THE STAR.

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Morning Telegrams.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

The Capture of Serajevo — Terrible Scenes of the Assault—Triumph of the Austrians—Turkish Authority Overthrown in Bosnia—All Austrian Commanders Captured to be Hanged—Refusal of the Lazis to Evacuate Batoum.

LONDON, August 20.—A Vienna despatch says: The official report of General Philliposvich shows the capture of Serajevo was the result of the combined operations of his own force and that of General Tegethoff. Tegethoff occupied Visoka on the 17th instant, capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition. After the engagement, in which he had 82 men wounded and four killed, he immediately advanced a considerable distance in the direction of Serajevo. On Monday Tegethoff's force formed in attacking column against the northern side of Serajevo, and opened a cannonade against the Castle at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, the insurgent artillery replying. Meanwhile the force of Philliposvich, divided in two columns, was favored by thick fog in effecting the turning movement, the column directed against the insurgent position on the westward of Serajevo, commenced the attack at 7:30 a.m., but the main column, driving the insurgents with difficulty from their strong positions, only reached its appointed post on the heights south of the city at 10:30, when the insurgents' cannon were silenced, and the Austrian infantry advanced in swarms. General Philliposvich says:—"Fighting of the most horrible kind ensued, which lasted until 1:30 p.m. The troops were fired upon from every doorway and window; even women and sick and wounded insurgents in military hospitals participated in incredible scenes of the wildest fanaticism. It was only owing to the good discipline of the troops that the town was not more seriously damaged; as it was, some houses were plundered and burned. Our losses unfortunately were not inconsiderable. The insurgents fled in all directions, especially towards Garasda and Rogatica. At the close of the fighting the Imperial flag was hoisted and saluted amidst the cheers of the Christian population." A despatch from Constantinople says the Bosnian insurrectionary chief Hadji Loja has accidentally wounded himself. He has ordered that every Austrian Commander who may be captured shall be hanged. The same despatch says the Porte has reiterated its orders with regard to non resistance to the Austrian advance, but Turkish authority is, however, powerless in Bosnia. Belgrade advices are to the effect that the preparations for resistance at Sienitza are gradually slackening. Several thousand Turkish regular troops have passed through there on their way homeward from Bosnia. Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the effect that the English, French and German ambassadors yesterday urged upon the Porte in a decisive manner the strict and unreserved execution of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin. It is reported that the Insurgents again attacked General Szapary at Dobot on Monday, but were repulsed after prolonged fighting. A Pera correspondent says the Porte has received an official telegram stating that the Russians had summoned the Lazis to immediately evacuate Batoum, and that the Lazis had refused to do so. A Vienna despatch says Bismarck has given it to be distinctly understood that any attempt to shirk the obligations taken respectively by the contracting Powers of the Treaty of Berlin would be immediately followed by such measures as circumstances may require.

Sparks from the Telegraph.

Work was commenced on the Point Levis graving dock yesterday.

There have been very heavy rain-storms in Iowa causing much damage.

The ground was white with snow at Battersea, Ont., on the 20th inst.

A number of families have left Quebec to settle in the Saguenay District.

The International Congress of Industry and Commerce met in Paris yesterday.

An offensive and defensive alliance is about to be entered into between Italy and Tunis.

Mr. Marsan, Law Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, died on Monday night.

Track laying has been commenced on the Q., M., O. & O. Railway between Hull and Aylmer.

The first number of a cartoon-illustrated comic Opposition paper has appeared at St. John, N.B.

Bands of rowdies have been making the most wanton attacks on people and property in London, Ont.

A formal complaint has been made that the Ottawa police were partial in the arrests made on the 12th inst.

Nineteen car-loads of excursionists left London, Ont., on the 20th, and 21 car-loads for Port Stanley.

Forty Icelanders leave Toronto, for Penetanguishene, to work on the Georgian Bay branch of the Pacific Railway.

Corporal Hassan Salih, Turkish Arms Inspector, who shot himself at Providence, R. I., on the 19th, died on the 20th.

It is reported that Mr. Forbes, special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, has quitted Cyprus, ill of prevailing fever.

The St. John River is so high that the greater portion of the marsh hay will be spoiled, and the wheat fields are suffering.

The meeting of the New Brunswick Rifle Association at Sussex on the 20th inst. had to be postponed on account of the rain.

James McKeog was drowned the other day near Spoon Island, Queen's County, N.B., while crossing the River St. John in a sail boat.

The annual retreat of the *cures* of the Diocese of Quebec commences next Tuesday and that of the *vicaires* on the 10th September.

Mr. O'Donoghue, M.P.P., says the Irish Catholic Union of Montreal has not been invited to the Union picnic at Ottawa on the 5th September.

Returns of the French Bureau of Elections show that the Republicans have a majority of 54 out of 73 councils-general; this is a Republican gain of 6.

Fowler, the American who undertook to walk from Boulogne to Folkestone, accomplished his task, though he landed at Sandgate instead of Folkestone.

The *Daglbladt* denies on authority the truth of the report that the King of Holland contemplates marrying his niece, Princess Marie of Saxe Weimar Eisnach.

Indians near Salmon City, Idaho, besieged a freight cavalcade from Saturday till Monday, killing one man. The freighters used flour as breastworks and fought them off.

A young lad named Sam McClelland, aged 13 years, died at St. Catharines, Ont., on the 20th, after a few days' illness, from an attack of lock-jaw, caused by scratching his foot with a rusty nail.

It is estimated that 2000 cases of yellow fever are under treatment in Vicksburg, Miss.; 12 deaths in the past 24 hours. An appeal is made to Masons everywhere to contribute to the relief of the sick and destitute.

The American fishing schooners "J. J. Clark," of Gloucester, and "Queen of the West," of Castine, arrived at Halifax, N.S., from North Bay. The former has 450 barrels and the latter 270 barrels of mackerel.

There was a strike yesterday on the Jersey City reservoir works. The men were getting a dollar a day, and were replaced by Italians at fifty cents. The strikers now threaten the Italians; the troops have been called out and bloodshed is feared.

Jos. Colligan and Eugene O'Neil got into a fight at St. Catharines, Ont., on the 19th inst., when O'Neil stabbed Colligan in the right side. During another disturbance a man named Squire Stevens was severely stabbed twice with a knife by an unknown person.

The Town Council of Brantford, Ont., has passed the following resolution:—That this Council desire to express to Lord Beaconsfield its high appreciation of the brilliant services which he has recently rendered to the British Crown at the Congress of Berlin, and of the high estimation in which he is held by us; and that Alds. Lindley, Hawkins and the mover be a committee to draw up an address to His Lordship, embodying these sentiments, and that it be engrossed and forwarded to him.

The schooner "San Diego," recently reported lost in Behring's Strait, has arrived at San Francisco. The vessel was blown ashore and much damaged. The crew dug out a dock, wintered there, repaired the schooner, and returned with but three men on board. The Captain, Second Mate, and 5 of the crew of Indians were drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

H. M. S. "Bellerophon," flagship of Vice-Admiral Inglefield, accompanied by H.M.S. "Sirius," will sail from Halifax, N.S., for Newport, R.I. After returning to Halifax the "Bellerophon" will go to Quebec, to be present at the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. H. M. S. "Bullinch" is now due at Halifax, from Port Royal, Jamaica. Most of her crew are sick with yellow fever.

SPORTING.

BASEBALL.

LONDON, August 20.—The Utica and Tecumsehs played yesterday and to-day in the baseball championship series, the Tecumsehs being worsted on both occasions, yesterday by a score of 5 to 0, and to-day by 6 to 1.

AQUATICS.

HAMILTON, August 20.—This morning Wallace Ross, Edward Ross and G. H. Hosmer, who have entered for the regatta on Friday, arrived here, and were met at the station by the Mayor and other prominent men of the committee. The rest of the men are expected to-morrow, with the exception of Frenchy Johnson. Wallace Ross is pretty sick, and unless a change takes place soon he won't be in a condition to row. Hosmer and Edward Ross were out on the bay this afternoon.

THE NEWARK REGATTA.

NEWARK, August 20.—The first trial in the regatta to-day was the first heat in the junior sculls, which was won by Campbell, of the Eureka Club; time 12.55½. The second was the first heat in the senior sculls, won by Munford, of New Orleans; time 10.17¾. The race for senior single sculls, Fourth race, senior single sculls, third heat, easily won by G W Lee, of Newark, in 9.08½; F L Hyatt, and. Fifth race, fourth heat, senior single sculls, won by H McMillan, of Philadelphia, in 9.13½; H Livingston 2nd. Sixth race, second heat, junior single sculls, won by R W Morgan, of Washington, in 10.11. Seventh race, third heat, for junior single sculls, won by G Bowlsby, of Michigan, in 14.06½; G Lowden 2nd. Eighth race, pair oars, won by Mutual Club, of Albany, after a hard fight, in 8.56½; Quaker City 2nd. Ninth race, double sculls, first heat, won by Mutual Club, of Albany, in 8.39½; Crescents 2nd. Tenth race, second heat, double sculls, won by Hope Club, of New Orleans, in 8.31½; Friendship 2nd. During the first four races the water was a little lumpy, but during the others it was perfect; 25,000 people witnessed the regatta; crowd very enthusiastic. Much surprise over McMillan defeating Livingston, of Yale College, the latter having sold 20 to 5 in the pools against him.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA, August 20.—First race, mile and an eighth, won by "Oriole" in 2:01½. The next race, for the Harding Stakes, three-years-olds, mile and a half, "Duke Magenta" won. Time, 2:50½. Third race, swe pstakes, two year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, won by "Monitor." Time, 1:20½. The fourth race, purse of $300, was won by "Dank." Time, 1:18½. Fifth race, purse of $300, one mile, "Governor Hampton" won. Time, 1:48.

HARTFORD, Conn., August 20. — The horse "Edwin Forrest" was sold to-day for $16,000 to C. S. Greene, of Babylon, N.Y., for other parties. There is a possibility that "Hopeful" will trot during the meeting here, in a trial to beat the fastest time made. He is reported in excellent condition, and if his owner is willing to start him for a special purse, the Association will undoubtedly offer it. The opening of Charter Oak Park, 2.34 class, $1,000, won by "Wild Air," in three straight heats; "Gray Salem," 2nd; "Dame Trot," 3rd; "Alfred," 4th; "Volunteer Maid," 5th; "Chas. Ward," 6th. Time, 2.23¼, 2.24, 2.24¼. 2.22 class, $2,000, won by "Dick Swiveller" in three straight heats; "Lysander," 2nd; "Pioleine," 3rd; "Mattie," 4th; "Blue Mare," 5th; "Lady Pritchard," 6th; "Commonwealth" distanced. Time, 2.19½, 2.21½. Several attaches of the Chinese Embassy were among the spectators.

Notes from Toronto.

TORONTO, August 20.—Some sensation has been caused in the city by the disappearance of a prominent tenor, who was the leader of one of the church choirs and teacher in another. It is said that while here he ruined at least half-a-dozen young ladies, his pupils, one of whom is the daughter of a leading wholesale merchant.

The Reeve of Yorkville has received the writ for the election of a member of Parliament for East York.

Ald. Hughes has received the Reform nomination for Niagara.

The civic authorities of Yorkville have paid the widow of Neil MacTaggart, the hack-driver, killed by the fall of Rosedale Bridge, a thousand dollars in quit of all claims. Messrs. Jordan, the owners of the cab and horses which the unfortunate man was driving at the time, have also received $225 as the amount of their loss. Besides these two amounts, the municipality pay the law expenses incurred by Mrs. MacTaggart and veterinary surgeons for attending the horses, which the Corporation retain and expect to realize $150 upon.

The International Monetary Conference.

PARIS, August 21.—The following are the propositions submitted to the Monetary Conference by United States delegates, and which are now under consideration and discussion:—1st, it is the opinion of this assembly that it is not desirable that silver be excluded from free coinage in Europe and the United States; on the contrary, this assembly believes it to be desirable that unrestricted coinage of silver and its use as money of unlimited legal tender should be retained where they exist, and as far as practicable, restored where they have ceased to exist. 2nd:—How the use of both gold and silver as unlimited legal tender money may be safely adopted, first by equalizing them at a relation to be fixed by international agreement, and, second, by granting to each metal at the relation fixed, equal terms of coinage, making no discrimination between them.

Shipping.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 20.—The SS. "Neckar" has arrived.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Arrived, SS. "Bothnia," from Liverpool, and "State of Georgia," from Glasgow.

HALIFAX, N.S., August 20.—The steamer "Nova Scotian" sailed at noon for Liverpool *via* St. John's, Newfoundland.

LONDON, August 20. — Arrived out, steamships "Anchoria," "Columbia," "Arragon," "Crest" and "Emberiza."

QUEBEC, August 20.—Messrs. D. & J. Maguire received a telegram this morning stating that the 3-masted schooner "City of Manitowoc," Capt. Higgie, from Pentwater, Mich., July 13th, with a cargo of Michigan deals and oak plank, for Liverpool, Eng., is ashore at Ellis Bay, Anticosti Island, waterlogged, and asking for assistance. Mr. Archibald Nicoll received a telegram this afternoon stating that the SS. "Windolana," Capt. Gillon, from Liverpool, with a general cargo for Montreal, is ashore four miles east of Fox Bay, Anticosti, and asking for assistance.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—The warehouse of Frieburg & Workum, liquor dealers, burned. Loss $65,000; insured.

The Duke of Cambridge, who has lately returned from inspecting the Indian troops at Malta, eulogized their appearance and discipline in glowing terms in the House of Lords the other night.

THE VICE-REGAL VISIT TO THE TOWNSHIPS.

Reception of the Party at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, August 20.—St. Johns, on the banks of the Richelieu, was reached about five o'clock, and the arrival was heralded by a salute from the only gun in the place, worked by a detachment of the St. Johns Garrison Artillery. The following gentlemen were at the station to welcome and receive Their Excellencies:—Mayor Decelles, Judge Chagnon, Mr. Saxe, American Consul, Charles S. Pierce, Charles Langelier, E. R. Smith, St. Johns *News*, W. A. Marchand, W. L. Marler, of the Merchants Bank, Charles Lindsay, Judge Longpre, Stipendiary Magistrate, Cure Bisson, Councillors—G. H. Wilkinson, Wm. Coote, J. S. Mesnier, W. Brosseau, Charles Paille, James O'Cain, L. Lareau, S. E. Clement, P. Robert, J. Beaudry, and Smith. Rev. Messrs. Booth, Shulte, Borland, Blackstock, the Rev. Cure St. George, of Iberville, Rev. Mr. Kitson. The Vice-Regal party were not long in getting into their carriages, and a procession having been formed, a start up town was made. The beauty of design in the arches called forth many complimentary remarks, and Mr Jacques Cartier, the designer, is to be congratulated upon the success of his work. Richelieu street, nearly built up, was spanned by festoons of colored flannels, and flags of all nations. The following mottoes were conspicuous:—"Erin go Bragh," "Canada's Pride," "Il est la gloire du Canada." This last motto was on an arch erected by Dr. Moreau, J. S. Messier, Alf. Bonneau and T. Cote. On arriving at Monnette's Hotel, where a dais had been erected, the Mayor read the following long address in French, and afterwards in English:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF DUFFERIN AND CLANDEBOYE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, &c., &c.:—

May it Please Your Excellency—

On behalf of our fellow citizens, We, the Mayor and Councillors of the Town of St. Johns, respectfully approach the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign to extend to you a most cordial welcome, and to give expression to our sentiments on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this town. Though the heart should not tire of receiving tokens of love and respect from the people, there are occasions when physical strength must succumb to a long series of popular ovations; but Your Excellency having happily surmounted such, we are thus enabled to be honored by your presence to-day. Our own, though quiet and unpretentious, is not without its historic interest, and we can herald with pride the sojourn in our midst of a member of the Royal Family—His Royal Highness Prince Arthur.

As proof of its importance and its former struggles with the enemies of its fireside, the old Fort still remains, a short step from the town, silent and deserted it is true, but sacredly kept and protected by the people, who hope that at some future time it may again be remantled and garrisoned. A voice from the rampart proclaims the pathway to honor and leaves us loyal to the British Crown and devotion to its noble flag, the glories of which draw together the united intelligence and strength of the sons of Great Britain and the descendants of those French heroes who first trod Canadian soil and besprinkled it with their blood. It is again to reiterate this sentiment of loyalty, and again to express our attachment to our beloved Sovereign and the Constitution which she has been pleased to give us, that we have sought the presence of Your Excellency, but we feel that this demonstration falls far short of the desire of each one of us, were we not permitted particularly to address ourselves to the distinguished personage who is so soon to cease to preside over our destinies, and to assure yourself personally of the very high esteem in which you are held by every Canadian heart.

In order the better to serve Her Majesty and our Dominion, Your Excellency has sought to familiarize yourself with the requirements and resources of the country you were called upon to govern. Accompanied by Lady Dufferin (for we must associate her name with yours, as she has shared your labors and solicitudes), Your Excellency has traversed the Canadian soil from the Atlantic to the Pacific. While on the one hand triumphal arches have marked your path, on the other, Your Excellency has set an example of the most ardent patriotism, scattered your munificences, patronized our institutions, encouraged the arts and sciences and materially assisted in the advancement of the country by making it better known abroad. We must further express our admiration of those numerous and attractive qualities of yourself and Lady Dufferin which have been so recognized by the Throne as to name for your successor the noble Marquis who brings to us a daughter of Her Most Excellent Majesty—a choice as honorable to yourself as it is flattering to our young country, in whose confiding care is placed one of the Royal Blood.

Soon you will bid adieu to our shores—the mother country will open her arms to receive you, and bestow upon you just proof of her confidence; but be you ever so far away, the gratitude and good wishes of Canada will follow you and your noble wife, and our great-grand-children will bless your memory.

(Signed,) ARCADE DECELLES, Mayor.

His Excellency said never in his life had he found it so hard to reply to so warmly-couched an address as the present one. From the bottom of his heart he thanked them for their kindness, and though he would not be able to explain to them all he felt in the beautiful language of France, yet he hoped, as the old proverb said, "They would take the will for the deed." Never had he received a more agreeable, a more flattering address than that which they just presented to him. (Cheers.) The two nations that have founded the Canadian nation come from the most heroic races of the world (cheers), and their ancient valor has descended to their sons, who now form the Canadian nation. This was probably the last time he should address a purely French-Canadian audience, as his happy and his satisfactory tour through the Townships had ended. He trusted that they would believe him when he said, that, as long as he lived, he should never forget the many kindnesses he had received during his sojourn in Canada. And he could never think for a moment that any thing he might be able to do for them in Canada, in his place in the House of Lords, would ever pay them back. He would personally see Her Majesty, and inform her that in no part of her great empire are there to be found a more loyal or faithful body of subjects than are in Canada. (Great cheering.) He briefly replied in English, remarking, however, that a great compliment was being paid the Canadian nation by Her Majesty entrusting to their care her favorite daughter, the Princess Louise. (Cheers.) No other colony can, or has been been able to, boast of such an honor, and he would, on his return, be able to assure Her Majesty that her people of Canada would loyally guard and cherish the Princess Louise. (Cheers.) Thanking them once more for all their kind words to Lady Dufferin and himself personally, he wished them one and all good-bye. (Loud Cheers.)

The Countess was now presented with a handsome bouquet by Miss Wilkinson, a young miss of four years.

A hurried reception took place, the principal ladies and gentlemen of the town being presented. After it was over the party drove to the French Parish Church, Rev. Father Aubry, and viewed the fine altar and beautiful columns of carved wood. The fire station was looked in upon on the way, and the fine Silsby engine and hose minutely inspected. The Volunteer Company are fine, athletic young fellows, and have a most complete outfit for the work of firemen. The St. Johns Stone China Factory was next visited, the proprietor, Mr. E. C. McDonald, explaining the process of crockery-making. This industry, which has seen some trying times, is now prospering under the new management, and bids fair in a few years to become one of the largest factories on the continent. At present there are 120 operatives; more than half are English, from Staffordshire, the rest being French-Canadians. The Countess was presented with a cup and saucer and plate of china, made in the Factory. The Hon. Mrs. Littleton was also presented with a like souvenir. Two handsome bouquets were presented, and an address in French and English was read by Miss Louise Lacroix and Miss Anne Moore.

His Excellency made a very kind reply to the working girls, giving them some words of encouragement and advice. The English Church was visited and the old military barracks, and, after bidding the representatives of the press "good-bye," His Excellency and suite departed for Rouse's Point by regular train. After seeing Lake Champlain they return to-morrow to Montreal, and thence to Quebec, by the evening boat.

SEASIDE RESORTS.

Old Orchard Beach.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, 12th August. — This deservedly popular watering-place continues, by its many attractions, to draw great numbers from all parts of the United States and Canada, and at no other watering-place on this Continent can as great benefit and pleasure be derived at so small an expense. So many of the readers of your paper have enjoyed a summer at this beach that a lengthy description would be out of place; but for the benefit of those who have not been so fortunate I may be justified in mentioning a few of the peculiar attractions for pleasure-seekers which Old Orchard possesses. It is on the line of the Boston & Maine Railroad, about fifteen miles distant from Portland, and by leaving Montreal in the morning we can reach Old Orchard the same evening in time for supper. The beach itself is almost universally admitted to be the finest on the Atlantic coast, extending as it does in the form of a semi-circle a distance of fully ten miles, with a width of from twenty to thirty rods at low tide. The drive along the beach on the hard sand, on which the carriage wheels make scarcely any impression, is enjoyed not only by many of those staying on the beach, but by a large number from Portland and other adjoining towns, who are attracted here by its superiority over all other drives in this section of the State. The chief attraction, however, is the splendid surf bathing, which possesses a fascination wholly beyond the comprehension of those who have never tried it. A large camp meeting ground in the midst of a fine pine grove back from the beach about one-third of a mile, is at present occupied by a temperance meeting, which is to continue for several days. Among the speakers who are to address the meeting this week are Neal Dow (the father of the Maine Liquor Law) the Hon. Mr. Tilley, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and a number of other eminent men from different parts of the United States. Though these meetings are exceedingly interesting, I strongly incline to the opinion that many of the young ladies and gentlemen who are every day seen on the way to the camp ground are attracted there by the facilities which it presents for a quiet promenade under the shades of the friendly pine trees rather than by the oratorical display of these champions of the cause of temperance. Many changes have taken place at this beach during the past three years; new houses for the accommodation of visitors have been erected along the beach, the older houses have been renovated, a broad sidewalk has been laid from the Camp Ground Station (distant from Old Orchard depot about a quarter of a mile) to the camp meeting grounds, and evidences of a general improvement are everywhere apparent. The Old Orchard House continues to receive a number every season from Montreal, and is at the present time nearly full. By those who prefer to be on the beach, the Fiske and St. Cloud would be preferred. At the latter-named house a very pleasant party from Montreal, comprising the families of several of its most influential citizens, are spending the season. Undoubtedly the change the most striking to those who have been at Old Orchard for the past three or four seasons is in connection with the Ocean House. At the time the Old Orchard House was destroyed by fire in 1875, a number of its guests were obliged to go to the Ocean House, it then being almost the only other one at the beach, and the proprietor, pursuing an exceedingly short-sighted policy, charged them what they considered exorbitant prices for their accommodation, and by other means took an unfair advantage of their misfortunes; rumors of this spread far and wide, and as a natural result his house was nearly empty the next year, a state of affairs which has existed ever since up to the present season, when the proprietorship was assumed by Mr. John Lindsay so favorably known during the past five years as proprietor of the Fabyan House. Under his judicious management the Ocean House has become exceedingly popular, and was among the first filled this season. Mr. Lindsay's reputation as an obliging and thoroughly competent hotel manager has enabled him in one season to make a decidedly unpopular house the very reverse, and this unqualified evidence of an appreciation of his efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests in years past must be exceedingly gratifying to him. There is no lack of amusements at Old Orchard, for almost any evening a choice can be made from the bills presented at the different hotels of dancing, musical entertainments, theatricals, readings, &c., and the most of the guests of the different hotels are invited. A striking feature of most of these entertainments is that no admission fee is charged. At the Fiske House there is a fine Archery Club, originated by a young lady from Boston, who has attained great proficiency in the noble art of archery. I trust that Cupid will in due time, if indeed he has not already done so, transfix the heart of some gentleman worthy of her. Fiske House also boasts of a German class consisting of some twenty young ladies, who brought a German professor with them from Boston. Every moonlight evening large numbers of the residents of the place are on the beach, either watching the surf beating on the shore or enjoying a quiet promenade. Last evening a gentleman from Montreal with two young ladies, while walking on the beach, were surrounded by the incoming tide and he was compelled to ford a shallow part and get a board on which the ladies could cross. After they had successfully passed over he was coolly informed by them that they had hoped he would not come back, for by his return they were deprived of the opportunity of meeting their fates by whom they were to be rescued. Had he not returned their fate would have probably appeared in the humble garb of a fisherman, and might have been so disgustingly unromantic as to have made a pecuniary recompense the consideration, moving him to wet his feet on their behalf. I see by a Boston paper that the Canadian ladies at the St. Cloud, by a vote of 25 to 5, condemn the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada; this evidence of disapprobation was probably occasioned by the fear that a portion of Canadian society would be carried to extremes in their endeavors to suitably entertain so distinguished personages as the Marquis of Lorne and his royal lady. I may close by stating that many of the visitors who have remained at Old Orchard during the month of September, state that the weather is far pleasanter at the beach that month than during the month of August, as fogs are unknown in September, while August is certain to be more or less foggy.

MR. L. R. MASSON.

L'Evenement announcing that an almost unanimous requisition has been sent from the County of Terrebonne inviting Mr. Masson, at present in Europe, again to allow himself to stand for election, applauds this generous movement. Everyone knows that Mr. Masson has sacrificed his health to the work and anxiety which public life have imposed upon him. His constituents are, then, only manifesting towards him a proper expression of appreciation by re-electing him by acclamation in his absence. We have often combatted the opinions expressed by Mr. Masson, but have always rendered our testimony to the good faith and sincerity of his convictions, and Mr. Masson belongs, like Mr. Joly, to that small body of men of independent fortune as well as character, who devote themselves to public life without any idea of lucrative employment. Questions of party being put aside, we cannot have in public life too many men of like independent social position.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Labrador.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I have taken an interest in Labrador (*i.e.*, the Canadian portion of it), for many years past, especially in regard to its natural history and inhabitants, and am grieved to read the statement in your issue of the 16th, as related to your reporter by Mr. Lewis, of Buffalo. I am, however, glad that the outrage did not take place in Canadian waters. If the captain of the "Maricaibo" allowed his vessel to be boarded by men whom he terms *pirates*, it is the duty of the American or Newfoundland authorities to look after them. The "Maricaibo" is a trader, and the people may have cause for stripping her. American fishermen have their own peculiar ways of obtaining fish and trading, and a few of the American vessels lately visiting the Newfoundland coast have made enemies by illegal fishing and unfair trading. Fishermen, as far as the Canadian coast in this region is concerned, have always welcomed traders. They (the Canadian Labradorians) are a hard working, honest people, fearing God and loving their country, full of hospitality, and it is a shame to see their long neglected (politically speaking) by the Dominion Government. They live in our territory, and have a claim to rights from which they are isolated at present. I have no knowledge of the pirates mentioned by Mr. Lewis, but it is the duty of the French Government, as well as the Newfoundland Government, to investigate this charge, otherwise a trader, a sportsman or naturalist will have little chance of visiting these shores next summer. The case should be investigated.

Yours truly,
WM. COUPER,
Naturalist.

The Flour Inspectorship.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I have noticed lately in our evening papers several paragraphs referring to the appointment by Government of a Flour Inspector, to fill the place rendered vacant by the death of the late Hon. John Young. Judging from these paragraphs and street rumors, one would be led to suppose that either Mr. Boyer or Mr. Gingras must of necessity receive the appointment, and that no English-speaking candidate has the shadow of a chance. The reasons given for selecting one of these two out of the eight or ten gentlemen who received certificates of qualification are to my mind supremely ridiculous. The friends of Mr. Boyer say that he should be the choice of the Government—not because he is the best man, but because he spent some four thousand dollars on his elections, and that this opportunity of meeting their fates by whom they were to be rescued. Had he not would be a good opportunity to *recoup* him his election expenses. A *corrupt administration* might act thus, but a *Reform Cabinet* would not listen for a moment to such an argument. On the other hand the friends of Mr. Gingras say that he has the best right to the place because of certain obligations which he is said to be willing to assume. Fancy the occupant of any public position being expected to contribute to a pension fund annually, to the extent perhaps of half of his hard and well-earned salary. This appointment is universally regarded as one of the first importance to the trade of Canada, and, in my opinion, the government, before proceeding to fill up the vacancy, would do well to consult with the members of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, and if this is faithfully done and their advice taken, I venture to predict that neither of the gentlemen named will be selected to fill the office in question.

Yours truly,

A MEMBER OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—In perusing the issue of yesterday of your paper, our attention was drawn to an item headed "Cruelty to Animals," in which it was stated that a valuable pointer dog was subjected to some brutal treatment in the vicinity of the St. Catherine street Fire Station (No. 10), the animal having to be shot on account of injuries received. It also states that the firemen of the before-mentioned station were implicated in the affair. It further goes on to say that most people in the neighborhood are of the opinion that the before-mentioned station requires the attention of the Fire Committee, also regretting that the firemen have not more employment. Now, Mr. Editor, feeling the gravity of the above charge, we wish to clear our elves at once, by stating the true facts of the case, which are as follows:—For about a week or more the neighborhood has been infested by a large number of dogs of all kinds and sizes, and making themselves a very great nuisance to the whole neighborhood by their nefandous conduct during the day and hideous howling by night; and on Saturday last several large black dogs, together with the dog in question, assembled opposite a gentleman's residence adjoining the station and commenced their nefandous conduct, and we considered it our duty to drive them away, and took a whip to do so, and while the dogs were running away some person or persons, as yet unknown we believe, struck the dog in question. Hence arises the brutal treatment which was the cause of this valuable dog's death. These are the facts. Now, sir, we most emphatically deny the charge of striking or injuring the dog in any way whatsoever, and wish to state that the information your correspondent received was not from the daughter of a fireman, as he says, but from a little child, not yet six years old, who, according to her father's statement, was at tea when the occurrence took place. We, therefore, would welcome a strict investigation into the affair, as it would give your correspondent an opportunity of proving in what way we have made ourselves a pest rather than a protection to the locality. Trusting you will pardon us for trespassing so lengthy on your valuable space,

Your obedient servants,
THE FIREMEN OF NO. 10 STATION,
St. Catherine street.

Political.

The Conservatives of Belleville organize at a mass meeting on Thursday.

An attempt is being made to bring out Mr. Tourangeau to oppose the Hon. Wilfred Laurier in Quebec East.

It is understood in Toronto that Dr. Larratt Smith has received the Reform nomination for West Toronto. Both parties are busily organizing Ward Committees.

A. G. Blair, member elect for York County, N.B., in the Local Legislature, has resigned his seat in consequence of a protest filed by Dr. Dow. He offered himself for re-election.

Mr. Honore Mercier has been chosen the Reform candidate for St. Hyacinthe. A large meeting was held there yesterday, at which the Hon. Mr. Laurier and several other gentlemen delivered addresses.

Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright addressed a meeting at Summerside, P.E.I., on the 20th inst, at which 500 persons were present. Mr. Cartwright refused to answer questions put to him by a prominent citizen. It is said the meeting broke up cheering for Sir John Macdonald.

Hon. Donald A. Smith's first campaign meeting was held at Winnipeg, Man., on the 19th inst. Mr Smith spoke principally on railroad connection and free trade for Manitoba. Harty, one of the contractors for the Pembina branch, read a number of telegrams to and from the Government with reference to pushing the completion of the railway, and spoke at some length.

The St. John, N.B., papers publish the following list of Reform candidates in the Province:—St. John City, J S Boies Devber; St. John County, Hon Isaac Burpee, Charles W Weldon; King's County, Dr Sharpe; Restigouche, George Haddow; Albert, John Wallace; Northumberland, J. B Snowball; Sunbury, Charles Burpee; Queen's, George G King; York, John Pickard; Charlotte, Hon A H Gilman; Carleton, S B Appleby; Westmoreland, Sir Albert J. Smith; Gloucester, Hon T W Anglin. Kent and Victoria are omitted.

Special Notices.

MONTREAL EAST.—The supporters of Mr. Justice Coursol are requested to meet to-day, the 21st inst., at 7:30 p.m., in the Protection Hall, No. 582 St. Catherine street, near Montcalm.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Rheumatism.

CARSAGA, O., Feb. 19, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir,—I feel greatly indebted to your excellent medicine, VEGETINE, for what it has done for me. I have been subjected to *Rheumatism* all my life. Was attacked with it three years ago, and suffering terrible pains in my chest, back and limbs for six or eight months, at which time I commenced using VEGETINE on the advice of a friend, who had been entirely cured by it. I had scarcely used a half bottle until the pain had left me, and my general health began to improve rapidly under the influence of this great blood purifier. I had also suffered dreadfully from a *Nasal Catarrh* for seven or eight years. After taking the first bottle of VEGETINE I noticed a great change for the better. The constant pain and heaviness in the forehead over my eyes for years disappeared, and the discharge of mucus from the head ceased. My appetite got better, and strength seemed to come with every dose of medicine. Too much cannot be said in its favor; and I always take pleasure in recommending it to my friends who may be suffering from any disease of the blood, for I feel satisfied if they try it they are sure of a cure.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
H. RHODES,
Manager Western Union Telegraph Office,
Urbana, O.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Rheumatism.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I wish to inform you what VEGETINE has done for my family. Eighteen months ago my daughter had a severe attack of *Rheumatism*, and a friend who had used the VEGETINE advised her to try it, and she did so with perfect success, for after using three bottles of it she became entirely cured. I am myself, at the present time, using the VEGETINE for *Rheumatism* with good success. My other children have also received benefit from it. *Catarrh* and *Nervous Debility*, which has been greatly tormented by the use of VEGETINE, I have also recommended it to many of my friends with good success, and I honestly believe that the VEGETINE is the best medicine for the above-named diseases now in use, and I always wish to keep it in my house as a family medicine.

Yours, &c.,
K. A. KIETLER,
Fo. 14 West Fulton street, Columbus, O.

VEGETINE

A Family Medicine.

CINCINNATI, O., April 11, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,—

Dear Sir,—I have been troubled and suffered a great deal from *Catarrh*. I have tried many remedies, but they did me no good. I was induced to try VEGETINE, and, before I had used one bottle, was convinced entirely of *Rheumatism* resulting from *Catarrh*. I have been using your medicine, VEGETINE, so that I am able to attend to her business at school. She is very thankful for your medicine, for she has been a great sufferer from *Rheumatism*. I would say to one and all: Try the VEGETINE for such complaints. A few bottles will cure you.

With respect, yours truly,
DAVID ARNET.
ELIZABETH ARNET (his wife),
125 Race street.
JESSIE COIT (his niece),
Everett street, Cincinnati, O.

Mr. Arnet is a large real estate owner, a wealthy man, and old resident and well known in Cincinnati.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the food from its diseased condition to a healthy chyle and blood. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in case of long standing.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

DAWSON & BAXTER,
Prescription Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

VEGETINE is highly spoken of by all who have tried it.

JOSEPH WILLARD,
Druggist and Chemist, Chicago, Ill.

Sell a great deal of VEGETINE, and it gives good satisfaction in all cases.

T. P. SMITH & CO.,
Dispensing Pharmacists, Chicago, Ill.

VEGETINE sells first-rate, gives good satisfaction, and is a good medicine.

VEGETINE.

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

16 6

PIANOS.

DON'T BELIEVE

A Cheap and Nasty New York Piano

can last any length of time, or give in return one half of what is paid for it.

McGREGOR'S PIANOS

are of the finest and most laborious workmanship Each minute detail is exquisitely finished, and guaranteed to be as good as new, when others have long since gone under the auctioneer's hammer in a second-hand furniture store.

D. C. McGREGOR,
Successor to T. D. Hood,
84 CHAMP DE MARS STREET, MONTREAL.
191s

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IMPROVED WATERPROOF COVERS.

The Subscribers are Agents for Messrs. JAMES McILWRAITH & Co., of Glasgow, Patentees and best makers of above goods, and invite orders for direct importation.

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO.,
193 z 184 McGILL STREET.

GRAIN BAGS.

The Subscribers offer for sale a large stock of

GRAIN BAGS,
in various sizes and qualities.

**LEWIS S.

THE STAR.

Vol. X..... No. 196.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
624 and 626 Craig Street.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE STAR for the week ending August 17th, and the corresponding period of 1877:

August, 1877.		August, 1878.	
Monday ..13	14,758	Monday ..12	15,057
Tuesday..14	14,478	Tuesday ..13	15,136
Wed'sday 15	14,761	Wed'sday.14	14,79
Thursday.16	14,749	Thursday .15	14,
F'iday ...17	14,956	Friday 16	143
Saturday..18	15,477	Saturday ..17	
Total.....	89,179	Total ..ending	58,671

Average daily circulation for August 17, 1878:

14,778

From these figures it will be seen that the corresponding daily decrease since last week in August.

The books and vouchers are constantly open for inspection, and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

For the insertion of Advertisements, the rule is To be handed into the office the day or before publication. We are obliged to enforce this rule inflexible, otherwise it would be impossible to satisfactorily dispose of the mass of advertising that crowds upon us at times.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1878.

TO OUR READERS.—The STAR will be mailed, postage paid, to any part of United States or Canada, at the rate of 25 cents per month, to any of our city readers who are leaving town during the summer.

We have several answers to correspondents awaiting publication.

Since O'Donovan Rossa resigned the Presidency, the receipts of the Fenian Skirmishing Fund have fallen off from about $1,000 a week to but little over $100.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the well-known *Daily News* war correspondent, after passing through all the hardships of the recent war, has been compelled to leave Cyprus on account of the malaria of that unhealthy island.

The Ministerial political wave representing Dominion and Quebec politics is about to roll over the Eastern Townships next week, the two Premiers, the Minister of Finance and their colleague of the Inland Revenue, having the intention to cause the roaring of the breakers to be heard in those some time unaccustomed remote regions.

We publish the address of Mr. M. H. Gault, one of the candidates for Montreal West. His confession of faith on Trade questions has about it the right ring, while what he says as to economy and retrenchment is no more than the necessity of the case demands. We want a national policy in all that the expression means, and the country will not be content until it obtains it, from whosesoever hands that may be.

Not a little speculation as to the whys and wherefores of the occurrence has been caused by the fact of Canadians having had to go from home to hear the news of the date of the approaching elections, the New York *Herald* being, perhaps, the first to give definite announcements regarding them. Has it became the practice, for safety's sake, to send announcements by the way of New York?

General Sherman has just written to the Superintendent of the Michigan Military Academy a letter on military education, in which he says he deems such schools not only most important, but really essential to the national welfare. He gives as his reason for this opinion that military grouping enables the head to ensure attention and impart instruction. Further, drill sets up the boy, betters the physique, trains the juvenile to the use of arms, and for all these reasons a military school is the best possible preparation for a skilled militia or army of volunteers. The General further recommends regular military inspection, and that everything be done to perfect such institutions and approximate them as nearly as possibly to the regular standards. These are reflections which our school directors may well consider, as they encourage those which have already launched out in this direction, and may stimulate others to go and do likewise.

The culling of deals at Quebec, as well as the regulation of matters connected with pilotage, have been subjects which have caused the Dominion authorities considerable difficulty. They have conferred upon them no amount of patronage, but the offices have not been regulated in a manner that has been at all satisfactory. The systems have been more or less modified, but still without affording what was required, either by the individuals employed, or by the persons interested in the proper transaction of the business. In connection with the cullers department, during the last session at Ottawa, there was an interesting discussion, and a variety of suggestions were offered, but still a conclusion was not reached. Now, we notice that an interview has taken place at Quebec between the merchants and shippers and a Government official, when the subject was freely discussed apart from any extraneous considerations, the apparent result being the desire to abolish the Supervisor's Office, or make it entirely distinct from any Government connection, granting independent commissions to all cullers passing an examination, subject to a board of survey. On the occasion to which we refer, during last session, a contention which seemed strongly to commend itself was, that in lumber, no more than in other lines, was a Government brand necessary, since that gradually the excellence of a brand would commend itself, make itself sought after, and give to the product a value even superior to what the mechanical mark of a Government official could confer.

There are those who, with specific objects in view, are endeavoring to frighten the public from the contemplation of the subject of a readjustment of the Canadian tariff, in the sense of fostering our struggling industries—among other things, by representing it as useless, impracticable, sectional, and, indeed, disloyal and Communistic in its tendency. With respect to the utility of Protection, we need only refer to the experience of Germany, which through the great Chancellor, as has previously been shown, has determined to give to its operatives and manufacturers the benefits of a measure of protection Great Britain has, through the applications of many of her capitalists and industrials, approved the same principle, while her statesmen of both political parties have admitted the legitimacy, indeed the urgency of the claims of the last-mentioned. *Doctrinaires* of Free Trade in Europe, as well as in the United States and Canada, have been accustomed to enforce upon us the claims of their own peculiar fiscal ideas, which, said they, had been shown by experience to be superior to anything that had ever been previously or subsequently devised; but when we have come to the men who have had the practical experience of the system, and have personally declaring effects, they have been a unanimously to free in favor of protection, and it is to the trade, which, every one is to maintain. interests of the locality of protection. Then, as to the far different experience tion, we have people of the United on the pat der it, built up their industries, who, moreover, flourished to such tries, and they have been enabled, not a desperate shadow us, their most adjacent onlors, but to carry dismay into the rts of the manufacturers of distant Europe, who, in some instances, have had the advantage over them of protective duties, well as that increased protection afforded by the cost of transportation across the Atlantic, as well as other attendant charges. It is well known that, had we in Canada made some concessions to France in the matter of articles in which our revenue tariff pressed hardly upon that country we should have been enabled to secure freer access to some of her markets, as well as have had greater facilities for the obtainment of her supplies. It is thus manifest that the term a readjustment of our tariff was the proper one to apply, for it not only means abuilding up, but a levelling down, in some particulars. The idea that a protection afforded in this way would be of no use for protective purposes is one of those exploded fallacies which nowadays, for want of a better argument, there are those who will not hesitate to revive. Our United States friends fully recognize in their own case the necessity for a similar policy, but they are not prepared to do what we Canadians seem willing to adopt as our policy the allowing of persons with whom they trade to come in as they please with their products; but to keep them, the Americans, out with their productions whenever the idea may seem to commend itself. Of their negotiations with France, a protectionist country like themselves, for trade facilities, some of their writers say they shall be disposed to take more stock in the matter when they see it proposed by the French Government in terms acceptable to their own. They say: "The proposals so far made by the energetic gentlemen on the other side scold us a little for our tariff and then recommend a revision of the duties on French silks, wines and spirits. Of course, we expect that; now then what is the *quid* for this *quo*. What are you going to do for us in turn? Does the French tariff need no revision! Our principal exports to France are food staples and raw materials which it is for her interest to get as cheaply as possible, but American manufactures are rigidly excluded." Can not the Canadians utilize this argument in their own case? A firm policy, possibly it need not go the lengths of retaliation, the Americans manifestly think would be eminently practical, and that is all that we require in Canada; only it must be dictated and regulated on common sense and business principles. Then, how should it be sectional? Are we not all one Canadian nationality? Are there not special interests in each part of the country which require some consideration, and by a readjustment, as experience may show to be necessary, would not each be benefitted, and would not a grand national policy in this way be inaugurated? To talk of sectionalism as has frequently been done is merely with a view to raise that feeling and is only the work of those who are entitled to the appellation unpatriotic which it is sought by them to apply to others. Where does the disloyalty come in? Great Britain has accorded to Canada certain powers and prerogatives in dealing with other peoples which, in view of the existing sentiment within her own borders, she would not seek to restrain unless it went altogether beyond the bounds which no one seriously contemplates in connection with the Canadian national policy proposals. Then as to the subject of loyalty in general it is criminal, under existing circumstances, when to none can sound exception be taken, to raise such an issue and to throw in such an apple with the intention of promoting discord. So far as this affected Communistic fear, those who make use of it strengthen themselves upon a recent declaration of ex-Governor Seymour of New York, when he is reported to have said:—"The communist is only a highly developed tariff man, who believes that the Government makes the prosperity of a country and should interfere with the business of its citizens. They both believe that the property of one should be given to another to make his business prosper. The one says this should be done by a division. The other reaches the same end by taxation." Now it may fairly be asked whether or not there is not a wonderful distinction between the Communist and the high tariff man. The former wishes to share and share alike with his neighbors, no matter the cost to the country, or no mattter how great the loss may be to the individual, who, up to the time of the partition, was much better circumstanced than himself; not so with the high tariff man. He has not only labor, but he has capital interests at stake, and knows that by a policy of tariff adjustment—protection if the word may be considered more suitable — both those interests will be advantaged, and the country generally benefitted. The one is essentially selfish, while we all know that in many instances, in the case of the others, establishments have been maintained in operation long after they have ceased to be profitable, the sole reason for this being to avoid the disaster and the suffering which would be the inevitable consequence. We are told that it is a fact that cannot be disputed that communism flaunts itself most prominently and defiantly in those countries where protection principles have been adopted and are maintained—in Germany, France and the United States. The saying is that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and is it not another fact that so far as labor agitations are concerned Great Britain has suffered from them in a degree to her facilities and resources as much as those countries of which we have been reminded? Let us by all means have home manufactured legitimate issues brought into the controversy instead of foreign importations like those which we have discussed.

Canadian Chess Association.

The seventh annual tournament of this association, which commenced yesterday, bids fair to become a great success. The competitors yesterday were Mr. J. White, Quebec; Dr. H. A. Howe, Professor Hicks, Messrs. H. Von Bokum, J. Henderson, J. G. Ascher, W. Bond, W. A. Atkinson, T. M. Isett, J. W. Shaw, Dr. Loverin, all of Montreal. The prizes will be: 1st prize, $40; 2nd prize, $30; 3rd prize, $20; 4th prize, $10; 5th prize, $5. The rules of the meeting provide that each competitor shall play at least one game with all those competing, the longest time allowance being 15 moves to the hour, the same as in France. The following matches were won yesterday: Ascher took a game from bo'h Bond and Shaw; Atkinson won against Von Bokum; Henderson won against Bond, had a draw with Hicks; Hicks won against Bond, had a draw with Henderson; Saunders won against Bond and Isett; Shaw won against Loverin; Von Bokum won against Bond and against Loverin. The game showing most skill was that won by Ascher against Shaw. The longest game was of 57 moves in 4 hours, and the shortest 7 moves in 10 minutes.

City News.

Acknowledgment.—The Treasurer Montreal General Hospital acknowledges the receipt of $5 from S. M. J.

General Hospital.—The number of patients treated for week ending 19th inst. was: Outdoor, relieved, 529; indoor, average daily, 117.

In Town.—Mr. J. Q. Perley, proprietor of Stanwix Hall, Rome, N. Y., and formerly of the Ottawa Hotel here, is in town, and stopping at the Ottawa.

The Central Vermont Railroad Company are getting up a grand excursion to New York on 30th and 31st inst. The price for the round trip will be only ten dollars.

To Correspondents.—There are several communications on our table to which, by reason of their length and the strain upon our columns, it is impossible to give publicity.

The Box Pasteur.—A bazaar has been opened in this institution for its benefit, under the auspices of Mgr. Fabre. Among the features are a poll upon the subject of whether the Liberals or the Conservatives are the most generous.

Assault.—William Simms, laborer, for assaulting William Riordan, was fined $2 50, with $1 costs, or fifteen days, by the Recorder yesterday. Mr. Washlow, charged with assaulting the same person, was dismissed. A counter charge against William Riordan was discontinued.

Robbing Orchards.—Gangs of men make a practice, almost every night, of breaking into orchards at Cote St. Henri and Cote St. Paul and carrying off quantities of fruit. A number of parties have been arrested and brought before the municipal courts for this offence, but the penalty not being enough the nuisance has not abated in any way.

The Study of Melody. — Mr. George T. Bulling, a young and rising musical critic and composer of this city, has an able article on "The Study of Melody" in the last number of *The Music Trade Review* of New York —a high-class musical publication. Mr. Bulling displays a thorough knowledge of his subject, and treats it in a comprehensive and popular style.

Death of a Newsboy.—We much regret to have to announce the death of James O'Loughlin, one of the best of newsboys, who by his obliging character and, best of all, unswerving honesty, had generally commended himself. He has sold papers for some years and had secured a custom which for his line may be said to have been rather extensive. He had been unwell for some short time prior to his death.

Denied.—Mr. Thomas Noel, saloon-keeper, from whom four bottles of whisky were obtained by a disreputable character under false pretences, denies that he sold it on Sunday. The liquor was obtained on Monday, and Mr. Noel being duly licensed, of course no action can be taken against him. He states that he has been in the saloon business in this city twenty-five years, and during all that time the police have never had a complaint against him.

A Dishonest Clerk. — Zephirine Legault, formerly employed as head clerk in Mr. A. Pilon's dry goods establishment, has been arrested by Detective Cinq Mars for stealing $150 worth of silks, kid gloves, &c., and $50 in money, from that firm. The delinquent was discharged from the service of the Messrs. Pilon some time ago, before the losses caused by her had been discovered. All the goods were recovered; some were found in Montreal, and the remainder in the town of Valleyfield, P.Q., where the prisoner went after losing her situation.

Insolvent Court. — Before Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson—Application was made to order the assignee to discontinue proceedings upon the sale of real estate belonging to the estate of W. J. Nelson, also in the case of E. Dandurand, the claimant Labelle making default to dismiss the claim. In the case of C. E. Parisean exception was taken to the pretension of the assignee that the exhibits ought to be produced in the claim of the Cape Gibraltar Land Co. These applications are to be urged before the Judge.

Brieflets.—Hon. L. S. Huntington, Postmaster-General, is staying at the Windsor.... The Ethan-Allan Engine Fire Company, of Burlington, Vermont, after taking an excursion down the St. Lawrence on August 29th, will remain for a day in this city.... The water main on St. Denis street at the corner of Sherbrooke street burst last night. The Water Department was notified.... Thomas Doubarre, 44, shoemaker, was picked up drunk in Fulford street by the police yesterday afternoon. On reaching the station he was so ill that Dr. Leprohon had to be sent for.

Damaging Property.—Patrick Rooney brought an action in the Police Court yesterday charging a tenant of his named Julie Mercier with maliciously damaging his property by destroying a Venetian blind. Mr. D. Barry appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. Roy for the defence. After a number of witnesses, whose evidence was of little importance, had been examined, a rather nervous old gentleman known as Lariviere Lafferty, the authorized agent of Mr. Rooney's property, was placed in the box. Questions asked by the Court and the lawyers followed one another so rapidly that the unfortunate witness was fairly nonplused, and answered his interrogators in rather a vague manner. When asked what time the offence was committed, he said it was done between the time the lease was taken and Mr. Rooney's return from England. The advocate for the defence said he did not know what date that was, to which the witness replied neither did he, as he kept no account of time. The damage could not be proved to have been done with malicious intent, and was accordingly dismissed with costs against the plaintiff.

The Fire Department.—It is rare indeed that a city fireman is reported for dereliction of duty or disobedience of orders, and such a state of discipline reflects credit on the whole, body both officers and men. It is, however, the imperative duty of the Chief of the Brigade not to look too leniently upon any infraction of orders that may *wilfully* occur on the part of the men, but to carry out discipline rigorously, although it may be painful in some cases to do it. The case of Moise Aumond of No. 8 Station, as laid before us, is one of apparent hardship. At a late fire it appears he let the hose fall, as he claims, accidentally, and failed to ascend the ladder higher than a certain point, although ordered by the Chief to do so. Now if Aumond wilfully disobeyed his Chief's orders, then nothing can be said in his favor, and Mr. Patton would not be doing *his* duty if he failed to dismiss the man from the service; but Aumond asserts that he did not *hear* the order given on account of the noise incident to a fire, or he would have obeyed it at any personal risk. He has been eleven years in the force, is a married man with a family, and bears, we are informed, a good character. If the case, as presented herein, be true in all its essential features, and the Chief is probably the best judge in the matter, it is one in which he can exercise that leniency which will, we are sure, be congenial to him. The dismissal of an old public servant for not obeying an order he did *not* hear would be going to extremes.

Montreal Centre.—This evening and to-morrow evening the friends of Mr. M. P. Ryan are requested to meet at 474 St. Joseph street, between Lusignan and Guy streets, to organize committees for canvassing, &c.

Suburban News.

St. Gabriel.—Leon and Charles Vezeau were fined $10 or 3 months' imprisonment for house-breaking and robbery by the Police Magistrate of the village.

Telegraphic Communication with Lower St. Lawrence.

The Hon. Dr. Fortin delivered an address before the Board of Trade yesterday on the importance of extending telegraphic communication to the islands and lighthouses in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. F. W. Henshaw, Esq., occupied the chair. The attendance was more influential than numerous. The doctor's views on this important subject have already appeared in The Star.

Religious Activity in Canada.

The New York *Evening Post* says:—"There seems to be a great deal of religious activity in the Dominion of Canada. So zealous are the rival Roman Catholic and Protestant factions that a handful of neither party can get together, as in Ottawa yesterday, without shouting and being shot at. These riotous proceedings may be regarded as a good way of saving men's souls, but it strikes us that they ought to be much more efficacious in filling Canada jails."

Noon Telegrams.

YELLOW FEVER.

Full-blooded Negroes Attacked—Another Town Being Deserted—Fifty Thousand Persons Flee from New Orleans.

New York, August 21.—A despatch from Grenada says the fever has attacked full-blooded negroes, killing three. This is something unknown before. The town of Canton is now being deserted, the fever having broken out there, killing Dr. N. Mackay and two others.

A special from New Orleans says Mr. Shailer, of the *Times*, was attacked by fever last night. Fifty thousand citizens are reported to have fled from the city.

Murder and Robbery.

San Francisco, August 21.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says this morning three strangers entered the pawnbroker shop of Ozen, felled the proprietor with a slungshot, locked the door, packed up jewellery and valuables and escaped. An alarm was given and officers pursued the robbers. They fired two shots at an officer, missing him, but instantly killed Louis Joseph, aged 14. The robbers then escaped. If captured they undoubtedly will be lynched. Ozen's injuries are fatal.

Throwing Garbage into New York Bay.

New York, August 21.—The Pilot Commissioners have officially appealed to the federal authorities to stop throwing garbage into New York Bay. The Swash Channel, through which steamships have to sail to reach this port, is rapidly filling up from this cause.

Seizure of Sugar and Cigars.

New York, August 21.—Large quantities of sugars and cigars have been seized by Customs officers this week.

Four Children Drowned.

New York, August 21.—A Michigan City, Indiana, special says that two boys and two girls, children of J. Steffen and E. Schwank, were drowned while bathing in Lake Michigan last evening.

The Weather and Shipping.

L'Islet, August 21.—Cloudy; light north-east wind; three barks in tow inward; ss. "Manitoban" inward at 8 a.m.

River du Loup, August 21.—Cloudy; light north-east wind; three vessels bound up; one two-masted steamer inwards.

Father Point, August 21.—Cloudy; light north wind; ss. "Dominion" outward at 7.45 yesterday; ss. "Austrian" inward at 2.0 p.m. yesterday, with 12 cabin and 31 steerage passengers; ss. "Miramichi" outward at 7 a.m.

Cape Rosier, August 21.—Raining and cool; thermometer 50; gale; north-east wind; ss. "Beaver" out at 7 p.m.

Consols and Cotton.

London, August 21, 11:30 a.m.—'67's, 106⅞.

Liverpool, August 21, 11:30 a.m.—Cotton firmer; Uplands, 6⅞; Orleans, 6⅞.

Outside Business Trouble.

J. T. Allan & Co., furniture dealers, New York, have failed. Liabilities, $30,000.

MORNING MONEY MARKET.

New York.

August 21, 10 a.m.

Gold	100⅛ @ 00
Sterling Exchange	485½ @ 00

MONTREAL.

Greenbacks bought at a discount of	1 @ 00
Greenbacks sold at a discount of	0½ @ 00
Drafts on New York	0½ @ 00
Silver bought at a discount of.	6 @ 8

W. Weir,
Stock and Exchange Broker,
Cor. St. Francios Xavier and Notre Dame streets.

Montreal East.—The supporters of Mr. Justice Coursol are requested to meet today, the 21st inst., at 7:30 p.m, in the Protection Hall, No. 582 St. Catherine street, near Montcalm.

Read this Twice.—Five to thirty drops of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure common sore throat. It never fails in croup. It will cure a cold or cough in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. One bottle has cured Bronchitis of eight years' standing; recent cases are cured in three to six days. It has restored the voice where the person has not spoken above a whisper in five years. As an outward application in cases of pain or lameness, nothing like it has ever been known. One bottle will cure any case of Lame Back or Crick in the back. For diseases of the Spine and Contraction of the Muscles it is unequalled. In Rheumatic or any other pain the first application does you good. It stops Ear-ache and the pain of a Burn in three minutes, and is altogether the best and cheapest medicine ever offered to the public—the cheapest, because it takes so little to do you good. It is worth its weight in gold. Why not buy it to-day? J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes: "Have sold all Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil I had from you. Its cures are truly wonderful." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents.

Special Notices.

The piquant and charming actress, Miss Marian Mordaunt, of the Broadway Theatre, New York, was taken suddenly with a severe hoarseness—was unable to perform; a friend recommended Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia; the cure was rapid and complete. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Giles, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Trial size 25c. Devins & Bolton, Notre Dame street.

Shirts made to order, and a good fit guaranteed, at Bond's well known shirt store, 415 Notre Dame street, opposite Thompson's hat store.

Moonlight Excursion. — The St. George's Cricket Club will give an excursion on the river this evening. The steamer "Montarville" will leave the Island Ferry wharf at 7:45 p.m.

Montreal East.—The supporters of Mr. Justice Coursol are requested to meet today, the 21st inst., at 7:30 p.m, in the Protection Hall, No. 582 St. Catherine street, near Montcalm.

Phospozone is a remedy with a certain definite action, which becomes a marvellous power in removing unhealthy accumulations and obstructions, and gives a healthy stimulus to the nervous system.

Every One is asking for

Piper-Heidsick

Champagne.

Thomas Roberts, wholesale grocer, Philadelphia, says: "Burnett's Cocaine allays all irritation of the scalp, and will most effectually remove dandruff and prevent the hair from falling out."—Perry Davis, Son & Lawrence, agents, St. Paul street, Montreal.

When overflow of bile occurs, and the functions of the stomach become deranged, a burning sensation is felt in the region of the stomach, and is popularly termed heart-burn. Dr. Wilson's Anti-bilious and Preserving Pills, by their immediate action on the liver, expel all acrid, irritating matter from the stomach.

Caledonian Society.—The tug of war that is to take place at this society's gathering on Saturday will be under the able management of Captain Newton and A. M. Rennie as Lieutenant. The team consists of twelve members of the Caledonian Society against twelve of any other club or society or battalion of volunteers.

Sprain, stiffness of the joints, &c., of the most formidable character have been cured by Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment. Rheumatic pains which have proved incurable have yielded under the stimulating powers of this excellent Liniment. The power of this remedy enables it to cope with external pains, and to cure, at least to relieve, martyrs to rheumatism.

Mr. Jas. N. Hume, Carleton, N.B., writes: A cough which was a trouble to him for two years had yielded to Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam. The phlegm had been tough and dark-colored, from ulcers in my lungs; after using the Balsam for a short time it became light-colored and finally ceased and am now as well as can be. There is nothing like it for colds, coughs, whooping cough, &c.

In the whole medical pharmacopœia there is no medicine that cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Kidney, Bladder and Glandular Complaints, and Mental and Physical Debility as well as HUNT'S REMEDY. Excessive Intemperance, Gravel, Diabetes, Pain in the Back and Loins, and Complaints of the Urinary Organs, are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. Family Physicians prescribe HUNT'S REMEDY in their practice.

Sydney, C.B., July 30th, 1878.
Dick & Co., Montreal:

Gentlemen,—I received a package of your Blood Purifier, and gave it to a horse that was in wretched condition. After the fourth dose he got rid of a large quantity of small white worms. No man would believe, to see their quantity, that the horse could live in such a condition. After a few days he seemed to brighten, and gradually got fat. Now he is in splendid condition and good spirits, and I am certain all the change is owing to Dick's Blood Purifier.

Robt Martin, Postmaster.

Summer Complaints.

Their name is legion, but the most common are diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, cholera morbus, etc. To cure them, use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which is a positive specific, and warranted to give immediate relief and a speedy cure. For sale by all dealers.

New Advertisements To-Day.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

FOR CATARRH.

Instantly relieves and Permanently cures Sneezing or Head Colds, called Acute Catarrh; thick, yellow and foul matter accumulations in the Nasal Passages called Chronic Catarrh; rotting and sloughing of the bones of the Nose with discharges of loathsome matter tinged with blood, and ulcerations often extending to the Ear Eye, Throat and Lungs, called Ulcerative Catarrh. Also Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Clouded Memory Depression of Spirits and Loss of Nerve Power.

Genuine Merit.

A DRUGGIST'S TESTIMONY.

Gentlemen,—We believe Sanford's Radical Cure to be a genuine meritorious preparation. Some of our customers are extravagant in their praise of it.

D. DEFORD & CO.

Ottawa, Kas., Feb. 26, 1878.

Better Satisfaction.

A DRUGGIST'S TESTIMONY.

Gentlemen,—Having sold Sanford's Radical Cure for over a year, I can state that it gives better satisfaction than any similar preparation I have ever sold.

A. H. ROBERTS.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia., March 1, 1878.

Complete Satisfaction.

A DRUGGIST'S TESTIMONY.

Gentlemen,—We have been selling Sanford's Radical Cure for the last year. On the start our sales were small; the people were incredulous, it being to most of them a new preparation, and they could buy so many cheaper remedies for 25 cents and 50 cents. Now the price is no object. We sell more of the Radical Cure than all other catarrh remedies put together, and I have yet to hear of a case that it has not given the most complete satisfaction.

Very truly,
S. W. GIFFORD.

10 W. High street, Oskaloosa, Ia., Feb. 25, 1878.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Is a Local and Constitutional Remedy. It is certainly, when taking directly upon the nasal cavities. It is taken *internally*, thus neutralizing and purifying the *acidified blood*. A new and wonderful cure by destroying the *germ* of the disease. Price, with improved Inhaler and Treatise, $1. Sold by all druggists and dealers. WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

PAIN

AND SUFFERING CAUSED BY Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits, proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Tenderness in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys and Weak and Lame Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, at once Relieved by

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

"ARE DOING WONDERS."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen,—Collins' Voltaic Plasters are doing wonders. They work like magic, and those you sent last fall sold me more wanted. Send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money enclosed herewith. I want them to-morrow night, if possible. In haste.

Yours, T. P. PALMER, P.M.

No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

196 2aw

TWINES! TWINES!

FINE COTTON TWINES—Heavy, Light and Fancy.
LINEN TWINES—White and Colored.
HEMP TWINES—Fine, Medium and Common Qualities.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
STATIONERS and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
196 2 eod

MERCER'S SLEEPING ELIXIR!

The most efficient remedy yet discovered for producing SWEET and REFRESHING SLEEP. Contains no opiate. Calms the nerves. Never gives morning headaches. Invaluable for worry and overwork. Prepared by N. MERCER & CO., 454 St. Paul street, and sold by all druggists. Price, FIFTY CENTS. 183

New Advertisements to-day.

TWO CANADIAN EVILS!

"Want of Protection for Canadian Industries" and "Too much money power in the hands of Bank managers."

The industries of the country are dying out under a reckless system of trading, engendered by the Banks of Ontario and Quebec, which have a binding power of about 200 millions! This power is used to crush out small traders and small manufacturers and create monopolies.

UP WITH PROTECTION!
DOWN WITH ONE HALF OF THE BANK CAPITAL!

LEGISLATORS ATTENTION!

LET NOT THE PATIENCE OF THE PEOPLE BE OVERTAXED.

White Cotton, 6c up.
Grey Cotton, 5c up.
Good American Prints, 6c to 8c.
Best English Prints, 10c and 12c.
Good Table Linen, at 50c.
Towels from 75c per dozen.
Tickings, 12½c, 15c, 17c, 20c, 25c.
Plain and Fancy Duck, for Overalls, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Dress Holders, new styles.
Ladies' Leather Belts.
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, all prices.
Ladies' Collars, from 5c up.
Ladies' Cuffs, from 15c pair, up.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, from 20c.
Tweeds, all Wool, from 50c.
Ladies' Jackets, new patterns.
Lace Curtains, from $1 set, up.
Damasks, all colors and prices.

HOSIERY.

Good Cotton Sox for 10c.
Good Hose, for 10c.
Good Shirts and Drawers, for 80c a set.
All-wool Sox at 15c.
Gauze Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' and Gents', at very low prices.
Lace Mitts, Lace Bibs, Lace Collars.
Kid Gloves, good, for 75c.

FLANNELS.

Grey All-Wool, 30c up.
Scarlet, White and Self-colored, 20c up.

WINCEYS.

Grey, Brown, &c., 6c up.

DRESS GOODS.

Persian Cords, Brilliantines, &c., 15c to 25c.

BLACK GOODS.

Lustres, 10c up.
Persian Cords, 20c up.
Paramattas, 20c up.
Barathea, Rhussell Cord, Cashmere, all splendid value.
Black Moreens, 30c up.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
UP-STAIRS.

A splendid stock of TWEEDS and CLOTHS.

STYLE AND FIT WARRANTED.

A. A. MURPHY,
PROPRIETOR,
437 AND 439 NOTRE DAME STREET.
(Established 1819.)
192*

5,000 PAIRS LADIES' AND Gents' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of every description, consisting principally of Ladies' and Children's fine American Walking Shoes and Buttoners. Gents' fine Dress Boots and Shoes; also, Gents' Alligator Boots (a specialty), will be sold at very low prices to suit the public, at W. DOUGLAS' 1st Prize Boot and Shoemaker, 209 McGill street. N.B.—Gents' custom work made to order at shortest notice. 184

MONTREAL WEST.

To the Electors of the Electoral Division of Montreal West:

GENTLEMEN,—

At the request of the Conservative Associations of this City, and a large number of my fellow-citizens generally, I have consented to become a candidate for the representation in the House of Commons of the Electoral Division of Montreal West.

In soliciting your suffrages, I deem it my duty to state frankly to you the policy which would guide me if honored with your confidence.

The country is undoubtedly in the midst of a very severe commercial and industrial crisis; how severe is unfortunately too well known to us all, and especially to the working classes. Without charging upon the present Government the full responsibility for this state of things, I am convinced that it was in their power, by the adoption of some changes in the tariff, to have greatly mitigated the distress. Their refusal to do this; their declaration that it is not in the power of Governments to avert commercial disaster, or promote commercial prosperity, has earned for them, in my opinion, the condemnation of the people, and if elected as your representative, I would not hesitate to use the votes you give me to remove them from the position they hold.

Regarding as I do this trade question as beyond all others in importance, especially to this City of Montreal, I would, if elected, support no Government which did not undertake in an honest and patriotic spirit to inaugurate such a national policy as would promote commerce and manufactures and develope the material resources of the Dominion.

I have confidence in the profession of the present Parliamentary Opposition to adopt this course, and I should therefore unite with them in the work.

I believe that while in this country we should not shrink from such outlay as may be necessary for its development, every effort should be made to reduce by a wise economy as far as possible the expenditures of the Government.

If elected as your representative, my constant effort will be to promote in every way possible the interests of this city and the Dominion at large.

Soliciting your support at the polls,
I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obt. Servant,
M. H. GAULT.

195 8

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

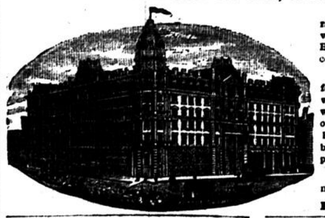
JOHN WATSON, JR., AGENT FOR Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co's. Electro-Plated Ware WAREROOM 370 ST. PAUL STREET. Cor. St. Sulpice.

196 z 2aw

WHEEL-BARROWS.

A FEW GOOD WHEEL-BARROWS FOR SALE CHEAP AT
34 FOUNDLING STREET,
196 z J. R. WALKER.

WINDSOR HOTEL, MONTREAL.



All parties who intend making arrangements for fall and winter board, will do well to make enquiries at this Hotel, where prices will be found to correspond with the times.

This Hotel is well adapted to the comfort of permanent guests. The house is well heated by steam in addition to which every room is provided with an open grate, also with running water. Elevators running day and night; baths on every floor, and the table supplied with every luxury in season.

Rates for permanent board will be made according to location and floor.

R. H. SOUTHGATE, Manager.

NONE BUT THE BEST WORKMEN

Are employed in the manufacture of Clothing supplied by J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

Gentlemen leaving their orders can feel fully satisfied that although the price charged are so extremely moderate, the material and workmanship are first-class. J. G. KENNEDY & CO.'S Business Suits made to measure from new Patterns, all *this season's importations*, are in good demand, and the reason is plain—we guarantee durability, which is the true test of cheapness.

	Former price.	*Reduced to.*
This Season's Tweed Suit, to measure	$15.00	$10.50
The New Diagonal Suit, to measure	17.50	12.50
The New Scotch Tweed Suit, to measure	17.50	12.50
The West of England Tweed Suit, to measure	10.00	13.50
The Polynesian Light Overcoat, to measure	10.00	7.50
The Dress Suit, to measure	22.00	16.50
The Walking Suit, to measure	24.00	17.00
The Morning Suit, to measure	24.00	18.00
The Lounging Suit, to measure	20.00	14 50

All the above Suits are made and trimmed in a superior manner, and a perfect fit guaranteed. We suggest to those who have been annoyed with bad fitting clothing, to visit the well-known Clothing Establishment of J. G. KENNEDY & Co., where the materials can be depended on, and where the work is warranted.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 AND 33 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.
196*

PARTIES INTENDING TO Furnish on their return from the Seaside and Summer resorts could not do better than call and examine the extensive stock to be found at Nos. 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph street. It will be found complete in every respect, and prices will be such in keeping with the times to large purchasers or those furnishing themselves.

OWEN McGARVEY & SON.
196* 7, 9 AND 11 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

FULL DINNER between 12 and 3 o'clock daily, for 30c, At HALL'S Oyster and Chop House, 197 ST. JAMES STREET. 185 12

TO RENT—After Grass. A pasture well enclosed, about 70 acres, at East end of Ontario street. Apply to William Bennett, on the premises. 194 3

ROOM—A Nice Front Room, with large closet, suitable for a Married Couple; four minutes walk from Post Office. 811 Lagauchetiere street, opposite Cote. 196 2

LOST, on St. Catherine street, in the neighborhood of Wellington Terrace, a small brown Water Spaniel Pup; long ears and short tail. A liberal reward will be given to any person returning it to house 1383 St. Catherine, corner of Mansfield street. 196 2

Auction Sales.

By Benning & Barsalou.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The Subscribers have received instructions from F. X. BRAZEAU, Esq., to sell at his residence, No. 12 ST. DENIS STREET, St. Jean Baptiste Village,

On Tuesday, 27th August,

the whole of his Household Furniture, comprising elegant

PARLOR
DININGROOM } FURNITURE.
BEDROOM

LIKEWISE,

A very choice Chickering Piano;

AND

A very fine Guitar.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
195 Auctioneers.

SALE OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

The Subscribers will Sell at their Stores, Nos. 126 and 128 ST. PETER STREET, on

**

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17TH, 1878:

Monday	15,037
Tuesday	15,126
Wednesday	14,727
Thursday	14,672
Friday	14,466
Saturday	14,411
Total	88,671

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

WILSON—At 157 St. Constant street, on Monday, the 19th August, the wife of Wm. G. Wilson, of a son. 195 2

MORGAN—At Mount Royal Vale, on the 18th of August, Mrs. W. B. Morgan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ORR, JACKSON—On the 20th August, by the Rev. James Allen, B.A., at the residence of the bride's mother, William James Orr, of Covey Hill, to Ellen Jackson, of Montreal.

CASSADY, HIXON—By the Rev. W. D. Hodgson, on the 7th August, in the township of Caradoc, Ont., Miss Lizzie Hixon to William Cassady, of the township of McGillivray.

GRANT, STEVENS—In Port Hope, Ont., on the 19th August, by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, Mr. Thomas M. Grant, of Quebec, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Mr John Stevens, of Port Hope.

CARSON, McKAY—At Lindsay, Ont., on the 8th August, Mr. Donald M. Carson, of Lindsay, to Minnie Jeanette McKay, of Port Hope.

DEATHS.

McKEOWN—At the Hotel Dieu, on the 20th August, Emily Agnes McKeown, aged 26 years, daughter of Nicholas McKeown, painter.

CURRAN—In this city, on the 21st August, Alfred Henry, youngest son of J. J. Curran, Esq., Q.C., aged 18 months.

Funeral will take place from his father's residence, 47 Coursol street, on Thursday afternoon, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

RICHARDSON—At Great Melvern, England, on the 7th August, Louisa D. Weir, beloved wife of W. C. Richardson, Quebec, daughter of the late Robert Weir, of Glasgow Scotland, and sister of John E. Weir, of this city.

O'LOUGHLIN—In this city, on the 21st of August, James O'Loughlin, aged 23 years.

Funeral will take place from his mother's residence, No. 6 Jurors street, on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 8 o'clock a.m., to the Roman Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FERNS—In this city, on the 21st of August, Robert Parker Ferns, fourth son of John Ferns, aged 16 years and 4 months.

Funeral will leave his father's residence, No. 265 Dorchester street, on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DUPUIS—In this city, on the 19th August, at the age of 8 days, Mary Ann Juliette, infant daughter of J. O. Dupuis, merchant.

CAMPBELL—On Thursday, the 15th of August, at the residence of his grandfather, Peter Campbell, Esq., Breadalbane, Ont., Daniel James, youngest son of the late D. P. Campbell, M.D., of D'Orignal, Ont., aged 3 years and 9 months. 193 2

DENISON—At Weston, Ont., on the 13th of August, George Denison, fifth son of the late Thomas John Denison, of Retirement Vale, in the County of York.

Two O'clock P.M.

COMMERCIAL

August 21.

Gently, but surely, by degrees is the price of wheat in the West settling down to the point from which speculators adroitly managed to scare it a short time since. Wheat in Chicago this morning eased off to 92¾c for August, and 89¾c for September. The English wheat markets remain quiet and undisturbed in view of the favorable prospects for good home crops, which will in all probability more than make up for the aggregate of damages sustained in Ontario, Minnesota, &c. The flour market on 'Change to-day was dull and inactive, with lower prices obtaining all round. The only sale reported was 200 bbls of Superior Extra at $5. Extra was offered at $4 90; Spring Extra at $4.80; Superfine at $4.50, and Strong Bakers at $4 90 and $5. Yesterday afternoon a fair business was done in Superior Extra at $5, and City Bags at $2.50.

The provision market is generally weak and unsettled. Pork in Chicago sold down to $9.37½ for September, and $9.50 for October this morning, but slightly rallied afterwards. Mess pork here is in very light request, prices ranging from $13.75 to $14; thin mess is very scarce, and would command $13. Lard is dull of sale at 10c to 10¾c in pails. Montreal sugar cured hams are in limited demand at 12¾c, sales being reported at 12c. Canvassed hams are offered at 12¾c to 13c. Eggs are in ample supply and offered at 9c to 10c without meeting with any response from buyers. The barter market continues to drag along in its usual quiet mood, and may be expected to do so until cooler weather sets in. Farmers have commenced to sell in some sections, but they are invcterate opponents of the system now in vogue of throwing out the culls, but they have to submit to it in order to make sales.

There is a demand for fancy Townships at 15c to 16c for export. Other kinds drop into the shade of low prices and dull trade. The cheese market is just now in that position that were it to advance or recede it would cause no surprise. We quote 8c to 8¾c for choice July cheese. Ashes, $4 to $4.15 per 100 lbs. for pots, $4.15 being offered.

Receipts of produce, &c., by Grand Trunk Railway and Canal to-day were 44,429 bushels of wheat, 25,830 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of peas, 610 bushels of oats, 9,342 bushels of barley, 4,748 brls of flour, 81 brls of ashes, 884 packages of butter, 5,061 boxes of cheese.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 10:28 a.m.—Wheat, 89¾c September; 88¼c October. Corn, 38¼c to 38⅝c August; 38¾ to 38¼c September; 38¼c October. Oats, 21⅝c to 21⅞c August; 22¼c September; 22¾c October. Old barley, $1.11 September; $1.03½ Oct. Pork, $9.40 September; $9.52½ bid October. Lard, $7.12½ bid September; $7.15 bid October.

The gross earnings of twenty-one railroads in the United States for the seven months from January 1st to July 31st, foot up $43,550,316—a net increase of $3,835,945, or nearly 10 per cent. Onlysix of the 21 show a decrease, amounting to $401,939, of which $288,456 was suffered by two roads, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and International and Great Northern. The operating expenses have doubtless been considerably reduced from last year. On the whole, the figures are encouraging.

A meeting of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade and of parties interested in the cutting of timber and deals was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Miall, Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, respecting proposed amendments to the Cullers' Act. The lumber merchants and shippers seemed in favor of abolishing the Supervisor's Office, or of making it entirely distinct from any Government connection, and granting independent commissions to all cullers passing an examination, subject to a board of survey.

The British Sugar Market.

Aug. 2nd.

The chief business has been in West India sugar on the spot, for which importers have shown an inclination to accept easier prices, particularly for the lower qualities and one or two of the leading refineries have bought freely. Good grocery sorts; however, are still well maintained. Floating cargoes are in better demand, but the supply of good refining qualities has been short, for these comparatively full prices would be obtained for the continent, while inferior sorts, are more difficult of sale. Looking at the smaller quantities now afloat and the reduced stocks in France and the United States, the position remains good, while the prices are moderate. Of beet-root the continent has but little to spare between now and the next crop, and prices for ready sugars are firmly maintained. No business of importance has been entered into as yet for next crop, but speculative sales are reported of Austrian 88 per cent., much below the current local value. The total stocks at the chief ports of the United Kingdom was July 27, 191,183 tons, against 167,958 last year, 183,318 tons in 1876, and 197,093 tons in 1875. Imports July 27 this year 473,700 tons, against 383,734 tons in 1877. Deliveries 449,837 tons, against 404,307 tons in 1877. Sugar afloat for the channel and United Kingdom, 140,628 tons, against 59,543 tons last year, and to the continent 3,786 tons, against 8,786 tons last year.

Special Notice.

MONTREAL EAST.—The supporters of Mr. Justice Coursol are requested to meet today, the 21st inst., at 7:30 p.m., in the Protection Hall, No. 582 St. Catherine street, near Montcalm.

New Advertisements this P.M.

THE GUARDS.

What business man in Montreal would not be delighted to hear of a Regiment of the Guards, or any other regiment, coming to the city? If first class barrack accommodation were offered, free of rent, the chances are that if a requisition were sent home with such an offer, we should have a regiment out before the end of next summer, as soon as the barracks were ready to receive them.

HOW TO BUILD THEM.

We believe that if the Corporation would give the land, that the retail men in the city would furnish the funds to build the barracks. And now is the time to do it, when building can be done so cheaply, and so many men are wanting work.

Will the newspapers please say what they think of this? Perhaps some of our Aldermen will give an opinion on this matter.

VICE-REGAL RESIDENCE.

If the city would grant the land for both a Vice-Regal residence and barracks, and the city wholesalers undertake the former and the retailers the latter, the thing would be done at once, and we feel sure would be a grand success.

THE SCENE HAS CHANGED.

S. Carsley's show tables have been completely changed, and you will there find some wonderful bargains in

Ladies' all-Silk Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c.
Ladies' Tan Driving Gloves, reduced from 50c to 25c.
Ladies' Primrose Walking Gauntlets, only 50c.
Ladies' White Doeskin Gloves, worth $1.10, price 50c.
Children's Tan Gauntlets, 25c per pair.
A lot of Fancy Ribbons, 5c per yard.
Another lot of beautiful Ribbons, 8c per yard.
Ladies' White Lisle Gloves, good quality, 5c pair.
Youth's Webb Braces, strong leather, 6c pair.
Men's extra strong Oxford Working Shirts, 45c.
Good quality Regatta Shirts, 30c and 38c each.
Full Men's size Cotton Undershirts, 19c.
Ladies' Dress and Fan Suspenders combined, 18c.
Finest quality 4-ply Linen Collars, $1 per doz.
A lot of Fringes, assorted patterns, 1c yard.
Coats' 6-cord 300 yard Spool, 55c dozen.
Gents' rich Bow Ties price 5c each.
Splendid Bow Ties, worth 25c, for 10c.
Beautiful Dress and Mantle Buttons, 3c dozen.
Ladies' Fancy Linen Sets, 15c.
Ladies' rich 5 x 3 Scarfs assorted colors, 3 for 20c.
Nets for Ladies' Hair, 6c per head.
Crochet Cotton, Knitting Cotton, Mending Cotton, and all fancy nick-nacks, can be bought at S. Carsley's at astoundingly low prices. Try! Try! Try them.
Beautiful Shell Trimming Buttons, 5c for 6 dozen.
Frilling, 15c for 12 yards.
A lot of Black Lace Lappets, only 15c each.
Ladies' full size Strip'd Hose, 8c pair.
Gents' full size strong Socks, 8c pair.
Gents' full size Dress Shirts 90c each.
Bathing, weight 14oz., for 19c.
Job lot of Children's Stockings and Socks.
Black Lace Lappets, 3 for 20c.

S. CARSLEY,

393 and 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

196†

$100,000—8 PER CENT.
OHIO DEBENTURES,
Running Five Years; secured by Trust Deeds of Farms in Ohio.
500s and 1000s.
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,
3 Wall Street, New York.
72 Devonshire Street, Boston

192

WANTED,
A FIRST-CLASS
COSTUME AND MANTLE CUTTER,
AT
JOLLY & VENNING'S
One Price Store, 325, St. Lawrence Main street. 194†

NEW BOOKS!
THE PRIMROSE PATH, By Mrs. Oliphant, paper, 50c.
IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA. By R. W. Dale, paper, 25c.
THE GLENMUTH'S WIFE. By Madame Charles Reybaud, paper, 25c.
For sale by
JOHN M. O'LOUGHLIN,
193† Bookseller, 242 St. James street.

A RARE CHANCE
—FOR—
DAIRYMEN AND STOCK RAISERS!
FARM FOR SALE
OR TO EXCHANGE
FOR PROPERTY IN OR NEAR THE CITY.
ONE OF THE BEST DAIRY FARMS
IN CANADA!
It comprises 300 Acres, and has a first-class Stone House and outbuildings, all in excellent repair; present crop in barns, will be disposed of if desired.
Will be sold on very liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to
R. W. GRAHAM,
186† "STAR" Office.

SOMETHING NEW!
SPICES,
GUARANTEED PURE,
MANUFACTURED BY
J. & J. COLMAN, London,
Packed in attractive Packages, and to be had Wholesale from
WM. JOHNSON,
SOLE AGENT. 182†

MICHAUD & COONES,
REPRESENTING
Messrs. J. S. PRIBONNET & CO.,
CHICAGO,
(Established, 1860,)
Grain and Provisions bought and sold on margin or to ship on usual terms.
Corner St. Nicholas and St. Sacrament Streets.
Office of the Montreal Chicago Open Board.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold on margin in quantities to suit operators, based on Montreal Telegraph Company's indications, Chicago quotations. 66

USE CHESTER'S CURE
For
Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis and ASTHMA. The Greatest Known Remedy for these diseases.
Use CHESTER'S Stomach and Liver Tonic. A sure cure for Dyspepsia. Try it. For sale by all Druggists.
W. E. CHESTER & CO.,
339 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET. 106†

COAL OIL, Paraffine Oil, Black Oil, Lubricating Oil, Wax Candles, &c., &c.
The Subscribers are constantly receiving fresh consignments of the celebrated
VICTOR BRAND COAL OIL,
and are prepared to fill all orders, in lots to suit and at lowest current rates. The Lubricating Oils are specially recommended to Millers and Manufacturers as a substantial and cheap article, and a trial of same is solicited. Highest prices paid for Empties.
JOHN PAXTON & CO.,
52 + 2aw 96 ST. PETER STREET.

METALLIC BRUSHES!
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Combining Cheapness, Neatness and Durability, surpassing all others in removing Dandruff and improving a Cool, Pleasant and Refreshing feeling to the Head.
Call and see them at
HUMPHREYS' VARIETY STORE,
1197 St. Catherine street. 173

ASK FOR
CHADWICK'S
SUPER 6-CORD SPOOL COTTON,
"CHADWICK'S,"
WHOLESALE AT
32 LEMOINE STREET.
187 †

UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT
QUALITY has made the
Cook's Friend Baking Powder
to be sought after by dealers and consumers from Halifax to Winnipeg. Manufactured only by W. D. McLaren, 55 College street, Montreal. 88†

TAILORING!
If you want a CHEAP SUIT, and a PERFECT FIT, go to
ALEX. McKENZIE'S,
194 ST. JOSEPH STREET.
196†

MONTREAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
21 VICTORIA STREET.
Pupils are requested to assemble on MONDAY, 26th instant.
CHARLES NICHOLS, L.R.C.P.,
196 6 Principal.

WANTED,
an Energetic Salesman of good address; excellent opportunity to make money. Apply between 9 and 10 or 1 and 2 at 281 Notre Dame street. 195+

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE
FOR CITY PROPERTY,
One of the Finest
STOCK FARMS
In the Province of Quebec.
TERMS EXTREMELY LIBERAL.
Address, or Apply to
CRAWFORD JOHNSON,
99† STAR Office, Montreal.

Four O'clock P.M.

Telegrams.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.

A Man Dies of Heart Disease While Addressing a Revival Meeting.

ODESSA, Ont., August 19.—Mr. Lawrence Hartman, an old and respected resident of the Township of Ernestown, died very suddenly of heart disease while attending a revival meeting in the Episcopal Methodist Church in this village, at 10 o'clock last evening. Deceased was, at the time of his death, addressing an audience, and was about concluding his discourse when he was seen to sit down, breathe heavily for about a minute and expire.

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

Schooner Ashore.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 21.—A telegram from St. John's, Nfld., to-day, reports the schooner "Addie and Nellie," of this port, ashore there and likely to prove a total loss. She was bound from New York to St. Johns with a general cargo. Insured here for about $6,000.

FROM BERLIN.

Fire.

BERLIN, August 21.—At 1.30 this morning a fire broke out in an unoccupied wooden house, near the Grand Trunk station owned by August Schlevder, which was speedily consumed. It is supposed the building was set on fire. A former tenant is now under arrest. The loss amounted to $700; insured in the Wellington Mutual, for $450.

FROM THREE RIVERS.

Timber Limits Purchased—A Lull.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

THREE RIVERS, Aug. 21.—Mr. A. Baptist, of this city, has purchased the splendid timber limits belonging to the firm known as the Williamsport and Canada Lumber Company, with the intention of working them. There are twenty-six limits in all, containing an area of nearly 1,100 square miles.

A lull has taken place in political circles, which looks like the calm before the storm of the approaching battle.

FROM LACHUTE, QUE.

Political Meeting.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

LACHUTE, August 21.—There was a large and influential meeting of Liberal Conservatives held here yesterday, at which they unanimously supported the candidature of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. Although the news of the writs being issued only reached here at noon on Monday yet, in twenty-four hours the rally of prominent members of the party from almost every part of this large county was very encouraging, and the party feel sanguine of success in electing Mr. Abbott again for Argenteuil.

FROM TORONTO.

Inquest—Personal—Aquatic—Accidentally Killed—Hymeneal.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, August 21.—A cable special says at the inquest on Mr. C. H. Woodward, of Lindsay, Ont., who died in London mysteriously some time ago, the jury returned an open verdict.

Chief-Justice Moss sailed from Liverpool last Thursday by the "Sarmatian."

Pat Luther, Harry Coulter, Evan Morris and F. A. Plaisted left this morning for Hamilton, taking their boats with them.

The inquest on the body of Robert Pennardson, boat-builder, aged 66, run over and killed on the Grand Trunk last night, resulted in a verdict of accidentally killed, acquitting the driver of all blame.

Alderman McCord, of Montreal, was married this morning, in St. James Cathedral, to Miss Letitia Chambers, of this city. The Church was filled by a fashionable congregation.

FROM OTTAWA.

Carleton County—Damage to Crops—Q. M., O. & O. Railway.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, August 21.—John May, ex-Church of England clergyman, this morning publishes his address to the electors of the County of Carleton. He will run in the Conservative interest; with John Rochester, the sitting member, there are now three Opposition candidates for that county. As yet no Reform candidate has announced himself.

Farmers at the market report that owing to the constant showers of rain it has been found almost impossible to save the grain already cut. One farmer states that he has had wheat cut for the last two weeks, being unable to get it in.

A *posse* of men began work on the extension of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway from Hull to Aylmer. The work will be completed, and trains will run to Aylmer within two weeks.

Daily experiences tend to show that the Ottawa Valley mining grounds are bound to become an inestimable source of richness for our country. New discoveries are made every day, and we just hear that Mr. Jean Bte. Leduc, of Hull, P.Q., a well known and experienced explorer, miner and overseer, formerly of Lake Superior, has lately made the discovery of a large bed of red phosphate of lime in the range of the Township of Hull. This new find is on the worked easily with all possible chances of success, owing to its proximity to the Ottawa River.

FROM QUEBEC.

Earl and Countess Dufferin—Result of an Accident—Vessels in Trouble—Reception of the Marquis of Lorne—Party Nominations.

QUEBEC, August 21.—A telegram received in town announces that the Governor-General and Countess of Dufferin will arrive back here on Friday morning by the Montreal boat.

A young man named Morin, of l'Islet, son of Mr. Octave Morin of that place, died a few days ago at his home, from injuries sustained by him in falling from the scaffolding of a house upon which he was working.

A telegram was received yesterday afternoon by Sir Archibald Nicol, from Captain Gillon, informing him that the S. S. "Vindolana," from Liverpool, Aug. 1st *via* Barrow the 6th, was ashore four miles east of Fox Bay, Anticosti, and requesting him to send assistance. The steamer "Progress" left during the night with steam-pumps, divers &c., in charge of Mr. George T. Davie.

Messrs. D. & J. Maguire are in receipt of a telegram from Captain Heggie, informing them that the three masted schooner "City of Manitowac," from Pentwater, Michigan, *via* Quebec the 9th inst., for Liverpool, has been water-logged at Ellis Bay, Anticosti, and requiring the assistance of a steamer and steam-pump to get off. Her cargo consists of about 75 standards of oak plank and 70 standards Michigan pine deals.

Mr. Methet will, its said, again offer himself in Nicolet, being opposed by Dr. Turcotte, brother of the Local Speaker. Mr. M. J. Perrault, Advocate, of Murray Bay, will oppose Mr. P. A. Tremblay, in Charlevoix.

The *Chronicle* suggests that a very brilliant illumination of the city should form a part of the welcome to mark the landing of the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise.

Mr. H. T. Taschereau having declined to be renominated in Montmagny, Mr. Carbonneau, merchant, of Berthier, has accepted the candidature.

Probabilities.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, August 21, 10 a.m.—This morning the pressure is highest over the upper lake region and lowest near Newfoundland, giving gradients for northerly winds on the lakes, and westerly to northerly in Eastern Canada. Clear weather prevails in Ontario; cloudy and showery weather in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Probabilities for the next 24 hours: For the lower lake region, fresh to brisk northerly winds, generally clear weather, cool at night. For the St. Lawrence, fresh northerly to northwesterly winds, partly cloudy to clear weather. For the Maritime Provinces, rising barometer, fresh westerly to northerly winds, cloudy to partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

City News.

STEALING A COAT.—Joseph Blnaume, a tinsmith, is under arrest on the charge of stealing a coat. The accused entered the store of Abraham Moses, a clothier on Bonaventure street, and took away a valuable coat, representing to the little niece of Mr Moses, who was in the shop, that he had advanced some money on it. The depositions were taken to-day, and the case will proceed soon.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC.—The Government is taking active measures to prevent the sale of liquor in the Indian Reserves. Two natives named Maris Barrette and Martin Annakalison, are now in custody, the former of whom is charged with keeping a house in the Caughnawaga reserve for the sale of liquor, and the latter with having an intoxicant on his person. The cases will be heard on the 27th inst.

THE LACHINE BOATING CLUB hopes to have their new Club Boat-house, now in course of construction at Cantin's, completed in a few days. It is very large and convenient, and will be found a great convenience to present members as well as to those who contemplate becoming such. The whole of the $10 stock has not, it is understood, been subscribed, but the managers were plucky enough to undertake the outlay.

IMMIGRANTS.—Eighty cabin and 111 steerage passengers brought out by the steamships "Sardinian" and "Ontario" arrived by train at the Tanneries Junction last evening. About 60 of the immigrants, who were assisted with passages out by the Government, were served with supper at the Dominion Immigrant station. The fresh arrivals are all natives of Great Britain, and many of them belong to the agricultural class.

HOMELESS.—This morning at four o'clock Constables Knowles and Angers found five lads sleeping in a vacant shed and arrested them for stealing and vagrancy. The homeless boys were brought before the Recorder and were disposed of as follows:—Michael Penders, 15; John Enright, 15, and Patrick Maloney, 15, three years each in the Reformatory school; Thomas Coleman, 14, four years, do; John Sullivan, 17, one month in jail.

SIXTH FUSILIERS.—The annual Rifle Competitions of the Sixth Fusiliers—that city regiment which went, saw and conquered the hearts of the fair women and brave men of St. Albans, in the State of Vermont—will take place at Point St. Charles on Saturday. The Sixth are not only good-looking soldiers, but they are also practical men, well up to their duties, and are sure to run up some good scores in their various trials of skill. The prizes which have been offered are liberal, and the arrangements for the occasion ample.

NARROW ESCAPE.—About 9 o'clock last evening a buggy driven by a gentleman accompanied by a lady, came to grief near the foot of St. Antoine street, by the wheel getting foul of the car-track. The horse became unmanageable, and the lady was thrown violently out but was saved from being crushed under the wheels by the presence of mind of a young man who was passing and who seized the horse's head, extricated the lady and carried her fainting into an adjacent grocery, where she was soon revived sufficiently to thank her rescuer, and be conveyed home with luckily only a few bruises resulting from the mishap.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR at Washington, Baron Shishkin, at present at the Windsor, where he has received many visits, will not leave the city for a few days, on account of the indisposition of one of his suite. He is possessed of immense estates in the vicinity of Moscow, and is very popular among all classes in his native land. He is an old friend of Lord Dufferin, whom he first met about twenty years ago. At present he is in Canada on a vacation, and proposes, ere he returns to the scene of his diplomatic duties to visit Quebec, the White Mountains, Boston and New York. It is by no means improbable that the Baron will receive the next appointment to the Court of St. James.

RECORDER'S COURT — WEDNESDAY. — Nine cases:—James Murray, 50, shoemaker, drunk and fighting in a house in Amherst street, $2.50 or 15 days. Alfred Montmarquet, 13, trader, driving without a license, and Rose Wallace, 26, wife of James Connell, drunk and fighting, were both discharged. Margaret Foley, 59, wife of Michael Mahoney, drunk in a house in Cathedral street, two months for vagrancy. Five boys, named John Sullivan, 17; Thos. Coleman, 14; Michael Penders, 15; John Enright, 15, and Patrick Maloney, 15, for lying in a vacant shed, and being vagrants, were sentended as follows:—Sullivan, one month in jail; Coleman, four years, and the remaining three for three years each in the certified Reformatory school, Mignonne street.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A correspondent writes:—"I would wish to draw the attention of some of the members of the "Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" to St. Hubert street, from the corner of Mignonne street to some blocks farther up. Yesterday (Sunday), all day long, at different intervals, the piercing cries of a dog in great suffering were heard, in that direction, and so painful and agonizing, that I was in hopes each cry would be the last, as I surely thought they must be killing it. But, no! Again and again; now, sharp and piercing—then, piteous in the extreme—made it most unbearable at times, till at 2 o'clock p.m. I could stand it no longer; I must see what was the matter, as I had just heard a voice, in French, say "Beat it! Beat it!" I stepped out, and just in time to see a young, well-dressed lad, from one of the houses, carrying a small black-and-tan dog, walk with it to the end of the pavement, and fling it down with all his might. The poor creature must have fallen on its back, from the way the boy held him, and again he set up most piteous cries. I was too far to go up to him, and had only to quietly bear. How persons living near (as this happened at the end of a new block of buildings, and seemingly all respectably occupied), could suffer this to go on all day without interfering, or if they did it was to little avail, I cannot understand. If persons are not able or not willing to pay the tax of $2 for a dog, then let them, in the name of humanity, put an end to the poor creature's existence, but not torture and starve it, as this poor little black-and-tan must certainly be. The attention of the police should be drawn to the corners of Lagauchetiere and St. Hubert streets, as there are a number of rough, bad boys in the neighborhood that are quite a nuisance, and an example or two in such cases of cruelty would be of great use in teaching severe lessons to a class of boys that are a disgrace to the city. By inserting this, Mr. Editor, you will greatly oblige."—August 19th.

Canadian Chess Association.

At the morning sitting of the Chess Association, Von Bokum won against Holt, of Quebec; Dr. Howe won against White, of Quebec; Holt won against Henderson, and Isett won against Dr. Loverin. Games are in progress between Von Bokum and White, Saunders and Hicks. Some idea of how the matches will result will be arrived at to-night.

No Additional Police.

Ald. Clendinneng's motion to augment the police force of the city by the addition of 25 constables came up yesterday before the Finance Committee in secret session. The Mayor was present and stoutly opposed the motion, using such very strong language it is reported that it drew forth a vigorous reply from Ald. Clendinneng. On a division the motion was lost so that the city must be protected this year, at least, with the present force.

Deserting a Seaman.

Richard Marshall, master of the ship "Governor," now in the port of Montreal, has been taken into custody by H.M. Constable Bisconette, charged with abandoning one of his crew in a strange port. Charles Brown, the marine in question, was a properly engaged able seaman, and he declares that the captain unlawfully, wilfully and wrongfully sailed away, and left him at Pictou, Nova Scotia, on the 22nd of July last, while the ship was on her trip from Liverpool to Montreal. The accused gave bail until to-morrow, when he will appear to answer the charge.

POLITICAL ECHOES.

Another Candidate Talked of—Ald. McShane not in the Field.

The Liberal party is moving very slowly, but the leaders allege they are making progress in selecting candidates for the West and Centre. The latest reports say that Capt. Shepherd is the favorite for the West, but he has not yet been consulted, and it is not known whether he would feel inclined to enter into the turmoil of an election. Mr. Devlin is making progress towards recovery, but there is little chance of his being able to take a personal part in the contest. It is probable he will be nominated by his friends in his absence. Ald. McShane denies that he has put himself forward. He is quite satisfied with his present position, and has no aspirations to be returned to the House of Commons. The Conservatives are working night and day. It will not be their fault if Montreal does not return three Opposition members. The betting is in favor of their doing so.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT MATANZAS.

A Terribly Afflicted City.

The crew of the ship "Lane," now in quarantine below this city, were all down with the disease in Matanzas, Cuba, except the cook. With the exception of the master, Captain Shute, they were placed in a hospital. Captain Shute, whose case was worse than all, was taken to a private house, where he was seized with the black vomit and died in a few days. One of his seamen also died, making four deaths in all on the two ships. Captain Shute's home was in Searsport, Maine, where he leaves a family. As soon as the news of Captain Shute's death reached the owners in New York his brother, Captain Alonzo Shute, left New York for Matanzas to bring home the vessel. The latter is an old seaman himself, and has been numerous times before in ports where yellow fever was raging. "But," says he, "I never again want to see the sights I witnessed when I reached Matanzas. I was there about a week and left there on the 6th of this month. Every building seemed a lazar house where men were continually carrying in the sick and taking out the dead. The first night I spent in the fever-stricken city served to show me the situation in all its horrors. As I went up to my room in the hotel where I put up I saw a man lying on his bed in an adjoining room in his death struggles, gasping with the black vomit in his throat and mouth. In the rooms around me the cries and groans of the sick kept me awake all night. Early in the morning I left my room heart-sick, and determined not to pass through such another night if it was possible to help it. As I groped my way along the hall I ran against two colored men carrying something down stairs. It was a coffin containing a dead body. When I got down stairs I saw two waggons drawn up before a side door. They were half full of coffins, containing the bodies of those who had died through the night. The next night I steered clear of the hotels and went to sleep in a ship-chandler's establishment. Here I found the place equally as bad as the hotel. It was full of the sick and dying. As soon as the seamen of the "Lane" were able to sail I left the place in command of her by appointment of the owners. This, as I said before, was on the 6th of August. We put the body of my brother, the captain, in rum."—*Philadelphia Times.*

New Advertisements this P.M.

$1.50 LAMPS. $1.50.
Large lot of very fine Bronze Foot Lamps, clear glass bowl,
LARGE WHITE SHADE,
and powerful burner, just the thing for family or study use.
FRED. R. COLE,
98 St. Francois Xavier street.
196†

6TH FUSILIERS.
The Regiment will parade at the Old City Hall, on THURSDAY Evening, August 22nd, at 8 o'clock sharp, for Battalion Drill.
Every officer and man must attend.
Uniform—Full Dress.
Band and Pioneers will attend. By order,
W. D. McLAREN, Jr.,
Capt. & Acting Adjt.
Annual Rifle Matches will take place on SATURDAY, 24th inst., commencing at 8.30 a.m.
Open Match at 2.0 sharp. 196 2

Miss Lauder's School
For the Board and Education of Young Ladies.
WILL BE OPEN ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.
Circulars may be had at Dawson Brothers, Mrs. Hill's and 110 Mansfield street.
On and after the 1st September, Miss Lauder will be at home to receive visitors on School business.
196 10

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE of a private residence removed to Store, Bedroom and Parlor Sets, Stoves, Carpets, Bedding, Pianos, Sewing Machines, &c., at my Salerooms, 195 St. James street, **On Friday Morning, 23rd instant.**
Sale at TEN o'clock.
196 W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE CARRIAGE and Cart Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c., at Maguire's Horse Bazaar, 870 Craig street, on FRIDAY Afternoon, 23rd inst., at TWO o'clock.
W. E. SHAW,
196 Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of St. James Building Society held on 15th August current, it was resolved to offer for sale all the properties possessed by the Company. The Company will accept from its shareholders, not in arrears, their shares as part payment. H. D. BEAVEN, Sec.-Treasurer. 196 2

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID.—(Trade Mark registered.) A hair dressing which entirely supersedes the thick oils so much used. Cooling, Stimulating, Cleansing, Beautifying. Prevents the hair from falling; eradicates Dandruff. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence street. 25 cents per bottle. 196+

900 PLATING BOARDS, a child can work them, and make eighteen yards an hour. Price, only $1. It will make box, oak leaf and all sorts Plaits.
J. A. SURVEYER, Sole Agent, 524 Craig street, 193† near St. Lawrence Main street

FOR SALE—Shetland Ponies. —Enquire at 136 St Peter street. 196 4

FOR SALE, Cheap, a good, heavy Express Waggon, or would exchange for a light one. Apply at 309 St. Antoine street. 196 2

FOR SALE, Pawn Ticket of a Duplex-movement Gold Watch, 18 carat; case weighs 22½ dwt; chronometer time-keeper; pawned for $12.00. Also, Benning's iron safe; small size; suitable for store or private house. Address B., STAR Office. 196 1

FOR SALE, a Book in St. Bridget's Building Society; half price. Apply at 311 St. Joseph street. 196 2

WANTED, a wholly or partially furnished House, September to May. State price, location, &c. Address M. A., P.O. Box 1346. 196 2

TO LET—No. 177 Mansfield street, in perfect order. Apply to W. Jones, 162 St. James street. 196 3

TO LET, House, No. 329 Dorchester street, near St. Denis; seven apartments in perfect order. Rent at No. 75½ St. Denis street. J. APPLETON, 217 St. James street. 196 3

ROOMS, Furnished or Unfurnished; partial board. 163 Bleury street. 196 4

ROOMS—To Let, with Board. In a well-furnished Sing's Room on first flat; also a large Double Room, suitable for man and wife or two single gentlemen. 64 St. Antoine street. 196 4

ROOMS, Furnished, to let. 135 Mansfield street. 196 6

ROOMS — Excellent — with or without Board, at 47 McGill College avenue. 196 10

LOST, on Tuesday afternoon, August 20th, between T. G. O'Brien's Boot and Shoe Store, St. Lawrence Main and st. Habordier Dorchester street, a Russia Leather Purse, containing a sum of money and some valuable keys. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the STAR Office. 196 2

LOST, on Tuesday, a Gold Sleeve Button. Finder please return to 208 McGill street, and get reward. 196 2

FOUND, a white liver-colored Dog, with Corporation medal. Owner can have him by applying at 32 Bleury street. 196 3

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a Young Woman as Housemaid or General Servant, in a Small Family. Apply at 74 Bleury street. 196 3

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a sober, steady man; work of any kind; willing to make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as steady work. Address, Alex. Johnson, 112 St. Francois Xavier street. 196 4

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a good Dressmaker. Can cut and fit well, and make Children's Clothes if required. Address A., STAR Office. 196 4

WANTED, a Thorough Servant. References required. Apply at 437 Notre Dame street. 196 1

WANTED, a Cook, House and Tablemaid. 743 Sherbrooke street. 196 1

WANTED, a General Servant, by a small family. Apply at 162 Upper St. Urbain street, between 10 and 12 a.m. 196 2

WANTED, Carpenter to raise and repair Buildings. Apply at 333 St. Antoine street. 196 1

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A small second-hand Fire-Proof Safe, in perfect order; state size, price, &c., P.O. Box, 79. 193 6

WANTED, by a young Lady, a few Pupils for German, French, English, Drawing and Arithmetic Lessons. Address M. D. 50, STAR Office. 194 4

WANTED TO BUY, an Upright Piano; second-hand or new. Address P. B., St. Bruno 194 3

WANTED, by a young lady (an orphan) a Furnished Room, with partial Board, in a quiet family, where no boarders or ladies are kept; west of Union avenue. Address, S. B., STAR Office. 196 2

WANTED, a General Servant, at 86 Carleton street. 196 2

WANTED, a Smart Boy, that has been in the Grocery Business; must be well recommended. Apply at 881 St. Catherine street. 196 2

WANTED, to Rent, a Seven Octave Piano. Address, stating lowest terms a per month, to X. Y. Z., STAR Office. 196 1

WANTED, Book Canvassers. Apply at 66 Dorchester street. 194 2

CENTS FOR SALE,
AT THE
STAR OFFICE.

Six O'clock P.M.

Evening Telegrams.

Forger and Murderer Committed.

LONDON, August 21.—Forgan, the alleged forger, and Freeman, a confessed murderer, were both committed to day to await information from the United States.

International Honor.

STOCKHOLM, August 21.—The International Congress for the Prevention of Crime to day elected Rev. Dr. Wines, of the United States, Honorary President.

The Illness of

BRAVE NORA

—OR—

KILDARE!

CHAPTER XXI.

WHITHER?

The October night sky was bright and frosty. The young Lady Nora Kildare, fleeing from her late prison at Yew Cottage, in charge of the escaped convict Fogarty, towards the coast, felt her heart bound exultantly within her. After her long fortnight of imprisonment in a dark cell, everything looked strangely beautiful to her.

Instead of suspecting her rescuer, her heart was filled with a glow of gratitude towards him, and already she was planning how she would reward him for all his goodness to her. Fogarty proceeded along the quiet road for some distance at a swift rate, and then turned into a road leading to the south and east. He had gone but a few yards upon this new course, when the sound of a vehicle rapidly driven came to his ears from the road he had just quitted.

This vehicle, drawn by a single horse, was proceeding towards Clondalkin, and had evidently come from Dublin. Fogarty looked back, as did the Lady Nora. At the moment that the vehicle which had aroused their attention passed the junction of the two roads, both had a clear view of it.

It was simply a light dog-cart, and was occupied by a single gentleman. Both these persons had their heads turned towards Fogarty's chaise, their faces being in shadow.

For a moment or so only was the opportunity for scrutiny continued. Then the dog-cart sped on towards Clondalkin, and the light chaise hurried on its course, presently turning into another road.

Ah! if but some stable instinct had told the fleeing girl that the tenants of the dog-cart were her lover, the young Lord O'Neil, and her faithful maid, Aileen Mahon. If only that she could have guessed that they were on their way to Yew Cottage to rescue her.

And if only Wild Larry of the glen had suspected that the young girl he looked at with such idle curiosity was the imperilled lady of his love, what dangers, what sorrows, what anguish, might not have been saved to them both.

But the distance between them prevented the recognition, and they went their separate ways.

"Thank heaven! we have left the Dublin road," breathed the young girl. "Did you see how I muffled myself with my scarf and veil for a disguise, Mr. Fogarty? I feared that the man in that dog-cart was Michael Kildare. Oh, it would be terrible to meet him now."

"Don't ye have no fears, my lady," said Fogarty, reassuringly. "If that little spider-legged lawyer was to board us, he'd find my grappling-irons fixed into his flesh in a way he wouldn't fancy. I could handle him as easily as a child."

The girl smiled faintly, and shook her head.

"I should have said the same a month—three weeks ago," she said. "But I know Michael Kildare now, and I did not know him then, although I have been on intimate terms with him all my life. It is odd how we may be acquainted with a person all our lives, and think we know him perfectly, and wake up some day to find that we have been staring at a mask all those years, and that the real person is hiden under the mask, and we know him no better than if we had never seen him. That has been my experience with Michael Kildare. I sat on his knees in my childhood; I told him all my petty, childish griefs; I gave him almost a daughter's affection, and I never once distrusted his love for me, or his nobleness of nature, or purity of soul. I thought him soft and gentle as a woman, tender, and kind, and affectionate, with a rather weak and womanish character, perhaps, but good and honest. And now I have found, under all his flowery softness—iron! He would be a dangerous opponent even for you, Mr. Fogarty."

"I am not afraid of him," said the pretended sailor, touching up his horse.

"You would be if you knew him better," said the Lady Nora. "In him a glittering serpent, deadly! I have a horror of him now—a sickening horror! He pretends still to love me, but I believe he would not scruple to cut short my life, if he believed my death would be an advantage to him."

Fogarty flushed guiltily, and whipped up his horse smartly. He knew only too well that Michael Kildare was capable of the wickedness of which the Lady Nora suspected his ability, and he knew also that Michael Kildare had decreed the young girl's death. Was Fogarty not now, by the lawyer's orders, conveying the Lady Nora to Black Rock, there to decoy her aboard the sloop he had chartered, and had not Michael Kildare told him that the young girl must be cast overboard in mid-channel? None knew better than Fogarty Michael Kildare's capacities for crime!

They rode on swiftly, passing through Roundtown, and making their way steadily towards the coast. The Lady Nora sank into a reverie, and Fogarty meditated upon his work, and wove plans by which he intended to enrich himself for life. As they approached Black Rock, Fogarty slackened the speed of his horse, permitting him to walk. He was a little ahead of time, and besides, he had no desire to arouse the town's-people from their beds. It was his way, like Michael Kildare's, to move as secretly and cautiously as possible in the execution of his nefarious schemes.

"I left a man aboard the sloop, my lady," he said. "He's a part owner, and takes charge when I'm absent; but he can't go along this voyage, on account of his family——"

"It's just as well," interposed the Lady Nora. "I am sure that you can manage the sloop alone."

"Oh, yes, my lady, I always do," said the pretended sailor. "But it occurred to me you might feel afraid to put to sea with me alone—that you might be afraid of me, like."

"Afraid of you who have rescued me from a terrible imprisonment—perhaps from a terrible fate!" cried the young heiress, warmly. "No, indeed, Mr. Fogarty, I trust you as I would trust a brother! You have shown your kind, good heart too plainly for me to fear you!"

"I am only an ignorant chap," observed Fogarty, after an embarrassed pause. "You wouldn't think, to look at me, my lady, and hear me speak, that I am the grandson of a gentleman. Yet I am. My grandfather was a physician. His younger daughter married an architect named Liffey, and lived like a lady. She is Mr. Kildare's housekeeper, and I wouldn't wonder, to judge from what my mother says, if she were some day to be Mrs. Michael Kildare. My aunt can play the grand lady to perfection. The doctor's elder daughter married a man of inferior social rank, a thriftless, jolly, drinking fellow, named Tim Fogarty. I was the offspring of that marriage. My father died when I was a child, and my mother made her living by various humble ways. My aunt, Mrs Liffey, took a fancy to me and sent me to school, and I got a decent education. I wanted to be a doctor, like my grandfather, but fate was too strong for me. Being of a roving disposition," he added with ironical emphasis and concealed meaning—having reference to his transportation at government expense to a penal colony, "I set out to see the world. And I saw it! Did you never hear of me, my lady—of Mrs. Liffey's nephew, Tim Fogarty?"

"Never," replied the young Lady Nora. "I knew very little of Mrs. Liffey, very little of Michael Kildare's household. While papa lived I used to visit Dublin often; but we stopped at a hotel, except once, when we stayed a whole season, and papa took a house. And since papa's death I lived at Kildare Castle with my step-sister, as papa desired me to do. He said he wished me to grow up among the tenantry, to know them all intimately, to win their love, and to love them all in return. He expected me to spend the most of my life at Poin Kildare, and he did not want me to go off to Dublin, and get a taste for gaieties, such as would unfit me for my quiet future. And so it has happened that I know so little about Mrs Liffey."

"That was a foolish question of mine," observed Fogarty, with a breath of relief, having experienced a momentary fear that his antecedents were not unknown to the young girl. "How should a great lady like you have heard of a poor fellow like me? But here we are at Black Rock. You still think, my lady, that you had better go aboard the sloop, and set off immediately for England? You would not think it better to wait for the packet?"

"Oh, no, no! Before the packet sails, Michael Kildare will be at Kingstown, watching for me. Escape in her would be impossible. It is not as if I were of age. My only safety lies in going to-night," cried the young heiress, impetuously.

Fogarty smiled grimly under his false beard.

"You are right," he said. "You must sail to-night. And you cannot delay, my lady, to procure a woman to attend upon you. We should be off at once."

"Yes, at once."

"I was over to Black Rock this morning," said Fogarty, "and told my partner I should be off for a voyage to-night. You see, my lady, I made up my mind this morning to rescue you, and so I told my partner I should bring a young lady aboard to-night."

"You told him that? Oh, if he should have betrayed me! He may suspect——"

"No, I took my precautions. I pretended that I was going to elope with a young woman name Flaherty, and the fellow hasn't the ghost of a suspicion of the truth. So, my lady, if you'll just put the veil over your face, my partner will think it's all right, and say never a word."

The Lady Nora complied with the suggestion, veiling her face. Fogarty drove down the street of the small town, halting near the pier. Here he sprang out, assisting the Lady Nora to alight.

He secured his horse to a convenient post, and taking his basket of provisions in his hand, he conducted his fair charge down the pier, scanning the adjacent bay with keen glances.

The sloop he had engaged lay near at hand, ready to sail. A small boat rode her, with the sloop-master in it, lay rocking in the shadow of the pier. There were other small craft in the vicinity, but there was no sign of life about them. Except for the three figures mentioned the pier and the bay seemed deserted of human beings.

"Sloop, ahoy!" said Fogarty, in a low voice.

"Aye, aye, sir!" returned the man in the row-boat beside the pier, in a similarly cautious tone.

"A word with you, my hearty," said Fogarty.

The sloop-master sprang out on the pier, and the two men withdrew a few paces, leaving the Lady Nora alone on the end of the pier, looking off upon the bay whose phosphorescent gleams and white caps shone through the pale gloom.

"About the security for the sloop," whispered Fogarty, keeping an eye upon the slender, dainty figure at a little distance, with floating hair and garments blowing in the wind. "Here's the watch I promised," and he handed over his mother's greatest treasure, an old-fashioned gold watch, which he had purloined during the day at a convenient moment. "And for greater security," he added, "there's my horse and chaise in the street there, which, if you'll keep till I come back——"

(To be Continued.)

Sewerage in Large Cities—Montreal in Particular.

By a Sanitary Engineer.

A correspondent of yours takes exception to some of the statements made in my last communication to your journal. He states that a scheme of general sewerage may be well devised and carried out, and yet its benefits much curtailed if the property-owners do not attend to the effectual drainage of their own premises. This statement, made as it is in a general way, I entirely endorse. If the proprietors do not provide means for the removal of the waste and other matter generated within the premises, so as to have them conveyed into the public sewer, they cannot profit by the efficiency of that sewer. But the trouble in Montreal is that the sewers are not efficient.

He says that my communications consist of repeated and exaggerated statements, damaging alike to the city and to the reputation of those who were connected with its drainage. I would be sorry to say or do anything to injure the reputation of any one; nor did I understand that I was doing so in the communications I have written. In a late communication I pointed out the difficulties which a city engineer has often to encounter, and that in many instances he is compelled to submit to dictation or resign his office. In my partial exposure of the defects in the sewerage of Montreal I had this idea in view; for the reason that I did not believe that an engineer, uninfluenced in his professional duties by those higher in authority, would devise a plan of sewerage which every citizen perceives now to be an abominable nuisance. Your correspondent himself beats me out in this supposition, for he states that the electors threaten their representatives in the City Council with vengeance if their views are not carried out in the sewerage of their districts. This being the case, I cannot see how your correspondent, who has become an assistant in the City Surveyor's office, can be to blame for defective sewerage, nor can I understand that any exposure of the defects of the sewerage can affect his reputation.

Your correspondent says he has been for twelve years assisting the City Surveyor, who during that time caused all sewers to be constructed at grades which gave a velocity decreed by the best authority of the day to be sufficient. He says the greater portions of the city are effectively drained, and he challenges me to point out any sewer that is too large, although he says it must be admitted there are portions of old sewers unnecessarily large. He proposes as a test of the efficiency of the sewers that have been built within his own time, that a committee of some of our leading architects or builders select any of the sewers, and that it be opened for their inspection wherever they indicate.

The velocity to which your correspondent refers as being sufficient is 2½ feet per second. If the velocity of sewage be anything less than this, a deposit will be formed in the bottom of the sewer which will increase and putrefy from day to day until it is removed by flushing or otherwise. This velocity is equivalent to 40 miles a day. It follows, then, that if your correspondent is correct, any sewage, although formed in the remotest part of the city, will be removed away and discharged into the river in a few hours after its formation. Now, it is a property of sewage that it does not putrefy and decompose so as to produce a dangerous gas before the expiration of about three days after its production; it would, therefore, follow that before putrification and decomposition has had time to commence, the sewage of Montreal is conveyed into the river and removed many miles from the city. This is what would occur if your correspondent's statement is correct. Let us now inquire whether this does occur.

After a thorough investigation of the whole subject of sewerage by the English Board of Health, the "general conclusions" of that body were published, and among them is the following: "Offensive smells proceeding from any works intended for house or town drainage indicate the fact of the detention and decomposition of ordure and afford decisive evidence of malconstruction or of ignorant or defective arrangement." Our citizens are well aware that the offensive smells emitted through the gullies in Montreal are of the most abominable kind and are a nuisance all over the city. It follows, from the above quotation, that sewage matter is detained and decomposed in the sewers, and the assertion that the greater portions of the city are effectually drained is not a correct representation of the actual state of things, a fact which it would be wicked to conceal from the citizens.

SEWERS TOO LARGE.

Seeing that sewage matter is detained in the sewers, during certain intervals of time at least, it is manifest that it has not the velocity capable of propelling it forward. Now, from hydraulic science, we know that the velocity varies as the square root of the inclination and hydraulic mean depth; but, as there is no doubt the inclinations or grades of the sewers are sufficient for good sewerage if properly utilized—moreover, your correspondent says so—it follows, then, that the hydraulic depth is deficient. But as this latter quantity varies directly as the section of the sewage and inversely as the wetted perimeter, it follows that when the velocity is too small the wetted perimeter is too great for the quantity of sewage—that is, the sewage is flowing in too large a bed, or, in other words, the sewer is too large for its duty.

It does not appear to me that architects and builders are the most suitable parties to report on a system of sewerage. I do not believe that such gentlemen devote any special attention to hydraulic science, and on that account they would scarcely be the proper parties to be selected in order to ascertain what amount of duty a sewer has to perform, and whether it is properly proportioned to fulfil that duty. They could report well on the character of the brick masonry, but this is a small item. If a merchant's set of books have to be examined, a writing master is not the person that will be selected to make the examination, for it is not in the penmanship any interest is taken.

Ventilation.—With respect to ventilation of sewers, your correspondent says in substance, that the use of the man-holes for that purpose should not be entertained; for the perforations in the covers would in summer be more or less filled with mud, and in winter would be sealed with snow. He says the carrying of the soil pipe through the roof of the house, as recommended some years ago by Dr. Carpenter of England, is the most effective means yet known for the ventilation of sewers, and is specially adapted to the climate, and pending its general enforcement by law on the citizens of Montreal, it was deemed advisable to keep the gullies untrapped, and that wherever a street gully is trapped it is owing to private interest over-riding public welfare.

Such is the theory that governs the sewerage of Montreal, and such are the principles whose practice has given rise to its sanitary condition.

If there is anything more generally misunderstood than another, it is the end Dr. Carpenter had in view when he recommended a ventilating pipe through the roof of a house. He simply used this ventilating pipe to get rid of the sewer gas which entered the soil and waste pipes of the house and forced the water traps; he had also in view the prevention of the water traps from being syphoned out.

If there had been effective traps, and not dependent on water as a seal, he never would have recourse to this ventilating pipe. He simply used it as an auxiliary to the water trap, and certainly the preposterous idea of ventilating the sewer through it never entered his head. The ventilating pipe even fails in many instances to accomplish what was expected from it by Dr. Carpenter.

Suppose a farmer lives convenient to the River St. Lawrence, and above the Lachine Rapids, and that at time of high water in the river his cellar gets flooded. To relieve his premises from the nuisance, he builds a drain from his cellar to a locality having a lower level, and he is accordingly relieved; for the drain carries off any water which enters his premises. Dr. Carpenter did exactly a similar thing to carry off the gas entering a house from the sewer. No man in his senses will suppose that the farmer intended to diminish the flood in the St. Lawrence with his drain, and it is equally absurd to suppose that Dr. Carpenter intended to diminish the gas in the sewer with his pipe.

The idea that the perforations in the man-hole covers will get filled with mud is correct, if they are made intentionally to get filled; but if made as they ought to be made, and as they are made elsewhere, they never can get filled. In winter time the gullies do not get "sealed," and yet they are subject to the same climatic influences as the perforations of man-hole covers. When the principles of ventilation, and the end sought by it, are considered, it will appear that the winter does not enter as a function of what there is in view.

The supposition that it is against "the public welfare" to trap the gullies is certainly extraordinary; but, when the startling announcement is made that it is the intention of the Corporation to keep them opened until all the citizens shall have pipes through the roofs of their houses, public attention should be directed to it at once. If such a course is continued, Montreal, although bad enough at present, bids fair to become yet the plague spot of North America.

Your correspondent quotes Latham and Waring, two eminent authorities, and yet the course which is being pursued in Montreal shows a contempt for their teachings.

Latham ventilates the sewers through the man-holes, and is so cautious about preventing sewer gas from coming in contact with the citizens, that he not only recommends the trapping of the gullies and describes several traps for that purpose, but he has himself invented a charcoal ventilator for the man-hole so as to render the sewer air innocuous on its escape from the sewer. In this city it is believed to be against "the public welfare" to cut off the sewer gas from the citizens, and the gullies are left opened to poison the people for the public good. Such a state of things may well induce a stranger to ask whether the citizens of Montreal are intelligent beings.

"Waring" acts similarly to "Latham." He recommends "Latham's Charcoal Ventilator" for the man-holes. He directs that the gullies should be trapped, and recommends a particular trap for that purpose, which he describes and delineates.

Cantin's Dock.—Your correspondent refers to Cantin's dock and the William street sewer; but it does not require much reasoning to perceive that every time the contents of Cantin's dock are discharged into the William street sewer, the gas is forced out of it, and driven into every house whose drains are connected therewith.

The statements made in my communication to this journal contain no exaggeration; as your correspondent says, "They do not even give the whole case. They only expose some of the grossest errors!" But the exposure is correct, and any contradiction of it will only make the case worse.

Your correspondent's letter is an important one, inasmuch as it exposes the programme intended to be carried out by the Corporation.

The citizens of Montreal are pretty lively, and when a threatened evil is properly explained to them they are sure to act. If my communications are explanatory enough to them, I shall feel that I have contributed my share to the public good.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

There are nearly 500,000 acres under cultivation in tea in India.

Russia takes about one-seventh of the foreign exports of tea from China.

The debt of New York, on the 31st of July was $4,394,554,98 less than on the corresponding date in 1877.

Only 1,100,000 of Russia's 80,000,000 inhabitants receive public instruction, and the educational exhibit at Paris is very poor.

In the city of New York there are twenty Lutheran churches. The church property is valued at $1,095,000, with a debt of $183,900.

There are eighteen grain elevators in Chicago, with an aggregate capacity of over 15,000,000 bushels, and of 250 scales in use in these elevators, over 240 are Fairbanks.

During the year 1877 nearly 59,000,000 gallons of spirits, 9,902,353 barrels of ale, beer and porter, and 5,723,000 gallons of imported wines were manufactured and withdrawn for consumption in the United States.

In England the bicycle business is assuming large dimensions. There are 130 makers, a million pounds are invested in the business, and sixty thousand bicycles are in existence in London and the provinces.

The total population of the globe is now set down at 1,439,145,800, divided among the continents as follows:—Europe, 312,398,480; Asia, 831,000,000; Africa, 205,219,500; Australia and Polynesia, 4,411,300; America, 86,116,000.

Recent advices make the population of China between 200,000,000 and 320,000,000—it is certainly not more than 250,000,000, according to old residents, though Behm and Wagner still give it at 405,000,000, with 29,580,000 in the border land.

In 1876, wolves in the Russian province of Samara devoured 5,880 horses and horned cattle, 56,000 small cattle 22,000 domestic fowls, and more than 1,000 dogs. In 1877 their ravages were even greater, and the loss in the two years is estimated at $600,000.

The little Republic of Switzerland has an army of 120,000, organized in eight divisions. There are 94,000 infantry, 16,500 artillery, 3,500 engineers, 2,700 sanitary force, and 2,000 cavalry. Besides this, which is called the elite army, there is a Landwehr of 92,000 men. What Switzerland does with all this military force does not appear.

From the 8th to the 17th July, 10,566 foreigners arrived in Paris—3,063 from England, 1,826 from Belgium, 1,283 from Germany, 854 from the United States, 689 from Italy, 669 from Switzerland, 445 from Austria, 379 from Spain, 292 from Holland, 284 from Russia, 166 from Sweden and Norway, 167 from Denmark, and smaller numbers from 21 other States.

Statistics of the consumption of coffee in Great Britain show that in four years of the present century it was only an ounce per head; in the five years ending 1809 it averaged three ounces, in 1820 six ounces, in 1840 one pound, keeping steady at about one pound and a quarter till 1861, since which period it has been gradually declining with the increased consumption of tea, until now it averages about nine ounces to each individual.

An employe of the Austrian Census Office has published a work on the statistics of births in Austria as compared with those of other European countries. During 1865-75 the average of births to every 1,000 inhabitants was as follows: Hungary, 41.3; all Germany, 39.7; Bavaria, 39.1; Austria, 38.6; Prussia, 38.3; Italy, 37; Holland, 35.5; England, 35.4; Scotland, 35; Belgium, 32; Switzerland, 30; Sweden, 27.1; Ireland, 26.9; France, 25.8.

The veterinary department of the privy council of Great Britain states the number of live stock in Great Britain June 4th, 1877, exclusive of horses, to have been 26,357,825 head. Of these 5,697,933 were cattle, 28,161,164 sheep, and 2,497,728 swine. This is a less average than for the years from 1873 to 1877 inclusive, by 1,008,292 animals, and exceeds the total of 1877 by only 44,752 animals. Importations from the United States and Canada for the year were 19,187 cattle 23,395 sheep, and 810 swine. Of the foreign cattle trade with the Metropolis in 1877, there were 839,590 animals landed at the different wharves of the port of London, representing 77,015 per cent. of the total importation of foreign animals into the country. Of the total stock imported, London received 40,650 per cent. of the cattle, 51,298 per cent. of the sheep, and 87,715 per cent. of the swine.

FAMILY MATTERS.

New Kettles.—To remove the iron taste from new kettles, boil a handful of hay in them, and repeat the process if necessary. Hay water is a great sweetener of tin, wooden and iron ware. In Irish dairies everything used for milk is scalded with hay water.

Fones.—Englishwomen are much more careful about bones than Americans. They not only scrape the bone once but twice, reserving the fragments produced by the second scraping for making omelets savory, and then cracking the bone and boiling it in the soup-kettle.

Clothes Line.—A new clothes line is the terror alike of the husband who puts it out and takes it in and the wife who uses it, but by boiling it for an hour or two it can be made perfectly soft, and pliable. It should be hung in a warm room to dry and not allowed to "kink."

Fumigating Powder,—A very good fumigating powder for the sick room may be prepared by mixing equal parts of cascarilla powder, camomile flowers and anise seed. Sprinkle a very little on a shovel of hot coals and carry the shovel into every part of the room to be fumigated.

Glass Jars.—In canning fruit, either put glass jars into a pan of cold water, and bring the water to scalding heat with the jars in it, emptying each as it is wanted, or wrap a dish towel wrung out of cold water around the jars while filling, and you need not fear breaking them by putting boiling fruit in them.

Coffee Starch.—The mildest mannered man will scold when he finds a patch of white starch on a yellow linen duster, but his wife may easily prevent the occurrence of such an accident by mixing the starch with strong coffee, instead of water. Weak coffee makes good starch for Smyrna lace and for thin neckties.

Silver Cloths.—Housekeepers sometimes wish to give silver a little brightening without going through all the ceremonies of a formal cleaning, and this can be easily managed by the use of a silver cloth. Take two ounces of powdered hartshorn and boil in a pint of water. Dip small squares of cloth into the liquid and hang them up to dry without wringing.

Tablecloths.—Tablecloths are often a source of disputes between mistress and maid, but much of this may be obviated if the servant will wash out each spot carefully with a damp cloth immediately after meals. A piece of stone or of some heavy material, the exact size of the table-cloth when folded, should be kept in the dining-room closet, and the cloth should be kept under it when not in use. This keeps the creases sharp and fresh.

Alabaster Ornaments.—There is nothing prettier than graceful little vases and caskets of alabaster, and few household ornaments more trying to one's temper, because of the difficulty in keeping them clean. They may be thoroughly and easily renovated by cleaning them with a weak solution of aquafortis, prepared in the proportion of two ounces to a pint of filtered rain water. Apply with a paint brush, wash thoroughly and dry in the sun.

Broomstick.—After a broomstick has outlived its usefulness as part of a carpet cleanser, it may be made to minister to one's health by cutting off the broom and using it as a gymnasium wand. Spend five minutes each night and morning in lifting the wand high over the head in both hands, palms front, and then drawing the elbows sharply down, letting the stick fall behind the shoulders. The most obstinate case of crookedness will yield to this remedy, unless the deformity has existed from birth.

A New Disinfectant.—A distinguished medical authority recommends for use in civil and military hospitals, and for the purpose of destroying the poison germs of smallpox, scarlet fever, and other infectious diseases, a disinfectant composed of one part of rectified oil of turpentine and seven parts of benzine, with the addition of five drops of oil of verbena to each ounce. Articles of clothing, furniture, wall paper, carpeting, books, newspapers, letters, may be perfectly saturated with it without receiving the slightest injury.

Selection of Flour.—In selecting flour first look to the color. If it is white, with a yellowish straw-color tint, buy it. If it is white with a bluish cast, or with black specks in it, refuse it. Next, examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Then throw a lump of dried flour against a smooth surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Lastly, squeeze some of the flour tight in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. It is safe to buy flour that will stand all these tests.

IN THE hard dry cough of Chronic Bronchitis, with its difficult expectoration and labored breathing, the demulcent properties of *Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime* manifests itself in its healing and soothing effect upon the *irritated mucous membranes* of the Bronchial passages; the cough quickly yields, the breathing is eased, while Nature, thus aided re-asserts herself, and where once gaunt Consumption stared the victim in the face, now Hope beckons on to life and health.

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N.B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price 1.00 per bottle; six bottles for $5.00

From the National Journal of Education, Boston, Mass.

A movement in the right direction has been inaugurated by Dr. Virgil W. Blanchard, who has been a contributor of several valuable papers to the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and now is engaged in the advancement of the Food Cure System, designed to supplant the use of drugs in the treatment of all debilitated conditions. The system is a series of concentrated liquids, manufactured principally from the Wheat Kernel concentrated and artificially digested by processes well known to science. We have not space to go at length into the common-sense theories, but have pleasure in saying that the evidences of the value of these Foods are conclusive. Our well-known Rev. Dr. Austin Phelps, of Andover, endorses the Food highly; Prof. John Clark, of Oberlin, has received great benefit; numberless physicians from all parts of the country, as well as hosts of private individuals, testify to the curative effects of the Blanchard Foods.

THE BLANCHARD BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD has been found by hundreds of the people of this community to be the most reliable invigorator. It contains really the essence of life, being made directly from the wheat kernel—the great life staple.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1877.

DR. V. W. BLANCHARD: During the past year I have prescribed your preparation of Blood and Nerve Food, and feel happy to say it has met my most sanguine expectations, giving to patients long enfeebled by blood-poisoning, chronic disease, or over drug-dosing, the needed nutrition and nerve force.

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