—The following is the list of the cabin passengers, per the Dominion Line Royal Mail SS. "Vancouver," Capt. Williams, from this port to-day for Liverpool: Mr. W. J. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Major Carter, Mrs. Carter, Master Carter, Capt. Cartwright, Miss Dundas and maid, Major Drury, Major P. Dooman, Capt. Evans, Miss Ada Halgood, Mr. Frank Hills, Mr. Jones, Mr. J. W. Lee, Miss O'Meara, Capt. Pelletier, Hon. A. F. Stanley, Mr. J. Wainright, Rev. M. Watts, Mrs. Watts, Miss Watts, Capt. Wadmore and others.

PERSONAL.

J. M. Bain, M. P. P. for Soulanges is a guest at the Hall.

Judge Belanger and wife, of Beauharnois, are registered at the Hall.

Mr. G. H. Aylmer Brooke, of Richmond, is a guest at the Windsor.

Sir John Abbott passed a good night last night and is better this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Armand Lalonde, leave to-night for Boston, Mass., on a trip.

Mrs. Archibald Stewart has been on a visit at Madame A. Prevost's, Mountain street.

Mrs. Joseph Lavergne, of Arthabaskaville, is visiting Miss Perreault, of University st.

Judge Lynch and Mr. Foster, of Knowlton, registered at the St. Lawrence Hall yesterday.

Count D. Langton, of Paris, accompanied by E. W. Carleton, of Boston, left town this morning.

Captain A. Reid came up from Portland last evening for a short visit. He will assume his new office of Deputy Port Warden on the opening of navigation.

The visiting Governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, April 24, 1893, are Messrs G. F. C. Smith, Warden King, A. F. Gault, and R. R. Grindley.

Rev. G. Colborne Heine, the pastor of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, will occupy his pulpit tomorrow as usual. Rev. Mr. Heine has quite recovered from his recent and severe attack of La Grippe.

Mr. Albert Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg American Packet Company, arrived at the Windsor last night. Their Canadian service, the Hansa Line, will this year run a weekly service to that St. Lawrence.

Special Notices.

Mrs. Joseph Deschambault, No. 1460½ St. oames street, Ste. Cunegonde, says: My little girl suffered greatly from whooping cough. She was cured of it completely by Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine.

Malto Peptonized Porter is a food, a tonic, a reconstructive of wasted tissues, a mild stimulant, a digestive agent, and an alterative in liver troubles.

The present, son of the past, is parent of the future.

DON'T HESITATE.

You know the old saying, "he who hesitates is lost." It certainly applies with great force in some things.

When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it; when you know what you want, don't hesitate to DEMAND IT.

When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, don't hesitate to say you want "C-A-R-T-E-R-'S"—don't hesitate to see that you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-'S," and don't hesitate to refuse anything offered to you as "same as 'C-A-R-T-E-R-'S,'" or "just as good as 'C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.'" There is nothing so good as "C-A-R-T-E-R-'S." THEY NEVER FAIL.

Don't hesitate to say so when imitations and frauds are offered to you.

Don't hesitate to demand the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

A positive cure for Sick Headache.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

(2)

W. W. GREENER'S LATEST BOOK

The . . Breech-loader.

and How to Use it.

Price 60s. 853 pp. 100 Illustrations. Cassell & Co.

The book contains much information relative to the choice of guns, the detection of spurious and worthless weapons, and many hints on the handling and use of guns. "We do not recall any volume which, at so small a cost, contains so much useful and pleasantly told information. —*Forest and Stream.*

For sale by E. M. Renouf or T. W. Boyd & Son.

Ten valuable Prizes have been won at Monte Carlo this season with W. W. GREENER'S Celebrated Guns. They may be obtained of any gun dealer at moderate prices.

W. W. GREENER, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

WHEN SPARROWS BUILD!

"And the Leaves Break Forth"

It is time to think of spring cleaning; that inevitable, unavoidable and most necessary nuisance. It must take place, so let it be over and done with as soon as possible. Pack up all your curtains, linen, and all washable fabrics, and send them to the

TROY LAUNDRY

Your mind will be relieved of all anxiety as to their washing. Your hands will be free to attend to other household matters.

TROY LAUNDRY,

140 ST. PETER STREET. 94x1

Grandmothers

can find welcome presents for the little ones in our large stock of trifles.

We make a specialty of
CHILDREN'S RINGS and
CHILDREN'S NECKLETS.

Also Silver Rattles, etc.
Mail orders a specialty.

Henry Birks & Sons,

235-7 St. James St., Montreal. 94x

LAMONTAGNE, CLARKE & CO.,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
— BANKERS —
MONTREAL OFFICE—120 St. James street.
NEW YORK OFFICE—19 Broad st. (Mills Building).

Our Quarterly Bond Circular

JUST ISSUED

Will be sent on application, giving list of safe and readily marketable securities, paying from 4½ to 6 p. c. on investment.

Also a quick information regarding all classes of Railway Stocks. 94x

Sufferers from Dyspepsia

Here's Something for You to Read.

Distress in the Stomach CURED by HOOD'S.

Miss Jennie Cunningham

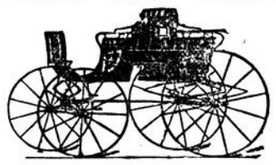
South Newcastle, Me.

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, I could eat nothing but very light food, without having terrible distress in my stomach. I had tried other medicines, which did me no good. Before I had taken one bottle of Hood's I saw that it was doing me good. I continued to grow better while taking five bottles, and now I can eat anything. I have had no distress for months, and I think there is no medicine for dyspepsia like Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite is excellent, and my health is very much better than for years." MISS JENNIE CUNNINGHAM, South Newcastle, Me.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

WHEN YOU WANT



FINE FAMILY CARRIAGES,

Open or oCvered,
BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARTS,
GROCERS' WAGGONS,
MILK WAGGONS,
EXPRESS WAGGONS,
Or Anything to Run on Wheels,
GO DOWN TO

LATIMER'S,

592 St. Paul Street.

100 STYLES TO CHOOSE FROM.
ALL KINDS. ALL STYLES.

The BEST and CHEAPEST place to buy in the DOMINION 92x3eod

T. E. & A. MARTIN,

Furniture and Bedding,

1924 NOTRE DAME ST.

Open Evenings
Till 9 O'Clock. 93x2

Paints, Varnish, Stain, Kalsomine, FOR SPRING CLEANING

— AT —

WALTER H. COTTINGHAM & CO.'S,

1822 Notre Dame Street,
CORNER ST. HELEN STREET.

91x3 Saw

What Is in a Name?

A good name in the bicycle world is not gained in a year or two; a knowing public must be convinced that the maker is honest, that he uses the best material and employs only the most skilled labor in his factory.

THE RUDGE

bears a good name. 22 years of building nothing but honest high grade cycles has placed the Rudge at the head of the cycle trade. Rudge Bicycles are distinctly great, and

LEADS

all competitors. Six Styles in stock. We invite inspection. Our Catalogue fully illustrates and describes them. Bicyles from $20 to $150. Sold on easy terms.

SUNDRIES? If it is any good we have it. Repair Shop on Premises.

T. W. BOYD & SON,

1683 Notre Dame St.

OPEN EVENINGS. 94x

To Manufacturers

The Town of MARIEVILLE, P.Q., is willing to grant a Bonus of from $500 to $10,000, on certain conditions, to any individual or company starting a Factory in this town.

A suitable building could be obtained on advantageous terms. Apply to

76x1wtf G. BOMBARDIER, Sec.-Treas

Thousand Island Park.

FOR SALE

A Desirable Cottage

Completely furnished and with splendid view. For further particulars apply to

Charles Holland,

249 St. JAMES STREET. 93x1

M. SAXE & SONS

Corner St. Catherine and St. Lawrence Main streets.

Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Main streets.

Corner Montcalm and St. Catherine streets (East).

We Claim

that on account of having the 3 largest tailoring establishments in the city that we are in a position to always show larger and finer stocks of Tailor-made Clothing at lower prices than can be found elsewhere.

Come In

Compare our goods and prices with what you have been accustomed to buy, and you will then understand why our stores are always crowded with buyers.

We are Showing

Some more new lines of Men's All-wool Tweed Suits, at $6, $8 and $10. Wonderful good value that can't be beat.

Just Think Of It

Boys' Blue Sailor Suits in all sizes for $1.

Wonderful cheap, our line of Boys' Tweed Suits at $2.

Boys' Black Serge 1st Communion Suits as low as $3.

Examine Our Windows,

especially those with Custom Goods, and you will see the most Fashionable Materials, at Prices which will astonish you.

M. SAXE & SONS. 94x1

A NEW "HOWE" YEAR.

If you look '93 HOWE'S over carefully, bit by bit, you will agree with us that this is a

"HOWE" YEAR.

They are built to win. Bristling at every point with bright new improvements — too many good things to describe here.

THE RENOWNED

BEESTON "HUMBER"

The finest and latest improved wheel to be found.

CALL IN AND INSPECT BICYCLE SUNDRIES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

Louis Rubenstein, - Sole Agent,

537 CRAIG STREET. 94x1

McCLARY'S FAMOUS GAS STOVE

With or without

HOT WATER ATTACHMENT.

Our Stoves are the cheapest and most economical in consumption of Gas of any offered to the public.

Our Hot Water Heater is entirely new, and the best in the market.

Do not purchase until you examine McCLARY'S. For sale by all respectable dealers, wholesale only.

McClary Manufacturing Co.,

375 ST. PAUL STREET.

82x 4 1ew

NERVOUS MEN!

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

The errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured at home. EXPERT TREATMENT. NO FAILURE. Consultation and advice in person or by letter free.

Address or call on PROVIDENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 16 Hanover Street, Montreal, Canada. Prospectus and descriptive pamphlet, closely sealed, mailed free to all. Send now. 90x7

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

WANTED—CITY AGENT—To first-class man good remuneration will be given. Apply to

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager.

91x6

TO LET,

19 Hamilton Chambers.

Large Front Office upstairs. Good light, contains vault. Heated in winter.

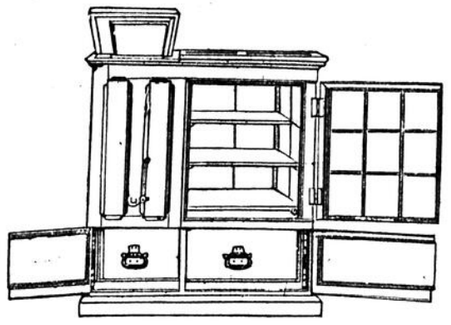
A. H. PLIMSOLL. 92x2

A Big Stock of Roses for St. George's Day, at J. White's, 31 St. Antoine. 92x1

REFRIGERATORS!

Porcelain White Lined.

UNSURPASSED.



Combining Cleanliness and Convenience.
Separate Compartments for Meat, Fish, Milk and Butter.

—ALSO—

Jewett's Refrigerators from $7.00 up, Water Filters and Coolers.

GEO. R. PROWSE,

224 ST. JAMES STREET.

94x1

CONSUMPTION RHEUMATISM

GREEN MOUNTAIN BALM!

—FOR—

RHEUMATISM

The Greatest of all Pain Relievers. Large Bottles 25 Cents.

TUCKER'S BOTANIC (Green Mountain) SYRUP

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds and Consumption,

Whooping Cough, Croup and Bronchitis. Large Bottles 25c.

—For— Full Information Apply to LYMAN, SONS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Estab. A.D. 1800. Montreal, Canada.

94x1

NOTICE

To Smokers of the

McGill Mixture Smoking Tobacco AND McGill Cigars

That on and after the 1st of MAY next they can only be had DOWN TOWN at my Store,

208 St. James St., and UPTOWN at Mrs. VOGT, 2317 St. Catherine street, one door from Mansfield street.

A. E. Morris

SUCCESSOR TO Nathan Michaels.

208 St. James street, Next door to Mechanics' Hall.

SOLE PROPRIETOR of the McGill Mixture Smoking Tobacco and McGill Cigars. 94x 1

When day is done, and sunshine glow
Is fading into night;
'Tis comforting to all to know
That Eddy gives us light.

BUY ONLY

EDDY'S MATCHES

THE BEST.

Mammoth Works: Hull, Canada.

6zeod8

MONTREAL JUNCTION.

Two Choice Corner Lots For Sale, 120 x 120 ft. and 100 x 140 ft., choice locality. Price for prompt sale, 6 and 14 cents per foot. Terms to suit.

C. W., P. O., Montreal Junction.

92x5

FOR SALE.

Estate of Mrs. De Grosbois.

This magnificent Brick Pottery House, with extensions, Bath, Cistern, surrounded by trees, and about 4 arpents of ground for a garden, lawn, etc., and outbuildings, situated in the Village of Chambly Basin, close to the Church and Railway Station; or at the choice of the purchaser a farm of about 70 arpents superficie, in good state of cultivation. Possession immediate. Terms of payment easy.

For terms, etc., apply to L. W. Sicotte, Court House, Montreal, or to N. D. D. Bessette, executors, Richelieu Village, or on the premises. 93x1f

Strouds' Teas are direct from place of growth. Try their 50 and 60 ct. Teas.

FOR SALE.

Peel Street, Near Sherbrooke Street,

A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE.

No. 221 Peel Street,

Sanitary arrangements perfect. Heated throughout by hot water. Bathroom with latest improvements. Bedrooms perfect with Marble Washstands, Linen Closet, etc. Beautiful Dewring Room with Pillars.

No expense has been spared to make this House first class in every respect.

Brick Stables with solid foundation. Price $12,500. Apply to

JAMES S. NOAD,
30 St. John Street,
91x7 Real Estate Agent.

TO LET.

LOWER TENEMENT, No. 19 Argyle avenue; six rooms; in good order. Rent moderate.

LARGE YARD AND STABLES, in rear of the Williams' Brewery, 645-51 Paul Street, occupied for the past three years by Sharpe & Curtin's Express Agency.

NO. 617 ST. PAUL STREET.—3 story Stone Front Warehouse; alterations will be made to suit tenant's requirements. Moderate rental.

A. H. PLIMSOLL,

19 Hamilton Chambers, 17 St. John st. 92x2

St. George's Day Roses for Sale at J. White's, 31 St. Antoine St. 92

FOR SALE

On Durocher Street

Handsome new red sandstone cottage, extension kitchen and all modern conveniences; hardwood finish, plate glass windows, concrete basement, Daisy furnace, first-class plumbing. Price low and terms easy.

J. STEVENSON BROWN & CO.,
1764 Notre Dame Street.

FOR SALE

On Mackay Street

Double stone house, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke Streets. The house is well built and finished throughout in first-class style, and the interior arrangements are modern in all respects. Good stable. A ready purchaser can secure a bargain on easy terms. Full particulars and permit to view at our office.

J. STEVENSON BROWN & CO.,
1764 Notre Dame Street.

FOR SALE IN

Cote St. Antoine

ELM AVENUE.

A few choice lots on this desirable street. A bargain.

Mount Pleasant Ave.

On the slope above Sherbrooke Street. Easy of access, magnificent view. A few of the original subdivision lots. Low price till 1st May. Easy terms.

SHERBROOKE ST.

One of the most desirable corners, splendid frontage, very easy terms.

Full particulars at our office.

J. STEVENSON BROWN & CO.,
1764 NOTRE DAME ST.

FOR SALE.

The Choice Lot with House, corner of SHERBROOKE and DUROCHER STS.

H. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR SALE.

Properties in different parts of the City. Call or send for Lists.

H. JOSEPH & CO.

TO RENT.

HOUSES, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, OFFICES, in different localities.

H. JOSEPH & CO.

FOR SALE.

DORVAL and ST. ANNE'S, several Choice Houses and Lots.

H. JOSEPH & CO. 94x1

TO RENT,

Tenements, Offices and Shops.

Apply to
CHARLES HOLLAND,
29x1eod 249 St. James Street.

FOR SALE.

GOOD INVESTMENT,

PROPERTY.

Apply to
CHARLES HOLLAND,
53xeod tf 249 St. James street

TO MANUFACTURERS!

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL.

With good buildings, water wheel, etc. Water privilege, 50 to 60 horse power.

AREA 36,625 FEET.

For further particulars apply to
CHARLES HOLLAND,
94x1 249 ST. JAMES STREET.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET

—IN—

"The Sherbrooke,"

Situated on Montreal's Fifth Avenue—for the Summer months. Apply to

R. E. THOMAS,
90x3eod 30 St. John Street.

83 MANCE STREET.

FOR SALE,

Three story Brick House, with good brick stable.

R. E. THOMAS,
94x1 30 St. John Street.

TO LET—DWELLING

No. 1174 ST. ANTOINE STREET, 12 rooms, w. & and bath. Suitable for boarding house.

STORES, Nos. 765 and 767 Craig street. Apply to

T. TRIHEY,
26 St. James street, or
56xtf 386 St. Antoine Street.

73 Park Avenue.

FOR SALE,

Modern Cottage, two story extension. House 25 x 42, lot 25 x 136. LAST OF FIVE. Open daily from 2 to 5.30 p. m.

A. E. LEWIS,
90xtf Temple Building.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

Wanted 20 to 30 houses for the employees of the C. P. R. adjoining the new Yards at Outremont to replace the houses burned the other day. This is a good opportunity for a builder. Price of land 10 cents per foot. For particulars apply to

McCRAKEN & MAINWARING,
167 St. James street.

REAL ESTATE.

Richmond Street.

We are instructed to sell

By AUCTION,

That fine block of property immediately opposite St. Joseph's Church, having a frontage on Richmond street of about 100 feet, and a depth of 177 feet, with brick cottages and extensive stabling.

Nos. 319, 321, 327 Richmond St.

RENTALS, $1000 PER ANNUM.

One half the frontage still available for building. This property specially suitable for professional men or those requiring yard room, or large accommodation for horses. Present stabling can be rented for three years, at $350 a year.

Sale at our Rooms, 181 St. James st.,

Wednesday, 26th April

At Eleven O'Clock.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.
Real Estate Auctioneers. 94x1

BUILDING LOTS.

We are instructed to sell

BY AUCTION

Four Building Lots on

St. Matthew Street,

Just above Dorchester street, each 25x38, lane in rear. These are the only vacant lots on the street. Also one lot on Dorchester st., adjoining above, 25 x 134; lane in rear.

Sale at Our Rooms, 181 St. James street,

Wednesday, 3rd May,

at ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.
Real Estate Auctioneers. 94x1

11 DUROCHER STREET.

We will sell this property

BY AUCTION

At our Rooms, 181 St. James street,

Wednesday, 3rd May.

This property is just above Sherbrooke Street, and has a frontage on Durocher Street of about 33 feet by a depth of about 110 feet to a lane in rear. The house is in beautiful order throughout, and is heated by hot water. Stabling on the premises for two horses.

SALE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers. 94x1

St. Catherine Street.

ONLY ONE LEFT

Of those spacious and finely finished Stores, recently erected on the old Protestant Orphan Asylum property, St. Catherine street, corner of Stanley; size 100 feet deep, 30 feet wide, and 18 feet high; ceiling richly cornced and centre pieces for gasaliers. Thoroughly heated by Spence hot water system. Largest plate glass windows on the street, with one exception; seven foot space between street line and windows; invaluable for displaying goods. Will be ready by 25th inst. For particulars see

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.
181 ST. JAMES STREET. 93x3

HOUSES TO LET.
OFFICES TO LET.
WAREHOUSES TO LET.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET. 91x4

1056 DORCHESTER ST.

To Let Furnished.

A comfortable family house with garden, in nice order and completely furnished, would be rented for the summer months or a year at a moderate rental.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.
181 ST. JAMES STREET. 90x3eod

REDUCED RENTS.

Some comfortable houses to let, at a moderate rental.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.
181 St. James Street. 92 3x

Upper Drummond Street,

FOR SALE

A Beautifully Situated BUILDING LOT. Fifty feet front.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.
181 ST. JAMES STREET. 94x3

SHERBROOKE STREET

To Let—One of the handsome stone-front houses near Mackay Street. Beautifully situated and thoroughly comfortable.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.
181 ST. JAMES STREET. 92x3eod

Order your Roses for George's Day from James Wh Florist, 31 St. Antoine St.

The MONTREAL DAILY STAR, printed at the corner of St. George Street and Fortification Lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing office, 169 and 169½ St. James street.