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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A GOOD STOVE FITTER AND A good tea kettle moulder, Carrier, Laine & Co., Levis, Que. 232 tf

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY, TO take orders for our reliable nursery stock, good pay, salary or commission, by starting at once. Outfit free. Write at once for terms, to E. O. Graham, Nurseryman, Toronto, Ont. 235 18eod

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO solicit business for the New York Life Ins. Co., will pay a weekly guarantee to the right man. Call or address J. F. Brophy, New York Life building, Room 517. 265 6

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN MERCHANT'S office, would prefer boy who speaks and writes both languages. Address "W 1006," STAR office. 266 3

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROCERY, A FIRST class clerk that has experience in that line, to canvass orders in the city; a good salary will be paid to the right man. Apply stating age, where previously employed and salary expected, to P. O. Box 1475. 266 3

WANTED—A NURSE TO ASSIST WITH HOUSEwork. 56 Park avenue. 266 3

WANTED—FARMER, MARRIED MAN WITH his wife, no children preferred, who is capable of looking after a small dairy stock farm in all its details, one possessing the necessary qualifications will be liberally treated. Address Farmer, P. O. Drawer 2029, Montreal. 266 3

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ABOUT country place, $3.50 per annum; groom and general purpose man, 3 carpenters, at 3 Place D'Armes. 266 3

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WITH city references. Apply after 7 o'clock in evening, 28 Shuter st. 266 3

WANTED—AGENTS. DON'T BUY YOUR SUPply of fruit trees until you have carefully examined our descriptive catalogue of nursery stock just issued, which will afford you an opportunity to select only the sure growers and not waste time and money in experimenting, over 700 acres devoted to the nursery business and our experience is at your service. We engage on salary or commission. Stone & Wellington, Temple Building, Montreal, P.Q.; J. W. Beall, Manager. 266 tf

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A FIRST CLASS LIFE Insurance Company, with popular plans to work upon, good terms to the right men; experience not absolutely necessary, but desirable. Apply at once. Address "I 1091," STAR office. 267 4

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT FOR SMALL family. Apply to 494 St. Urbain st. 267 2

WANTED—A BOY OF 14 OR 15 YEARS, ONE who can translate French. Apply 2332 Notre Dame street. 267 3

WANTED — BAKER. WRITE AND STATE wages and references, James Hawkins, Knowlton, P. Q. 267 2

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR FAMILY OF three, must have good references. Apply after seven in the evening, at 135 Mackay st. 267 2

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. APply with references, at 136 Mansfield st. 267 2

WANTED—100 CARPENTERS FOR FORT William. Apply to Jos Guertin, Dalhousie sq. C. P. Ry. Station, Notre Dame st. 267 2

WANTED—FOR FAMILY OF TWO, IN A COUNtry town, a good cook, who can wash and iron, housemaid kept. Apply after seven in evening, at 113 Union ave. 267 3

WANTED—A HOUSE AND TABLEMAID. GOOD references required. Apply 102 Mackay st. 267 2

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL SERvant. Four in family. No washing. References required. Apply 11½ Brunswick st. 267 2

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, AT 221 Green avenue. No washing or ironing. Good wages. 267 2

WANTED—ANY MAN OR WOMAN WILLING to work. Address in your own hand writing, "C 1155," STAR office. 267 2

WANTED — AT ONCE A FIRST-CLASS REtoucher. C. W. Parker, 140 Sparks st., Ottawa, Ont. 267 6

WANTED—FOR AN OFFICE, A SMART, INTELligent girl, must write a good round, rapid hand. Address, stating references and experience, to "D 1184," STAR office. 267 3

WANTED—A YOUTH, SPEAKING FRENCH AND English, for cash desk and office, resident East End. Apply, with references, 839 St. Catherine st. 267 2

WANTED — STRONG LEADING SOPRANO, Anglican service. For terms apply 49 McGill College ave. 267 2

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT AND A nurse (elderly preferred), both willing to go to Longueuil for the winter months. Apply No. 90 Ste. Famille st., between the hours of 11 and 12 a.m. daily. 267 3

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SECRETARY OF the Athletic Club House Co. (Ld.), to attend to the general office work of the company and to make a systematic canvass for members. One well acquainted with the members of the Athletic Associations of the city preferred, must reside on the premises. Address applications to G Falconer, Hon. Sec. Treas., P. O. Box 829. 266 4

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SHIRT IRONERS, A. H. Sims & Co., Shirt & Collar Mfrs., 54 Latour st. 268 2

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY ABOUT 13 years of age. Apply at 36 Victoria st. 268 3

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, REFERences required. Apply 230 Bleury st. 268 3

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY AT 118 Durocher street. 268 2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST AT light housework, 258 St. Charles Borromee street. 268 1

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $1000, AS treasurer for permanent theatre in Montreal, money entirely under investor's control. Address "E 1225," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—AN UPPER HOUSEMAID. APPLY 74 McGill College ave. 268 1

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD BOYS. APply at 47 William st. 268 1

WANTED – IMMEDIATELY, RELIABLE WOman as nurse and to assist with housework. Apply with city references, 64 Coursol st. 268 1

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MACHINE OPERAtors to make suspenders, experienced hands preferred, 28 Lemoine st. 268 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT OR A young girl to assist with housework. Apply 80 St. Famille st. 268 1

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRLS FOR MAKing envelopes, and boys, good wages to good workers. J. O. Wilson & Co. 700 Craig st. 268 1

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY CANVASSER TO solicit orders for pianos and organs, permanent situation to the right person, previous experience not absolutely necessary. Apply to C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St. Catherine st., sole agent Decker Bros., Heintzman & Co. and Brantford pianos, and Mason & Hamlin and Doherty organs. 268 1

WANTED — WIRE WORKERS. GOOD STEADY hands. H. R. Ives & Co. 268 2

WANTED—AT 947 DORCHESTER STREET, A good nurse for two children, good wages. 268 1

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY to Mrs. Moffat, 157 St. Antoine st. Must have references. 268 1

WANTED — RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS stockkeeper, for wholesale clothing, one living with his parents preferred. Apply Box 547 P. O. 268 1

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GENERAL SERvant, must wash and iron, small family, good wages, references required. Apply 11 Shuter st. 268 1

WANTED — FOR A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, junior clerk, not under 15 years of age, must speak French. Apply in applicant's handwriting to Box 676 Post Office. 268 1

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 16, FOR delivery, able to milk. Apply with references, to J. W. Paul, St. Catherine st., Cote St. Antoine. 268 1

WANTED—A THOROUGH GENERAL SERVANT or good plain cook, with references, 124 Mackay street. 268 2

WANTED — A SMART BOY TO ASSIST IN grocery and make himself useful around the house; speaking French and English. Apply 370 St. James st. 268 1

WANTED—CLERK, MUST BE QUICK AND ACcurate at figures, salary $35 per month. Address stating age and experience, "H 1302," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—ACTORS AND ACTRESSES FOR Boston and New York. Send references and photographs. 1741 St. Catherine, Advertising Exchange. 268 3

WANTED — RUNNER OF INGERSOLL ROCK Drill; 20 adjusters, blacksmiths; 10 brassfinishers; 2 tinsmiths; 5 roofers. 1741 St. Catherine, Advertising Exchange. 268 3

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS TO SELL A NEW and useful invention, liberal pay. Apply "H. 1321," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, EXPERIENCED corset makers and sewing machine operators, 481 St. Paul st., upstairs. 268 1

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, GOOD GENERAL servant, no washing. No. 1 Lorne Crescent. 268 2

WANTED—HOUSEMAID. APPLY 588 SHERbrooke street. 268 1

WANTED—SMART INTELLIGENT SALESMAN, of good address, for an out door position, will be thoroughly instructed in our business and paid while learning. Apply to C. Forrest, 9 a. m., 1675 Notre Dame st. 268 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED GENeral servant, also a nurse who thoroughly understands her duties, city references. 267 Bishop st. 268 2

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR private family, country girl preferred. Apply to No. 128 St. Lawrence Main st. 268 1

WANTED—A COOK, $12 PER MONTH, 2 HOUSEmaids, nurse and general servant. Apply 95½ Metcalfe st. 268 1

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. 111 UNIVERsity st. 268 2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND A BABY and assist with light house work. Apply 55 Clarke ave., Cote St. Antoine. 268 1

Houses to Let.

TO LET—SUBSTANTIAL CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 267 Bleury street, good central locality, rent low to May 1st next. Apply at STAR office. 263 10

TO LET—TERMS MODERATE, 3 MEDIUM SIZed, but very comfortable dwellings, 6, 8 and 12 Montcalm street, in fine order. Apply Est. John Tiffin, 318 St. Paul st. 264 6

TO LET—5 ROOMS, SELF-CONTAINED TENEment on Lusignan, another, 4 rooms, on Seigneurs, both near St. James st. Apply 243 St. Antoine st. 265 4

TO LET—NEAR G. T. R. STATION AND ALSO OPposite Royal Arthur School, near Notre Dame st. west, several large and small tenements, b. and w. c. Apply to 2713 Notre Dame st. 266 3

TO LET — UNFURNISHED, A COMFORTABLE upper tenement. 30 St. Famille st. 266 3

TO LET—SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE, ON ST. John st., St. Henri, five large rooms, rent $7, immediate possession. Apply 2 Atwater ave. 267 3

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE HOUSE on Metcalfe street. Address "T 971," STAR office. 267 3

TO LET—HOUSE 157 VITRE ST., WITH BAKER'S oven in basement. Apply 47 Cote street. 267 2

TO LET—TWO SPLENDID TENEMENTS (ONE upper and one lower) on St. Dominique street, near Mignonne, 7 and 8 rooms respectively, b. and w. c. Rent $14 and $16, no taxes. Apply to Estate Wilson, No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill. 268 2

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL SELF CONTAINED dwelling house, No. 489 St. Denis street, 14 apartments, newly repaired throughout. New furnace and plumbing. Fine stabling. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply Estate Wilson, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill. 268 2

TO LET—UPPER TENEMENT, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, 8 rooms, 65 Dubord st., opposite Viger Garden. 268 2

TO LET—HOUSE, 60 VICTORIA STREET, CHEAP till 1st of May. Apply at house. 268 3

TO LET—TWO FINE UPPER TENEMENTS, NO. 151 and 155 Drolet st., 8 rooms, b. and w. c., newly repaired throughout, rent low. Apply to Jos. C. Beauchamp, No. 11 Place D'Armes Hill. 268 2

TO LET—41 CITY COUNCILLORS ST., LOWER tenement, rent cheap to May next. Apply to 43 City Councillors st. 268 6

TO LET—A NICE UPPER TENEMENT, 238 Bleury st., in first class order. Apply 1 Berthelet st. 268 3

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LOWER TENEMENT, 252 Bleury st. Apply 1 Berthelet st. 268 3

TO LET—BRIGHT UPPER TENEMENTS, 107 and 113 Laval. Nominal rents to 1st May next. Apply on premises or Marson Bros., Temple Building. 268 1

TO LET—UPPER PART OF 1036 ST. LAWRENCE st., 8 apartments, $5 per month. Apply at 55 Aylmer st. 268 1

TO LET—LOWER TENEMENT OF SIX ROOMS, basement 1 foot under ground, heated by hot water, gas and all modern improvements, or would let part; can be had furnished or unfurnished. Address 78 Hutchison street. 268 1

TO LET—WE STILL HAVE SEVERAL VERY desirable furnished houses to rent for the winter, also unfurnished residences in all parts of the city. Thompson & Co., 37 Temple Building. 268 1

Stores, Hotels, Etc., to Let.

TO LET—FACTORY, 3 FLOORS, 75 X 101, WELL lighted. Apply to Thomas Trihey, 26 St. James street. 30tf

TO LET—STORES, 367, 409 ST. JAMES ST., LOW rentals until 1st May. Apply to W. Walker, 121 St. Francois Xavier st. 263 6

TO LET—GOOD STABLE. APPLY 49 BEAVER Hall Hill. 263 6

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES TO LET, SOLID brick houses and stores to let at Montreal Junction, rent low. Apply to B. J. Hickey, Manager for Armstrong & Cook. Head Office, Montreal Junction, Telephone, 5408. City Office, Standard Building, Telephone 1978. 266 3

TO LET—SHOP AND DWELLINGS, CORNER Latour and Busby street. Apply, 217 St. George st. 267 6

TO LET—HOUSES, TENEMENTS, STORES, manufacturing premises of every description in different parts of the city, L. Harris, 1 Edward st., corner Bleury st. 268 6

TO LET—GOOD STABLES. APPLY 49 BEAVER Hall Hill. 268 6

Business Chances.

FOR SALE — A CANDY, FRUIT AND CIGAR store and household effects. Address "A 1122," STAR office. 267 2

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE FOR a hairdresser or dressmaker, price and rent very reasonable. 253 Bleury st. 267 6

FOR SALE—RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE BUSIness. This store is now, and has been for years, the leading one on the street, large returns, rent moderate, cash required $1000. Apply "R 911," STAR office. 268 1

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, GOOD NEWSPAPER IN prosperous county town, railway and manufacturing centre, one of best farming districts in Ontario. Fine advertising and printing patronage, chance for hustler, possession 1st Jan. next or sooner if wished. Address "E 1240," STAR office, Montreal. 268 7eod

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL AND BUSINESS OF butcher shop, west end St. Catherine st. Apply "A 1095," STAR office. 268 1

FOR SALE—GROCERY LICENSE, ALSO HOTELS, saloons, fruit, confectionery and different lines of business. L. Harris, 1 Edward street, corner Bleury street. 268 6

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE, GROCERY, fine restaurant, confectionery store, candy and cigar store, boot and shoe parlor, small jewellery store, bakery, milk route, photographic studio, also small and large house full of furniture. Thompson & Co., 37 Temple Building. 268 1

Lost.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A BUNCH OF KEYS. Finder rewarded at enquiry office, Post office, city. 267 2

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH CHAIN AND charm. Return to A. Truteau, 104 St. Lawrence st. Reward. 267 2

LOST—A PAIR OF BLACK PANTS, ON ST. ANtoine street. Reward at 364 St. James st. 267 2

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NEAR PRIESTS' farm, fox terrier bitch, answers to name of "Dot," had on collar with pink bow. Return to A. S. Griffith, 2219 St. Catherine st., and be rewarded. 267 2

LOST—A COLLIE DOG (BLACK AND TAN), A reward to any one returning him to 235 University st. 267 2

LOST—SILVER HAIR TERRIER DOG, WITH name on collar, G. M. Brock. Reward on returning to 160 Mansfield st. 268 1

LOST—SUNDAY NIGHT, COMING OUT OF Jesuits' Church, purse, containing money and valuable receipts. Finder rewarded on returning same to Mrs. Richardson, 159 Bleury st. 268 1

LOST—LEFT IN CAB, BETWEEN MANSFIELD st. and King st., on Tuesday last, a telegraphic code book. Please return to 117 King st. 268 1

Found.

FOUND—A FOX HOUND, OWNER CAN HAVE same on paying expenses and proving property, at 106 Drolet st.; if not claimed within three days, will be sold. 266 3

FOUND—ON ST. MARK ST., NEAR ST. CATHERine st., the 26th of October, a purse containing a small sum of money. Owner can have it by describing property and paying advertisement. Address 27 St. Mark. 267 2

FOUND—A PUG DOG (PUP), OWNER CAN HAVE same on proving property and paying expenses, at No. 3 Anderson st. 268 1

FOUND—A FOX TERRIER. APPLY AT 260 Hypolite street. 268 1

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED—MUSIC PUPILS, LESSONS GIVEN at pupil's own house, terms moderate. Address "F 3703," STAR office. 257 12

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, MUSIC PUPILS, terms $1.50 per month. "Y 1076," STAR office. 267 3

WANTED—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN DESIRES to give German lessons, 253 Bleury st. 267 6

WANTED—A YOUNG WELL EDUCATED GERman wants to give lessons in German. Please address G. L., P. O. Box 1796. 267 3

Wanted to Borrow.

WANTED—TO BORROW $40,000, AT 5 PER cent, on city property, paying an annual rental of $5,400; none but principals need apply. Address "X 1046," STAR Office. 266 3

WANTED—A LOAN OF $9000.00 ON PROPERTY in the west end, no brokerage. Address "G 1280," STAR office. 268 1

Houses Wanted.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE west end, for occupation 1st December. Must have all modern conveniences and be heated by hot water. No children. Address P. O. Box 1319. 268 1

WANTED — SEVERAL SMALL OR MEDIUM sized furnished houses, within reasonable distance of the Post Office. We can secure good tenants for parties having such to rent. Thompson & Co., 37 Temple Building. 268 1

Offices to Let.

TO LET—A FEW OFFICES IN ESTATE WILson's building, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill, H. W. heating, elevator and every convenience. Fine light and ventilation. Rent low. Apply to Jos. C. Beauchamp, Manager, room 14 on the premises. 268 3

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22 YRS. OLD, French Canadian, situation as bookkeeper, clerk or any office work, speaks both languages, best of references, "Y 422," STAR office. 261 8

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUAtion as stenographer and typewriter, has some experience and can furnish references. Address "N 775," STAR office. 264 6

WANTED—BY ACCOUNTANT HOLDING REsponsible situation, a set of books to keep in leisure hours. Address "S 919," STAR office. 265 5

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH A DRESSmaker or sewing in a family. Address 2260 St. Catherine st. 265 7

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG WOMAN, first class French and English scholar, has had several years experience in law office, no typewriting nor stenography, best of references and security given. Apply Post Office Box 1234. 266 3

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, WITH 15 YEARS' business experience, position as traveller or otherwise, with 1st class house. Apply by letter, G. R., 823 Palace st., Montreal. 266 3

WANTED—A LADY, HOLDING FIRST CLASS diploma, desires engagement in school or family, or as travelling companion, English branches, mathematics and music. Address "V 983," STAR office. 266 3

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG LADY, WITH references, in office or to do writing of any kind, P. O. Box 125. 266 3

WANTED—SITUATION TO LOOK AFTER PONY and carriage, furnace and be generally useful round house, first class references. Address "W 1022," STAR office. 266 3

WANTED—SITUATION BY 2ND CLASS ENgineer, possessing good references, factory or otherwise. Apply 90 St. Denis st. 267 6

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, JUST returned, situation of any kind, willing and not afraid of work. Geo. Kaye Hill, 39 St. David Lane. 267 3

WANTED — BY TRAVELLER, SITUATION IN boot and shoe or crockery line, for Province of Quebec, splendid connection and long experience, good references. Address "B 1127," STAR office. 267 3

WANTED—BY WIDOW LADY, LATELY FROM Scotland, situation as mother's help, willing to be useful, no objections to country, comfortable home more than salary desired. Address "B 1134," STAR office. 267 3

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT BY SICK NURSE, APply 64 St. Elizabeth st. 267 3

WANTED—BY LADY, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE and good address, position in drug store for the purpose of learning the business thoroughly. Address "B 1133," STAR office. 267 5

WANTED—BY A DRESS MAKER, SEWING IN private families, especially good at children's clothes. Address 26 Hermine st. 267 2

WANTED—BY 24TH INST., SITUATION AS working housekeeper or good plain cook, in small family. Address "B 1153," STAR office. 267 3

WANTED—BY A GOOD OPERATOR ON THE Wheeler & Wilson and Singer sewing machines, work, with a dressmaker preferred. Address "B 1149," STAR office. 267 2

WANTED—DRESSMAKING, AT 50 VICTORIA st., late of Burlington, Vt., cut by tailor system. 267 3

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WORK by the day. Apply 103 Alexander st. 268 2

WANTED—A THOROUGH COMPETENT COOK (female), is open for engagements, dinners, banquets, etc. Apply to Miss A. Nadon, 117½ Colborne st. 268 3

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS HOUSEKEEPer, a situation, good cook, economical manager, Mrs. Gem, 2338 St. Catherine st. 268 3

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN from Germany a short time in Montreal, speaking a little English, well versed in staple and fancy dry goods, understands bookkeeping, a position, will make himself generally useful, good city references. Address "E 1238," STAR office. 268 2

WANTED—DRESSES MADE FROM $2 TO $2.50, No. 54 City Councillors st. 268 2

WANTED — HOUSE-PAINTING, GLAZING, whitewashing and tinting, neatly done, at 16 Bleury st. 268 2

WANTED — BY GOOD HAND, DRESSMAKING or plain sewing, in private families. "Q 883," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—BY QUIET AND SOBER MAN, SITuation in hotel or private residence as cook, first-class references. 414 Lagauchetiere st. 268 1

WANTED—WASHING AT HOME BY A REspectable woman. Apply E. P., 86 St. Dominique st. 268 1

WANTED—SITUATION AS CUTTER, SIX YEARS experience, one and half year in fine trade in western city, unquestionable references from last employers, strictly temperate, salary not so much an object as permanent situation with good firm. Address "B 458," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED — WORK BY FIRST CLASS COAT maker, best of references given. Apply 152 St. Urbain st. 268 1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, SITUATION as shorthand and typewriter. Address Stenographer, Box 40, Montreal. 268 1

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL SERvant, without washing. Apply 675 Lagauchetiere st. 268 1

WANTED—BY A WOMAN THE CARE OF A BABY at her own home. Address "Q 880," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS WATCHMAKER, situation, has a good set of tools, can furnish first class references. Address D. Barton, P. O. Box 86, Montreal. 268 1

WANTED—BY A YOUTH, ENGLISH, WORK OF any kind, willing to make himself generally useful. Address "R 897," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND MANTLE making, good fit. 53 City Councillors st. 268 1

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS AT DINNER PARties, receptions, etc., by experienced waitress. Eva, 53 City Councillors st. 268 1

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY, BY RESPECTable woman. Apply in the rear of 38 Latour st. 268 1

WANTED—SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK OR general servant. Apply 38 Alexander, No. 2 in rear. 268 1

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS TO WAIT AT DINners, 5 o'clock teas, luncheons and receptions, city references. Address "D 1191," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried English woman, work by the day of any kind, good references. Please address 183 Chateauguay st., Point St. Charles. 268 1

WANTED—TO BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, situation by competent man, well up in bread and smalls, city references. Apply "D 1203," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, situation as bartender, good references. Please write to "A 1104," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, employment in any capacity, first class references, steady, sober and industrious. Address "A 1103," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, EMPLOYment of some kind. Address C., 38 Shaw st. 268 1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SEWING IN private families. Address 594 Upper Sanguinet st. 268 1

WANTED — BY A DRESSMAKER, EMPLOYment in private family, can cut and fit well, with good recommendations. 1924 St. Catherine. 268 3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, POSITION AS private secretary or otherwise (no objection to travel), rapid shorthand writer and good penman, best references. Address "H 1301," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—WORK BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and mantle maker. 181 Bleury st. 268 1

WANTED—COPYING BY EXPERIENCED TYPEwriter, correspondence, accounts, manuscripts, etc., both languages, terms moderate. "H 1305," STAR office. 268 3

WANTED—PAINTING, TINTING, PAPERHANGing or glazing, O. Overton, 107 Fulford st. 268 1

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, SITUAtion as housekeeper. Apply 54 St. Bernard st. 268 1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FRESH OUT from England, age 27, with excellent city references, a position as shorthand writer and correspondent. Address G. Breeze, 1726 Ontario st. 268 3

WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER, RE-ENGAGEment in city. Best of references, security if required, five years with late employers. Address "J. 1359," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG LADY, IN office to do writing, knowledge of book-keeping. Address "K. 1366" STAR office. 268 3

WANTED — SITUATION BY FIRST CLASS bookkeeper. Best recommendations. Salary moderate. Address "J 1358," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO ONE or two children, city references. Apply between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., at 61 Victoria st. 268 1

Partners Wanted.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $3000 CAPITAL, to take charge office and finances of hosiery factory, security given for cash advanced and good salary to right man. Address "X 3497," STAR office. 267 6

WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING ESTABLISHED wholesale dry goods business, a partner with some capital, must have some connection and be good salesman. Address "F 1267," STAR office. 268 3

Flats to Let.

TO LET—NO. 17 PLATEAU, 3 FLATS, 33 ST. Genevieve, 4 flats, 380 St. Antoine, 4 flats, 577 Seigneurs, 4 flats, 583 Seigneurs, 4 flats. All the above in good sanitary condition and perfect order. Apply to Owen McGarvey, 230 McGill st. 268 3

For Sale.

FOR SALE—FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, $2; Hardwood, $2.50; Blocks, $1.50 per load; best Lehigh Valley Coal, thoroughly screened. J. G. Macdiarmid & Co., 830 St. James street. Bell Telephone 8110. 186tf

FOR SALE—TRAINED GOATS, SINGLE OR HARnessed, kind and gentle. Demers & Co., Montreal Indian Store, 1658 Notre Dame. Telephone Bell 2463. 248 tf

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF YOUNG CANARies to sell in lot or retail at low price, at Paul Desjardins, 3151 Notre Dame st., cor. Vinet. 264 6

FOR SALE—TWO NICE MUSK OX ROBES. APply to 2713 Notre Dame. 266 3

FOR SALE—GAS ENGINE IN THE BEST OF ORder. Can be seen at 10 DeBresoles st. 267 2

FOR SALE—A GOOD COUNTER WITH DRAWers and some first class shelving. Apply 2387 St. Catherine st. 267 2

FOR SALE—FINE FOLDING BED, ALMOST new, a solid black walnut table for office; also a fine carpet sweeper. Apply 150 St. Denis st. 267 2

FOR SALE—A FEW THOROUGHBRED COLLIE pups, color black, tan and white, on view with parents, at 174 Duluth ave. 268 1

FOR SALE—AT 257 BLEURY ST., NEW MANtel beds, from $6, iron bedsteads, springs and mattresses. Thompson's, 257 Bleury st. 268 1

FOR SALE—A NO. 8 DUCHESS RANGE, CHEAP for cash. 2657 St. Catherine st. 268 1

FOR SALE—DOGS, NEWFOUNDLAND, PUG AND skye terrier, puppies, from carefully selected thoroughbred stock. For particulars address P. O. Box 624, Brantford, Ont. 268 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A 50 INCH bicycle, fish saddle, "King of the Road" lantern, etc., all in good order, or would exchange for a Safety. Apply 156 Mance st. 268 1

FOR SALE—18 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW and secondhand and slightly used, from $25, Davis sewing machine, Williams, etc.; 8 pairs cloth chairs, $1 each; sofa beds, $8; mantel beds, $7; iron beds, brass mounted, $6; 6 dining chairs. 92 Prince Arthur st. 268 1

FOR SALE—HEINTZMAN UPRIGHT PIANO, splendid tone, a bargain for cash, the owner wishes to sell at once. Apply No. 13 Upper St. Chas. Borromee st. 268 3

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLES for sale, cheap, also billiard materials. E. L. Ethier & Co., 48 St. Denis st. 268 1

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT EVANS BROS. SQRE. piano, was exhibited at the Montreal Exhibition, will be sold cheap for cash or on time. Apply P. E. Layton & Bro., 2387 St. Catherine st., corner of Peel and Windsor. 268 1

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY USED Upright pianos, including Brantford Upright, 7⅓ octaves, case somewhat damaged by fire, special prices; terms $6, $7 and $8 per month, discounts for cash. Apply at C. W. Lindsay's warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine st. 268 1

FOR SALE—BEDROOM SUIT, IN ONE PIECE, suitable for professional man, inlaid sideboard, brass inlaid, mahogany chairs, antique mahogany military washstand. 40 Victoria st. 268 1

FOR SALE — CHICKERING PIANO, ALMOST new, at half original cost and easy terms; also Sohmer and Boston pianos, almost new. Shaw's piano and music house. 268 1

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT WILLIAMS PIANO, ALmost new, $190, $8 per month; also Emerson and Stoddart pianos, low prices. Shaw's piano and music house, 1811 Notre Dame street. 268 1

FOR SALE—GLASS AND BRASS SIGNS, NEW York styles and New York prices, S. H. Martel, sign and show card painter, 223 McGill, corner Notre Dame. 268 1

FOR SALE—SHOW CARDS, PRICE MARKS, OILcloth signs, cotton streamers and all kinds of signs. S. H. Martel, the sign painter. 223 McGill. Prompt work. 268 1

FOR SALE—GOLD BRILLIANT LETTERS FOR windows. S. H. Martel, sole agent for Montreal, and importer of white enamel letters. 223 McGill. Bell Telephone 1477. 268 1

FOR SALE—WINDOW SHADES, 35, 40 AND 50 cents, with Hartshorn spring rollers. Buy from the manufacturer, S. H. Martel, 223 McGill. Bell Telephone 1477. 268 1

FOR SALE—PIANO, 7 OCTAVES, FINE TONE, American make, $100, $10 cash and $5 per month. 215 Chatham st. 268 3

FOR SALE—A 7 1-3 OCTAVE CABINET GRAND piano, only slightly used, on terms of $2.00 per week until paid for. 2344 St. Catherine street. 268 3

Board.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, FOR LADIES DURING confinement, private, 78 St. Dominique st. 258 24

BOARD—FIRST CLASS BOARD AND ELEGANTly furnished, double and single rooms. Apply 86 St. Denis. 264 6

BOARD—VACANCIES FOR TWO OR THREE table boarders. Mrs. Slade, 694 Dorchester st. 267 3

BOARD—$3 PER WEEK, FURNISHED ROOMS, $4 per month; also front and back parlor unfurnished, rent very cheap for winter, 516 St. James street. 268 1

BOARD—DOUBLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, AT 12½ Berthelet st., private. 268 3

BOARD—MRS. McEWAN, LADIES' SICK NURSE, 151 St. Constant st., superior accommodation with best medical attendance; strictly private. 268 24

BOARD—FOR LADIES WITH THE BEST OF ATtendance during confinement, strictly private, terms moderate, at 260 St. Antoine st. 268 6

BOARD—COMFORTABLE WARM ROOM, WITH or without board, for gentlemen of quiet habits, convenient to both stations, 194 Mountain st. 268 3

BOARD—MRS. WENTWORTH, PRACTICAL MIDwife, has rooms for ladies, with professional attendance, terms moderate. Telephone 6551. 268 2

BOARD—TO RENT, WARM, WELL FURNISHED, bright room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with table board. 245 Bleury st., near Sherbrooke st. 268 2

BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND ROOM, OR WITHout board, on bathroom flat, hot and cold water. 58 Richmond square. 268 2

Board Wanted.

WANTED—FRENCH (EUROPE) THEOLOGICAL student, would teach piano, French or other branches, for part or entire board. Address "X 1034," STAR office. 266 3

WANTED—YOUNG LADY DESIRES HOME IN private family, where services in teaching English, French and music in mornings would be accepted for board. Address "E 1241," STAR office. 268 6

WANTED — BY GENTLEMAN, GOOD TABLE board, with private family, on St. Antoine st., west of Richmond sq. "G 1279," STAR office. 268 2

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND ROLL TOP desk, with drawers, must be cheap. Reply with size and price and where to be seen, to "X 1051," STAR office. 266 3

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND HAND ENGINE lathe, six foot bead. Answer Montreal Watch Case Co., P. O. Box 1093, Montreal. 267 6

WANTED—A GOOD PLANER AND MATCHER, to plane up to 24 in. and match up to 14in. wide, of modern make and not too long in use. Dougald Lang, Ormstown, P. Q. 268 1

WANTED—TO PURCHASE EIGHTEEN WHITE Leghorn hens and two cocks. Address J. E. R., P. O. Box 1467. 268 1

WANTED—IRON RAILING FITTERS. APPLY H. R. Ives & Co., Queen st. 268 2

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FURNITURE, ANtique, old china, curiosities and books of all kinds, also for sale, books of all kinds, music, steel engravings, novels. 2116 St. Catherine, near Bleury st. 268 1

Horses and Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—DRIVING HORSE, PACE 3 m., $60, also saddle and bridle, $18, good as new. Address "X 1050," STAR office. 266 3

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED STREET CAR sleighs, some nearly new, all in good order, also one hundred omnibuses in good order. For particulars and price. Apply to Toronto Railway Company, Toronto, Ont. 267 2

FOR SALE—RUSSIAN SLEIGH, QUITE NEW, cheap. Kane & McLaughlin, 20 Jurors st. 268 1

FOR SALE—GOOD SOUND MARE, GOOD DRIVER, is also a splendid hunter, trot 3 min., cheap. Kane & McLaughlin, 20 Jurors st. 268 1

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO BUY A stylish 4 seated sleigh, with robes, the whole must be in good order. Address P. O. Drawer 1950. 266 3

WANTED—A PAIR DRIVING HORSES, BAY, chestnut or dark iron gray, from 15½ to 16 hands, must be sound, stylish and good travellers, not over 8 years old. Address P. O. Box 1259, City. 268 3

Music Teachers.

WANTED—A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS BY an experienced teacher, pupil of Prof. Ducharme, terms moderate. Address "O 813," STAR office. 264 6

MR. PAUL WIALLARD

having decided to remain in Montreal till March the first, applicants previously refused on account of his list being filled and intended early departure can now give their names and will be received as vacancies occur. 268 7

Property Wanted.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A NEW AND THOROUGHLY well built self-contained dwelling, with about ten rooms, location must be west of Metcalfe st., a first class half section of land in southern Manitoba to be taken at low valuation as part payment. Apply M., Box 2056, P. O. 268 1

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, WITH FIRST class board. 63 Argyle avenue. 257 12

ROOMS—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, also table board, gas and every convenience. Apply 4 Argyle ave. 261 12

ROOMS—TO GENTLEMEN, A COMFORTABLY furnished double and single room, on bathroom flat, hot and cold water, gas, etc. 2067 St. Catherine st. 262 8

ROOMS—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping, No. 5 Drummond st. 263 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED AT 67 ST. DENIS street. 263 6

ROOM—SINGLE FRONT, FURNISHED BEDroom, gas, heated by hot water. 132 Peel st., 2nd door from Windsor Hotel. 264 6

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, CLEAN AND well heated in winter, with every modern convenience, $7 per month, 862 Palace st. 264 6

ROOMS—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ON FIRST floor, with board, gas, bath, etc. 6 University street. 264 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED AND BOARD, IN NICE locality, at number 224 St. Denis. 264 6

ROOMS—FOR A MARRIED COUPLE OR SINGLE gentleman, with all modern conveniences. 98 Union ave. 264 6

ROOM—SINGLE ROOM, FOR GENTLEMAN, ON bathroom flat, breakfast and late dinner. 41 Mackay st. 264 6

ROOMS—AND GOOD BOARD, WITH WASHING, $3.50 a week. 72 Gain st. 265 6

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED, IN THE HOUSE of a widow lady, double and single, excellent board. 149 Metcalfe st. 265 6

ROOMS—727 SHERBROOKE STREET. ACCOMmodations first-class, hot water heating. 265 4

ROOM—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON bathroom flat, to rent, $6 per month, 54 Anderson st. 266 3

ROOMS—TWO LET, TWO OR THREE UNFURnished rooms, on bathroom flat. Apply 294 St. Antoine st. 266 3

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED, AT 181 BLEURY st. 266 4

ROOM — FRONT, NICELY FURNISHED, MANtel bed, 9 dollars month for two persons, use of parlor and piano. 50 Victoria st. 266 3

ROOMS—NEATLY FURNISHED AND WARM, with or without board, family private, 320 St. Antoine st. 266 5

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, 22 McGill College ave. 266 3

ROOM—SPLENDID ROOM WITH FIRST-CLASS board in private French family. Apply 18 Berri street. 266 6

ROOM—WARM SINGLE ROOM, ON BATHROOM flat, hot water, etc., good board. 41 Metcalfe st., opposite Windsor Hotel. 266 3

ROOM—TO LET, IN A SMALL FAMILY, A FURnished room, with bath and with use of kitchen if required. 38 Adeline st. 266 3

ROOM—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH OR without gas, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 7 Union avenue. 266 3

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, HANDsomely furnished, large back parlor, also cozy hall room on bathroom floor, warm house, home comforts, terms reasonable. 47 Aylmer st. 266 3

ROOMS—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, bath flat, all modern improvements. Apply 934 Dorchester st. 266 3

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, BOARD if required. 148 Peel st. 266 3

ROOMS—BELMONT HOUSE, FINE SUITE OF rooms, on ground floor, consisting of two large rooms, with bathroom attached, let together or separately; also room on 1st flat, and one on second, table board $4.50 per week, 29 and 31 Belmont st., Telephone 4736. 266 4

ROOM—TO LET, LARGE FRONT FURNISHED room, use of kitchen and dining room. 578 Lagauchetiere st., near St. Urbain st. 266 3

ROOMS—TO LET, PRIVATE FAMILY, BEST OF accommodation, 185 Bleury st. 266 4

ROOMS—TO LET, ON BATHROOM FLAT, FURnished or unfurnished, with board or without board, 19 St. Philip st., near Dorchester st. 266 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, splendid 1st class rooms, in French private family, with board. Apply 87 Osborne st. 266 6

ROOM—A FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, on bathroom flat, with partial board if required. 129 St. Antoine, cor. Windsor st. 267 3

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, terms moderate. Apply 163 St. George st. 267 3

ROOMS—SINGLE ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, on bathroom flat; also one large unfurnished room, 191 Bleury st. 267 3

ROOM—TO LET, A LARGE FRONT PARLOR BEDroom, suitable for one or two, hot water, private family. 802 Dorchester st. 267 2

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen, late dinner, also table board for three. 106 Mansfield st. 267 3

ROOM—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, HEATED BY steam, 1 minute from City Hall. 114 Champ de Mars st. 267 10

ROOMS—TO LET, ONE SINGLE AND TWO double rooms, furnished, at 664 Sherbrooke st. 267 3

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE, WELL FURnished and comfortable, in first class private house, heated by furnace, hot and cold water and gas throughout. Apply 176 Mance st., near Sherbrooke st. 267 3

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHout board, for two gentlemen or a married couple. 100 St. Lawrence st. 267 3

ROOM—DOUBLE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for gentlemen or married couple. Apply to Mrs. Etue, 366 Dorchester st. 264 6

ROOM—LARGE, WARM, CLEAN, NEWLY AND nicely furnished, suitable for married couple, board if required. 858 Palace street. 267 3

ROOM—WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON bathroom flat, house warm, gas, every convenience, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 95 University st. 267 3

ROOMS—TO LET, NEWLY FURNISHED. APply to 20 City Councillors st. 267 6

ROOM—ONE LARGE WELL FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 159 Bleury st. 267 3

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, WARM, furnished rooms, also table board. 32 St. Antoine st. 267 2

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ON bathroom flat, with or without board, all modern conveniences. Apply 111 Union ave. 267 3

ROOM—ONE LARGE ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, for a gentleman, opposite Queen's statue, 16 Victoria square. 267 2

ROOM—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ROOM together will find, in a private family, room and board, 55 Sanguinet st. 267 3

ROOMS — SEVERAL FURNISHED ROOMS AT 173 St. Lawrence street, near Dorchester st. 267 4

ROOMS—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD FOR TWO gentlemen or ladies, terms moderate. 43 Bleury st. 267 2

ROOMS — TWO LARGE WELL FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, late dinner, suitable for four gentlemen, or two married couples. 86 Osborne st. 267 3

ROOM — LARGE LIGHT BEDROOM, NICELY furnished, thoroughly heated, all conveniences, suitable for married couple, light house keeping, no children. 301 St. Chas. Borromee st. 267 3

ROOMS—WITH FIRST CLASS BOARD, PRIVATE family, best locality, west end, married couples or ladies, references given and required. Apply "C 1156," STAR office. 267 6

ROOMS—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS TO LET, with good board, at 21 McGill College ave. 267 2

ROOMS—TO LET THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished. Apply 685a Lagauchetiere st. 267 2

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO, board if desired. 827 Palace st. 267 2

ROOM—A LARGE WARM ROOM FOR TWO young men or a married couple, all modern conveniences in house, grate in room, no children. 200½ St. George st. 267 2

ROOM—NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, FOR gentlemen only, $5 a month, 129 Bleury st. 267 2

ROOMS—TO LET, THREE LARGE FRONT rooms, beautifully furnished. 2234 St. Catherine st. 268 1

ROOMS—1 FRONT, 1 BACK AND 1 SIDE BEDroom, all comfortably furnished, at 15 Belmont st., near Beaver Hall Hill. 268 3

ROOM—LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR gentleman or married couple. 1998 St. Catherine st., opp. Archambault's School. 268 1

ROOM—ONE LARGE ROOM ON BATH FLAT, with board, suitable for two gentlemen. 192 St. George st. 268 1

ROOM—FRONT ROOM TO LET, ON BATHROOM flat. Apply 84 Cathcart st. 268 3

ROOM—TO LET, A LARGE ROOM, WITH OPEN grate, at 96 Mansfield st. 268 2

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, hot and cold water, gentlemen only. Apply 2261A St. Catherine st. 268 4

ROOM—TO LET, PLEASANT, COMFORTABLY furnished room, suitable for one or two, terms moderate. Apply 69 Beaver Hall Hill. 268 1

ROOM — ROOM SINGLE FRONT, LARGE clothes closet, hot water heating. 23A University st. 268 1

ROOM—TO LET, WARM, COMFORTABLY FURnished front room, on bathroom flat. 17 Belmont street, off Beaver Hall. 268 1

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED, ON BATHROOM flat, also large unfurnished room. 150 Peel st. 268 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED, ON BATHROOM FLAT, 96 Alexander, cor. Dorchester. 268 4

ROOM—AND BOARD, FOR LADY, IN PRIVATE family, with comforts of a home. 39½ Latour st. 268 1

ROOMS—FRONT ROOM FURNISHED AND ONE or two bedrooms to rent to respectable person, west end. Address "Q 885," STAR office. 268 1

ROOMS—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN PRIvate family, for ladies or gentlemen. Apply 28 Berri st., near Viger sq. 268 1

ROOM—LARGE WELL FURNISHED BEDROOM, 87 Union ave. 268 1

ROOM—TO LET, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor bedroom with grate fire and sitting room, with or without board, at 28 Union ave. 268 3

ROOM—FURNISHED, TO MARRIED COUPLE, without children, use of kitchen. 416 Richmond street. 268 1

ROOM—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM, WELL heated, with hot water in bath. 2079 St. Catherine st. 268 1

ROOM—SUITABLE FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen, with board, 756 Dorchester st. 268 1

ROOMS—ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE BEDroom, nicely furnished, gas, and heated by hot water. Apply to 398 St. Antoine street. 268 1

ROOM—LARGE WELL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH open fire grate, in private family, with or without board. 15 Plateau st. 268 1

ROOMS—TO LET, 2 LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, gas, hot and cold water. 52 Beaver Hall Hill. 268 2

ROOM—WARM, NICELY FURNISHED, FRONT, bathroom flat, suitable for two young men or married couple, terms moderate, 29 St. Monique st. 268 3

ROOM—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for two, also single room, on bathroom flat, 528 Sherbrooke st. 268 1

ROOMS—TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ON Metcalfe st., a large handsomely furnished room, on parlor flat, with side room if required, all modern conveniences, terms moderate. Address "G 1276," STAR office. 268 2

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED, ON BATHROOM flat. No. 12 Torrance st. 268 3

ROOMS—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, nicely situated, rent $6. Apply 114 St. Constant st. 268 2

ROOMS—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, ONE LARGE front room, with small one adjoining, suitable for house keeping, 162 McCord st. 268 1

ROOMS—TO LET, LARGE OR SMALL WELL appointed rooms, on bath or upper flat, private family, 37 McGill College ave. 268 3

ROOMS—WARM, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED for gentlemen or married couple, use of kitchen, piano if required, 297 St. Charles Borromee st. 268 3

ROOM—WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, AT 26 Belmont st., heated by steam, rent low, can apply to Thompson & Co., Temple Building, or at house. 268 2

ROOM—TO LET, LARGE NICELY FURNISHED room, on first flat, suitable for gentlemen, heated by hot water, no children. 20½ Belmont st. 268 1

ROOM—WARM COMFORTABLE BEDROOM TO rent, in gentleman's house, close to Windsor Hotel, Dorchester st., use of sitting room, with breakfast if required. Address "H 1306," STAR office. 268 3

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED SINGLE room for lady or gentleman in a private family. Terms moderate. Mrs. Dick, 136 St. Lawrence st. 268 2

ROOM—COMFORTABLE HOME FOR A REspectable young man, to room with another, 10 minutes walk from G. T. R. shops, Pt. St. Charles. Apply "Q 879," STAR office. 268 1

ROOMS—TWO DOUBLE FURNISHED FRONT rooms, five and six dollars, large room unfurnished, four dollars. Apply 112 Cathedral st., opposite Palace street. 268 1

ROOM—TO LET, WARM, COMFORTABLY FURnished front room, on bathroom flat. 17 Belmont street, off Beaver Hall. 268 1

ROOMS—TO LET, THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, on bathroom flat, suitable for light housekeeping, central. 39 Mance street. 268 3

ROOMS — FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, warm and comfortable. 89 Cathedral street, price $6.00 per month. 268 1

ROOMS—TO LET, DOUBLE AND SINGLE, TO gentlemen or ladies employed during the day, terms moderate, 30 Argyle ave. 268 7

ROOMS—TO LET, BACK PARLOR, FURNISHED, with small room adjoining; also flat unfurnished, vicinity Richmond sq. Address "W 1004," STAR Office. 268 1

ROOMS—TO LET, ON BATHROOM FLAT, HOT water, gas, etc., heated by hot water. 11 Belmont st. 268 1

ROOM—A LARGE WELL FURNISHED FRONT room, with light housekeeping privileges if desired, private family. 18 Argyle ave. 268 3

ROOM—SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with or without board. 29 Mansfield street. 268 3

ROOM—TO LET, FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without board, English family. 682 Lagauchetiere st., corner of Bleury. 268 1

ROOM—FURNISHED IN PRIVATE FAMILY, AT No. 70 Victoria street. 268 1

ROOMS—TO LET 1 DOUBLE AND 2 SINGLE. Apply 27 Berri street, near Viger square. 268 1

ROOMS—31 VICTORIA ST., FURNISHED PARlor, single and double rooms, bath and gas, board if required, terms reasonable. 268 3

ROOMS—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY of adults wish to rent two large well furnished rooms, with or without board, house heated by hot water, gas and all modern conveniences, location, Sherbrooke street. Address "J. 1347," STAR office. 268 1

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—NORTH OF DORCHESTER ST. AND west of Beaver Hall, three or four unfurnished rooms, for light housekeeping, state terms, references exchanged. "Y 1073," STAR office. 267 2

WANTED—SINGLE ROOM, WITH BOARD PREferred, between Victoria and Mance sts., by a gentleman. Address giving full particulars, to "F 1271," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND DAUGHTER, two bedrooms and parlor, with board, in private family, west end preferred, "F 1265," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, FOR A single person, rent not to exceed $4. Address Miss Phillip, 759 St. James st. 268 1

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD FOR MARRIED couple, in private family, where there are no other boarders, west of Union ave., "H 1300," STAR office. 268 1

WANTED—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, REspectable locality, 10 or 15 minutes' walk from St. Ann's market, terms must be moderate. "H. 1304" STAR office. 268 1

Farm Wanted.

WANTED—A FARM OF ABOUT 20 OR 30 ACRES near the city on the Island of Montreal. State rental, etc., to "G 1293," STAR office. 268 1

Lessons Wanted.

WANTED—BY YOUNG PERSON, LESSONS IN waiting on table. State terms, to "F 1256," STAR office. 268 1

Educational.

M. A. B. CRUCHET, Teacher of the French language and literature, translator into French, and corrector of all kinds of English manuscripts. 63 Argyle avenue. M. and Mme. Cruchet receive a few boarders. 257 52

S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. School re-opens Sept. 9, 1891. For entrance apply to Headmaster, REV. ARTHUR FRENCH, B. A., Oxon.
13s MONTREAL.

EVENING INSTRUCTION, AT 276 ST. URBAIN st., on Mondays and Wednesdays, $2 per month.
268 1 Wm. J. N. TURNER, L. R. C. P.

C. A. Thompson's

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, 239 ST. JAMES ST.

EVENING CLASSES.

Shorthand, per month, $2.00; Bookkeeping, per month, $2.00; Penmanship, per month, $2.00; Arithmetic, per month, $2.00; Bookkeeping, Penmanship and Shorthand per month, $3.00. 268 1

Winter Resorts.

THE LAKEWOOD,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Second Season. NOW OPEN.

IN THE MIDST OF PINE FORESTS.

Piazzas inclosed in glass, one-third of a mile in extent. Pure drinking water from artesian well. PATENT VENTILATORS SUPPLY FRESH AIR THROUGHOUT THE HOTEL; SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS PERFECT. OPEN WOOD FIRES. NO EXPENSE HAS BEEN SPARED TO MAKE THE LAKEWOOD THE "IDEAL WINTER RESORT OF AMERICA."

For terms, &c., address
257eod FRED STERRY.

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIStrict of Montreal.— No. 2915.—Magistrate's Court. George Legris, Plaintiff, vs. Edouard Archambault, Defendant. On the 23rd of November, 1891, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 511 Dorchester Street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of piano and household furniture. Terms cash. C. T. JETTE, B. S. C. Montreal, 14th November, 1891. 268 1

The Churches.

To insure insertion in this column Church notices should reach this office not later than Friday.

SUNDAY, 15th NOVEMBER.

TWENTY FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, 8 a. m. and 11 a. m., Choral Communion. 4.15 and 7.05 p.m. All seats free at 7 p. m. Rev. J. G. Norton, D. D., Rector of Montreal.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of Ontario and St. Urbain streets. Holy Communion 7.45 a. m. and 11 a. m. (Choral, with sermon). Matins and Litany, 10.15 a. m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m. Rev. Edmund Wood, M. A., Rector. All seats free and unappropriated.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Thanksgiving services continued. Holy Communion at 9.40 a.m. and after the 11 a.m. service. Litany at 4.15 p.m. Seats free. Evening Service 7 p.m. Special music. Preacher in morning, Canon Ellegood; evening, Rev. G. Abbott Smith. Thanks offerings to pay off debt. Canon Ellegood, Rector.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. Holy Communion after morning service, 11.05 a.m., preacher, Rev. L. N. Tucker; 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible classes. 3.05 p.m., Dean Carmichael's Class for men and young men. 7.05 p.m., preacher, Dean Carmichael.

TRINITY CHURCH, St. Denis Street, opposite Viger Square. 11 a.m. the Lord Bishop of Montreal; 3 p.m., Rev. W. H. Garth, B.A.; 7 p.m., Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A. Rev. Canon Mills, B. D., rector.

ST. MARY'S, Hochelaga, Hall adjoining Cotton Factory offices. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., Rev. A. Bareham, Rector.

ST. MARTIN'S. Rev. Geo. Osborne Troop, Rector, Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street. Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. John Ker, B.D., rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S. 11 a. m., preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Rector. 7 p.m., preacher, the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

ST. THOMAS, Notre Dame Street. 11 a. m., when the Thanksgiving service, with appropriate hymns and anthems, will be repeated, and 7 p. m. Rev. J. F. Renaud, Rural Dean of Iberville, rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of Marianne and St. Denis streets. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. H. J. Evans, M. A., Incumbent.

ST. LUKE'S, corner of Dorchester and Champlain streets, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Rue Chatham), 11 a. m. et 7 p. m.

ST. MATTHIAS, Cote St. Antoine. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. E. Bushell, M.A., rector.

ST. JUDE'S, Coursol Street. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. J. H. Dixon, rector.

ST. BARNABAS, St. Lambert. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. W. J. Dart, M.A.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Lachine. 11 a. m., Holy Communion, first Sunday in the month, after morning prayer. Other Sundays at 8 a. m., Rev. R. Hewton, M.A., Rector.

ST. MARK'S, Longueuil. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. J. G. Baylis, B. D.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, COTE ST. PAUL. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

RUSHBROOK STREET MISSION. Conducted by Grace Church Y. M. C. A. 7 p. m.

ST. HENRI MISSION, 3813 Notre Dame st. St. George's Y. M. C. A. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Evening service, 7 p. m., all welcome.

OUTREMONT MUNICIPAL HALL. 7 p. m., Rev. E. McManus.

RICHMOND SQUARE. 7 p. m., Rev. Samuel Massey.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Upper Lachine. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., Rev. R. Hewton, rector of Lachine.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION. 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Sault au Recollet. Divine service at 11.15 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. E. McManus, Incumbent.

MONTREAL JUNCTION MISSION. Evening service 5.15. Preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M. A.

METHODIST.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. W. J. Hunter, D. D., Pastor. 11 a. m. Rev. S. P. Rose. 7 p. m., pastor. Quarterly collection at both services.

DOMINION SQUARE. Sunday-school anniversary, 11 a. m., Rev. W. J. Hunter, D. D. 7 p. m., Rev. W. H. Emsley. 3 p. m. open session, addressed by Sir William Dawson, C. M. G., LL. D., F. R. S., and Rev. J. C. Antliff, M. A., D. D., president Montreal Conference. Collections on behalf of the school.

SHERBROOKE STREET. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Charles R. Flanders, Pastor.

DOUGLAS CHURCH. 11 a. m., Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, of Point St. Charles Presbyterian Church. 7 p. m., Rev. J.C. Antliff, D. D.

COTE ST. ANTOINE. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

OUTREMONT. 11 a. m. Rev. H. Walker.

COTE ST. LOUIS. (Corner Mount Royal and Berri streets). 11 a. m., Rev. R. H. Bernby. 7 p. m. Rev. H. Walker.

HOCHELAGA. 11 a.m., Mr. J. C. Collard. 7 p. m., addresses by Revs. C. R. Westgate and C. F. Becker.

CONGREGATIONAL.

CALVARY. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. E. M. Hill, M. A., pastor. The Evening service is largely musical in character.

ZION. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. W. H. Warriner, B. A., B. D., pastor.

EMMANUEL. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. W. H. Pulsford, M.A.

POINT ST. CHARLES, Congregational Church, 185 Congregation street. Pastor, Rev. Thomas Hall. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. ANDREW'S (Church of Scotland). 11 a.m., Subject: "The Ancient and Modern Prophet." 7 p. m., subject: "The Gracious Saviour." Special collection for Ladies' Aid Society. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M. A., B. D.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE. Service in Union Mission Church at 4 p.m. Rev. Prof. Campbell.

STANLEY STREET. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., Rev. F. M. Dewey, M. A. pastor.

AMERICAN. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. N. Boynton, of Union Church, Boston.

ERSKINE. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor.

CRESCENT STREET. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. A. B. Mackay, pastor.

KNOX. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. James Fleck, B. A., pastor.

ST. PAUL'S. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. James Barclay, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. John Nichols, pastor.

ST. GABRIEL. The Rev. Robert Campbell, D. D., pastor, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: "The Christian's Furnishings."

L'EGLISE DE ST. SAUVEUR. Canning street, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

COTE DES NEIGES. 11 a. m. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

NORWOOD. (Back River.) 3 p. m. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

ST. LAURENT. 7 p. m., Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

CHALMERS'. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

TAYLOR. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. T. Bennett, pastor.

CALVIN. 11 a. m. and 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Smyth, M. A., pastor.

ST. JOHN'S. (French Presbyterian) old Russell Hall, St. Catherine street, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. Mr. Morin, pastor.

COTE ST. LOUIS. 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., John A. Cleland, Missionary.

LAPRAIRIE. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. every Sunday. Wm. McCuaig, Missionary.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Point St. Charles. 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Antliff. 7 p. m., Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, pastor.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SCANDINAVIAN—LUTHERAN.

VOR FRELSERS MENIGHED.—SCAN. EV. LUTH. 41 St. Francois Xavier street. Divine service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. All Scandinavians are cordially invited. Rev. O. Klevjord, pastor.

VOR FRELSERS MENIGHED.—Skan. Ev. Luth. 41 St. Francois Xavier street.—Gudstjeneste klok. 11 Formid; og 7.30 om Aftenen. Sondags skole kl 10 formidd. Alle Skandinaver er venligst indbudne. Rev. O. Klevjord, pastor.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. W. D. Stevens, Rector.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET. Rev. A. G. Upham, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Evening subject: "The Young People at Work." Lord's Supper at evening service.

FIRST. 11 a. m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Donald Grant, pastor. Evening subject: "The Prophet of the last days; shall we hear him."

GRACE, Queen's Hall, Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D.D., pastor. 9.30 a. m. Prayer Meeting; 10 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Subject: "Father Chiniquy and Abraham Lincoln." 3 p. m., Father Chiniquy will speak. Subject: "The Pope's Political, Moral and Religious Fraud." 7 p. m., Subject: "Go Forward."

EAST END MISSION. No. 6 Craig street. Gospel service, 7 p. m. Thursday, 8 p. m. Sunday-school, 3 p. m.

OLIVET MISSIONS. Winstanley Hall, 142 Delisle street, and Olivet Baptist Chapel, corner Grand Trunk and Montmorenci streets, Mr. J. S. Warnicker, church missionary.

The Churches

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—Mass with sermon, 8 a. m.; High Mass with sermon, 10 a. m.; Vespers, 3 p. m.; sermon and Benediction, 7.30 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH—High Mass at 10 a.m. Catechism at 2 p.m. Vespers 3 p. m.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—Low Mass from 6 to 9. Grand Mass at 10, with full choir and grand orchestra. French sermon, 7 p. m. Vespers.

CHURCH OF THE GESU.—Low Masses from 5.15 a. m. till 8 inclusively. Mass with English sermon at 8 a. m. High Mass by His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, during which subdeacons, deacons and one priest will be ordained. Vespers by St. Mary's College choir at [illegible] p. m. French sermon at arch-confraternity meeting, 6.45 p. m. At 8 p.m. English sermon by Rev. Father Pendergast, followed by benediction with full choir. No charge will be made at proper time but to prevent the annoyance caused by late comers a charge of 25 cents will be made after 8.30.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL for the Insane, Verdun, 3 p. m. Neighbors and other friends of the patients are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME, Longue Pointe, 2.30 p. m. Rev. W. J. Smyth, M. A.

FORESTERS' HALL. 1240 Notre Dame street, Gospel Temperance Meeting, 4.15 p. m.

CHRISTIAN MISSION, Weber Hall. 3 p. m., and 7 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (Scientist). Harmony Hall, 2456 St. Catherine street. Services 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday School, 11 a. m.

NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (corner Dorchester and Hanover streets). Pastor, Rev. E. Gould, M. A. Divine service every Sunday, 11 a. m. The pastor will (D. V.) preach to-morrow.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

ASSEMBLY HALL, 2269 St. Catherine street, 7 p. m., Elder W. W. Robertson. Subject: "The Coming and Kingdom of Jesus the Christ."

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. William S. Barnes.

Property for Sale, Etc.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING ASBESTOS PROperties: Lot 5 and 6, first range South Garthby, containing 67 acres, lot 16, third range, South Garthby, containing 100 acres, lot 7, sixth range, Coleraine, containing 105 acres, lot 9, twelfth range Coleraine, containing 100 acres. Apply to Caron, Pentland & Stuart, Quebec. 263 6

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1 Lot on Chambly avenue (near Sherbrooke street), 29x125, 20 ft. lane in rear.

10 Lots on Sanguinet st., (close to St. Louis Park), conditions are to build stone houses or tenements on this street.

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EVOLUTION.

[By the REV. W. J. HUNTER, D.D.]

A Digest of Dr. Wilford Hall's Reply to Darwin and Haeckel.

[Delivered before the Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association.]

"And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." That is the Bible account of the creation of man, and it is clear, full, and concise. It affirms that man consists of two distinct substances—a body and a soul—the one material and the other spiritual. It affirms that man's body was formed by the immediate intervention of God; it did not grow, nor was it produced by any process of evolution and development. It affirms that man's soul was formed by the breath of life which the Lord God breathed into his nostrils; and, therefore, it teaches that Adam was created full grown and fully developed in all his physical, intellectual and moral powers; and as we learn in subsequent chapters, endowed with the power of reproducing his own species.

At a very early period in history a theory of the origin of man, very different from this one, came to the front and claimed popular attention. In the first century the doctrine that man is a spontaneous production of the earth was held by not a few. A very current opinion among the Greeks was that they had grown from the soil. They conceived the earth to be filled with the germs of all living creatures, which were quickened into life under favorable circumstances. When Paul preached at Athens his audience was composed of Jews who were Monotheists; of Epicureans who were atheists, and of Stoics who were pantheists. The modern theory of evolution is simply a return, in a modified form, to the old Greek doctrine of the origin of man.

Lamark, the distinguished French naturalist, improved upon the Greek theory in his publication of 1809, for while he taught that men and animals are evolved from certain original germs, yet he admitted the existence of God, and that God created the matter of the universe, but he held that life is the result of the action of an ethereal fluid pervading space. In other words, he held the theory of spontaneous generation, of which scientists like Haeckel are now the champions. Indeed, Mr. Darwin's whole theory of evolution, natural selection, the survival of the fittest, and all the rest, might be evolved out of Lamark's three fundamental propositions quoted by Dr. Hodge in his second volume on

"SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY."

"1. That any considerable and permanent change in the circumstances in which a race of animals is placed, superinduces in them a real change in their wants and requirements.

2. That this change in their wants, necessitates new actions on their part to satisfy those wants, and that finally new habits are thus engendered.

3. That these new actions and habits necessitate a greater and more frequent use of particular organs already existing, which thus becomes strengthened and improved; or the development of new organs when new wants require them; or the neglect of the use of old organs, which may thus gradually decrease and finally disappear."

Lamark's theory did not take the root in the popular mind, and in the struggle between Christian philosophers and materialistic investigators, the former had decidedly the best of the controversy. Atheism, materialism, and rationalism, were at a loss to account for man's origin on any other hypothesis than that of Moses. "That man was here with a capability of measuring the flights of the planets and weighing the distant stars in balances, they could not well dispute. Man was here, animals were here, order reigned in the system of nature from the delicate geometrical and microscopical chasing of an ocean shell, which no art can imitate, to the marvellous intellectual capabilities of the many-chambered brain of a Shakespeare or a Humbolt." That all these could come by chance or without some intelligent creative power was an absurdity too preposterous to be entertained for a moment, except by morbidly insane controversialists who cared more for personal triumph than for the claims of logic and reason. For a time geology was pressed into service to refute the mosaic account of Creation, as also the current chronology which makes the age of the human race some 6000 years, but Christian scholarship readily disposed of the objectors and their objections by showing that Moses makes no definite statement on these subjects; that Scripture chronology is altogether a human work; that it is no part of the inspired record; that any data furnished by the sacred writers were not given for the purpose of chronology; that tables of genealogy are given to mark the descent, which is just as well done if certain generations be omitted, as if the whole list were complete; and that the design of such tables is to prove that Christ was the son of David and of the seed of Abraham, and not to indicate how many years had elapsed from the Creation to the Advent.

At this juncture a new philosophic light burst upon the world, a light so bright that even the sceptic was dazed for a moment, but soon his heart leaped for joy at the prospect of a new weapon for the destruction of religion and the Bible. I refer to Charles Darwin's remarkable book,

"THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES,"

given to the public in 1858. It was read with avidity in scientific circles and its conclusions were accepted by some eminent naturalists, and soon the public press called attention to its doctrines, when the demand for it was wonderfully increased. It was translated into several languages and circulated among all classes. Many college students seized upon the new departure; men of the so-called liberal type in the medical profession and in biological research saw in the new way of accounting for the origin of man something better than atheism or pantheism, and if they did not accept it in its entirety, they were yet free to confess that it was at least plausible and rational; while the whole brood of freethinkers in science and religion who claimed that the color of the skin, and the shape of the skull, and the peculiarities of the ethmoid bone, and the curvature of the chin, and the quality of the hair in the several varieties of the human family, were incompatible with the Mosaic narrative of the creation of man and the Bible doctrine of the unity of the race—these men swallowed the whole theory of evolution, and saw no difficulty in believing that all human and animal varieties were evolved from a single, non-human primate, which in turn was evolved from something called protoplasm, and that this process of evolution has been going on for thousands of millions of years. In the meantime the revolutionary book was read more and more, and reviewed in monthly and quarterly in the great dailies and in the rural weekly press; and all these began to put ugly questions to the pulpit, and the pulpit was not ready to answer them, because it had not studied the subject. When it did begin to study it, some scholarly clergymen, who were better naturalists than preachers, and who had given more attention to scientific investigation than to theology and biblical research, cast in their lot with the evolutionists—provided always that God be admitted as the author of life in the case of the original germ or protozoan. It may be proper to state here that Darwin is considered as the father of evolution, although Wallace claims that his work was in manuscript and ready for the press when Darwin's publication was issued; and Prof. Haeckel, of the University of Jena, is perhaps the most bold, radical and advanced advocate of the hypothesis who has written on the subject. Both of these great thinkers agree in the opinion that at an early period in the world's history

NO LIVING THING EXISTED ON THIS PLANET.

They agree that at some time in the past—hundreds or thousands of years ago—a living germ, or a number of living germs, came into existence, and that from this, or these, all the diversified forms of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, including man, have been evolved and developed. The only difference in their theories is that Darwin admits that the original germ was constituted a living organism by the direct power of God, while Haeckel rejects the idea of supernatural creation, and claims that the primeval parent of all other organisms came into being by spontaneous generation, out of inorganic matter, by laws inherent in the matter thus formed into organisms. It is enough to say that spontaneous generation has never been proved. There is no known instance of dead matter becoming living matter by any natural process. Prof. Huxley says: "The hypothesis that living matter always arises by the agency of pre-existing living matter, has a right to be considered, and a claim to be refuted, before the production of living matter in any other way can be admitted by careful reasoners." And Prof. Tyndall, who is not regarded as a Christian Scientist, says: "The process must be slow which commends the hypothesis of natural evolution to the public mind. For what are the core and essence of this hypothesis? Strip it bare and you stand face to face with the notion that not alone the more ignoble forms of animal life, not alone the nobler forms of the horse and lion, not alone the exquisite and wonderful mechanism of the human body, but that the human mind itself—emotion, intellect, will, and all their phenomena—were once latent in a fiery cloud. Surely these notions represent an absurdity too monstrous to be entertained by any sane mind." Darwin's theory, on the contrary, admits that God imparted life to the original germ or germs, but at that point it leaves God out of the question. After the initial act of creation all else follows by natural law without purpose and without design. His doctrine is that the original germ or germs, with no inherent intelligence, under purely natural influences, evolved and developed into all the infinite variety of vegetable and animal life and forms. Unfortunately, as I think, for the cause of truth, at this juncture, some eminent Christian scholars, including Prof. Asa Gray, Dr. McCosh, and Joseph Cook, not prepared for an absolute rejection of the entire hypothesis, as a misconception of the facts of natural science, adopted a middle course

AND PROPOUNDED WHAT IS KNOWN AS THEISTIC EVOLUTION;

that is to say, they accepted Darwin's theory with the proviso of intelligent design in every change affected; and to-day there are thousands of intelligent clergymen in Europe and America who are disciples of evolution, with the proviso that God uses it as His method of creating the species. They reason that if Darwin's theory were fully established it would only show that God's method of creation is through the action of laws over which, in every transitional variation, He exercises efficient control and immanent supervision. I cannot accept the compromise. I am not prepared to give a new reading to the verse which forms the opening sentence of this paper. I am not prepared to read: "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul," and then say to my congregation, "What Moses means is that God did, in ages long lost in the distance of the past, form into a living organism a piece of protoplasm which, by a series of evolutions and developments under Divine control and supervision, by natural selection, and through infinite variations, at last rose from the highest form of ape to the lowest form of man, and in this manner did God make man in His own image, of the dust of the ground and breathe into him the breath of life, in an epoch of 100,000,000 years, more or less. I cannot so read the Book of Genesis. It may appear like the height of impertinence for me to say it, but I say it all the same, that the whole theory of evolution is crude, self-contradictory, and unscientific. Take for example one of the strong reasons urged against specific acts of creation for each and every species, viz: the vast number of miracles involved. But even Mr. Darwin admits the miraculous power of God in the cre tion of the first germ or germs of life. Evolutionists must have at least one miraculous creation in order to have anything to begin evolution with. And if the creation of one species by the miraculous power of God be admitted, is it not more probable and reasonable to assume that each and every species was started in the same way, than to suppose an entire change in God's plan after having begun by immediate, direct, miraculous creation? Darwin says "miracles explain nothing in science and they interfere with the uniformity of nature," and yet he accepts a miraculous creation of life in order to give evolution something to evolve from. If it be true that a miracle can explain nothing in science, and that a miracle was necessary to explain the beginning of evolution, it follows as a valid logical conclusion

THAT EVOLUTION IS NOT A SCIENCE.

Evolutionists also turn the cannons of logic against their own theory when they affirm that miracles interfere with the uniformity of Nature. They admit that Nature (and by the word nature they mean God) began with miraculous creation, and therefore, in order to be uniform, Nature should produce all species by miraculous intervention. Yes, Nature is uniform; God is uniform, but evolution seeks to subvert the uniformity of His plan and manner of creation. What is science? It is knowledge. Huxley says: "The science of any subject is the highest and most exact knowledge on that subject," and theistic evolutions cannot consistently deny that if one miracle is accepted as scientific a thousand miracles would be equally scientific if the weight of evidence, or the most exact knowledge we could acquire, went in their favor rather than against them. As Wilford Hall puts it: "Miracles, like all other facts in question, depend alone on the weight of evidence; and if a miracle be shown to be a probable necessity for explaining the phenomena of nature, it is as much a fact of science as the growth of an oak from an acorn, or the birth of an animal after the parents exist; and the whole question as to miraculous or non-miraculous creation of the separate species hinges entirely on the amount of testimony brought to bear, thus determining the probabilities in the case." Let us look for a little at some of the strongest arguments in favor of evolution. Take the argument from reversionary action. Darwin calls it "the most wonderful of all the attributes of inheritance" and he affirms that characters, organs and structures which "have disappeared for scores or hundreds or even thousands of generations suddenly reappear perfectly developed. He cites the case of a woman who had one mamma which yielded milk developed in the region of the groin, and Darwin claims that the cause of these reversions is the retention of a small fraction of ancestral blood, and he tells us that after twelve generations the proportion of ancestral blood remaining is as 1 in 2,048. Now if we take this theory of the remains of ancestral blood, 1 to 2,048 in the twelfth generation, in the hundredth generation it will be as 1 to 1,116,700,203,157,079,981,456,633,757,926, and on the same basis of calculation if we go back to the Devonian fish we have a string of closely written numerals one hundred miles long, and this would represent the dilution of fish blood in the veins of a mother and which according to evolutionists is sufficient to account for the presence of gills and tails in the human embryo at an early stage of progress. Joseph Cook in his lectures on Biology, page 236,

MAKES THIS REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

"It is a physiological fact that every human being once breathed by a membrane, then by gills, then by lungs." Now this whole "gill" argument of evolutionists is a fraud upon physiological science. Embryonic infants have no real gills, but a formation which somewhat resembles gills. And then think of an unborn infant breathing through gills or anything else! All well-informed physiologists agree that an infant never breathes at all till its exposure to the air. Until the moment of its birth it depends entirely for nutrition on the substance of the ovule and the umbilical circulation of the mother. These so-called gills entirely disappear at the eighth week of gestation, and how then does the embryo manage to put in the interim of twenty-six weeks till its birth without breathing at all? The fact is it never breathes until its contact with the air. The idea of a mother retaining in her veins an effective fraction of fish blood or marsupial blood, which under favorable conditions results in reversionary organs, is a speculation whose acceptance demands an infinite amount of credulity. That such an inconceivably diluted fraction of marsupial blood could force upon a woman in opposition to her own organism, and in spite of the fact that she must also retain a still larger proportion of the blood of the myriads of species through which her lineal descent has brought her, is as infinitely absurd as this supposed ancestral blood is immeasurably diluted. The fact is the whole theory of transmition through blood is a fallacy. A complete change takes place in our entire bodies once in seven years. Professor Huxley says: "There is left in no one of our bodies at the present moment a millionth part of the matter of which they were originally composed." Dr. Dunglison says: "How can we suppose a taint to continue for years, or even entire generations, in a fluid which is perpetually undergoing mutation, and at any distant interval cannot be presumed to have *one* of its quondam particles remaining?" Transmission and inheritance must be traced to something other than the blood. Even Darwin says: "Man is developed from an ovule, 125th part of an inch in diameter, which differs in no respect from the ovule of other animals." And this is true. And we have a right to ask, "Since there is no physical difference between the human ovule and that of animals, or between the ovule of one animal and another, why should not the ovule of a lioness be just as apt to produce a calf as a lion; why should not a crocodile bring forth a lamb, or a cow give birth to kittens? What is it, then, that causes the human ovule to produce a human being, and the animal ovule to produce an animal after its kind?

MOSES ANSWERS THE QUESTION

when he tells us that "God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind." God gave to each species a vital and mental, as well as a physical organism, and that vital and mental organism determines the nature and character of the new creature brought into existence. Prof. Agassiz says: "The constancy of species is a phenomenon dependent on the immaterial principle. All animals may be traced back in the embryo to a mere point upon the yolk of an egg, bearing no resemblance whatever to the future animal. But even here an immaterial principle, which no external influence can prevent or modify, is present, and determines its future form; so that the egg of a hen can produce only a chicken, and the egg of a codfish only a cod." Prof. Dana says: "The true idea of species is not in the resulting group, but in the idea or potential element which is at the basis of every individual of the group." And Dr. Hodge says: "Here we reach solid ground . . . where the immaterial principle of Agassiz, or the potential idea of Dana is the same, the species is the same; where the immaterial principle is different, the species is different." And right here I notice the difference between men and animals. Animals come into the world with the whole mass of knowledge necessary to the struggle for existence; human beings come into the world without knowledge, without speech, but with an unlimited capacity for being taught. A chicken, as soon as it leaves the shell, will pick up its own food. It will swallow a fly, but carefully avoid a bee, while a child will pick up a snake as readily as a ribbon. Natural selection has developed the human infant to utter helplessness and weakness, and taken away even the natural covering of hair from its body. And yet this stripping of the infant of all natural clothing, depriving it of strength of body and of limb, taking away from it the instinctive knowledge which, according to evolution, its distant ancestors possess is called development and the survival of the fittest. The very condition of the infant is the exact opposite of that of all lower at birth, showing a deterioration in every physical and mental aspect of its being, and is a clearly defined demonstration that the infant never descended

FROM THE MONKEY OR ANY OTHER ANIMAL.

And here also we find a reason why "the spirit of man goeth upward and the spirit of the beast goeth downward to the earth." Dr. Hall puts it in these words: "While the lower animals receive at birth their specific stores of knowledge suited to their environment, without the capacity of teaching or being taught, except to a very limited specific extent, *thus adapting them exclusively to this single state of existence*—the human being receives no knowledge at birth, not a single idea of *inherited* intelligence, but an unlimited blank capacity for being taught; it follows that the lower animals cannot have the slightest idea of a future life, since their vital and mental organisms, as well as their limited specific stores of inherited knowledge, are only suited to, and limited within a temporary existence. Hence a future life would be unappreciated by such creatures, even if they had it, since it would be an eternal sameness, without the culture necessary to make it otherwise. All this limitation to earthly objects, however, is exactly the reverse with man. With his unlimited blank capacity at birth for receiving instruction, he immediately acquires with his ordinary and rudimental intelligence, even if not specially taught it, a conception of living on forever, and a desire for and appreciation of, such an endless opportunity of acquiring knowledge. Even the infant at birth, or before it has a conscious thought, is thus the heir by title deed to immortal life, though its actual knowledge is not the millionth part of that of the pig or the puppy of the same age. It starts thus, a blank as to intelligence; but having the infinite endorsement of its father and mother, which involves the undeveloped capability of analyzing the stars and weighing the planets, ... and should it thus die untaught and even unconscious of its own being, its *magna charta* of selfhood will be its passport to the primary college of the angels, and thence to the university over whose entrance is written in letters of life—The Garden of Eternal Progress." Now, against this sublime, rational, and scriptural view of the difference between man and animals—a difference which finds its basis in the creative will of God, giving to animals the power to transmit their original and acquired stock of parental knowledge, but a limited specific power to teach or to be taught; and withholding from man the capacity of transferring to his offspring by the laws of generation a single idea of parental knowledge,

EITHER ORIGINAL OR ACQUIRED;

but instead of the transfer bodily of parental intelligence, as in the case of animals, giving to the human parent the power of transferring an almost unlimited blank capacity of being taught, also bestowing the gift of speech and the capacity and desire to teach the young—against this view, evolutionists teach that animal instinct is, in reality, acquired knowledge. Darwin begins with the act of taking nourishment. He says: "The mammary glands are common to the whole class of mammals, and are indispensable for their existence"—and then he says,—"There is no greater difficulty in understanding how young mammals learned to suck the breast than in understanding how unhatched chickens have learned to break the egg shell by tapping against it with their specially adapted beaks; or how, a few hours after leaving the shell, they have learnt to pick up grains of food. In such cases the most probable solution seems to be that the habit was at first acquired by practice at a more advanced age, and afterwards transmitted to the offspring at an earlier age." Think of such rubbish as that presented under the name of science. How did the first chicken that learnt the habit of picking up food at an "advanced age," manage without food until it arrived at an advanced age? How did the first chicken acquire by practice the habit of picking its way out of the shell at an *advanced age?* Nay. How did the first chicken get into the shell without some other fowl to lay the egg? And so, too, Darwin tells us that the habit of sucking the breast was most probably learnt at an advanced age and afterwards transmitted to the offspring. I would like to know what the first or original mammal practised on in learning the habit of sucking the breast at an advanced age? Did the first mammal parent grow up to an advanced age without the habit of sucking the breast, or did it suck its own breast, or had it any breast to suck? It must have sucked some breast if Darwin be right, for he affirms that these mamary glands are "indispensable to the existence of young mammals." When we accept the scriptural doctrine that God made every species full-grown and perfect, giving them power to beget offspring after their kind, how plain and rational everything appears. I note another point. Evolutionists unite in claiming for their theory that it always means development from the crude to the refined, from the imperfect to the perfect. Darwin calls it "a change from the

HOMOGENEOUS TO THE HETROGENEOUS,

—from the indefinite to the definite—an advancement from simplicity to complexity." Now if this be correct, retrogression, or deterioration, under evolution would be an absurdity on its very face, or a contradiction in terms, and therefore every case of rudimentary organs that have been aborted or atrophied, would be contrary to this fundamental doctrine of evolution, and a change from the hetrogeneous back into the homogeneous. Evolutionists tell us that the boa-constrictor once had legs in a perfect condition, but under evolution, natural selection, and advancement from simplicity to complexity, from imperfection to perfection (?) it has lost its legs, leaving the atrophied leg-bones under the skin, and now conveys its ponderous body along the ground by a class of the most unscientific and unmechanical movements in all the animal kingdom. Prof. Haeckel claims that "whales were developed out of hoofed animals which accustomed themselves exclusively to an aquatic life, and thereby became transformed into the shape of a fish." What a beautiful and accommodating thing this evolution theory is. It spends a million years in giving legs to the boa-constrictor, and then another million in taking them away. It spends a million years in developing a hoofed animal, out of a fish, and another million in evoluting it back into a fish, and yet all the time it is a "change from the homogeneous to the hetrogeneous, from the indefinite to the definite, from simplicity to complexity."

What is supposed to be a very strong argument in favor of evolution is based on the similarity of structure in all vertebrate animals, from the fish up to man. Prof. Huxley's exhaustive work on "Man's Place in Nature" deals in great detail with the similarity in the anatomy of vertebrate animals, and dwells specially upon that of man and the higher ape. But what does all this prove? Does it prove that all these animals, including man, have descended from a common parentage, by a process of evolution and natural selection? In my judgment it proves the very reverse of this. If you saw a hundred different machines made for a hundred different kinds of work, but made on one general plan, would you conclude that they must have evolved one out of the other, because there was such a resemblance in their general plan, or anatomical construction? What would you think of an inventor who designs a hundred different machines for as many different kinds of work, if he should vary the shape and number of the cogs and the form of the hubs, and the number of the spokes in the wheels, just for the sake of variety, when one typal plan would answer the purpose?

I SAY IT IS WORKMAN-LIKE,

it is artist-like, it is God-like, to make all vertebrate animals, including man, according to one typal plan. Evolutionists seem to think that if God made the different species, there would be no two alike in their general plan. One would have three eyes, another two and another one. One species would have ears in the forehead, another would have a spinal column in front, and so on ad-infinitum. But it seems to me that any philosopher, any thoughtful student of nature, does credit to his own intellectuality when he sees the different species of vertebrates made according to one typal plan, and sees in this plan what he sees in the creations of genius everywhere and which we call *artistic identity*. But Mr. Darwin says: "Natural selection acts only by taking advantage of slight successive variations. She can never take a great and sudden leap, but must advance by short and sure, though slow, steps." Now there are distinct and complete breaks in the typical form of anatomy between the mollusca and the articulate, and between the articulate and all vertebrate animals. It follows, therefore, as there are no two species of animals in the world so near together that it would not require a great and sudden leap to evolve the one out of the other, these different species are not the result of the work of natural selection, but of a living intelligent God, who made all things and all creatures, after their kind. My paper is already too lengthy and I cannot dwell on the argument, strong and powerful, against the theory of evolution, drawn from the permanence of species. There is no well authenticated instance of the evolution of a new species. Species may be greatly improved and changed in form and appearance by careful breeding and training, but they cannot hybridige and thus produce between them a new species. A single cross may be effected, as in the case of the mule, but such hybrids are perfectly sterile, both among themselves and with the parent forms. God has built up an impassable wall between species. Neither can I dwell on the historical argument. History, tradition and mythology teach that the primitive condition of man was not one of barbarism from which he has been raised by a slow process of development, but one of perfection from which he fell by transgression. Let us stand by the Bible record. It is rational, scientific and common sense. Let us study nature in the light of revelation and we shall find that there is not a well-ascertained fact in science which conflicts with a rational interpretation of the Bible. Let us teach men that if they would study hygene and physiology, and observe their laws in marriage and parentage, as the breeders of cattle and sheep and fowl and plants and flowers do, in three generations the race would be so improved that it would not be as easy as it is now to make the world believe that some people have evolved from the monkey, the calf or the pig.

November 9th.

LEGAL ENQUIRIES.

R. H. G.—Would you be good enough to tell me if there is a lieu law in this part of the country? I searched the statistics of the Province of Quebec in the Fraser Library and the only lieu law that I could find applied to fishermen. Should there be such a law, would you kindly give me its leading features; should there be no such law, might I suggest that the STAR call attention to the fact. ANS.—Article 441 of our Civil Code contains the law as to moveables and is as follows: "Whoever is bound to give back a moveable object, upon which he has made improvements or additions, for which he is entitled to be reimbursed, may retain such object until he has been so reimbursed, without prejudice to his personal remedy." A similar rule is laid down in Article 419 as to immoveables.

E. C.—Kindly answer me the following in your legal column: If a man marries under an *alias* is said marriage legal and is his daughter's marriage legal also. Both were married in the state of Vermont.—ANS.—Yes.

ANDRE CHENIER.

"When upon the scaffold he raised his hand to his forehead, exclaiming 'Die! and yet I had something here!' It was the muse revealing herself at the final moment."

What thoughts possessed the noble mind of him
  Who in the fatal cart was drawn to death
Between blood-thirsting throngs: what visions dim
  Of joy untasted? The soul-melting breath
That lends to language such contagious sense
  As lulls the brain to semi-waking dreams,
Born of we know not what vague eloquence,
  Which, but to list, a mystic murmuring seems
From some strange sphere of undiscovered bliss;
  Too pure for mortal sight of flesh earth-worn,
And soft as pressure of a seraph's kiss
  Upon the brow of souls to glory borne!

Die! thou didst not die and turn to common dust,
  When vengeance gloated on thy final breath;
The chords of harmony, if clothed with rust,
  Retain the spirit that prevails o'er death!
Let those who wander where thy ashes rest
  But pause to think, and thinking, drop a tear,
The muse that slumbered in thy gentle breast
  Will make them feel the strains they cannot hear.
Roses shall add more colour to each cheek,
  And lilies wear strange pallor to betray,
Where grief and passion in such symbols speak
  Above the sod that shields immortal clay;
Ages may pass, and centuries onward roll,
  Like waves that lash the mighty cliffs of time,
The heights of Fame is thine immortal goal—
  Bay-crowned amidst the sons of song sublime.

—B. F. D. DUNN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ARTHUR HELPS' "FRIENDS IN COUNCIL."

Poetical Exaggerations—Origin of the Term "Welter Weights"—Mr. Murray's Replies to Questions.

"Friends in Council."

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—Can you give me the *real* names of the "Friends in Council" referred to in Arthur Helps' books? Sincerely,

Montreal. NORAH.

It is probable, but by no means certain, that Mr. Helps meant to indicate by the views attributed to them in his books certain friends. But it would have been bad taste to do this too openly, and he had little or no dramatic talent to individualize a character. By learning who his intimate friends were, we might probably find out the *dramatis personæ* of his conversations, by noting their social views and peculiarities.

"Friends in Council," writes a critic in *Blackwood's Magazine* of October, 1851, "has more of original matter than either of its predecessors; and the device adopted of interposing fictitious conversation with the essays gives relief and variety to the composition." Again the *British Quarterly Review* writes: "A more pleasant book we have seldom read....Taken all in all, he is a subtle thinker and an accomplished writer; but, beyond his intellectual qualities, *he gives you no glimpse of himself.*" If this be true, Mr. Helps is not likely to have revealed the characters of his friends in a more open light than he has his own characteristics. As an essayist, Mr. Helps occupies a very high rank, and Mr. Ruskin has cordially praised him in two passages of his "Modern Painters." The late Professor Andrew was a warm admirer of Helps, and had all his writings among his books.

Poetical Exaggerations.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—"Wherever he trod the grass grew greener."

The above is quoted in the Liverpool *Mercury* of a late date, and is in reference to the late "Alexander Balfour, of Liverpool." Will you kindly say who is the author of this line.

Yours truly, R. S.

St. Urbain street.

The quotation given by my correspondent does not look much like a line of poetry, and I am unable to say where it can be found. The idea seems reversed from the famous boast of Attila, the chief of the Huns, surnamed the "Scourge of God," that "Grass never grows green again where my horse has once trodden." Samuel Rogers in his poem of "Italy" writes thus of the origin of Venice:

"A few in fear
Flying away from him whose boast it was
That the grass grew not where his horse had trod
Gave birth to Venice."

Byron, also, in his spirit poem "Mazeppa," Section XI, says:

"The year before
A Turkish army had march'd o'er;
But where the Spahi's hoof hath trod
The verdures flies the bloody sod."

Tennyson in his monodrama of "Maud" fancifully writes:

"Her feet have touched the meadows
And left the daisies rosy:"

Again, in the some poem we find:

"The meadow your walks have left so sweet
That wherever a March-wind sighs
He sets the jewel-print of your feet
In violets blue as your eyes."

The expression quoted by R. S. is, of course, hyperbolical, but it is beaten by the lover's exaggerations.

Welter Weights.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me of the meaning and origin of the word *Welter* used in the term "Welter Weights" for age?

Yours very truly, L. MCI. SPACKMAN.

The American Dictionaries fail to take any notice of the word "Welter." In the "Imperial Dictionary," and in Dr. Latham's latest edition of Johnson, the word is thus noted: "Welter. In horse-racing, of, or relating to the heaviest weighted race in meeting, as welter race, welter stakes, welter cup."

Nothing, however, is said of the weight required in the race, or of the origin of the term. The weight is, I believe, twelve stone or 168 lbs.; and as regards the etymology of the word I risk the conjecture that it is derived from the "welts" containing lead which are placed beneath the flap of the saddle to make up the required weight. "Welt," Professor Skeat thinks, is a word cognate to "belt," and as miners sew their gold sometimes in the belts, so the lead is enclosed in the racing "welts." We know what a "welt" occasioned by a whip or a cane is. A "welt" with a tailor means a small cord covered with cloth and sewed on a seam. Webster defines "welt" as "an edge of cloth folded on itself, usually over a cord and sewed down." It is a Celtic word, and is derived from a verb that means "to hold." I shall be pleased to hear from any correspondent who can throw light on this obscure subject.

ETIQUETTE DEPARTMENT.

Editor Etiquette Department:

When being engaged to a large dance, a long invitation one at the house of an acquaintance, would it seem out of keeping to invite the lady and gentleman of this house to dinner at your own in the interim? QUESTIONER.

ANS.—The engagement at their house being to a dance admits of this being done. It would be different in the case of two dinner parties, where, of course, a smaller and intervening invitation would not be in good taste or usual.

Editor Etiquette Department:

1. When answering an invitation to a wedding, should plain white paper be used when the parties answering are in mourning? 2. Kindly mention the correct time to call after having received an invitation to a wedding and reception.

SYBIL.

ANS.—1. This question has been asked and answered on a previous occasion. Plain white paper should always be used for social correspondence of this kind. 2. The same as that observed after any entertainment, within the following week, or as soon as possible after that time.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Should a lady have acted as follows: We had invited her to lunch, mentioning that it was to meet two other friends. On the morning of the day (too late to answer her letter) she wrote to ask if she might bring a friend, who had arrived, to stay with her, asking us to let her know if her doing so would put us to any inconvenience? VERA.

ANS.—It is not considered good taste to ask for an invitation which necessitates the arranging of another place at table and gives additional trouble at meal time. In this case we think the lady showed some lack of *savoir faire* as well as of consideration, especially as the short time between the receiving of her request and the lunch did not allow you the option of saying whether or no it would be agreeable to you to receive another guest.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Kindly let us know what is correct in a matter in which there is sometimes an uncertain difference of opinion: Is there not a positively settled rule as to how an engagement is, as it were, "prefaced" in a family before it is formally allowed to be generally known to outsiders, and who is first introduced to the respective families, the lady, or her intended? QUATREHAIN.

ANS.—It is generally understood that an engagement is preceded by the introduction of the suitor to the lady's relatives, after which the lady is introduced to his family. The latter makes the first call on the friends of the lady accepting. A young lady does not make any formal announcement of her engagement. The fact may be mentioned to a few old and intimate friends of the family. News of this nature usually circulates itself without much exertion on the part of those who are most concerned in it.

Editor Etiquette Department:

What would you think of two young people, both under twenty years of age, "friends" they call themselves, the families of both the young lady and her "friend," as she calls him, having been intimate neighbors for years, exchanging rings merely for remembrance, when they are separated, never intending to be more to each other than they now are? J. S. W.

ANS.—We would not attach much importance to this mutual exchange, and look upon it merely in the light of a harmless good understanding, with a little piece of romance in it. Both the young lady and her friend will doubtless have different opinions before they are many years old. Rings may be returned and friendship still retained. Though we give these as our sentiments, we do not advise exchanges of this kind, as though the intentions of those who are the principal actors, may be quite straight forward and sensible, their actions may meet with a different interpretation and meaning from outsiders.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Please inform us as to the following: 1. When asking a gentleman to be usher at a wedding, from whom should the invitation be sent, the bride-elect or the bridegroom? 2. Which is considered best when sending a wedding present, to do so merely with good wishes, not mentioning the name of the sender, or, on the contrary, with card of those who send? 3. Is it thought bad taste, when asked to a wedding, to the ceremony at church and the house afterwards, only to go to the latter, it being tolerably close to your own; the church, on the contrary, being at a considerable distance, necessitating a long drive?

CHRISTINA.

ANS.—1. This complimentary request should be made by the bride-elect. It is she who selects her own bridesmaids and the ushers are next to them in importance to the attendants on her on the happy day. They are sometimes invited by the bridegroom, but this is, we believe, the exception. 2. It is customary to have the name or The best man is his special prerogative. names of those who send the gifts written on the accompanying card. To omit these would be a foolish mistake, as it would prevent the bride knowing to whom she was indebted for these kind remembrances, for which, it is needless to say, she would wish to send suitable acknowledgments. 3. It is better, if possible, to attend both the ceremony and the reception. All that is complimentary and friendly should be shown to a bride on this important day. Absence from the reception also precludes the parting good wishes to the happy pair.

What Your Great Grandmother Did.

She hetcheled the flax and carded the wool, and wove the linen, and spun the tow, and made the clothes for her husband and ten children. She made butter and cheese, she dipped tallow candles to light the house at night, and she cooked all the food for her household by an open fire-place and a brick oven. Yes; and when she was forty years of age, she was already an old lady whose best days were over. Her shoulders were bent and her joints enlarged by hard work, and she wore spectacles and a cap. Her great granddaughter with all the modern conveniences for comfort, refinement and luxury, may be as charming and attractive at forty-five as at twenty. Especially is this true if she preserves her health and beauty by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which wards off all female ailments and irregularities, cures them if they already exist, keeps the life current healthful and vigorous, and enables the woman of middle age to retain the freshness of girlhood upon brow and cheek, the light of youth in her eyes, and its elasticity in her step. Sold by all druggists.

About the only whole thing in a nutshell is the nut.

Rheumatism and catarrh, caused by impoverished blood, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

If ghosts walked, some of the epitaphs in the cemeteries would be effaced.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Angostura Bitters, endorsed by physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomeness. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

In nine cases out of ten a man will promptly condemn in others every one of his own bad traits.

Pain in the side nearly always comes from a disordered liver and is promptly relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

A widow is one who has lost her husband a grass widow one who has simply mislaid him.

If your hair is thinning and fading, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores color and vitality.

There is one lucky thing about spoiled children—we never have them in our own family.

Horace Coolidge, of Frankfort, N. Y., took a severe cold which settled on his lungs. He was confined to his bed, had pains in his side, profuse sweats and restless nights. He expected to die. He was completely restored to health by using Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A man may hide his bald spot from his wife, his bosom friend and his hat-maker, but there isn't a fly within a mile of him that won't know all about it before he has had his hat off fifteen minutes.—Richmond Recorder.

If you wake in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. You need Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Special Notices.

The Czar of Russia.

The Czar of Russia probably has his own troubles as well as we commoner mortals. Where we have the advantage in such troubles as dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, bad blood and the like, is in being able to procure easily a perfect remedy in Burdock Blood Bitters, nature's grand restorative tonic and purifier.

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SIR SYKES' WARD;

—OR,—

A PEERESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.

CHAPTER XL.—(*Continued.*)

"You are a bold fellow. Nobody doubts it!" said Ruth, looking in her turn with involuntary and as it were extorted admiration at the bronzed countenance of the narrator, now all aglow with a pride perhaps not wholly unjustifiable. A bad man was Richard Hold. He had ugly memories to plague him in his sober moments, and was now a hardened Ishmaelite, whose hand had been against the hands of all men for many a sinful year; but he had some good points. It was not difficult to fancy a state of things in which his reckless courage might have won him the laurels of a rugged hero.

"Men don't often question my grit, anyhow," answered Hold grimly. "I just told you the story of how we showed a clean pair of heels to H. M.'s gunboat "Stinger," because I wished you to see, Missy, that I like to be commander of my own craft. What do I care for pompous old Sir Sykes? I've angered in my time those whose black looks boded worse than his could do. He'll have to grin and bear it."

Ruth was but ill-pleased. She had learned, however, by experience that beyond a certain point Richard Hold could not safely be thwarted, and that, with a considerable share of practical shrewdness, there was in him a dash of that stubborn savagery which prompts the bleeding bull of the Spanish arena to stoop his shaggy neck and rush, through flaring fireworks and fluttering flags, full at the mounted lancers.

"You won't at any rate speak to day, Dick?" she said, looking up into his face.

"No; I'll give them that much grace," returned Hold, with one of his hard laughs. "To-morrow I'll teach them to dance to a new tune."

This, Ruth felt, was something gained. She might then break the bad news to Sir Sykes, tutor him to play his part, soften the stroke which she could not quite avert. She had lived long enough at Carbery Chase to appreciate the horror with which well-bred people endure "a scene." There was no help for it now; the scene must be made. But by a little timely tact its effects might be rendered less intensely disagreeable.

"Think it over again, brother!" said Ruth at parting. "I wish you saw, as I do, that quiet ways succeed the best."

"But for me, Missy, you'd not be here," answered Hold shortly. "Well, good-night!"

And so they parted.

CHAPTER XLI.

STRICKEN DOWN.

"Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" and yet again "Hurrah!" The deep ringing shout grew louder—so it seemed—at every repetition, as though the shouters, at the sound of their own voices, had warmed to their work. "Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" Shrill boys, gruff men, stripling yokels that alternated between base and treble, helped to swell the increasing roar of popular exultation. The carrier passing with his cart, the rustic trudging with shouldered hoe homewards, the wandering tinker stopped and marvelled as the unaccustomed sounds floated on the noonday breeze.

The English farm laborer is—as those who know him well and, with all his shortcomings, like him well, will admit—a dumb animal. His efforts to speak articulately are often painful to his best friends, and indeed, as a rule, his tongue is an organ which, from lack of use, has almost ceased to be efficient. Your town workman uses six words, your operative ten, to his one growlingly uttered monosyllable. But under the pressure of excitement, if he cannot talk he can cheer. Stir his slow blood to anger and he can be loud enough. Give him beer gratis, and he will be louder.

There was beer flowing without stint, and of better quality than the neighboring alehouse supplied, and there was cider also for all comers on that day at Carbery Chase; and it was quite wonderful with what rapidity the news spread, or how it was telegraphed to solitary shepherds amid the heather, to husbandmen kindling weed-fires on hill-tops, to woodcutters plying axe and hedgebill in the coppice, that the lost heiress of the De Veres was found, and that there was eleemosynary liquor at Carbery for whatsoever thirsty soul came that way.

Richard Hold had done it all. He had come down that morning from *The Traveller's Rest* to Carbery Court, had effected an entry with but faint-hearted opposition on the part of the half-terrified servants; and after the briefest interview with Sir Sykes had called together the startled household, and had roundly, and in a discourse garnished with strange expletives, proclaimed Miss Ruth Willis to be Helena, Lady Harrogate, the only child (supposed to have been drowned in the Thames nearly twenty years before) of the late Baroness Clare, and whose rightful name had only just by accident been revealed.

It was an astounding story, thus told, and one which needed to be confirmed; but what better confirmation could the hearers have than that which was afforded by the presence of the baronet, standing ever at Hold's side, conferring with him in confidential tones, and corroborating by word and gesture the loose and random statements of this extraordinary coadjutor! That the servants should bow, smirk, and submit, when once they found that Sir Sykes lent his countenance to the new order of things, was but natural. Well-trained servants, to pleasure a solvent master, would accede to most doctrines. And the idea of the finding of the lost child, lost under circumstances so touching, had in itself the power to arouse the leaven of romance that lies dormant in almost every mind.

The sad story of that poor young Clare, in her own right Lady Harrogate, whose child had disappeared within a few months of its father's death in the hunting-field, was known to every village gossip on the shady side of forty. That the lost heiress—heiress to a bare title, but as such the head of the ancient race of the De Veres—should be found, was precisely one of those marvels which suit with the popular imagination. Heirs, and heiresses too, have been before to-day reinstated in their rights amidst bell-ringing and triumphal arches and the honest joy of sympathetic multitudes.

But—there was a *but* in the case—to the credit of the local population, although people were quite willing to fling up their hats and bawl themselves hoarse for the providential recovery of the missing Helena, Lady Harrogate, all seemed reluctant to believe that the brows on which the coronet should devolve were those of Miss Willis. Had the Indian orphan been suddenly "wanted" by London policemen on suspicion of ring-stealing or the passing of forged bank-notes, fifty village oracles would have been found to declare that the surprise was no surprise to them. But in the midst of all the buzz and hum and stir which the tidings occasioned, might be distinguished an undercurrent of regret that fortune should have selected so sly a young person as the recipient of her favors.

Rumor, the general voice of fame concerning man or woman, grossly as it exaggerates, seldom fails to hit off some salient point, and so contains a germ of truth. And it is extraordinary by what unknown means facts the most carefully concealed do contrive to gain a surreptitious publicity. Excepting Sir Sykes and his two daughters, there was hardly a man, woman, or child on the estate who had not some hazy notions to the effect that Miss Ruth Willis slipped from the house by night to meet somebody, had mysterious correspondence with somebody, stole letters, played the spy on other inmates of the house, and was indeed by no means a model of feminine innocence and candor.

The servants and the villagers—glad of the temporary excitement which the proclamation of the new-found heiress afforded—yet grudged Ruth her promotion. She bore her blushing honors modestly enough, it was admitted; but then, as it was uncharitably surmised, that was all a part of those artful goings-on' that were attributed to her. What had she to do with that seafaring fellow, with the blue thin scar over one eyebrow, as likely to have been got from the brass-hilted cutlass of a man-of-war's man as from the creese of a Malay? Why did she glide, catlike, through the shadows of night, and why drop letters with her own hand into the slits of village post-offices, not trusting the locked letter-bag of the mansion, as an honest young lady should do? Why, indeed? And yet it seemed she was to be called "my lady" now; and those who remembered the pomp and power of the late lord regarded her as little less than a princess!

Sir Sykes Denzil, tottering rather than walking at Hold's side, resembled a somnambulist rather than a man in the full possession of his waking faculties. "He don't seem to be quite hisself, he don't!" was the remark of more than one sympathetic hedger and ditcher, as he marked the feeble gait, the vacant eye, and the abject pomposity—if such a phrase may be coined for the occasion—of the master of all. It was a cruel ordeal for Sir Sykes. It had not come upon him without warning. Ruth had spoken to him over night, and he had sat up alone in the library till very late, schooling himself how best to bear the trial. He thought he had learned the necessary lesson when at length he laid his throbbing head on its soft pillows.

But the trial in its hard nude reality, in the garish, searching light of day, had seemed so much more terrible to Sir Sykes than his previous idea of it had been, that he had proved all too weak an Atlas to cope with such a load of care. In the course of the morning, Hold had arrived bold and boastful; and in ten minutes more the dreaded publicity was given to the fact that Ruth Willis was the heiress of the De Veres, and that the living voucher for her claims was Sir Sykes Denzil. A more miserable position than that of the master of Carbery Chase cannot well be conceived. Had he been suddenly called on to account for some old crime, which tardy justice had at length scented out, he could better have borne it than when he found himself dragged along at Hold's side, to sanction the adventurer's statements and commands. It was by Hold's orders that the ale was flowing from a score of casks, that the bells in three church towers had struck up a joy-peal, that a bawling crowd of untimeous revellers had collected around the ancient buttery hatch. All the other members of the family had acquitted themselves fairly well. Jasper had publicly congratulated his bride-elect on the lucky discovery. Jasper's excellent sisters had kissed Ruth, crying, as girls will kiss and cry on every occasion of mirth or sorrow. "I am so glad, dear!" Lucy had said bewildered, and Blanche had echoed her words. It had never occurred to either of the baronet's daughters to question the truth of a revelation for which their father stood sponsor.

"Ale and cider since they like it, for the clodhoppers; punch and wine for the farmers," commanded Hold. "None of your washy claret, but good old-fashioned port and sherry, d'ye hear?—Up with the cobwebbed bottles, Mr. Butler, and make the corks fly.—And you, lads, show the metal you're made of! One cheer more, and let it be a good one—Helena, Lady Harrogate!"

To this and much more Sir Sykes gave an obsequious assent. He had not as yet had to run the gauntlet of any positive questioning as to the details of the story of the lost heiress's disappearance and recovery. His own household, in the excitement of the hour, accepted assertion in the place of proof. Two phrases there were which Sir Sykes, with dull iteration, often repeated. "My esteemed friend Mr. Hold, to whose active exertions this discovery is chiefly due;" that was one of them. The other was: "This young lady, whose rights I consider to be beyond dispute, and whose champion, in case of need, I shall ever be willing to be." The baronet repeated these catchwords over and over again, like a lesson imperfectly learned, and each time there came a murmur of mild applause from the docile audience.

At last there was a murmur as of expectation, and almost of alarm, amid the crowd, and Lord Harrogate, who had ridden over from High Tor, came into the centre of the principal group, smiling.

"The great news has brought me, like the other neighbors," he said, half-jestingly, as he shook hands first with Lucy and Blanche Denzil, and then bowed gravely to Ruth, as he passed on to take the trembling hand that Sir Sykes half-mechanically extended. "If I have heard aright, I have no further claim to the name they have called me by; although, more fortunate than other usurpers, I have another title on which to fall back, and need not become just plain Mr. De Vere. But this is a surprise for us all, Sir Sykes."

Sir Sykes Denzil's face worked painfully, every muscle seeming to quiver like a martyr at the stake. He glanced at Hold more with the piteous appealing look that a performing dog directs at his master, than with the expression of a responsible human being.

"My esteemed friend, Mr. Hold!" he muttered in a thick voice that struck strangely on the ear.

"Ah! Mr. Hold then knows all about the mystery?" said Lord Harrogate with a quiet smile.

"Yes, I know a thing or two," boldly returned Richard; "and so too does Sir Sykes Denzil, Baronet. Don't doubt, squire, or "my lord"—though you must down your flag now, and give up the Harrogate title to "my lady" here—that we shall be able to produce manifest, invoice and log-book to make good ship's claims to the name she's called by.—Shan't we, Sir Sykes?"

Sir Sykes thus cited, made an effort to speak. "This young lady," he began, and then was mute.

"This young lady," said Lord Harrogate, turning to Ruth, and speaking with a graceful courtesy that became him well, "shall not, I assure you, be delayed in the acquisition of her lawful due by any act of mine or of my family, when once the romantic history has been explained a little more clearly than has hitherto been the case. If she turns out to be really the lost child of my cousin Clare, Lady Harrogate, I can promise that all at High Tor will"——

"Whose champion—champion," interrupted Sir Sykes, continuing the sentence he had begun, in the same thick unnatural voice as before, "yes, whose champion"——

Then there came a crash and a shriek a rush of feet, and the gabble and outcry and uplifting of many voices. All seemed to speak and none to listen; but one thing was certain—Sir Sykes had fallen down in a fit; and they raised him speechless and helpless, with distorted face and stiffened limbs, and bore him in and laid him on his bed. "Paralysis," was the verdict of the doctor who was summoned in hot haste; and I fear his death-blow."

(*To be Continued.*)

A BOY SAVES HIS SISTER.

The Utica *Morning Herald* and *Daily Gazette* says: Mrs. Mary Carrier is a widow occupying a farm about four miles from Clinton. The house is an ordinary one-and-a-half-story building, with a lean-to on one side, the first floor of which is used for a kitchen and wood house, while the loft has for years been used to store corn. Saturday Mrs. Carrier was away from home, leaving her two children, a daughter of 17 or 18 years, and a boy, 15 years of age, at home. While they were eating their dinner in the kitchen the floor above their heads gave way, and the whole mass of boards, joists, and corn came crashing to the floor below.

The boy sat near the door, and hearing the first cracking of the timbers, had time and presence of mind enough to open a door and leap out. He escaped with a slight cut on the head. The sister was caught and pinned down to the floor by the boards and timbers, and but for the fact that she was thrown near the stove she would have been instantly killed. The boy secured an axe and began the work of rescuing his sister. Cutting his way through the fallen flooring he found that her arm was crushed and held down by a joist. Then it was discovered that the stove had been broken and fire was starting in the debris lying on it. The girl saw the peril she was in, and begged her brother to chop her arm off with the axe and release her, but the boy only redoubled his exertions, and before the fire had gained much headway had cut through the joist and liberated his sister.

Dragging her to a place of safety he went to work to fight the fire. Not having much water he used the milk which was stored near by in pans and succeeded in extinguishing the blaze. He then went for help, and as soon as possible Dr. F. E. Barrows of Clinton was called. He found the girl's injuries to be very serious. Her arm was dislocated and fearfully bruised. She had a cut on her head six inches long, one jaw was broken, and her teeth were nearly all knocked out. She also sustained many other serious cuts and bruises. Her condition is very critical, and yet if she has not suffered internal injuries it is thought she will live.

WRONG SIDE OUT.

Jack was cross, and nothing pleased him. After giving him the choicest morsels for his breakfast, and providing for all his wants with tender care, while he did nothing but fret and complain, his mother finally said:

"Jack, I want you now to go right up to your room and put on every garment wrong side out."

Jack stared. He thought his mother must be out of her wits.

"I mean it, Jack!" she repeated. And she did mean it. Jack had to mind. He had to turn his stockings even; and when his mother came to him, there he stood—a forlorn and funny-looking boy, all linings and seams and ravelings—before the glass wondering what his mother meant, but not quite clear in his conscience.

"Now this," said his mother, turning him around, "is what you have been doing all day; you have been determined to make the worst of every thing. In other words, you would turn every thing wrong side out. Do you really like your things this way so much, Jack?"

"No, mamma," answered Jack, shame-faced. "Can't I turn them right?"

"You may, if you will remember this: there is a right and a wrong side to whatever happens—I mean a pleasant part and a part you do not like as well; and you must do as you prefer to with your clothes, wear them right side out. Do not be so foolish any more, little man, as to persist in turning things wrong side out."—*Phrenological Journal.*

THE ORIGIN OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

"Gentlemen," said an old tea-kettle, that lay in the corner of a shed in which some worn out locomotives had been stowed away—"gentlemen, I am sorry to see you in this place; I wasn't brought here till I had more than once lost my spout and handle, and been patched and soldered till very little of my original was left. I conclude, therefore, that, like me, you have seen your best days, and are to be laid aside as useless."

The locomotives frowned at one another, but didn't answer.

"Well, gentlemen and brothers," cried the kettle again, "don't be down hearted; we have played busy and useful parts in our day, and may comfort ourselves now in thinking over the things we have respectively achieved. As for me, the remembrance of the domestic delight and refreshment that I have been the means of affording affects me deeply."

"What is that little old tin whistle about up in the corner?" asked one of the locomotives of his companion. "Who are his brothers?"

"Hey-dey! is that it?" cried the kettle, all alive with indignation. "So you don't own the relationship? Let me tell you, with all your pitiful pride, that, though you won't own me as a brother, I am father and mother to you; for who would ever have heard of a steam engine if it hadn't been for a tea-kettle."

I MEANT TO.

"I did not rise at breakfast bell,
But was so sleepy—I can't tell—
I meant to.

"The wood's not carried in, I know;
But there's the school-bell, I must go—
I meant to.

"My lessons I forgot to write,
The nuts and apples were so nice—
I meant to.

"I forgot to walk on tiptoe;
Oh, how the baby cries! oh, oh!
I meant to.

"Then I forgot to shut the gate,
And put away my book and slate—
I meant to.

"The cattle trampled down the corn;
My slate is broken, my book is torn—
I meant to."

Thus drawls poor idle Jimmie Hite,
From morn till noon, from noon till night,
"I meant to."

With this poor plea when he's a man,
He'll surely mar his every plan,
I meant to.

AT SCHOOL.

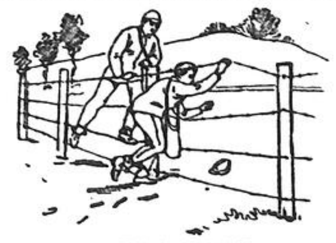
There's no time to waste or lose,
Every moment we should use,
For the hours are gliding fast,—
Soon our school-days will be past,

PAPER CHASING.

A CAPITAL STORY FOR BOYS.

Walter C. Dohm Describes a Game That May Be Indulged in With Much Pleasure and Benefit.

For those boys who have not the strength or the inclination to play football there is no other game that may be indulged in with so much pleasure and benefit as paper chasing. More real exercise may be got in less time from running than from any other sport, except sparring, and the former has the very great advantage that it may be practised in the open air. The objection which most boys have to running is that it lacks excitement. I grant that trotting a dozen times or more around a quarter-mile cinder path may be monotonous; but when the three or four miles covered is over a pleasant stretch of the open country, embracing field, wood, and meadow land, following a trail laid with intent to deceive; and when there is added besides the element of competition roused by the desire of each runner to be "first in" the sport is one that should appeal to every lad. Paper chasing, however, is not as popular as it was a few years ago. This is due to the fact that cross-country racing has to a great extent supplanted the more enjoyable and healthful pastime. Paper chasing of hare and hounds, is, of course, simply another form of cross-country running, the difference being that in the latter there are no hares and



SCATTERING THE SCENT.

THE COURSE IS FIXED BEFOREHAND

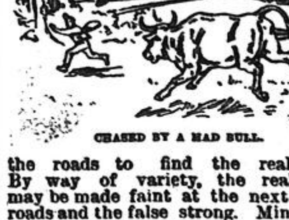
instead of being left to the pleasure of the hares. The stock-in-trade required for a paper chase is very simple, all that is necessary being a light canvas or leather bag with open mouth, which is hung over each hare's shoulders, and a quantity of paper for the "scent." The hares are allowed a start of from five to fifteen minutes, depending on the length of the chase and the character of the country. The allowance should always be sufficient to permit the hares to get well out of sight before the hounds start. Every half dozen strides or so the hares should drop a small handful of the scent. The paper used should not be torn into small bits, as is usually done, but into strips about eight inches long. These are more conspicuous than the others, and instead of being blown away by the wind they curl round the grass and bushes, forming a very distinct trail. As long as there is any scent left in the bags the hares must lay a fair and continuous trail. When the scent is exhausted, however, the bag is dropped. This is a signal to the hounds that their prey has started "home" on a "bee-line," and they are of course at liberty to follow likewise. The hares

MUST SURMOUNT ALL OBSTACLES

over which they lay the trail. They may cross fordable streams only, and must keep within hailing distance of each other. Often both "slow" and "fast" packs start in pursuit. The slow pack receives a start on the fast of about one minute for each mile to be run. Each hound of the fast pack is his own master, and may follow the trail at whatever pace seems best to him. The members of the slow pack, however, must keep together until the "break" is ordered. They are under the direction of a master of the hounds and two whips. The master acts as a pace-maker, adapting his gait to that of the slowest hound, while the duty of the whips is to keep the stragglers together. When the point is reached where the hares have dropped the scent bag, the master orders the break for home. Then the pack becomes fast. The master ceases to order, the whips leave the stragglers to straggle, and every one goes for home as straight and fast as he can. The "time" of the hares is that of the slower of the two home. If the first hound in reaches home fewer minutes after the hares than the start the latter received, the pack wins; otherwise the hares are the victors. Often the hares are required to gain some minutes on their original start in order to win. Should the hares in their haste or through neglect fail to lay a fair trail, the run may be protested. The decision in this case is

LEFT TO THE MASTER OF HOUNDS.

Whenever the nature of the course permits, the hares should lay a false scent. On the artfulness with which this is done depends the success of the hares and the confusion of the packs. By the use of a little judicious deception the hounds may be led to run hundreds of yards farther than the hares, and also to lose much valuable time. The hares, of course, should take turns in laying these false trails. For instance at a cross-roads one hare continuing straight on lays the scent as faulty as he fairly can. The other turns to the right or left, dropping a very strong scent for fifty or a hundred yards, and then gradually making it fainter until it disappears altogether, after which he rejoins his companions by a short cut. The hounds come dashing along, and seeing only the false trail—especially if the first handful or two of the real has been dropped in the ditch—follow headlong. When they get to the end they look right and left, and finally concluding that they have been hoaxed, return to the junction of the roads to find the real trail. By way of variety, the real trail may be made faint at the next cross-roads and the false strong. Mindful of this last experience, the hounds will probaby follow the latter



CHASED BY A MAD BULL.

AND AGAIN COME TO GRIEF.

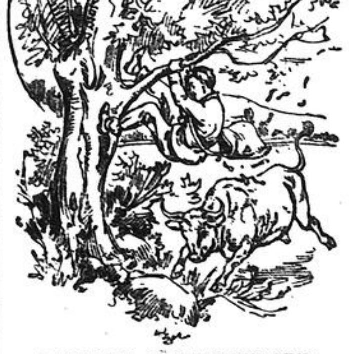
I recollect one hare and hounds chase in which I took part a few years ago that terminated rather disastrously for the hares. After following the trail hotly for about three miles we came upon one of the pair resting on the stump of a tree. He had turned his ankle and was suffering from a bad sprain. His companion, knowing that he would soon be along, and not wishing to spoil the afternoon's run entirely, had gone on ahead. We left two of our number to accompany the unlucky fellow home while we continued the chase, supposing now that there was but one hare, that we would have no false trails to follow. What was our surprise, then, in crossing an extensive bit of meadow land, on which was pastured a herd of cattle, to come suddenly to the end of the trail. We looked to the right and left, but no tiny bit of paper could we see that would give a clew to the direction in which the hare had disappeared. Certainly it was no false scent, for the country round about was so level that we could have seen the hare, had he wasted the time necessary in laying it, half a mile away. We spread out and covered every yard of ground for an acre. We had just arrived at the conclusion that the hare

WAS PLAYING A TRICK

on us when a faint hallooing attracted the attention of one of the sharper-eared of the pack. Three or four hundred yards ahead of us was a big oak tree, at the foot of which stood an angry bull, tearing up the ground with his horns. We looked and soon saw what appeared to be a red flag waving from the tree-top. Arming ourselves with sticks and stones we approached cautiously, ready at any moment to retreat if the brute showed an inclination to fight. Evidently he considered our numbers—there were a dozen of us—too great, and he moved unwillingly away. In the top of the tree was the unfortunate hare. He lost no time in getting down. According to his story he had jumped the fence into the meadow and was making tracks across when he heard a snort. Looking back he saw the bull with head down and tail up, charging him at full gallop. Behind him was the fence and safety, but there was no going back. Before him was the tree and he made for it. Luckily he had a good start and the animal wasn't much of a sprinter, but the race was exciting and the hare won by an eye-lash only, as he put it, just having time to grasp a low-hanging limb and pull himself up into safety as the bull charged down beneath. He thought then that the beast would climb the tree after him. A few minutes later he had seen us

LOOKING FOR THE TRAIL,

which in his haste he had neglected to lay. He endeavored by shouting and waving his red jersey to attract our attention. The wind was against him though, so it was some time before we heard him. He has taken part in lots of paper chases since then, but I don't think he ever wore red again when there was any chance of his running on pasture land. There is one charge that has been made against cross-country running in reply to which I want to say a word of defence. The sport is one that is most practised in the cool weather of late autumn and early spring. Because diseases of the throat or lungs have followed a paper chase in cool weather some people declare it dangerous and would condemn it. Such misfortunes are not due to the sport but to carelessness. Heavy colds are sure to follow any exercise that induces perspiration if the body is allowed to cool too rapidly. To prevent this when running is a simple matter. On no account on a cold day should one walk more than a few steps at a time, no matter how tired he may be. Jog or trot home, no matter how slowly as long as it is a run. Wearing an all-wool undershirt will also prevent too rapid evaporation and the consequent sudden and dangerous reduction of the temperature of the body. Over the shirt may be worn a jersey or sweater; a pair of thick flannel knickerbockers, long worsted stockings, and rubber-soled shoes complete the outfit for the paper-chaser.



HE GRASPED A LOW HANGING LIMB.

HELPING THE OLD FOLK.

A writer to the New York *Evangelist*, in speaking of the many ways we can help others, says:

Most young people are willing to do trifling acts of courtesy and kindness when they are asked for. Even when it is at the cost of some sacrifice on their part, they generally make the sacrifice with agreeable promptness. But there is a special grace given to the favor which is done before it is asked for, or without any previous knowledge on the part of the recipient. It is such a pleasure to find things done without having to beg some one to do them, that the timely thought of somebody is gratefully appreciated, and although the thought in time may not be easy to give at first, it soon gets much easier by practice.

Suppose, when some tired older person entered the room where our good-hearted and feather-headed young person sat, the most comfortable chair in the room was found already vacated; the relief of not having turned some one else out would add greatly to the zest of occupying it. Suppose the eyes that find it harder to thread needles than they used to do, found half a dozen needles of all sizes for all kinds of work ready threaded in the work-basket; the owner of the eyes would give such a sigh of relief as would do the benevolent heart good to hear. Suppose the parlor that was waiting to be dusted was discovered neatly done, what a delightful surprise that would be. Suppose the stockings—that nightmare to the busy mother—were suddenly seen to be sorted, folded and put away; those to be mended laid in order, although the invisible worker might not be able to darn well enough to darn the "holey ones." Suppose heaps of such little things, of the sort which are always waiting to be seen and done by folk with sharp eyes and nimble fingers, were silently accomplished, with a loving wish for the comfort of somebody's body and mind.

THE BEAUTIFUL HAND.

There was a dispute among three ladies as to which had the most beautiful hand. One sat by a stream and dipped her hand into the water and held it up; another plucked strawberries until the ends of her fingers were pink, and another gathered violets until her hands were fragrant. An old haggard woman passing by asked, "Who will give me a gift, for I am poor?" All three denied her; but another who sat near, unwashed in the stream, unstained with fruit, unadorned with flowers, gave her a little gift and satisfied the poor woman. And then she asked them what was the dispute, and they told her, and lifted up before her their beautiful hands. "Beautiful, indeed," said she when she saw them. But when they asked her which was the most beautiful, she said, "It is not the hand that is washed clean in the brook, it is not the hand that is tipped with red, it is not the hand that is garlanded with fragrant flowers, but the hand that gives to the poor is the most beautiful." As she said those words her wrinkles fled, her staff was thrown away, and she stood before them an angel from heaven with authority to decide the question in dispute. And that decision has stood the test of all time.

MOTHER'S CORNER

The question of correction is one of the most difficult with which a mother has to deal. The impetuous, self-willed little mortals intrusted to her care must be disciplined and restrained if they are to be useful members of society in the future.

* * *

She must begin with herself and learn self-control, if she has not already acquired it. The calm, gentle tone, the firm touch, which yet has not lost all its tenderness, will bring the little rebel to his better self far more quickly than angry words or a hasty slap. No one can govern another who has not first learned to govern herself.

* * *

Everyone who has had to struggle with a naturally quick temper, knows how overwhelming is the first rush of passion, what a storm of fury sweeps over the soul, rendering one blind and deaf, for the moment, to all outside influences except the cause that has provoked the rage. To attempt to reason with a child in such a state as this is a waste of time. All that can be done is to keep him from hurting himself or others until his anger is spent. Then is the time for remonstrance, and, possibly punishment.

* * *

A sulky child is even harder to manage than a passionate one. It seems as if a veritable demon took possession of the poor little soul. Infinite patience and love are needed in dealing with this form of bad temper. Children are sensitive beings, susceptible to kindness and easily influenced by the mode of their elders. A good-humored ignoring of the sulkiness is sometimes the best remedy for it, and, *when the fit is passed*, a few quiet, wise words on the loss of love that will surely follow the cherishing of such a disposition. Love, petting, indulgence will not hurt a child, if at the same time he is taught to be unselfish and obedient. Love is the mighty solvent. It is more, not less, that is needed in the education of children.

* * *

In mother's room,
O blessed spot!
Where childhood's griefs were soon forgot,
For dreariest hour of wintriest day
Held still some lingering light of May
In mother's room.

In mother's room,
When hope betrayed,
Or Fortune's smile shone undismayed
Less bitter seemed to grow the ill;
And happiness glowed brighter still
In mother's room.

In mother's room
'Tis holy ground,
The threshold of a low green mound,
For with crossed hands on faithful breast,
Life's first, best friend lay there at rest
In mother's room.

—*Virginia B. Harrison.*

* * *

In preparing cow's milk for an infant the objects to be accomplished are to reduce the proportion of all albuminoids, to increase the proportion of both fat and sugar, and to overcome the tendency of the albuminoids to coagulate into large, firm masses upon entering the stomach. Dilution with water is all that need be done to reduce the amount of caseine to the proper level; but as this diminishes the already insufficient fat and sugar, it is essential to add these materials to the mixture of milk and water. Fat is best added in the form of cream, and of the sugars, either pure white, loaf sugar or sugar of milk to be obtained at any chemists, may be used. The latter is greatly preferable, as it is little apt to ferment, and contains some of the salts of milk, which are of nutritive value. Firm clotting may be prevented by the addition of an alkali or a small quantity of some thickening substance.

* * *

B. A. E. writes: From observation I have learned that there is one mother out of ten having more than two children, who does not, perhaps unknowingly, treat with partiality one child. Perhaps among your children there may be one who is specially gifted, one extra "bright" or pretty. Are you sure you do not make more of her? (I say *her*, because it is generally a daughter whom you favor). When there is "company" do you not "show her off," while your other children sit unobserved, unadmired, and, perhaps, unloved, in some corner, feeling as only an ill-used child can? Is it the child's fault that it is not pretty or gifted in some way? Certainly not. Or you may have a son who is the oldest. Did you ever see him come into the house, throw his coat and hat on a chair, his overshoes under the stove, and say, "Sis, put those away"? As a usual thing do you not let the younger children wait on him? Would it not be better to say, "My son, wait on yourself?" Does one of your daughters take music or drawing, and does she entertain the visitors while the "Martha" goes to the kitchen? You have heard mothers speak to the oldest daughter thus: "Now, Jennie, you do this or you do that, you are the oldest, you ought to do more than Sadie or Nellie." This, I say, is the "most unkindest cut of all." Ought Jennie, because she is the oldest, bear the responsibility of household duties on her shoulders, when, perhaps, Sadie and Nellie, although not as old, are quite as strong as she? Give each child his or her own individual work to do and see that the task is performed; divide the duties among them according to their strength and ability; don't say, "Jennie you are the oldest, you must do the most." Don't favor a child because of witty sayings or a pretty face. Don't allow your older son to impose upon his sisters and brothers. Don't give Mary more work and let Martha do more visiting. Oil the household machinery with love, propel it with kind words and patience, polish it with the powder of impartiality and keep the wheels revolving together, then all will be smooth, and with the machine you will sow, cultivate, and reap a plentiful harvest of love, gratitude and obedience.

* * *

"Here's a wonderful baby," said I,
"With eyes as blue as the sky;"
I said this to the children playing nigh,
For I was an auctioneer;
"What will you give for baby here,
Baby upon my knee?
What will you give for baby—and me?"

"Here's a beautiful baby with hair,
Silken, and shining, and fair;"
I said this to the children smiling there
For I was an auctioneer;
"What will you give for baby here,
Baby upon my knee?
What will you give for baby—and me?"

"Here's an exquisite baby, with face
Like a saint in its holy grace;"
I said this to the children, each in his place,
For I was an auctioneer;
What will you give for the baby here,
Baby upon my knee?
What will you give for baby—and me?

Then up spake the eldest—nine
Tender, and thoughtful, and fine;
For the others to bargain seemed not to incline;
"I will give for the auctioneer,
And the beautiful baby sitting here,
Sitting upon your knee—
Let—me—see: the whole of us three."

"Going and gone," said I,
"It took three boys to buy;"
I said to the children scrambling high,
"I'm no longer an auctioneer.
I'm mamma with the beautiful baby here,
Baby upon my knee,
And, let—me—see, the whole of the three."

Clara E. Whiton-Stone.

* * *

Many a mother wonders why her sons are careless and disorderly, and have no love for the beautiful, when the fault lies at her own door. Mothers are too apt to furnish their daughters' rooms with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, while those occupied by their sons are furnished with all the odds and ends from other rooms. Oftentimes there is no carpet on the floor, and the furniture is all odd pieces and sadly scratched and marred. Is it any wonder that a boy soon learns to hate his room and seeks entertainment elsewhere, oftentimes frequenting places he should not? "But boys are not careful of their things, and it is not worth while to give them as good a room as their sisters," I have heard women argue. Teach them to be as neat and orderly as their sisters, give them a closet to hang their clothes in, and a bureau for their belongings, and let them understand that you expect them to keep everything in order. I heard a woman say not long ago, that she could go into the room occupied by two young men boarders any time of the day, and not find so much as a handkerchief out of place. Surely, those young men were brought up by a wise mother. It is true that there are many in both sexes who never seem to learn that "order is heaven's first law." Many boys do not care for a room with the usual knick-knacks that are so dear to every girl's heart, but prefer instead, a den where they can have their fish-rods, guns, tennis racquets, etc. Women, as a rule, object to having their houses littered up with such things, and, in consequence thereof, their sons feel themselves slighted and neglected. Every room, whether for a boy or girl, man or woman, should have an individuality. It is a pet theory of mine that every boy and girl should have a room alone, and it should be furnished first, according to circumstances, but after that, as he or she fancy. In furnishing a boy's room let everything be strong and substantial, as there will in all probability be more wear and tear than in a girl's room. It is well to have the floor stained or a pretty border painted around the outside, and use a rug for the centre of the room instead of a carpet. The furniture can be walnut, oak or cherry. Some bright color should be used in the furnishings, so that it will have a cheery effect. Every mother who wishes to keep her boys home evenings, and is at a loss to know how, will do well to place at her sons' disposal pleasant cheery rooms, with attractive furnishings, and plenty of good books and games.

* * *

Nay, not by form or feature shall I own
The loved one early taken from my breast;
She hath not slept a babe in death's sweet rest;
But tall and fair, like garden lilies grown
Serves with the angels near the Father's throne.

I shall not know her eyes grown deep and sweet
With holy knowledge of the heart divine;
And I may fear the dazzle and the shine
Of heaven's stately raiment round her feet;
Her tongue's new music I may not repeat.

And well I know her ringlet's glint of gold,
And touch of baby palms shall never be
A part of heaven's glory unto me,
But her soul's presence, grown a thousand fold,
Shall still reveal the child I would behold.

—*Marie E. Richard.*

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CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR

For week ending November 7th, 1891.

Monday	31,864
Tuesday	31,425
Wednesday	31,879
Thursday	31,999
Friday	31,237
Saturday	33,963
Total	192,367

Present Daily Average
For the Week ending Nov. 7th, 1891,
32,061.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1891.

THE astonishing generosity of Government contractors in contributing thousands of dollars at the demand of politicians ought to open the eyes of the public as to the methods by which the country is governed. In their private capacity these money kings are not remarkable for excessive generosity; quite the contrary, they are men who closely calculate their expenditure and never throw away their money. Hard-headed and shrewd in all their dealings, it does not stand to reason that they would give away thousand after thousand were they not convinced that they would be recouped with interest. But if, in the instances now before the public, certain contractors have been shown to have been the victims of misplaced confidence, they can scarcely count on having popular sympathy with them.

STUDENTS in this city, as in other university towns, have been permitted wide latitude in their pranks, and many people were inclined to excuse them on the score of youthful exuberance. But of late there has been shown a tendency to exceed the bounds of all reasonable fun and frolic, and friends of the young men regretted to notice a deeper shade than mere mischief to some of their pranks. There is a line, however, beyond which no person whatsoever dare trespass without incurring the penalties of the law, and, what is probably worse, the condemnation and aversion of all good citizens. Unfortunately for themselves, the students who ventured to create disturbance in a place of worship and outrage all sense of propriety by conduct that would be a disgrace to a mob of Hottentots, have now to face an indignant community. It is felt by all classes that such conduct must be sternly repressed and a wholesome example given to all future students that they must act properly like other people, that they have no prescriptive right to make themselves a public nuisance, insult quiet respectable citizens, or menace the public peace. Such proceedings as they have been guilty of cannot be tolerated. These young men are educated sons of respectable parents and are supposed to be gentlemen. But when together in a crowd they act as if they had no responsibilities to uphold, no character to maintain. Among them there are many young men who deeply deplore and are heartily ashamed of what has occurred. These should endeavor to exercise a moderating influence on the wilder spirits. While we feel sorry for the students who have to answer at the bar of justice for having broken the peace, assaulted and defied its guardians, we recognize the necessity for a vindication of the sanctity of public worship and the rights of private citizens.

THE WAY TO SILENCE ANNEXATION TALK.

A marble statue of Dr. Goldwin Smith might not be emblematic of Hope, but neither would it represent mental blindness. With the conclusions that he deduces from the present state of Canada, few will be able to agree; but as a witness, bringing a trained perception and a wealth of precedent to his examination of that state, his blue spectacles would hardly rule him out of court. The principal complaint that a Canadian will have against Dr. Smith is the persistent way in which he blinds his eyes to the manifold evils that would flow from Annexation. He sees in our union with the Americans quite a desirable future for Canada, and naturally proposes that we cure our national ills by national suicide. There can be no doubt that many of the troubles peculiar to our confederation would disappear if we were to destroy that confederation either by disintegration, by drowning in the sea of Americanism, or by wholesale emigration. A man can always get rid of bronchitis by cutting his throat; and one who sees no moral obliquity in such an act and is confident of bliss beyond the barrier of death, might take that course. The answer to Dr. Smith is not that our present condition is a model of perfection, but that Annexation would plunge us into deeper abysses of difficulty.

If Canada were all that enthusiasts like to paint her, such vendors of quack remedies as Dr. Smith could not get a hearing. It is the bilious yokel that the long-haired "doctor" entraps. Cures are not sought after until the disease is felt; and Dr. Smith could talk for ever about "the inevitable destiny" of this country and gain nothing but the pitying attention accorded the wordy doctrinaire, if he were not able to flick us on the raw by a reference to the painful "exodus" that is bleeding us white. When he tells Canada that she is sick and needs a remedy, we all know that he but speaks the truth; and when the men who should be the true physicians of the nation, laugh with loud insincerity at our fears and clap us on the back with heavier taxes until we cough through our reflected smiling, some are nearly ready to swallow the pill that Dr. Smith has so pleasingly sugared—simply because no one else will prescribe except the Liberals, who have only coated Dr. Smith's poison a little thicker.

Nothing could be truer than Dr. Smith's declaration that we "can afford to drift no longer." Canadians must fairly and bravely face the facts of the case and prepare to continue the fight with the modern weapons of commerce that their fathers began with flint-locks in 1776 and repeated in 1812. This is no "bloody shirt" nonsense. It is full of the most sordid "dollar and cent" common sense. Michigan is another Ontario "annexed"; and what is it but a lumbering camp with a struggling city, built in other days, at its southeast corner? Maine is one block nearer the centre than New Brunswick would be; and yet New Brunswick, even with its beggarly sixty-one increase in the last decade, is better off. Surrender to the Americans would mean the draining of all our industrial life into the rival vortices of New York and Chicago, and the turning of Canada into barren belts of outlying territory principally noted for fish, lumber, northern wheat and pure ice. If we are to retain a piece of modern civilization north of the boundary, we must keep up our own commercial driving wheels at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and Vancouver; and they are only safe under our own flag and our own tariff. An elective judiciary, not to be trusted with Pacaud investigations and election trials; a municipal spoils system run on party lines; an irresponsible national government brought to book only once in four years amidst a cyclone of partizan madness; shot-gun disenfranchisement of the southern negro; subservience to overwhelming interests in other parts of the Union; and an offensive McKinleyism against the world, are some of the advantages that Canada would gain on her wedding day with her Washington wooer; and against such a future she must resolutely set her face.

Still, it is of but little use to prevent the annexation of Canadian territory if the annexation of Canadian youth is to go on. In other words, we must make it pay our boys to stay at home. There is only one way to do this, and that is to make Canada a desirable country in which to live. A man naturally chooses as his home a place where he can earn the largest amount of money and then keep the greatest proportion of it for himself. The ease with which the boundary is crossed will always serve to keep wages practically the same in both countries, which makes it clear that Canada must gain her advantage over the Americans by keeping the taxes down. The exodus alone is sufficient evidence that they are not low enough yet, and the fortunes that are being made by some of our protected manufacturers show that they can go still lower without losing us a single tall chimney. The moral, then, from the popularity of unrestricted reciprocity in some sections, and the patient hearing accorded Dr. Smith, Sol White and others, is that the country is restive under the burden of high taxation and welcomes any nostrum that seems likely to make it lighter. If Canadians ever do take either of these remedies, they will be astonished at how heavy an 80 per cent. tariff can be, and sigh again for Mr. Foster and his mild imitation of it; but, in the meantime, what will become of our manufacturers? They can avert this disastrous experiment, however, by consenting to such a reduction and remodelling of the tariff as will suit the farmers and check the flow of young blood across the lines.

"Kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home that the world can show. Use them, and especially round the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heal the wounded heart and make the weighed-down spirit glad than all the other blessings the world can give."

"Sweetness of manner has its source far too deep to be learned by practice or rote. It is of no use trying to learn the trick of putting it on, like a grenadier's cap, to make one's self of consequence; it must be innate, for it is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace—an instinctive consideration of the feelings of others, a forgetfulness of self. Courtliness is the counterfeit, often passing muster for the real thing; its success is commensurate with the success of the effort to please others."

"He who fails to collect his dues frequently fails, in consequence, to pay his debts, and thus a whole series of unpaid workers may trace back their various troubles to a single delinquent. Such people will say that in the end they pay all they owe; but this is not so, for they owe promptness. Without this, justice has not been rendered. Tardy payment can never atone for the injury which may have been inflicted. No regret, no apology, no added interest even, can ever undo what has been done, or restore what by this negligence and indifference has been taken away."

"Why is it that so many young people are ashamed to have it thought that they have no money? or why is it that they are ashamed of economy in the management of slender means, and of frugality in living? There is no disgrace in being an acorn before being an oak. Young people frequently wish that they were grown men; but they are not *ashamed* of being young! No one is ashamed to have it discovered that his strength, knowledge and skill are proportioned to his years. But these same persons will blush, and suffer shame, at being supposed not to have money, under circumstances in which all the sensible world knows that they ought to have none. Who expects the general run of young men to have money to spare? Does not the whole world know that they are but starting in life—that as yet they have earned nothing, and that they inherit no fortune—that they receive but a small stipend—and that, if they would be honest, they must practise a rigorous economy? Why then do they engage in pleasures which drain their pockets dry, and lay them under temptations to dishonesty, for fear people will think they have no money. Of course folks will think so and they will think so just as much if you are inveigled into unwise expenditures which you cannot afford. A poor young man ought to be poor until he has broken the spell of poverty by industrious enterprise; and he should rather glory in it than be ashamed of it. It is necessary that you should be frugal; it is necessary that you should be honest; but it is not necessary to attempt to walk in circles of society that will swallow up the pitiful pennies of poverty like a quicksand, and involve you in temptations to dishonesty. It is a good reason for not joining a club, an excursion, a riding party or an extravagant ball, that 'you cannot honestly raise the money.' Who ought to hold up his head highest, the young man who quietly says: 'I cannot yet indulge in such expenses, or he who is ashamed of his poverty, but is not ashamed to steal the money on which he makes a false appearance.' The essential spirit of thrift and economy, the most rigid self-denial, is a thousand times nobler than that free-handed squandering of money which gives a spurious reputation for generosity to people who are on the road to bankruptcy, and who have long spent money not their own with a special grace fulness."

CHIT-CHAT.

Philip Armour, the Chicago millionaire, spends his afternoons playing bean-bag with the babies in a day nursery he recently has started in that city. He has kept the fact very quiet, but he was caught in the act by a friend the other day. He got the idea while in Berlin last July, and had it carried out at once.

* * *

Either through accident or design, the Prince of Naples was not fortunate in the musical compliments he received from bands and orchestras while touring about in Europe recently. It is related that, upon his appearance at Copenhagen, by some mistake the "Marseillaise" was played instead of the National anthem, and during his stay in Holland he has been no less unfortunate. Upon the occasion of his visit to the young Queen, at the Castle of Loo, the band present bravely struck up "Santa Lucia," believing that they were playing the Italian march. The Prince took the error good-humoredly, but the incident is said to have caused great annoyance at court. The next evening the Royal visitor was present at the Theatre Royal, at the Hague. Upon his arrival, in the middle of the second act of "Haydee," the representation was interrupted, and at the first notes from the orchestra the whole house rose, believing they were listening to the Italian National anthem. The Prince, whatever his feelings, expressed his thanks; and when all was over it was discovered that the air played was a common military march.

* * *

"A club recently formed in London comprises women between 20 and 40 years of age, who have made a vow never to marry. They pay an annual subscription of $40. Should a member at a later period wish to marry, she has to pay a fine of $500 to the club. The club takes the principal papers, but novels are not allowed. The members wear a special costume, consisting of a black dress, black kerchief, black gloves and cuffs. One-third of the funds is used for recreations; another third for women's charities and one-third for building a club house.

* * *

H. P. Cheatham, of North Carolina, the only colored member of the next Congress, is a college graduate, and is said to be the best educated negro, with a single exception, that has yet sat in the House.

* * *

Many people will be surprised to learn that Frederick Gleason, the first publisher of an illustrated newspaper in America, still lives as an inmate of the Old Men's Home in Boston. *Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion* is well remembered by many people. It was chiefly literary in its character, and not of the highest class in literature, but it was an unexceptionable family paper in its moral tone. Its cuts were very primitive as engravings, as they would naturally have been at that time, but Frank Leslie was one of his engravers.

* * *

Mrs. John A. Logan mentions the fact that her distinguished husband fought in the first battle of Bull Run arrayed in a plug hat and a double-breasted Prince Albert coat. She is proud of this fact, because she thinks it emphasizes the fact that he was a civilian soldier, though it is doubtful if she orders the equestrian statue of General Logan dressed up in that way.

* * *

The marriage in Philadelphia of Dr. Bache's daughter to Colonel Forsythe and Colonel Forsythe's daughter to Dr. Bache may present some very interesting complications of relationship in the course of time. As it is, each of the women is the other's stepmother, is her husband's stepsister and her own mother-in-law.

* * *

The late William Henry Smith, the British Parliamentary leader, was a model landlord. He greatly improved the landed property he acquired in his last years, and was so generous to his tenants that the acquisition of an estate by him was a matter for hearty congratulations to all connected with it.

* * *

Baron Arthur Rothschild, a nephew of the head of the great financial house, is serving his twelve months in the French army as a private soldier.

* * *

One of the few Americans who enjoyed the intimate friendship of Napoleon III was Colonel Blanton Duncan, the noted Kentucky orator, who possesses several interesting autograph letters written to him by the Emperor in the year following the catastrophe of Sedan and the exile to Chiselhurst. In one of the letters is a humorous acknowledgment of the receipt of some oysters, and they all exhibit an affectionate concern for Colonel Duncan. During the reign of Maximilian in Mexico the French emperor expressed the intention of making Colonel Duncan a general of division, to command a body of French troops which were to be stationed in Mexico for the support of Senator Gwin, who the emperor intended to make a viceroy of Chihuahua, Durango and Sinaloa. But the plan miscarried, along with Napoleon's other schemes in Mexico.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Leslie, who recently married William C. Kingsbury Wilde, has received permission from Judge Bookstauer of New York to resume, on November 30, the name of Frank Leslie. Mrs. Leslie said, "I desire the prestige of my old name, and desire to resume it partly out of respect to Mr. Leslie and partly because of its value in my business affairs. Of course I intend to continue my present work; I wouldn't give it up for all the men in the world."

POT-POURRI.

STAGE JEWELS.

Props (rushing into manager's office)—That confounded Sticky, the supe, has stolen the star's diamonds.

Manager—I left them in your charge and you will have to pay for them. I'll dock you $3 from this week's salary.—*The Jewellers' Circular.*

* * *

Here are a few rather good French definitions: The Ideal—The real at long range. Delusions—Truths picked before they are ripe. Analyst (in literature)—One who rips open his doll for the sake of getting at the sawdust. Love—A monologue for two. (Monologue a deux, the French has it; one of those neat and extremely simple phrases which you can't translate.)

* * *

Things one would rather have expressed differently. Aunt Jane: "That makes three weddings in our family within a twelvemonth! It will be your turn next, Matilda!"

Matilda: "Oh, no!"

Aunt Jane: "Well, the most extraordinary things happen sometimes, you know!"—*London Punch.*

* * *

A significant appetite. Mrs. Hicks: "Did your husband have any toast at the banquet last night?"

Mrs. Dix: "I guess not. That was all he would eat at breakfast this morning."—*New York Sun.*

* * *

"If I had known," sobbed young Mrs. Fitts, "that you would be such a brute to poor Fido, I never, never would have married you."

"My dear," replied Mr. Fitts, "the anticipation of kicking that miserable little beast was one of my chief reasons for proposing to you."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Protestant School Commissioners.

The Protestant Board of School Commissioners at their last meeting decided to ask for tenders for furnishing the Lorne School. After January, next another issue of bonds to the amount of $135,000 will be made, the balance of the last issue, amounting to $50,000, having been sold to Mr. H. Wilson Smith. It was also decided to purchase the St. Sauveur Church property for $10,000. A report was received from a special committee on the subject, stating that the contract for putting an electric light outfit in the High School building had been awarded to the Keegan-Milne Company. The monthly cash statement was submitted. It shows that at the end of October the Board's account was overdrawn by $53,715 51. During the month of October 76 pupils have been added to the rolls, the total number being now 5713. The following appointments were made: Mr. Thomas Gardner, caretaker of the Lorne School; Mr. A. McGoun, sr., auditor of the books of the Board.

A Harbor Improvement Scheme.

Le Moniteur du Commerce has a scheme. It is brought to its notice, it says, because of the very low water in the river and the future requirements of the harbor of Montreal. It is the construction of ship basins at Maisonneuve, using the Rousseau Migeon as a departure. In these basins the steamers and other craft could winter, free from all danger, and having been loaded with grain from the elevators to be erected there, leave with the first ice very early in the spring. It claims that much valuable time which is now lost in the spring would be gained. It hopes that the merchants of Montreal will consider the project as a feasible and practical one.

May Run Again.

Mr. J. I. Tarte, ex-M. P. for Montmorency, is at the St. Lawrence Hall, waiting to accompany Mr. Laurier to Boston on Monday. He has given up his trip to Paris, as he first wants to get even with the people who lately have attacked him so much, and says that he may run again for Montmorency, and that if he does he is certain of being elected.

AN AUTUMN CAMEO.

Southward
Birds are flying;
Summer's dead.
Overhead
The leaves are dying,
Changed from living green to
Russet red.

Westward,
Red lights glowing
Through the trees;
And the breeze,
O'er spice fields blowing,
Brings a breath of tropics
Over seas.

Northward,
Cloud banks flying
Cold and gray.
All the day
The winds are sighing
For the sunny southland
Far away.

Eastward,
Wings of morning
Freshness bear;
And the air,
The valleys scorning,
Brings from dewy hill tops
Odors rare.

TORY PLATFORM.

A GREAT PARTY CAUCUS TO BE HELD.

Proposed Concessions to Ireland and to the Laboring Classes—Imperial Federation—Ballot Reform.

LONDON, November 14.—The Executive Committee of the Conservative Associations have drafted a platform to be adopted at the great party caucus which opens in Birmingham on the 23rd inst., as the final programme of the party for the coming elections. The distinctive name given to the meeting—National Union Conference—does not imply the inclusion of the Liberal-Unionist element. The caucus will be purely Conservative and will consist of joint delegates drawn from the English and Welsh constituencies. The Executive Committee, in view of the momentous character of the resolutions as embodying an authoritative party utterance, have been long discussing them and finally approved them yesterday. Advance proofs of the resolutions show that the leading proposal makes concessions to Ireland and discloses the fact that the Conservative leaders have resisted the appeal of an influential section of the party to ignore Irish affairs. The conference will be asked to endorse the intention of the ministers to extend local government to and promote technical education in Ireland. At the same time it is declared that the inequalities arising from according Ireland a disproportionate representation in Parliament ought to be redressed. Other important planks provide for the extension of the franchise to women who are landowners or house occupants, the creation of a labor department under a member of the cabinet, to be termed the Labor minister, and legislation to enable local authorities to acquire land to facilitate the creation of small rural holdings. As a further concession to the labor vote the conference will declare in favor of the principle of labor representation and will urge Conservatives to support labor candidates everywhere who appeal to enter public life upon no party lines. This plank, contrasting with the Liberal pronouncement against labor candidates in purely labor interests, is deftly contrived to encourage a split in the Radical workmen's vote. Next the Government is requested to increase the number of appointments of workmen as factory inspectors and to appoint women inspectors. A resolution proposed by Howard Vincent, M. P., an eager advocate of Imperial federation, favors preferential tariff throughout the British Empire, the adoption of which will not commit the party leaders. Next the "one man, one vote" principle is denounced, while it is declared that the Ballot act must be amended to exclude illiterate voters. Lord Salisbury, Home Secretary Matthews and Sir J. E. Gorst will deliver addresses at the meeting. The Conservative bribes to the labor vote will energize the Gladstonian movement to establish a "labor candidate fund." Mr. Schnadhorst finds that grants of money to labor aspirants are largely wanted. It is reported that Andrew Carnegie offers to place in the hands of a trustee a large sum as a nucleus for the proposed fund.

MORE ELECTION TRIALS.

Mr. Spohn, Liberal M. P. for East Simcoe, Unseated—The G. T. R. and the South Ontario Election.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

WHITBY, Ont., November 14.—Interest is unabated in the trial of the petition to unseat James Ironside Davidson, Liberal M. P. for South Ontario, before Justices Falconbridge and Street. W. T. R. Preston, secretary of the Reform organization, was the first witness in the box yesterday. He said that from a good many constituencies lists of outside voters were received by him. He asked Peter Ryan to see some of the G. T. R. officials with regard to free passes for voters. Mr. Ryan saw Mr. Whyte, who came to Preston's office and said that they could not do less than do so. Preston continued: "My order on Mr. Slatter for tickets were honored. I had no special knowledge of special trains run on election day to carry voters. The $482.87 which I paid was for special trains, not for tickets or passes."

Much time during the afternoon was occupied with hearing the evidence of the Manning Brothers and others regarding alleged bribery by Mr. Dickie, Secretary of the Reform Club. The railway feature of the case was further taken up by examining C. W. Taylor, business manager of the Toronto *Globe*, as to having arranged for the running of special trains for voters on election day. He explained there had been a confusion of accounts between the *Globe* and the reform organization, through the changing of one of the specials run west from Toronto election day, in place of one they had to carry the *Globe's* edition through to Windsor the morning after the election. It is expected that the end of the charges will be reached to-day.

Mr. Spohn Unseated.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, November 14.—The trial of the election petition against the return of Mr. P. H. Spohn, M. P., for East Simcoe, was concluded at Barrie yesterday, the court unseating the respondent with costs.

The Pontiac Case.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, November 14.—The trial of the petition against the return of Mr. Murray, Liberal M. P. for Pontiac, has been going on at Bryson for several days, the petitioners having apparently great difficulty in making out a case against the member elect. It has been shown that a Mr. O'Meara a former Conservative, who supported Mr. Murray at the last election, paid several men for distributing literature sent out by the Liberal Committee in Montreal. It is not known whether the judges who are trying the case will consider this an illegal or corrupt act. The Court is presided over by Judges Belanger and Malhiot.

TO FRIGHTEN CHILI.

The United States Hurrying Its Cruisers Off to South America.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Early yesterday special orders were received at the navy yard from Secretary Tracy to have the "Bennington," "Atlanta" and "Concord," ready for sea to-day. When Capt. Erben read the papers word was sent to the heads of the departments. An important part of Secretary Tracy's order was that 100,000 six pound cartridges be sent immediately to San Francisco by express. This is the first time since the war that naval ammunition has been sent over land. It was intimated by an official at the navy yard yesterday that every available vessel of our navy would be in the vicinity of Valparaiso by the middle of December. The fleet in Chilian waters will consist of the flagships "Philadelphia" and "Chicago," and the cruiser "Baltimore," "Yorktown," "Boston," "Charlestown," "Bennington," "Atlanta" and "San Francisco."

Secretaries Blaine and Tracy intend to show the Chilians our naval strength. Immediately on receipt of the secretary's orders, Commandant Erben ordered that the "Atlanta" be taken from dry-dock. In the absence of Capt. Kane, Commandant Erben, assisted by Lieut.-Commander Lillie of his staff, commanded in person. The "Chicago" will take the "Atlantas" place on dry-dock this morning to undergo repairs. Twenty marines from the receiving ship "Vermont" were detailed on board the "Atlanta" yesterday.

Quite a unique complication respecting marines has arisen in the navy. Some of the captains of cruisers say that they are of no use on board ship. Commander Evans, of the "Yorktown," sent a request to Secretary Tracy that the marines be removed from the "Yorktown." His request was not granted. Captain Evans, in making the request, wished to place himself on record as favoring the movement for the removal of marines from all cruising ships. Many commanders have expressed their opinions on the question. Captains Seeley, Thomas, Hoff and Jewell are in favor of the removal of marines. Commander Geo. E. Convoy, late commander of the "Enterprise" and now chairman of the Torpedo Construction Board, one of the most efficient officers in the navy, also favors the removal of marines. Com. Bradford, of the "Bennington," is opposed to the plans. He requested a reinforcement of marines for the "Bennington." His request was honored by Secretary Tracy. The force of marines at the yards is now being increased daily. On an average about 10 marines a day arrive from different parts.

An American Forger in England.

LONDON, November 14.—In the Bow street Police Court this morning, John McCormack, of New York, aged twenty-six, who was arrested at Edinburgh in October for forgery on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was arraigned. Mr. Hodson, chief clerk of the American Legation, informed the magistrate that a detective had left New York by the "Majestic" bringing certain documents necessary to complete the extradition, and other papers required in the case which the authorities have not yet had an opportunity to obtain.

The prisoner was remanded while awaiting the arrival of these documents.

HOG CHOLERA IN ONTARIO.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, Ont., November 14.—Exaggerated statements are being published by certain newspapers relative to the existence of hog cholera in Ontario. The disease is known to have existed in a few places, and the Department of Agriculture has been in very active correspondence with Professor Andrew Smith, of Toronto, Provincial Veterinary Inspector of the Department, in relation to the matter. The minister has given Dr. Smith authority to slaughter and quarantine hogs in some cases which he has reported to the department, but the professor also reports that other diseases have been mistaken for hog cholera, and that this has been proved by careful diagnosis. There is no cause for excitement or alarm.

The "Labrador's" Passengers.

List of saloon passengers per Dominion Line Royal Mail SS. "Labrador," Captain Jas. McAuley, from Montreal to Liverpool, Saturday, November 14th, 1891: Miss C. M. Andrewson, Mr. C. J. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Mr. C.W. Baker, Mr. H. Baker, Mr. F. Billingsley, Miss Annie Bruce Burn, Miss Cummings, Mr. A. E. Cook, Mr. J. D. Collins, Miss Frances, Sister Mary Fidelis, Mr. J. E. Fisher, Mr. R. W. Folkes, Mr. R. H. Holland, Miss Holland, Rev. T. L. Johnson, Miss Jones, Miss Kinnear, Mr. F. F. S. Kelsey, Mrs. Kelsey, General Laurie, Mrs. Laurie, Mr. J. MacGillivray, Mr. Wilfrid J. Mitchell, Mr. Somirled L. Paterson, Mr. J. N. Poteur, Miss Mina Poteur, Mr. G. Lionel Prescott, Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. Osprey G. V. Spain and maid, Master R. Spain, Mr. C. Salkeld, Mrs. Salkeld, Rev. R. L. Stewart, Mr. M. F. Sherridan, Mr. James Scanlan, Mr. Arthur Tierney, Mr. John Aug. Tulk, Miss Vasey.

St. John's Day.

Prince Consort Lodge A. F. & A. M. will celebrate St. John's Day by a supper and dance at the Athletic Club House on the evening of December 28.

We Aim to give Light

AND that we have succeeded is apparent by the numerous towns and villages, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, now lighted by our

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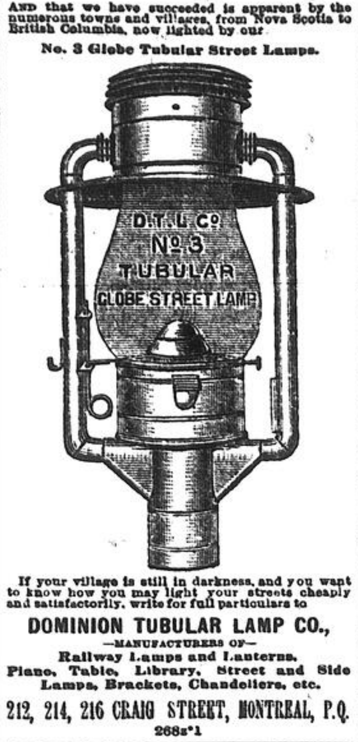

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Help YOUR HELP **Save**

That hard work of wash day. Let them wash the clothes, without boiling or scalding, with SURPRISE SOAP. "This "Surprise way" makes white goods whiter, colored goods brighter, flannels softer, without slightest injury to hands or clothing. Best of all, it does away with the steam, the muss, the hard work of wash day. SURPRISE is a great help; everybody says so. **READ** the directions on the wrapper.

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GENTLEMEN,—I take pleasure in stating that during my stay in Quebec I have used ST LEON MINERAL WATER with much efficiency for the complaint of Rheumatism and Indigestion, from which I have been an acute sufferer for several years. I have used many other kinds of medicine, but to no effect. I still continue the use of this valuable water, and cheerfully recommend it to those who are similarly afflicted.

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United States Consul, Quebec.

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and a source of no anxiety to the ladies and children, who last fall and winter wore the

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But beware of imitations and unless the vest is stamped HEALTH, it is not genuine. Note this very carefully.

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Meetings, Dividends, Etc.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.
Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1891. 251 11 2aw

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
—OF THE—
Windsor Hotel Company, Limited,

Will be held in the Hotel, on Tuesday, the first day of December Next, at the hour of three o'clock p. m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Fourteenth day of November till the Second day of December, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
PHILIP S. ROSS,
Secretary Treasurer.
Montreal, 11th November, 1891.

NOTICE.

A Dividend of six per cent on the capital stock of this company for the past year has been declared by the Directors payable on and after the 26th instant, at the office of the Secretary, 18 St. Alexis street. Shares not fully paid up at 31st October, 1890, are only to be credited with dividend pro rata as paid up.

PHILIP S. ROSS,
Secretary Treasurer.
Montreal, 11th November, 1891. 268 3 1 aw

Meetings and Amusements.

OPENING DAY!
(Weather Permitting)
VICTORIA SKATING CLUB,
—ON—
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1891,
AT 3.30 P.M.

Season tickets will be issued at the Secretary-Treasurer's office (note change of address) on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and after TUESDAY, the first of December.

Subscribers can obtain tickets at the Rink from 3 TO 5 P.M.

Rates of subscription are the same as last year, viz:—Gentleman's ticket, $6.00; Lady's, $3.00; Boy's, $4.00; Girl's, $2.00.

The President and Directors of the Club will be happy to be favored with the presence of MEMBERS HOLDING ADULT TICKETS in their Reception Rooms, at the Rink, at a Five O'Clock Tea on the opening day, from 4.30 to 6 o'clock, and also the Afternoon Teas which will be held every Saturday afternoon throughout the season.

The Band of the Victoria Rifles will be in attendance.

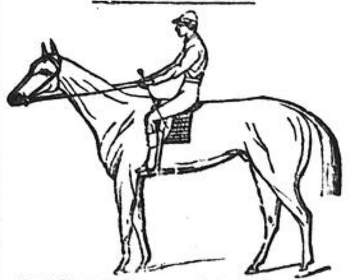
W. ALEX'R CALDWELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Office of VICTORIA SKATING CLUB,
Royal Insurance Chambers,
1709 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
(Take the Elevator to the 4th flat.) 268tf

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Cheap Excursion
MONTREAL
—TO—
--BOSTON--
(MASS.)
AND ∴ RETURN.
$12.00
Tickets Good Going Nov. 16.
Good Returning until Nov. 26,
1891.

TRAINS leave Windsor Street Station 9.00 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.
Secure your parlor and sleeping car accommodation early.
Montreal Ticket Offices—
266 ST. JAMES STREET,
263*tf and Windsor St. Station.

DANCING—AT MISS OWLER'S, 13 LATOUR ST. Classes for beginners, Monday and Friday. Assembly Wednesday evenings. Private lessons to suit pupils. 254*24

Horse Equipments!
EVERYTHING FOR HORSE, STABLE & CARRIAGE.



Horse Blankets, immense stock nearly one hundred different qualities; all our own make. Surcingles of all kinds; Halters, Sponges, Whips, Brushes, Chamois, Curry Combs Elleman's Embrocation, etc. Harness of all kinds from the cheapest Buggy Sets to the very finest Four-in-hand Sets; price from $9.00 to $500.00. Values in this line fully 25 per cent. better than small makers. Latest styles as well as lowest prices.

Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Crops, etc. We carry a large stock of the very finest goods, specially suitable for city trade, and sell them very much lower than fancy prices usually charged by retail harness makers.

Light and medium Carriages in all the newest designs. Sandringhams, Kings, Dog Carts, Royal Kensingtons, Montreal Buggies (our latest style covered by our patent), Gladstones, Epson Carts, Buggies, etc. All our own manufacture. Prices very low. Largest manufacturers in the province of Light and Medium Vehicles.

We sell retail as well as wholesale in Montreal, as we find the trade more satisfactory than the exclusively wholesale. Our travellers visit all points of the Dominion and sell only wholesale.

E. N. HENEY & CO.,
337 St. Paul Street. 229zatf

THE LEADING PIANO OF AMERICA.

Is it Weber or Steinway?

When the late Mr. Henry Prince, who in his life-time was admitted to be a marvellous judge of tone, was asked to give his opinion of the merits of the two leading pianos, he wrote the following criticism, which was published at the time:—

"Speaking of these two pianos, I do not ignore the claims of other makers. There are many good commercial pianos, in the sense in which we speak of commercial pictures, as distinct from those that are genuine works of art. They are fairly well made, and if sold at a moderate price, give satisfaction to the ordinary purchaser. But the musician, the artist or the connoisseur who wishes to obtain from the piano the grandest results of which this noble instrument is capable, will have to seek these results from either of the two great makers, Weber or Steinway.

"These are universally acknowledged to be the leading pianos of America. They are not, nor have they ever been, strictly speaking, rivals. In a mechanical sense there is positively little difference between them. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned, and the cost of construction is about the same, but in respect of tone there can be no comparison between them. The Steinway pianos doubtless possess great power and sonority, perhaps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach the Weber for purity, richness and durability, or prolongation of tone, three qualifications which, combined, give that distinct and perfect articulation which one only hears in vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence all the principal artists of the present day, whether vocalists or instrumentalists, prefer the Weber pianos for their public performances and private use. They are more sympathetic, better adapted to the voice, and capable of giving the lights and shades of expression in so remarkable a manner as to make them incomparably superior to any other piano of this age."—*Spectator.*

For genuine Weber, Decker and Vose pianos, apply to New York Piano Company, 228 St. James street, Montreal. 268s1

Meetings and Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
HENRY THOMAS......Lessee and Manager.

MONDAY, November 16, Matinee Saturday only.

Charles Frohman's
Production
—OF—
Sardou's Greatest Play,

THERMIDOR

Direct from
Its New York
Success!

—THE—
COMPLETE ORIGINAL COMPANY,
SCENERY
—AND—
ACCESSORIES.

PRICES:—$1.00, 75c, 50c; Gallery, 25.

Secure Seats at Nordheimer's. 268 1

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
THIS WEEK—Thanksgiving and Saturday Matinees, EVA MOUNTFORD in a new version of
EAST LYNNE.
Evening prices: $1, 75c, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Matinee prices: 50c, 35c and 75c. Seats on sale at Sheppard's Music Store and New York Piano Co.
Next week—Sadie Scanlan in Fred. Marsden's Romantic Irish Drama, "EILY." 263 6

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Wednesday—Matinees—Saturday. Next week, Sadie Scanlan in Fred Marsden's new romantic Irish comedy drama
"EILY."
Evening prices: $1, 75c, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Matinee prices: 50c, 35c and 25c. Seats on sale at Sheppard's Music Store and New York Piano Co.
Monday, Nov. 23rd—Duff Opera Co. 268 7

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.
Afternoon and Evening this week.
Friday, Saturday Afternoons, BANDIT KING. Friday, Saturday Evenings, MOUNTAIN KING. Admission, 10, 20 and 30 cts. Reserved Seats, 10 cents extra. Plan at Theatre 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Coming—PAT ROONEY. 267 2

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL
Every Afternoon and Evening. Week commencing Monday, Nov. 16th.
The Eminent Irish Actor,
PAT ROONEY.
In the Successful Musical Comedy,
LORD ROONEY.
New songs, dances, etc.
Prices of Admission,—10, 20 and 30cts. Reserved seats 10 cts extra. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Coming Gray & Stephens. 268 1

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Cor. St. Catherine and St. Dominique Sts.
For Week commencing MONDAY, Nov. 16.
HART'S
Big Boston Novelty Company
ADMISSION:—10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved seats, 10 cents extra. 268 1

CRYSTAL RINK

SEASON TICKETS.
Ladies and Children, including Boys up to 16 years, in day time up to 6 P.M... $1.00
FULL TICKETS.
Gentlemen............ $3.00
Ladies............ 1.50
Boys............ 2.00
Checking free if purchased this month.
Outside rink for the boys to play hockey.
Apply at Rink to
268 1 SAML. ROBERTSON.

M. A. A. A.

The SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the MONTREAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASS'N will be held in the Club Rooms, Mansfield st., on MONDAY EVE'G, November 16th, 1891, commencing at 8.15 sharp.
Business:—Reception of treasurer's statement, etc., etc.
Full attendance requested.
W. S. WELDON,
264 3aw3 Sec.-Treas.

1ST PRINCE OF WALES REGT.

A meeting of the Regiment will be held in their Armory, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors at the last annual prize meeting. Uniform not necessary. Friends of the regiment are cordially invited to attend. By order,
J. PORTEOUS,
268 2 Capt. and Acting Adjt.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the St. George Snow Shoe Club, Ltd., will be held at the Windsor Hotel, on Tuesday, 24th November, at 8 p.m. Business, Election of Officers, &c.
W. M. KNOWLES,
268 3 2aw Sec. Treas.

MONTREAL STONEMASONS.
You are hereby notified to attend the meeting on November 18th, at the Hall, No. 1685 Notre Dame Street, for the transaction of important business.
By order,
A. SELERIN, J. ETHIER,
Secretary. President.
268 2

M. G. A. SNOW SHOE CLUB.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the Armoury, on Monday evening, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of Members and those who intend joining is requested.
JAMES COOPER, Jr.,
267 2 Hon. Secy. Treas.

PHONOGRAPH ∴ PARLOR,
2383 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
3 doors East of Peel.
Everybody can hear this wonderful machine without the use of eartubes. 4 Concerts daily at 2.30, 4, 8 and 9.30 p.m. Commencing Monday, Nov. 16th.
ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.
Concerts with eartubes daily, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., 5 cents. 267 2

THE CANADIAN MANDOLIN CLUB
A. J. TESSIER, Director.
The best amateur organization of its kind in Canada,
AT THE ODDFELLOWS' CONCERT,
VICTORIA ARMOURY, NOV. 20TH.
268 1

Greatest Attraction of the Century.
Positively the Last Season of the
GREAT CYCLORAMA
—OF THE—
Crucifixion, Jerusalem and the Holy Land.
Admission reduced to 25c. Special terms to schools and institutions. Lecturers in constant attendance. Open daily 9 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. Sundays 1 to 10.30 p.m. THE ROTUNDA junction St. Catherine and St. Urbain sts. ☞ This is the opportunity of a lifetime; do not fail to attend. 135*tf

DANCING MADE EASY
New classes for beginners, afternoon and evening. By my new system, the most nervous and hesitating pupil can learn with ease. Everything depends on the first lessons; join now and receive the benefit of the extra lessons. Every style of dancing taught in my Academy. A. R. MACDONALD, Jr.
WANTED—5 gentlemen of good address to adopt the profession. 268

DANCING.
At Prof. Durkee's, 2269 St. Catherine street.
☞ Assembly to-night. 245*1aw

THE LUNAR ECLIPSE.

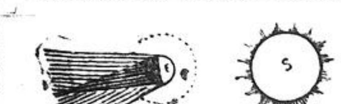
TO-MORROW NIGHT'S PHENOMENON.

The Total Eclipse Will be Visible at Montreal If the Sky is Clear—Its Scientific Importance.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—A total eclipse of the moon will occur to-morrow, Sunday evening, and last an hour and a half. People in Eastern and Central Canada and the New England and Middle States will be especially favored by this eclipse, which is the first of the kind to occur since 1874. It will not occur again until 1909. This time the eclipse will be observable to a more or less extent from all parts of Canada and the United States, which is in the part of the earth at that time turned away from the sun. The eclipse will be caused by the moon passing through the earth's shadow. In the Western States the eclipse will commence before sunset. In Washington, Montreal, Philadelphia and New York, however, the moon will be well elevated above the horizon before it enters the earth's shadow.

With a good clear sky the whole of this interesting phenomena ought to be easily seen from any elevated point in the neighborhood of Montreal. The moon at the time will be larger and fuller than at almost any other part of the year. It will first be effected by the penumbra and the umbra. These are shadows of a shadow, and as they steal across the disk of the moon they may be seen through powerful glasses, but will not be noticed by the ordinary observer unless the air is unusually clear. Then the period of total eclipse will begin.

It will take some time for the orb of night to pass completely into the deep shadow of the earth, and the progress of the eclipse



ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

may be observed in easy stages. On the east side of the moon the indentation of its broad face will begin. A small break will occur in its periphery and this will get larger and larger until it looks as if a great piece of the moon had been cut out. Slowly immersing herself in the shadow of the earth, the satellite will go on until she looks like a thin crescent or new moon. Then the total eclipse will follow. The moon, however, will not be wholly obscured from sight. Such reflected light as may be lying around loose in the shadow of the earth will enable the moon to be seen as through a glass darkly.

While the moon is passing into the shadow the obscured part cannot be clearly seen by the naked eye, although easily observable through a telescope. But when the entire disc has passed into the shadow it becomes distinctly visible, showing a graduation of tints from a bluish or greenish on the outside to a gradually increasing red. This further in changes to a color resembling iron when at a dull red heat.

The various points of progress of the moon during its eclipse will enable astronomers to see and photograph the topography of the orb, its mountains and valleys being strongly marked. The amateur photographer has practically come into existence since the last total eclipse of the moon, and next Sunday night he will have a great opportunity if favored by a clear sky. Previously astronomers have been encumbered with the wet-plate and other old-fashioned photographic appliances. Now, however, the plates and cameras have been brought to such perfection that remarkable results are looked for by astronomers as a result of next Sunday night's work.

An astronomer who was seen yesterday by a correspondent consented for a few minutes to bring his mind down from illimitable space to mundane things. "Yes," said he, "I am living in anticipation of Sunday night. Eclipses of the moon are much rarer than eclipses of the sun, although we see more of them. An eclipse of the moon is observable over one-half of the earth, while an eclipse of the sun may only be seen within a small radius. The earth's shadow is conical in shape because the sun is much larger, so that if the moon were far enough away it would not pass through the shadow at all.

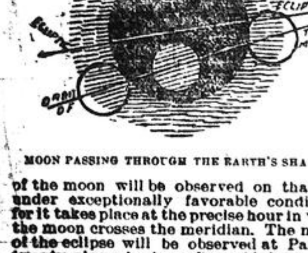
"This is the eclipse," said the astronomer, letting his mind run back a few centuries, "which Columbus put to such good use. It occurred on the night of March 1, 1504. He was shipwrecked on the island of Jamaica without provisions, and the Indians refused him assistance. He foretold the eclipse, saying that the gods were displeased with the natives and the moon would hide her face in anger and put on a threatening look. They laughed at him. But that night they got rattled when they saw the moon do what Columbus predicted. They begged his pardon and he owned the island. It is the same moon we have now."

The eclipse commences at 36 minutes past 4 in the afternoon, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Montreal time; the total eclipse commences at 37 minutes past 6 o'clock and ends at 1 minute past 8 o'clock; the eclipse finally ending at 3 minutes past 10 o'clock. The best time to observe it will be at 19 minutes past seven. Everything will depend upon the weather, and should the night be clear the eclipse will prove to be a rare phenomenon and one very seldom witnessed.

Its Scientific Aspect.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Camille Flammarion, the great French astronomer in a cable from Paris to the *Herald* says:

If St. Martin's summer continues, and no new cyclone arrives, Sunday's total eclipse



MOON PASSING THROUGH THE EARTH'S SHADOW.

of the moon will be observed on that day under exceptionally favorable conditions, for it takes place at the precise hour in which the moon crosses the meridian. The middle of the eclipse will be observed at Paris at twenty-nine minutes after midnight. Perhaps with scrupulous attention it will be possible to distinguish about twenty-nine minutes past eleven p.m. (Paris time), the profile of the chain of the (lunar) Cordilleras under the form of a very slight elevation—the shaded circular rim of our planet. In general what has been taken for this profile of the Cordilleras or Andes was a very deep shade of certain lunar plains. Nevertheless, the earth will be in such a position during the eclipse that it will not be possible to attempt an observation without the aid of a weak glass, which will roughly allow the entire disk of the moon upon its field. This will make it very interesting at the exact moment of the beginning and the ending for the purposes of computation. The color of the moon in eclipse will probably be a deep red, with some shade. The tone of the color will depend upon the solar rays passing through the earth's atmosphere and their operation upon the lunar disk. The red may be variegated, light or dark, and even of a yellowish tinge. Sometimes the eclipse will be entirely invisible.

These eclipses occur at regular intervals—eighteen years and eleven days. The eclipse of Sunday will be the recurrence of that of November, 1873. Probably there will be a great number of shooting stars traversing the heavens during the eclipse. They will appear to emanate from the constellation of Leo. These shooting stars are, as a matter of fact, débris of Tempel's comet, which appeared, in 1865, making a magnificent passage in a clear sky.

Business Meetings and Changes.

OTTAWA, November 14.—There are a large batch of business notices in to-day's *Official Gazette*.

The Bank of Summerside, P. E. I., has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year, payable December 1.

A special meeting of the New Brunswick Railway Company will be held at St. John, December 21, for the purpose of authorizing the company to issue consolidated debenture stock, as prescribed by the act last session, and also to authorize the lease by the company of the Fredericton Railway.

The annual meeting of the Temiscouata Railway Company will be held at Quebec on December 1.

Notice is given by the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Company of an application next session to Parliament for an extension of the time for the commencement and completion of the road, and for power to increase the issue of bonds to a sum not exceeding $25,000 per mile.

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company gives notice of an application to Parliament for an increase of powers so as to insure against loss of human life or injury to person or property arising from the use of elevators, hoists or lifts, or machinery connected therewith and machinery used for the production of electricity as a motive power or illuminating agent and otherwise enlarging the character of the risks which the Company may undertake.

THE ANNEXATION FEELING.

A Toronto Conservative Paper Thinks it is More General Than Appears on the Surface.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, Ont., November 14.—The Toronto *News*, a Conservative paper, in an article on "The position of Canada," says that the population statistics recently issued by the Dominion Government have caused a feeling of unrest and discontent and that there is too much reason to fear that the feeling in favor of a radical change in political status on the lines adopted by Sol. White is even greater and more general than appears on the surface.

The *News* continues: "That our present trade relations with other countries are not such as promise relief from our unfortunate condition of semi-stagnation may be acknowledged. We are not only shut out of the United States market, but are in a fair way of being excluded from the market of every state on this continent which is of use to us. The big republic already has a treaty of commerce with Brazil, with Cuba and Porto Rico and with San Domingo, and negotiations are in progress for the extension of what looks like the beginning of a great American zollverein, with Canada left out. Over the ocean the prospect is but little more encouraging. We have access to the market of Great Britain, but every other nation has the same privilege. The farmers of the United States have this great advantage over us. They have not only their home market, from which we are excluded, but that of Brazil and the Spanish West Indies, from which we are about to be shut out, and they also have, save in the matter of cattle, just the same facilities for selling their products in the English market that we have."

The *News* concludes: "But if our present position is bad there is a ready way out of it. In fact, there are two ways. If the Dominion will signify its readiness to accept commercial union we could have all the Americans have to offer us in the way of markets. On the other hand we are in a position to make a trade arrangement with the Mother Country. We can offer her absolutely free entry for all her manufactured goods in return for discriminatory tariff in favor of our products of the field, forest, mine and sea entering Great Britain. Two courses are therefore open; one or the other must be taken, as it is impossible that we should go on as at present, shut out of the markets of this continent and met on equal terms by our rivals in the mother land."

A TALE OF WOE.

Sufferings of Disappointed English Emigrants in Brazil.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 14.—In an interview the English emigrants who have just returned from Brazil make the following statement regarding their extraordinary experience in that country: They went to Brazil in April last because they believed they would find work abundant there. Upon arriving at Sao Paulo, the capital of the province of that name, 220 miles southwest of Rio Janeiro, they were at once taken to the emigrants' home.

The Home they found to be filthy and alive with vermin. People of all nations were constantly dying and being removed in coffins, which were brought back to do duty again in other interments. The food was generally unwholesome, and although the people were half starving, they were compelled to throw it away.

The English emigrants endured this for eight days, when they were enabled to obtain work on a railway. They were so badly paid, however, that they were compelled to sell everything to purchase food, and finally forced to return to Sao Paulo, where they begged the English consul to send them home. While waiting for transportation they were compelled to part with the last remaining property in their possession. Even their hats went, although they had to walk the streets night and day, not being able to pay for lodgings. The emigrants report the condition of those of their number who went into the interior as even worse than their own. Hundreds died daily from starvation, while vultures feed upon their unburied bodies.

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS' MEMORIES.

Shakespeare's Parish Church Being Repaired at Stratford-on-Avon.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, November 14.—The final report of the committee appointed to make repairs in the parish church here has been presented. They expect that the work now going on in the chancel will be completed in time for opening services at Christmas. The committee draw attention to the fact that the additional repairs upon it will be completed just four hundred years after it was originally built.

Referring to the numerous strictures that have been made regarding their work and the charges that they have needlessly obliterated the ancient monuments of the sacred edifice, thus partly effacing many of the mementos of the great bard, the architects declare that with the exception of the renewal of the slab over Shakespeare's grave and the substitution of modern copies for the weatherworn sedilia of St. Thomas Chapel, they have done nothing in the way of the alleged desecration, and that the monuments of the church are still intact.

A HUNTER'S BAD LUCK.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, Ont., November 14.—The other day, Mr. Lake, son of Richard Lake, Battersea, agreed to go on a duck-shooting expedition with several others. After his companion got in into the boat with their guns and baggage, Lake attempted to push the boat out. At the time a young man named Teeples was locating a gun in the bottom, accidentally the gun, a breachloader, discharged, and its contents entered the arm of Lake, standing three feet away. The skin was torn away for about six inches, and the bones were smashed. He was brought to the hospital yesterday.

John Hollerin, son of Charles Hollerin, of North Crosby, was drowned in Crosby Lake while hunting.

JAPANESE MURDERER CONFESSES.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HAMILTON, Ont., November 14.—Rev. G. W. Kerby, pastor of the Hannah Street Methodist Church, whose wife is a sister of Mrs. Large, whose husband, it will be remembered, was murdered some time ago in Japan while engaged in missionary work, received news by mail from Japan this morning that Izato Tadamoto, Ashizoku of the Ishikawa prefecture, had given himself up to the police in the Saitaima prefecture and confessed to the murder of Rev. Mr. Large. The examination, as conducted by the Metropolitan Police Bureau at the prefecture, goes to show that the confession is true.

ANOTHER CANADIAN CADET.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, November 14.—The last number of the *London Gazette*, which arrived here yesterday, contains the appointment of Kenneth Jeffery R. Campbell, to be one of Her Majesty's deputy commissioners and vice-consuls in the Oil Rivers Protectorate, and the adjoining native territories. Mr. Campbell is a son of Archibald Campbell, Esq., of this city, and a former pupil of Kingston Military College.

Another Royal Betrothal.

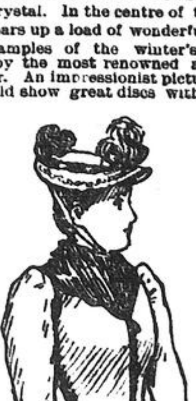
VIENNA, November 14.—Much interest is excited by the announcement that Princess Elvira of Bavaria is about to be married to the Count Wurben and Freudenthal. The Princess was born in 1868, and is tall, slender, of snow-white complexion, and long, auburn hair. She is the daughter of Prince Louis Ferdinand, who was born in Madrid in 1839, and Marie Della Paz. Her elder sister Isabella married Prince Thomas of Savoy, duke of Genoa, brother of the Queen of Italy. Count Wurben is a handsome young fellow of twenty-seven, and in spite of his youth is already a widower, having married the Countess Theresa Chorinski, who died, leaving a little girl.

THE NEWEST HEADGEAR.

WHAT NEW YORK WOMEN ARE WEARING

Street Hats and Bonnets that are Inexpensive and Stylish—Two Coats that Have a Distinction of Their Own.

NEW YORK, November 14.—It is morning at the French milliners in Fifth Avenue. The sun slanting through the lace curtained front falls in bars like music measures on the thick pile carpet. Along each side of the wall, gilded mirrors make diversion at intervals. Before each one stand high-backed, plush seated chairs which move on balls of crystal. In the centre of the room a table bears up a load of wonderful confections—examples of the winter's designs created by the most renowned artists in head wear. An impressionist picture of the table would show great discs with films of black lace, and ribbons depending from them, and above these, feather clusters, raven's wings, and ribbon loops seeming to hover like butterflies. Women with trailing garments move quietly about; they push the chairs into position for the patrons, who sink into them with Delsartian grace. Voices fall in softest murmurs on the air, heavy with warmth and perfume. Groups of twos or threes are before each mirror—the customer with her attendant maid or friends. The saleswoman stands behind the chair and lays now this hat, now that, down upon the head before her, trying for one which shall



THE SIMPLEST COAT IS MOST EFFECTIVE.

COMBINE WELL WITH THE FACE.

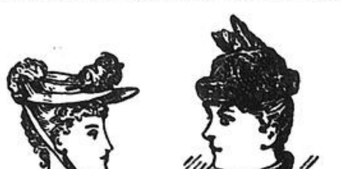
Before an unbecoming one has had time to embarrass the lady it has been drawn away and another laid gently in its place. The saleswoman is an artist.

"Ah, madame, this at length suits you."

Madame, holding an oval glass, turns her head about and sighs contentedly. Yes; it will do. "The price?" She queries incidentally.

"Thirty dollars, madame. A mere bagatelle for such a confection." And madame goes her way, having parted with her money as a breath falls. No vulgar limit of price mars the smiling serenity of the place. There is here but one consideration—what is suitable.

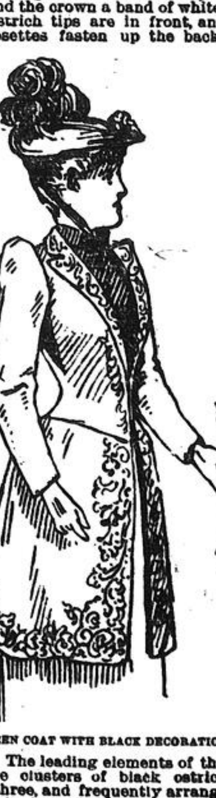
Well; a hat may be worth thirty dollars, or whatever one can afford to pay for it. The value so rated will not be in materials, nor in the hand labor of it, but in a certain indescribable something that art gives. But women who must count their money and make a hat or two answer all purposes for the season want taste and exclusive style



just as much as though they could pay for it. How can it be had? Here is advice. Trim your own hat and make your own bonnet; or at least direct your milliner, instead of deferring to her. Do not believe that

BECAUSE A WOMAN HAS A TRADE

she is therefore an artist. You yourself must supply the taste. Post yourself on the season's fashion, and direct her. Don't take any single hat in a window for a model, but learn the general characteristics of all. In this way you may get a recherche hat from even a poor milliner. *Voila tout!* The large hats this season have low flat crowns and five inch circular brims, which droop slightly on the side and grow narrow or else are caught up at the back. They are of soft felt, of shaggy beaver, of velvet, and of satin. The small hats are toques and turbans and soft felts in walking shapes. Among the bonnets are several new shapes, especially one, a cross between bonnet and hat, that seems to fill a real want of pretty young women. Ribot makes an exquisite satin hat of pale green, with appliques of black passementerie upon it. Three small satin rosettes catch up the back, and a Prince of Wales cluster of black tips is in front. The light tans have white mingled with self color, in the trimmings. A fawn-colored plush hat has round the crown a band of white velvet; black ostrich tips are in front, and white satin rosettes fasten up the back; white



A GREEN COAT WITH BLACK DECORATIONS.

strings. The leading elements of the trimming are clusters of black ostrich tips, usually three, and frequently arranged in a pompon in imitation of the crest of the Prince of Wales. Rosettes are another beautiful feature of the trimmings. They are made from satin ribbon two inches wide, and are of all sizes, from those which serve as pompons to the tiny four-loop ones that head bonnet strings. Strings are on nearly all the large hats, as well as on the bonnets. They are of satin ribbon about two inches wide, and cross at the back and tie in front, not close under the chin, but loosely about the throat. The trimming is, for the most part, centred high at the back and

ALLOWED TO FALL OVER THE CROWN.

High trimming is occasionally added to the front also, but the high effect at both back and front is not new, nor is it seen as often as in the summer. Less dressy but stylish hats for common wear are soft, English felts, called Tyroleans. They are without trimming, except for a bow or wing at the side, and are too severe for all faces. A more becoming shape is a soft astrakan turban, crossed through the middle. A severely stylish walking hat, called the "Paul Jones," is of beaver, rolled up at back and sides. It is trimmed high at the back, with an enormous rosette and a cluster of tips. The middle ground between hat and bonnet is still occupied by the toque, which is still trimmed with cloth and velvet mingled in soft folds, and centering at the back with wings or a knot. A good model for a turban has a low bell-shaped crown of beaver with a brim of velvet. Two standing loops of velvet and a wing are placed at the back. The new design in bonnets mentioned has a small, flat crown, like that of a hat, and a poke rim. The trimming should be a ruche set round the edge, on the upper side, with a small ornament set in the ruche at the extreme front edge. A simple vandeau encircles the crown and falls at the back to form strings. A dressy model is of silver passementerie, trimmed with a black lace ruche and a pale blue satin rosette in front, out of which rise two small black wings. Blue satin strings are set on, four inches apart under tiny rosettes. For street bonnets these two shapes lend themselves well to the mink tail border, which is popular. The market is full of cloaks, but

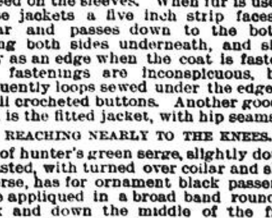
THE EXCLUSIVE WINTER FASHIONS

are hardly determined yet. It is too early yet by some weeks to say what dress cloaks will be.

Do not buy a three-quarter length cape. They will not be worn by people of taste, except in the form of opera cloaks. Why is this? They are too pronounced. Their lifted shoulders are exaggerations and their Medici collars are too flaring. The cape lends itself to rich materials and is a good one for an evening wrap, but in rough cloth, for street wear, it is out of place. Street jackets are fixed in style, and the most simple are the most elegant. Two models may be mentioned. One is double, or single breasted, with loose fronts and fitted back, is of medium length and has a collar rolled over and ending in short reverse. The edges are simply stitched and no trimming is used on the sleeves. When fur is used on these jackets a five inch strip faces the collar and passes down to the bottom, facing both sides underneath, and shows only as an edge when the coat is fastened. The fastenings are inconspicuous, being frequently loops sewed under the edge and small crocheted buttons. Another good design is the fitted jacket, with hip seams,

REACHING NEARLY TO THE KNEES.

One of hunter's green serge, slightly double-breasted, with turned over collar and slight reverse, has for ornament black passementerie appliqued in a broad band round the neck and down the middle of the front. Passementerie is appliqued over the lower part to the hip seams. Seal brown, dark green, blue, and black, are more elegant colors for jackets than the tan shades.



Rough surface materials are cheviots and camel's hair, from $2.25 a yard up. Two yards are required. Bedford cord, at $6, is elegant, so also is ladies' cloth, which may be had at $1.45, sufficiently heavy. The last needs interlining. All jackets are lined. Astrakan is shown also for jackets. It costs from $4 to $17, and is slightly narrower than other cloakings. Beautiful open-work passementeries come by the yard for jackets, and are very elegant, and newer than fur. A black astrakan collar facing is frequently used with them. ADA CONE.

The Season's Fashions in Furs.

To begin with the seal sacque, about which clings a tradition of the eminently respectable, the three-quarter length, reaching nearly to the knee, is the stylish length. The "smartest" model is as tight-fitting as a dress-basque, is single-breasted, has pocket-flaps set on the hips, high-shouldered sleeves, a long revers collar, and a high standing collar. This garment may be purchased entirely of sealskin, or the revers collar may be of some other fur. Other jackets show vests of contrasting fur, the fronts, in this case, being short and turned back in pointed lapels. Jackets of an easier fit are double or single-breasted, with loose front and fitted back, a favorite model having a deep turned-over collar arranged to roll back down the front, and show facing of a contrasting fur. Furs that are used for trimming seal garments are sable, mink, other, black Persian lamb, and Astrakhan. Black Persian lamb, the light gray kimmer fur, and Astrakhan, are all made up after the model just described for sealskin coats.

Very stylish, and rivalling the coat or jacket, are the fur capes that reach almost to the knee. They are made with high shoulders, belted back, straight fronts and high collars, and are seen in various furs, mink, sealskin, Persian lamb, gray kimmer and Astrakhan. The short shoulder-cape of fur is by no means abandoned, being too useful a garment to be given up. It is now lengthened to the waist-line in the back, and made pointed in front, with a great luxurious collar to be worn turned-up or down. They are manufactured in all kinds of fur, mink, seal, Persian lamb, Astrakhan, krimmer, beaver, sable, stone-marten tails, etc., with pretty white ones for evening wear of ermine, fox, or Iceland lamb. A comfortable garment is a combination of cape and coat, usually developed in two furs, as a closely fitting coat of seal, with sleeves, over which are cape-like sides of another fur, as mink, Astrakhan, or Persian.

"A set of fur" consists of a collar and muff, or cravatte and muff. The fur collar is in flaring shape, and extend down on the bust, forming a pretty addition to the plain tight coat of a cloth autumn costume. The cravatte is the whole skin of a small animal, with head and tail, arranged to fasten around the neck. Muffs are very large, objectionally so, many ladies think, and are not trimmed. Boas, of all kinds of fluffy and long-haired fur, continue to be worn.

Fur-trimmed wraps are coats, jackets, and capes. On basque-fitted coats of cloth, the fur is applied in plastron, collar, cuffs, and pocket-flaps, while those with loose fronts have a rolling collar and facing of fur that may be thrown back in revers. A flaring collar and wide cuffs of fur complete some coats, while others have vest and sleeves of Persian lamb or mink, or are slashed in square tabs on the hips, and trimmed narrowly with short fur, like beaver, Persian, or krimmer. For youthful women are jackets of light gray cloth, with sleeves, revers, collar, and large buttons of gray krimmer. In excellent style are the tan-colored cloth jackets, with facing, cuffs, and rolled collar of mink. For those elderly ladies who like a long wrap, are Russian circulars of soft, yet rough-surfaced camel's-hair, lined with squirrel, with wide Russian collar of black fur or long coats that reaches to the feet, fur-lined, and with deep-lapped fur collar and wide cuffs.

Fur trimmings will be worn on house-dresses, tea-gowns, ball dresses and reception dresses, every kind of fur obtainable being in use for the purpose. Inch-wide bands of fur are very fashionable as edgings and bindings, and in rows round skirts, coats and even capes. Beaver is a favorite trimming fur on green and blue cloth, the grey furs look well on gray and dull blue shades, while a varied choice lies in the assortment of trimming furs offered in the following list: raccoon, oppossum, cinnamon-brown and black bear, wolverene, lynx, chinchilla, black and silver fox, sable and mink.

A THOUGHTFUL MAID.

By the bright fire old Mrs. Brown
Sits sewing patch-work for her quilt;
And one small maid—her chair atilt
To better see each piece laid down—
Follows with glowing eyes her friend's
Hand picking o'er the dazzling ends
Of scarlet, yellow, blue and green;
And sure such heaps were never seen!

"Mis' Brown," says Poppett, very low—
Hard at the quilt-block looking down—
"If I was in your place, you know
What I'd do,—s'p'osin' so, Mis' Brown—
An' had more pieces than would do
For my quilt? I'd give all the rest
To some nice little girl I knew
That wanted 'em." At her young guest
"Mis' Brown" peers mildly o'er her "specs;"
(In truth this maid doth oft perplex)—
"And do you know of such a child?"
She asks—(How shy the maiden smiled!)
"I don't know any—but—me!"
Says Poppett very thoughtfully.

NO INDEMNITY.

WILL NOT COMPENSATE FOREIGNERS.

China and the Tschang Riots—The United States and the New Orleans Massacre—Inland Revenue.

CABLE.

The London *Chronicle's* Shanghai correspondent says: "Quiet prevails here, but in Hunan the natives are seething with discontent and are likely to break into revolt at any moment. No indemnity will be paid Europeans who suffered in the Tschang riots. The malcontents are aware that the Pekin Government has no real disposition to satisfy Europe and further troubles are inevitable. Li Hung's policy is to embroil the powers one with another. I am able to confirm the report of the existence of an agreement by which the Japanese fleet will assist the Chinese in case of need. Japanese vessels are already coming to Chinese waters. The American admiral has left in the cruiser 'Charleston' for Honolulu. He has been from the first very bellicose towards the Chinese officials and has not concealed his belief that extreme measures are necessary. It is understood that under cover of the protection of Americans he will seize Honolulu in the name of his Government."

Startling evidence has been laid before the British Labor Commission in regard to the condition of the operatives in the textile trades in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Of the workers' scant wages, ranging from 16 shillings weekly upward, a system of relentless fines absorbs a large percentage. It appears that the manufacturers hold the workers responsible for spoiled material. A single fine sometimes absorbs the whole week's pay, and any excess of fine over wages is carried forward until the whole fine is worked off. Abuses, supposed to have been suppressed, are still in active existence, and the Factory acts are openly defied.

Influenza is claiming many victims in Posen, Germany. The disease in nearly every case is attended with serious consequences, and in many instances has a fatal termination. The physicians of the place are in constant demand. Influenza has also made its appearance in the northern suburbs of Berlin, and already the cases amount to a considerable number. Eighty-seven persons suffering from influenza were yesterday admitted for medical treatment in one hospital alone.

The San Salvador Government has forbidden the exportation of live cattle.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Henry D. Macdona, attorney for Vassili Verestchagin, states that a number of new studies of negro life by that celebrated Russian painter, soldier and traveller, have just arrived at New York from Moscow. His great collection, consisting not only of his widely known pictures, but also of Indian art metal work, Russian religious emblems and jewels, rare tapestries and carpets, together with Oriental curios, old arms and armor, will be sold at auction at the great galleries of the American Art Association, New York, commencing on Tuesday evening next, the 17th, and ending the following Saturday. Many prominent European buyers are expected, and some French and Russian connoisseurs are already at New York.

It is learned at the Department of State, Washington, that there has been no correspondence with the Italian Government upon the killing of the Italians in New Orleans since last spring, and consequently the story that the United States Government has acknowledged liability for the affair and has agreed to pay indemnity is not borne out by the facts.

CANADIAN.

The unrevised statement of Inland Revenue account during the month of August shows a total amount of $769,475, being an increase of $140,020 over the same month last year. The principal increases are spirits, $56,405; malt, $41,284, and tobacco, $43,207. Some minor items show trifling decreases.

Major the Hon. Charles Colville, the Governor-General's secretary, and Mrs. Colville have left Ottawa for England. Major Colville will return shortly, but Mrs. Colville will remain in England.

A special cablegram to Halifax from Bermuda says: H. M. S. "Tartar" has arrived there from Madeira.

NEW STATION FOR TORONTO.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, Ont., November 14.—Mr. Tait, superintendent of the C. P. R., has informed the Esplanade Committee that the arrangements for building the new union station have been practically completed between the two roads. This means that work may go on at an early date.

The Trouble in Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 14.—An official telegram received to-day from Port Algere says that Senhor Castilho, the governor of Rio Grande do Sul, has been deposed from office and that a provisional government is administering the affairs of that province. Senhor Castilho has always remained loyal to General Da Fonseca, and a few days ago the dictator despatched a number of gunboats and transports filled with troops to his assistance.

PARIS, November 14.—An official despatch was received here at the Brazilian legation from Rio de Janeiro. It is apparently sent with the object of allaying fears in regard to the financial condition of Brazil, and after saying that all the legations established up to the present time at various European and other countries will be maintained, it says that the financial situation in Brazil is safe so far as the Government is concerned. All the conditions of that country's finances, it is added, are satisfactory to the authorities, and the Government expects a surplus to be shown. In the treasury it is said that there is the sum of 30,000 contos of reis in cash, which sum, added to the surplus remaining from last year, gives a reserve of over 60,000 contos of reis. Coupled with these statements is the announcement just made by cable that Senor Mayring, president of the Bank of the Republic, has resigned that office, and that it is expected that Baron Gantry will succeed him.

Went Mad on the Voyage.

QUEENSTOWN, November 14.—The ship "Golden Horn" has arrived from San Francisco having on board James Finch, aged forty-five, a native of Kent, who tried to shoot the British Consul in San Francisco. During the trip Finch developed such decided symptoms of insanity that he had to be locked up. On being landed yesterday he was sent to the Cork Insane Asylum as a dangerous lunatic.

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READY RELIEF.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.
NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE
PAIN.
It surpasses all other remedies in the wonderful power which it possesses of curing
RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.
CURES AND PREVENTS
COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS, INFLAMMATION, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INFLUENZA.
CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN
INTERNALLY.
From 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.
PRICE—25c Per Bottle.
Sold by Druggists. 230 (2)

BAD ECZEMA ON BABY
Head one Solid Sore. Itching Awful. Had to Tie His Hands to Cradle. Cured by Cuticura.

Our little son broke out on his head with a bad form of eczema, when he was four months old. We tried three doctors, but they did not help him. We then used your three CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using them eleven weeks exactly according to directions, he began to steadily improve, and after the use of them for seven months his head was entirely well. When we began using it his head was a solid sore from the crown to his eyebrows. It was also all over his ears, most of his face, and small places on different parts of his body. There were sixteen weeks that we had to keep his hands tied to the cradle and hold them when he was taken up; and had to keep mittens tied on his hands to keep his finger-nails out of the sores, as he would scratch if he could in any way get his hands loose. We know your CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him. We feel safe in recommending them to others.
GEO. B. & JANETTA HARRIS, Webster, Ind.

Cuticura Resolvent
The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESSES
Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.
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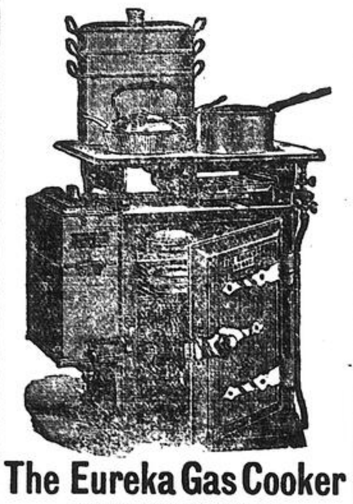

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268s*1

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GREENLEES BROTHERS
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GUARANTEED SIX BOTTLES TO THE GALLON

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SOLE AGENTS
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AT A LOW PRICE.
M. P. & Co.'s Counter,
Natural Polish Cedar—Silver Stamp—Round Lead.
PRICE—$2.00 per gross. $1.00 for a box of 6 dozen, or 20 cents per dozen.
☞ Send a two-cent stamp for a sample.
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Stationers, Blank Book Makers & Printers
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176*2awtf

Thos. J. Potter's Sales.

—LIST OF—

Judgements, Claims, &c.

—HELD BY THE—

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA

(In Liquidation).

To be sold by public auction at the offices of the Liquidators, No. 11 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL,

—ON—

17th NOVEMBER, 1891,

Sale to commence at TWO O'Clock P.M. Cash deposits on adjudication. Other Terms and Conditions made known at time of sale.

1.	R. W. Cowan & Co., Montreal	$770 99	
	Charles Broster	184 21	$955 20
2.	J. B. A. Beique (deceased)	152 01	
	J. B. A. Beique and Ernest Lacroix	177 01	329 02
3.	Samuel W. Beard, Montreal		337,020 84
4.	Alex. R. Brown, Boston		31,176 61
5.	L. C. Barney, Montreal		1,598 19
6.	Jos. Cedras & Co., Montreal	396 73	
	Jos. Courtermache	94 88	
	Wm. Elliott & John Mitchell, Montreal	146 04	
	P. Doran, Montreal	191 11	
	Dominion Salvage and Wrecking Co.	502 01	1,330 77
7.	F. X. A. Dorion, P. A. A. Dorion		1,000 00
8.	Jas. B. Howley, Lachine		8,640 00
9.	Louis Hart, Sternberg & Co., Montreal	174 51	
	Louis Hart, H. Sternberg, Montreal	209 70	
	Paul Labelle and Jos. Loiselle, Montreal	76 50	
	Henry Lavendar (deceased)	147 38	
	F. G. Lightstone, Montreal	65 00	
	Michael Lightstone, Sternberg & Co.	100 00	
	Henry Sternberg	3,219 68	3,992 77
10.	Thos. S. Judah, Montreal		500 00
11.	E. F. Carter, Montreal		32,000 00
12.	H. G. Levetus		6,791 27
13.	Julien Dubuc and Jos. Versailles, jr		1,371 46
14.	Lord, Magor & Munn, Montreal (Jas. Lord claims he is discharged)		925 08
15.	Mary Ann Milligan, Montreal	750 84	
	F. X. Mailhot, Ste. Cunegonde	329 01	
	Amede Marien, Pointe aux Trembles	302 52	
	J. L. McKinnon, Hastings, Ont	131 89	
	J. L. McKinnon, Inverness, Que	171 74	1,686 00
16.	John Paxton, Montreal	431 74	
	Jos. St. Germain, St. Henry	113 65	
	David C. Tabb, W. R. Tabb	200 00	
	H. N. Tabb, Montreal	150 00	
	John Marcoux & Co., Montreal	146 82	
	Geo. A. Baynes, Montreal	70 00	1,112 19
17.	E. H. A. Prevost, Montreal	320 00	
	T. B. H. Prevost, Montreal	160 00	
	Margt. Reeves, Montreal	200 00	
	Geo. Webster, Montreal	100 00	
	Lucy Ann Corwie, Cowansville	300 00	
	Eliza Drumm, St. Johns, Que	400 00	1,480 00
18.	Dame Henriette Desautels, Terrebonne	1,000 00	
	Mrs. M. A. Browning, Montreal	200 00	1,200 00
19.	Hugh Craig, Montreal		1,000 00
20.	Patrick Doherty, Leeds, Eng	200 00	
	John Kershaw, Boston	500 00	
	Thos. McMaster, Liverpool, Eng	700 00	1,400 00
21.	Estate W. Thornley, Verdun	1,100 00	
	Jane Warnock, Toronto	200 00	
	Mary Wylie, Montreal	200 00	1,500 00
22.	Geo. A. Perry, Alex. Seath, Montreal		787 27
23.	Walter M. Rice, K. R. Whitney		4,560 65
24.	And. W. Smith, Montreal		652 52
25.	Chas. H. Walters, Montreal		7,739 18
26.	George W. Weaver, Montreal		973 40
27.	The Bedford Building Society, Bedford		2,029 78
28.	Joseph Couture, Julien Couture		3,826 0
29.	J. R. Briggs & Co., Stanbridge	60 00	
	Cyril Chandler, P. L. Jenkins, Stanbridge	209 25	
	H. N. Currie, Stanbridge	202 50	
	J. Cheeseman, Bedford	10 00	
	Alex. Douglas, H. M. Pella	60 00	
	Louis Giroux & Fils, H. Guilette	68 10	
	J. H. Gough, Bedford	232 25	
	Horatio Gilegan, David Campbell	11 50	
	F. Gauthier, H. Poulin, Bedford	44 30	
	B. Minkler, Chas. K. Brown	103 78	
	B. Minkler, S. F. Currie, Bedford	41 28	
	J. H. Seaton, Bedford	65 75	1,198 71
30.	Alex. Douglass, H. L. Ross, Bedford	30 48	
	Wm. Lawson, H. L. Ross, Bedford	72 03	
	B. Minkler, H. L. Ross	73 00	
	H. S. Ross, C. D. Ingals	54 62	
	H. L. Ross	918 94	1,149 07
31.	Louis Martel, Farnham, Jno. Taylor		457 42
32.	Chas. Arpin, St. Johns, Q.		5,162 94
33.	P. Poutred, Dalphisse Cussor		1,204 54
34.	E. L. Wheeler & Co., St. John		1,352 82
35.	E. J. Bowler & Co., St. Johns, Q.	70 52	
	Edward Alain, Salaberry de Valleyfield	201 89	
	A. Boyer, Valleyfield	234 16	
	Edward Beaudry, Weedon	244 44	
	L. P. Cote, Weedon	133 92	
	E. M. Gates, Covey Hill	323 50	
	Jos. Levesque, River du Loup, Jno. Taylor	44 00	
	A. Pilon, Quebec	280 29	
	Edwards & Crispo, Capleton	95 04	1,627 76
36.	Edward Donohue and Beet Sugar Company, Farnham		4,682 52
37.	P. Dural, Taylor & Robertson	546 45	
	J. A. Dubuc, Sherbrooke	65 80	
	M. Erler & Co., John Taylor	529 23	1,141 48
38.	D. H. Rastedo & Co., Toronto		797 14
39.	J. Crowell Gose, Welland, Ont	186 75	
	Robt. Mills, Napanee	200 00	
	W. J. Tempest, Port Hope	209 56	596 31
40.	N. A. Rose, Napanee		3,367 04
41.	Jno. H. Philp, Halifax, Jno. Taylor		2,365 96
42.	Thomas Craig, New York		259,236 61
43.	Geo. W. Craig		41,678 02
44.	Edward H. Goff (deceased)		2,500 00
45.	Samuel Elliott		7,640 70
46.	John Dennis, Aylmer, Ont		2,736 38
47.	T. W. Widner, A. Sumner, Aylmer		1,088 74
48.	Lucius C. Benton, W. D. Cauler St. Thomas	610 00	
	Lucius C. Benton, St. Thomas	281 10	
	R. Wheeler, St. Thomas	45 62	
	W. W. Crossby, John S. Crosby, Aylmer	36 75	
	Sebastien Rigger, Aylmer	62 00	
	Alex. Horner, G. W. Goodfellow, Aylmer	57 09	
	John Inglis, S. Higler, Aylmer	26 80	
	W. Reavely, M. O'Brien, Aylmer	73 46	
	W. T. Edge & Co., London, Ont	67 56	
	Geo. Jackson, London, Ont	205 90	
	James Douglas, London, Ont	88 55	1,554 83
49.	Sarah Brennan, Hamilton	65 56	
	W. D. Nelligan, Hamilton	234 10	
	F. Rowlin, Hamilton	455 56	
	F. U. Corey and R. A. Webster, Hamilton	510 61	1,265 83
50.	John Rodgers, Ottawa		2,077 26
51.	Henry Hodges, Ottawa		2,508 50
52.	J. L. Taillefer, Montebello, Q.	375 16	
	Edward Barber, Ottawa (dec)	339 70	
	S. S. Dawson, Ottawa	63 38	
	L. Levy, Ottawa	1,180 34	
	T. H. Lackey, Ottawa	90 80	
	L. Samenlof, Addison, Ont	85 98	
	L. O. David, Buckingham	61 10	2,196 44
53.	Jas. Goodall, Toronto		1,400 20
54.	A. M. Orpen, Toronto		2,025 38
55.	Joshua Beard, Toronto		35,000 00
56.	E. C. White, Toronto		1,166 10
57.	A. W. Smith, Toronto		3,098 62
58.	J. A. Blakely, Toronto	199 15	
	M. Wright, Toronto	77 95	
	Jas. Cable, St. Edwards, O.	66 47	
	J. A. Garlick, Brussels, Ont	89 71	
	Robt. and Jno Donnelly, Brussels, Ont	51 04	
	Isaac McKay, Brussels, Ont	86 06	
	Mrs. Lally E. Hill, J. H. Bowers, Brussels, Ont	95 58	
	A. Dolmage, A. Jno. Call, Brussels, Ont	154 00	
	S. and J. McCutcheon, Brussels, Ont	53 04	
	John Gilbard, Cobourg, Ont	135 72	
	G. H. Pedlar, Oshawa, Ont	716 46	
	H. Savey, Barrie, Ont	93 66	1,818 84
59.	Robt. Rutledge, Winnipeg, Man	151 84	
	Wm. Cowan, Winnipeg, Man	1,638 95	
	G. A. Gliwes, Winnipeg, Man	3,391 09	
	S. B. Fish, Winnipeg, Man	1,560 94	
	A. Harris, Winnipeg, Man	102 58	
	Geo. McDonald, Winnipeg, Man	251 81	
	W. P. Rogers, Winnipeg, Man	214 83	
	R. Rogers, Winnipeg, Man	199 50	7,511 54
60.	John F. Gemmill, Chatham, N. B.	178 93	
	J. P. Connolly, Chatham, N. B.	152 43	
	P. J. Chisholm, Truro, N. S.	728 50	
	D. J. Collins, St. John, N. B.	46 37	
	P. Gannon, St. John, N. B.	111 00	
	Mullins Bros., St. John, N. B.	637 87	
	C. H. Labelloie, Dalhousie	173 48	2,028 58
61.	Walter J. Ballard, Min	214 11	
	A. L. Goddard, St. Albans	350 00	
	C. Goddard, St. Albans	258 00	822 11
62.	E. Corriveau	789 38	
	A. J. Corriveau, Montreal	15,746 86	16,536 24
63.	Balance due on sale of Pope estate, subject to discharge of judgment by minors		1,269 87
64.	Gilbert & Sons, Montreal. Balance due on contract by agreement		1,500 00
65.	Office furniture and safe		
66.	One undivided third in lots 37, 38, 39 and 40, block 66, section 23, Brandon, Man. The other two-thirds owned by Union Bank of Canada, Winnipeg		

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

266 4

PIANO TUNING.
The tuners employed at C. W. Lindsay's Warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine St., are recommended by our leading professors of Music. Telephone 4168.
268s1

Thos. J. Potter's Sales.
THOMAS J. POTTER,
Real Estate, Trade Sale and General
—AUCTIONEER,—
201 ST. JAMES STREET,
Sales of Real Estate, Cargoes of Lemons, Oranges, and Teas, a specialty.
Having sold more Real Estate at public auction than all the auctioneers in Montreal combined, since I have been in business, I beg to remind owners, executors and trustees that they are consulting their best interests by giving me their preference. My new and spacious, well-lighted salesroom will be provided with all the plans and books of reference of Montreal and vicinity. Records of previous sales and reliable valuations furnished.
257 12 THOS. J. POTTER.

Kimball & Ashman's Sales.
SIR JOSEPH HICKSON'S
GRAND HERD OF WELSH, ICELAND AND SHETLAND PONIES AT AUCTION.
MESSRS. KIMBALL & ASHMAN
Are favored with instructions from Sir Joseph Hickson to sell without reserve his Entire Herd of Ponies
—AT—
AUCTION
—AT—
KIMBALL'S HORSE EXCHANGE,
132 COLLEGE ST., MONTREAL,
On WEDNESDAY, November 18th, 1891,
AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.
It is with great pleasure that we draw public attention to this sale of Ponies, particulars of which are contained in Catalogues now ready. They have been purchased, bred and raised at a very great cost and with the best of care by SIR JOSEPH HICKSON, a gentleman well known the world over, but who has decided to retire, and consequently has no further use for these Ponies so well known. They have taken prizes at all the large State Fairs in Michigan, Buffalo, Illinois, New York and all over Canada—therefore intending purchasers should not miss this the only opportunity to obtain the very best lot of Ponies ever offered at Public Auction.
KIMBALL & ASHMAN, Auctioneers.
NOTE.—Every one of these Ponies will be sold positively to the highest bidder. Catalogues with full descriptions can be obtained by addressing the Auctioneers,
132 COLLEGE ST., Montreal.
*.*The Ponies can be seen at the Exchange on TUESDAY, November 17, from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.
2665

Benning & Barsalou's Sales.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
JOB LINENS
(BY CATALOGUE) AT AUCTION.
The subscribers will sell at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET,
On WEDNESDAY, the 18th NOVEMBER,
A consignment of 23 cases of Housekeeping Linens, just received by the SS. "Concordia" from Glasgow,
—COMPRISING—
Half Bleached Shoe Duck, Dowlas and Checked Sheeting, Huck Towelling and Half Bleached and Cream Damasks, Checked Dusters, Glass Cloth, Damask, Huck, Oatmeal and Dowlas Towels, Damask and Checked Doylies, Crash Roller Towels, Blue and White Linen Checks, Striped, Bengal, Russian Crash, etc., etc.
Sale without any reserve.
Catalogues mailed on application.
☞ The particular attention of buyers is invited to this sale.
SALE AT 2.30 P.M.
BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.
267 4

TO THE TRADE.
EXTENSIVE SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
SCOTCH LINENS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS,
etc., etc., etc.,
AT AUCTION
On Wednesday, the 18th November,
AT TEN O'CLOCK, A.M.
Sale without any reserve whatever, in lots suitable to the wants of the City and Country trade.
☞ The attention of the trade is invited.
BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.
267 4

Marcotte Bros.' Sales.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
We will sell at auction, at our rooms, 89 ST. JAMES STREET, on
Monday, the 16th November, instant,
all the furniture and effects from a law seizure, at 10 o'clock a.m., and removed to our rooms to be sold without reserve.
One first-class Piano, Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Sets, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bureaux, Washstands, Chairs of all kinds, Easy Chairs, Hat Stands, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Centre Tables, Lounges, Safes, Desks, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Shop Stands, Whatnots, Clocks, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Copper and Granite Utensils, Cutlery, Hall and Kitchen Stoves, &c.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
267 2

INSOLVENT NOTICE.
In the matter of JOUBERT & LEPAILLEUR, General Merchants, Montreal.
The undersigned will sell by auction, at 95 St. James st., on
TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1891,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
The assets of the estate to wit:
Stock of Groceries, Crockery, etc. $173 22
Hardware, Paints and Oil 1357 88
Fixtures and Rolling Stock 694 15
$2225 25
Book Debts 541 68
$2766 93
Store will be opened on the 14th and 16th. Terms cash. Option of lease up to 1st May, 1892.
KENT & TURCOTTE, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
265 5

INSOLVENT NOTICE.
In the matter of JOS. GIROUX, Hardware and Paint Merchant, of Montreal, Insolvent.
The undersigned will sell by public auction in lots to suit purchasers, on the premises, No. 1732 ST. CATHERINE STREET, on
MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1891,
AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.,
All the assets of the said estate to wit:
Stock of Wall Paper $978.80
Stock of Paints 589.55
Stock of Hardware 1290.72
Fixtures 188.00
Trotting Horse, Buggy, Winter and Summer Expresses, Sleigh (Crachoir) Harness, Robes, Safe 390.00
$3437.07
Book debts as per list will be sold separately 642.42
$4079.49
The store No. 1732 St. Catherine street will be open for inspection the 21st instant, and the inventory can be seen at the office of the Curator.
For further information apply to
CHAS. DESMARTEAU, Curator, 1598 Notre Dame street.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
268 3 2aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.
In the matter of F. X. BERTRAND, Lachute, Que.
The undersigned will sell by auction, at the registry office in Lachute, on FRIDAY, December 18, 1891, at noon, the following real property:
1.—A lot of land, situate in the town of Lachute, being official number 1310 on the cadastral plan for the parish of St. Jerusalem of Argenteuil, with buildings thereon erected.
2.—A lot of land, situate in said town of Lachute, being part of official number 1306 on said cadastral plan for said parish of St. Jerusalem of Argenteuil, bounded on the north and west by James Fish, on the south by a lane, on the east by Joseph Bricault dit Lamarche, with buildings thereon erected.
The northern boundary of said lot of land is a continuation of the north boundary of lot No. 1310. The above immovable properties will be sold subject to all the mortgages and other charges upon the same.
KENT & TURCOTTE, 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
A. D. LAYNACHAN, Auctioneer.
268 4 law

HELP NATURE BY USING McGALE'S Butternut Pills for habitual constipation, and all liver and stomach troubles, perfectly safe at any season and in any climate. Price 25 cents.
268*1

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN.

A MONTREALER TELLS HIS STORY

Regarding the Trunks of J. Wilkes Booth, the Assassin of President Abraham Lincoln.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th April, 1890, there appeared under the above heading a copy of a *special despatch* from Detroit, Mich., to the Boston *Globe*, dated April 17, and relative to the above. As the *Globe's* special is very vague and misleading, I hand you a few authentic facts which I think will be interesting to some of your many readers in Canada and among our American cousins. During the autumn of 1864, several trunks marked J. W. B., New Providence, were shipped on board the *schooner* "Marie Victoria" at Quebec. Just how they reached there or by whom shipped? Where the *vessel* was bound for, or on what mission bent? is enveloped in mystery, but certain it is that the "Marie Victoria" sailed from the port of Quebec and *without* going through the usual formality of *clearing* at the Custom House there, for her name does not appear among the shipping records at that port for 1864, thereby giving good grounds for the suspicion that the service she was engaged in demanded secrecy. After events gave proof of this and led to the belief that she had been intended to run the blockade of the South or make for the Bahamas, but whatever the intentions of the parties interested they were doomed to disappointment, for the schooner was wrecked at Bic, about 150 miles below Quebec. Had it not been for this *contretemps* we might still have been in happy ignorance of the above facts, and that J. Wilkes Booth (in anticipation of the murder of Lincoln) had secretly sent his theatrical wardrobe through Canada, and had it shipped from a Canadian port, in the expectation, doubtless, of finding it all right to hand in one of the Southern States, when he had succeeded in the odious job which he had in view, for I think it is safe to assume that the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln was planned months before it culminated in the horrible tragedy which startled the civilized world and robbed the great American nation of their good and worthy President.

During the following summer, 1865, there appeared in the Quebec *Morning Chronicle* of July 17 the following advertisement.

AUCTION SALE, BY CASEY & CO.

By decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Lower Canada:

In the case of the "Marie Victoria" action of Lavoie, et. al., will be sold at the Auction Rooms of the subscribers, Champlain Market Hall, Quebec, on Tuesday, 18th day of July instant, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the effects landed from the schooner "Marie Victoria," consisting of a small quantity of dry goods, theatrical costumes, swords and various other articles. All of which can be seen at the auction stores until time of sale.

(Signed), CASEY & CO., A. & B.

Quebec, July 17th, 1865.

I was engaged in business in Quebec at the time and having a penchant for the collection of relics and other curios I attended the auction and purchased a number of different things, part of the wardrobe. Mr. George Rankin also purchased a variety of things, it was thought at the time for his brother, Mr. McKee Rankin, the eminent actor. There was a very fair audience at the sale, and a number of buyers. The following notice of the sale appeared in the *Chronicle* of the 19th July, 1865.

SALE OF WILKES BOOTH'S THEATRICAL WARDROBE.

The theatrical wardrobe of the late John Wilkes Booth, recovered about a month ago from the wreck of the schooner "Marie Victoria," at Bic last autumn, was disposed of by decree of the Vice-Admiralty court by public auction yesterday forenoon by Messrs. Casey & Co., auctioneers, at the Champlain Market Hall. Amongst the wardrobe, which, unfortunately, had been injured by salt water, there was a splendid collection of theatrical clothes in fine silk velvets, silks, satins, ermine, crimson clothing, hats, caps, plumes, boots and buskins, shoes, etc. In swords and pistols there was a case or trunk packed with a large variety and some very beautifully mounted ones amongst them.

The competition on the whole was very spirited, and several articles were sold at high prices. The amount realized for the wardrobe in its damaged state was about $500. The original cost cannot have been less than $1500.

I hand you also copy of a letter to myself from Mr. Chas. C. Cairns, who was at the time in the employ of the auctioneers, Casey & Co. and who had a number of admission tickets bearing the signature of J. W. Booth, which he found among the things, but in a very badly damaged state from water.

MONTREAL, October 12, 1891.

Mr. W. W. Snaith, City.

DEAR SIR,—Regarding admission tickets and relics of the theatrical wardrobe of the late J. Wilkes Booth, that I got at the time of the sale in Quebec, and that you were enquiring about, I am sorry to say I have none left, having given them away to friends of mine who were desirous of having them as relics or keepsakes. The wardrobe was brought to Quebec in 1865 in a damaged condition, having been taken out of a schooner that was wrecked, I believe, somewhere below Quebec, and sold by auction by Casey & Co., of that city, in whose employ I was at the time. All the articles then received were damaged and some of the robes were still wet, so that they had to be aired and dried previous to the sale. Should I find any of the articles referred to, I will be happy to let you see them, and if I should come across any of the above mentioned admission tickets, I will gladly let you have one. I am, sir,

Yours truly,
(Signed.) CHARLES C. CAIRNS.

This is conclusive evidence, I think, that the trunks found on the schooner "Marie Victoria," wrecked at Bic, in the autumn of 1864, were the property of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln.

Yours, etc.,
23 Cathcart st. W. W. SNAITH.

Complaint Against the Water Department.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—I wish to call the attention of the proper authorities, through the columns of the press, to the loose and careless manner in which some of our corporation departments are carried on. On August 11, enticed by the 5 per cent discount, I wended my way to the City Hall, and paid my water tax, and naturally thought that henceforth I could go free; but no yesterday, without one word of warning, my water was cut off for non-payment of tax and remained off for twenty-four hours. I saw the men digging in front of my house and asked what they were doing and they told me they were making the connection outside; and as I had noticed all new houses had their connections outside I thought it was some new rule the Water department had made and went on. Not one word of water tax or anything else that would lead me to suppose what they were doing was uttered. When I arrived home in the evening and found the water off I thought it strange, but did not know until to-day the true reason. It is small satisfaction to be told at the City Hall that they don't know how it occurred; they ought to know, and if they don't, make them find out; for this is not the first time the same thing has occurred. It surely is a very simple thing, when they give a receipt for money paid, to check it off their books. Even if a man has not paid I think, at the least, he might have a last application made, and give him a last chance to pay and not go about it in that high-handed manner. When the authorities find themselves confronted with a law both for compensation for the public insults to himself and the annoyance and inconvenience his family have been put to, they will, perhaps, wake up; for that there is a legal remedy I have no doubt, and they will find it out when they meet a citizen a little more peppery than usual.

Yours truly,
Nov. 9, 1891. GEORGE SCOWCROFT.

The Farmer Monk.

A writer in the *National Review* says that the old ecclesiastics of England were very skillful in orcharding and that Scott's character of Abbot Boniface of Kennaquhair, who showed so much delight in the trees of his own planting and grafting, is a very true picture in that respect. To the monks, he continues, we owe the cultivation and introduction of the best of our varieties of fruits, especially pears and apples, and Loudoun unhesitatingly attributes this to them. One of the earliest memorials of British fruit culture, perhaps, is the planting of the apple in Normandy, by religious men from Monmouthshire, a kindness which thirteen centuries later Normandy is returning to Britain. In the sixth century St. Teilo was a monk at what is now Llantwit Major in Glamorganshire; he became Bishop of Llandaff, and then succeeded St. David as Archbishop of Minevia, a name now replaced by that of its first Archbishop. The two, together with S. Padarn, are called the "Three Blessed Visitors to the Isle of Britain," a fact which makes one think that they were not natives, but, like most missionaries in those times, were the outcome of the Irish schools. The communication between the West of England and Normandy seems to have been very intimate in the early centuries; among those who came over was St. Sampson, the Bishop and founder of Dôl, to pay a visit to the Welsh Archbishop, and, being struck with the rich sea of glorious apple blossom, perchance, or the vision of its ripening fruit upon the thickly-bearing trees, the barrenness of his own land came strongly in contrast to his mind, and he won his host to the work of helping him to introduce the fruitful trees into Normandy; together they set out from Monmouthshire, and planted, we are told, a veritable forest, three miles in extent, stretching from Dôl to Cai, and performed the task chiefly with their own hands. From them it was called the "Grove of SS. Teilo and Sampson," and in the twelfth century this arboretum still existed. The manufacture of cider quickly followed, and if so, it could not be said of the Norman Bishop what Chaucer, in "The Monk's Tale," says of his Biblical namesake, that

"This Sampson never Sider drank ne wine."

In the same century the Irish Apostle of the Picts, St. Columb, was making his home at Iona, where mills and dams of his community may still be seen, and where, we are told, he turned bitter crab apples into sweet ones, *prope monasterium roboris campi.*

A NEW POSTAL DEVICE.

FRONT-DOOR POST OFFICE BOXES.

Every Citizen of the United States May Soon Mail his Letters on his own Doorstep.

Rene Bache writes to the Boston *Transcript* from Washington: When the house-to-house method of delivering mails was adopted a few years ago, everybody thought it the ultimate achievement of a perfect postal system. Postmaster General Wanamaker is about to take a step beyond in the establishment of a scheme for collecting letters, papers and packages from dwelling to dwelling and from shop to shop, so that no one need ever be obliged to go outside of his domicile for the purpose of sending such matter in Uncle Sam's care. The new plan will be put into operation early in the coming year. Last October a circular was issued by the Department, asking the inventors of the country to exercise their wits in devising a suitable letter-box for

ATTACHING TO EACH CITIZEN'S DOOR

in every town and city in the Union. It was explained that the object was to save the postman's time in waiting for an answer to the bell, and to render the delivery of mail as convenient to the recipient as possible. Requirement was made that the receptacle should be cheap, neat in appearance, simple of operation, secure against thieves, and so constructed that its contents should be protected against rain, sleet, snow and dust. Furthermore, the mail was to be accessible at the same time to the postman and the recipient. In response to the advertisement four hundred models were submitted; but none of them was deemed satisfactory, and so a second circular to a similar effect was sent out. Ten hundred and thirty-five models

REWARDED THIS SECOND APPEAL,

and among the number several designs were thought deserving of commendation by the commission appointed for judging the competition. Only one, however, was actually recommended, and this pattern will undoubtedly receive the official approval of the postmaster-general some time within the next few days. It is a mechanical marvel, at once beautiful in its simplicity and admirable in its effectiveness for the purpose contemplated. The contrivance looks somewhat like an ordinary lamp-post letter-box on a small scale. It is attached to the front door and is rather decorative than otherwise. The postman comes along with mail matter to deliver. He thrusts the letters into the box from beneath, and they are retained in such a manner that it is

IMPOSSIBLE TO WITHDRAW THEM.

They can only be taken out from above by the householder, who has a key for that purpose. However, it is not necessary for the latter to open the receptacle every time that he wishes to ascertain if it contains anything. There is a spring at the bottom which yields readily to a touch if the box is empty; otherwise, supposing that even a postal-card is inside, it is immovable. Suppose that the intended recipient is inside the door, he is not obliged to go outside in order to investigate, for a little knob projects through the door panel which he has merely to pull in order to inform himself on the point. If it fails to yield, there is a letter; otherwise there is none. In a word, the owner upon reaching home, or at any time while indoors, can learn by simply touching a button whether there is mail for him. But this wonderful box is not only a receptacle or mail.

IT ALSO DELIVERS LETTERS

to the carrier for posting. If the owner has any missives to send, he drops them in through a slot at the top of the box. He can only do this after first lifting into view a little target bearing a red disk two inches in diameter, and the target cannot be shut down again so long as anything remain in that compartment. The postman can see the exposed red disk very easily from across the street. It says, "Here is mail to collect." He opens a side door and takes out the letters. A spring attachment serves to hold newspapers. The whole device only costs $1.10. Several other kinds of boxes are commended. One looks from the street like a door-plate with a slit in it. Letters dropped through the slit fall into a receptacle inside. A second receptacle holds mail intended for collection, and the putting of it in lifts a sign which

IS VISIBLE WITHOUT.

The postman puts his key into a lock, turns it, swings the whole door-plate open, and takes out whatever has been left for him. Another box is attached to the jamb of the front-door, by the shutting and opening of which it is locked and unlocked. Still another is intended to be built into the wall of a house, so that it cannot be stolen. Yet another, very highly approved, has an electric attachment. When the postman drops mail a bell is set ringing. Furthermore, if an occupant of the sixth story wants to know if there is a letter in the receptacle, he can touch a bell at his elbow and find out. It will not ring unless there is something in the box. This device can be fixed in connection with a simple slot in the door, so as to give notification of the arrival of mail. It is not surprising that among the 1500 and odd boxes submitted many should

HAVE BEEN UTTERLY NONSENSICAL.

Owing to the fact that "house letter boxes" were advertised for, thirteen different contestants sent in models made in the shape of houses. One of these is a small cottage, the chimney of which can be lifted on a hinge to receive letters, which fall so as to be seen through a window of the miniature edifice. Another curiosity is a complicated arrangement of machinery, including pulleys, chains, weights, and bells. The commission has sought in vain to discover its purpose. Still another contrivance is in the shape of a book, hollow inside, and labelled "Holy Bible," for attachment outside the front door. Yet another is in the form of the American eagle, painted in bright colors. An eccentricity worth mentioning is a tin box painted black and as big as an ordinary bath-tub. Reports thus far circulated respecting these new boxes of Mr. Wanamaker's seem to have conveyed to the public the impression that the Post Office Department will pay for them. On the contrary, each householder will be expected to buy his own. At present there is no law by which an individual can be compelled to adopt such a receptacle and

ATTACH IT TO HIS FRONT DOOR;

but it has been suggested that Congress may decree that anyone who refuses shall be obliged to go to the general delivery window for his mail. Another question is whether it will be demanded that any given style of receptacle shall be used. On the whole it may be taken for granted that the citizen will be permitted to use a box or not as he pleases, and that he will buy the kind which suits him best. There will be a hundred patterns on the market as soon as the new arrangement has gone into effect, and he can suit himself as to price, from twenty-five cents upwards. No price was offered in the competition, save the glory of approval by the department, which would necessarily be a big advertisement. Manufacturers will presumably do the repairing at a cheap rate. One result of the novel departure is likely to be a cutting down of the force of letter-carriers in every city, it being estimated that one half the present number could do the work, if everybody adopted the system.

IRISH POLITICS.

THE BREACH BECOMING STILL WIDER.

The Present Position of Affairs in the Emerald Isle—The Visit of the Princess—Social and Other Gossip.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STAR]

DUBLIN, Nov. 3.—Matters, politically, have in no wise cooled down since Mr. Parnell's funeral. Instead of an approach to fusion of the two parties, the line of cleavage seems to have grown wider and more impassable. The Seceders, or Nationalists, or Federationists, as they are variously called, comprise those members of Parliament who opposed Mr. Parnell, the bishops and priests almost without exception, and the older and more staid and settled of the population. The other side, who are known as Independents, and as Nationalists also, are made up of the M. P's who supported the late leader. The more enthusiastic of the population, and the young men of the country. The voting power lies with the former; the enthusiasm with the latter. With the Federationists are ranked the older population of the country districts, with the Independents, the populations of the towns—the larger towns especially. The former believe that in a close union with Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party is salvation and Home Rule is to be found; the latter assert that only in absolute independence of both political parties—Whigs and Tories—is there any hope for Ireland. This is about how the matter stands; and though

THE FIGHT IS SO HOT AND FIERCE

there is really, on examination, very little practical difference between the two. The Federationists say they will support Mr. Gladstone, should he again come to power, only on the condition of his bringing forward a satisfactory Home Rule bill. Should he do otherwise they will oppose him. The Independents say they will be tied to no political party, but if the Liberals bring in a good home rule measure they will support it. There does not seem on the surface to be much difference in this, and it would appear as if the whole quarrel were a quarrel more about persons than principles. There is, however, this underlying motor power, which people unacquainted with Ireland do not understand. There is always in the country a strong revolutionary party—the Physical Force party. They do not believe that any satisfactory measure of self-government for Ireland can ever be obtained from Parliament, and they therefore dislike and despise purely constitutional methods. Ever since Mr. Parnell banded the people so firmly in an effort to seek their rights by voting power in the House of Commons, there was no place for these in practical politics in Ireland. They were tabooed and contemned, their ways of thought ridiculed and pooh-poohed. They were, therefore, compelled to silence, and a very sullen silence it was. The split in the Parliamentary party

BROUGHT THEM TO THE FRONT AGAIN,

and as a matter of course they gave their support to the party that showed most independence of England or of English political parties. The amount of independence shown was not much, or by any means of a satisfying character to them, but it was the best to be had and they adopted it. I think they would have preferred, if the choice lay with them, that there should have been no split, that the constitutional party should have worked right on either until they had achieved what they were working for, or, in the event of failure, have demonstrated the complete inutility of constitutional methods, in so far as Ireland was concerned. Two or three years—in fact the coming into power of Mr. Gladstone's government—would, they say, have solved the problem for good and all. But the burst-up came and they threw in their lot with the Parnellite party. They consist of the young men of the country universally, but in especial of the town and cities. This explains the support which Mr. Parnell received, and, since his death, his followers. If enthusiasm could decide the quarrel the Parnellite party would win hand over hand, but fortunately or unfortunately, according as political proclivities may prompt the wish—it is not enthusiasm, but notes, that sway the fortunes at an election, ballot papers and not cheers, and the Independent party do not possess much votes.

THE ROYAL PRINCES.

Dublin society has been much stirred by the arrival of Prince George on a visit to his brother Prince Albert Victor, now serving with his regiment at the Curragh. Both left Dublin a few days ago on a visit to Lord Carew, at his fine place, Coolbawn,—under the shadow of the purple Blackstair's, Wexford. It is the first time, I believe, Wexford has been honored with the visit of a Royal Prince since Richard II made his disastrous march through that turbulent county. There will be any amount of balls and parties in the city until the young prince takes his departure. In connection with this, I regret to say, Lord Ardilaun, who spends money on such occasions with splendid magnificence, is lying dangerously ill with typhoid fever. This epidemic is very prevalent in Dublin at present, and contrary to all hygienic theories, is most prevalent in the aristocratic squares and mansions, where, if anywhere, the laws of sanitation are carefully and constantly observed—or should be. J. M.

VISITING PARNELL'S GRAVE.

On Sunday last, there was again a grand procession to Glasnevin Cemetery, to the grave of Parnell, the Gaelic athletic club marching there in great force. On Saturday afternoon James Stephens, accompanied by several others, visited the grave and placed a handsome wreath upon it, with the words that he laid it there "with the deepest regret, on the grave of the greatest Irishman of his time." The Ex-Head-Centre also visited the graves of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, "the Manchester Martyrs," and of Col. O'Mahony, the chief organizer of the Fenian movement in America. Stephens remained over his colleague's resting-place for some time and on leaving remarked that he intended putting a tomb over him. He also paid a visit to poor Barry Sullivan's grave. Stephens said that Glasnevin was "the finest cemetery in the world, not excepting the famous Pere la Chaise in Paris."

THE SALE OF MARGARINE.

The police magistrates of Dublin are imposing very sharp penalties on parties selling margarine without its being labelled as such. One magistrate said these prosecutions were most important to the public, and should be dealt with severely in order to protect their native manufacture, and not have it banished out of the country. Margarine might or might not be wholesome, but selling margarine as butter was a serious injury to one of the few remaining industries of Ireland. From what he had read in the American papers he learned that the stuff was made of the wretched offal from butchers' premises. "The details of the manufacture of this margarine were most shocking and revolting" he said and that in all cases which came before him he would impose heavy fines. In nearly all instances the margarine was labelled with such fancy names as: "Sweet Tipperary," "The Talk of the Town," "Finest Cork," etc.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Freemasons of Newcastle-on-Tyne, paid Dublin a visit last week, and were most hospitably received by their Irish brethren. Brother Viscount Wolseley accorded them a most hearty welcome at his residence at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, and accompanied by his Military Secretary, Major Childers, and his A. D. C., Lord Edward Cecil (son of the Marquis of Salisbury) showed every thing interesting in a military way that was to be seen.

The Earl of Shannon, whose romantic career on the other side of the Atlantic, under the name of Mr. Richard Doyle, made quite a little stir about eighteen months ago, when he was "wanted" to succeed to the title, met with an ugly accident while riding in his own demesne of Castlemartyr, County Cork, last week. He was thrown from his horse and received rather serious injuries, but nothing that might prove fatal.

The celebrated Ward Union Staghound had their opening meet (24th Oct.,) the trysting place being as usual, "the Ward." A large and brilliant company was present, and they had a splendid run over some of the cream of the Ward country. An American gentleman, named Eustis, has taken Lagore, and will hunt with the "Wards" and "Neaths" alternately.

A veritable waterspout was seen in the Irish channel the other day by the captain and mate of the London and North-Western Company's steamship "Rose," on her passage to Holyhead. It was seen when about fifteen miles from the latter port, the weather at the time being very squally, with thunder, lightening and drenching rain. Such an occurrence is very rare in British waters.

A movement is on foot in Dublin to raise funds to erect a memorial in Glasnevin Cemetery, over the grave of the great Irish tragedian, Barry Sullivan. Amongst those named on the committee are the Lord Mayor and High Sheriff of Dublin; Sir Augustus Harris, Henry Irving, J. L. Toole, Justin McCarthy, T. D. Sullivan and others.

The Belfast people are very proud of the honor of having turned out in the "Teutonic," the scorer of the best ocean record that has ever been made.

Dublin people are accustomed to all sorts of utopian schemes about poor Ireland, but the most ideal is that proposed by Admiral Arthur A. Cochrane, who shows most conclusively (on paper) that the panacea for all Erin's ills is a free ferry across the Irish Sea, by means of which travellers, cattle and goods would be conveyed backwards or forwards, free of charge. The gallant admiral thinks that the large subsidies given to maintain different steamship companies for the conveyance of mails, etc., should be handed over to Ireland, and he says:—"The measure proposed would confer, I believe, an inestimable boon on Ireland and on this country (England), and would supplement the excellent and able measures recently carried out in the light, and other railways, drainage, harbor works, etc." T. S. B.

MOTTOES ON BELLS.

SOME INSCRIPTIONS WORTHY OF NOTE.

Curious Rhymes—Most of Them Reverent But Some Contain Puns—A Bell Made from Cannons.

In the current number of the *Newbery Magazine* there is an interesting article on "Bell Inscriptions," by J. Cuthbert Hadden, from which we take the following extract: In pre-Reformation times bell mottoes were generally devised by the ecclesiastics, and were often felicitous, nearly always reverent. Later on, it frequently happened that the party paying for the bell decided as to the inscription, and when this was the case the virtues of the donor were seldom left unsung. Thus a bell at Bentley, Hampshire, is inscribed:—

John Eyer gave twenty pound
To meck me a losty sound.

Other mottoes of this kind which we have noted are:—

Robert Forman collected the money for casting this bell:
I'll surely do my part as well.
At proper time, my voice I'll raise
And sound to my subscriber's praise.

Several inscriptions on bells are of an amatory character. A very common inscription is the following, found in Coventry, Knaresborough, Northampton, and other places:

In wedlock's bands all ye who join
With hands your hearts unite,
So shall our tuneful tongues combine
To laud the nuptial rite.

On a couple of Lincolnshire bells—one of 1807, the other of 1808—we have the following:

When female virtue weds with manly worth
We catch the rapture and we spread it forth.

Very often the happy pair are reminded of the transitoriness of human existence, and of the end of all things. Here is a specimen of this kind of inscription from Bakewell (1798):

When men in Hymen's bands unite,
Our merry peals produce delight;
But when death goes his dreary rounds
We send forth sad and solemn sounds.

A very suggestive inscription is that on the bell at Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire. It is dated 1638, and runs as follows:

When you do hear this mournful sound
Prepare yourself for underground.

The largest of the Westminster Abbey bells bears this inscription:

Remember John Whitmell, Isabel, his wife, and William Rus, who first gave this bell 1430.
New cast in July, 1599, and in April, 1738.
Richard Phelps, T. Lester, fecit.

A smaller bell in the same tower expresses a very laudable desire in the following lines:

Thomas Lester, London, made me,
And with the rest I will agree,
Seventeen hundred and forty-three.

In one of the Halifax (York) churches there is an inscription which has evidently been written by a warm supporter of Royalty:

Feare God, honour the king.
For obedience is a verteous thing,
With sweetest voices we will sing,
And loudly say, God save the king.

Each bell in a peal at St. Michael's, Coventry, if we are to judge from the mottoes, had a special use of its own. Thus, No. 4 was evidently the workmen's bell:

I ring at six to let men know
When to and from their work to go.

No 7 was the bell for summoning worshippers to church:

I ring to sermon with a lusty bombe,
That all may come and none may stay at home.

No. 8 was the fire bell, of which, too, we have a specimen in the church at Sherborne;

Lord! quench this furious flame,
Arise, run, put out the same.

One bell in All Saints', Northampton, says:

I mean to make it understood,
That though I'm little, yet I'm good.

Whilst another at St. Ives says: "Arise and go about your business."

Punning inscriptions are not often to be met with. The following, found at Towchester, North Hants, may be held as belonging to this class:

Pull on, brave boys, I'm metal to the back,
But will be hanged before I crack.

A bell-founder named Pleasant used to put all sorts of punning mottoes on his bells, the following, also from Towchester, being a specimen:—

When four this steeple long did hold
They were the emblems of a scold.
No music,
But we shall see
What *Pleasant* music six will be.

The great bell of Cologne Cathedral, known as the "Emperor Bell," has on one side inscribed a sestet in German, of which the translation is:—

I am called the Emperor's bell;
I proclaim the Emperor's honor;
On the holy watch-tower I am placed,

I pray for the German Empire,
That peace and protection
God may ever grant to it.

It may be added that no less than twenty-two cannons taken from the French were assigned by the Kaiser for the manufacture of this great bell.

HONEYMOON BAGGAGE.

A Cruel Joke Played by Friends on a Newly-Wedded Couple.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Lieut. P. R. Brown, U. S. A., and bride, who were married on Monday at Phillipsburg, were the victims yesterday of a ludicrous practical joke at the hands of their friends. They boarded the Pittsburgh day express, which reaches here about 6.30, and, like most honeymooners, tried to look and act like old married people.

Meanwhile their baggage was holding an impromptu reception in the baggage car. There were three brand-new trunks, and upon one of them a huge card, carefully painted, was tacked with large brass tacks, with the inscription:

HONEYMOON BAGGAGE.
"Bride's Trousseau."

This was further ornamented with a large bow of white satin. On the second trunk was a placard like this:

Handle With Care.
"Just Married."

and another huge white satin bow. The groom's trunk was spared a label, but the satin bow was a trifle larger and more conspicuous than the others.

The baggage agent thought the thing too good to keep to himself, so he invited everybody in to enjoy the joke.

Of course everybody went through the car to find the young married couple, and equally of course the young married couple were easily found, and they wondered, as the people smiled broadly when they passed them, whether they were more conspicuously married than all the other young brides and grooms that had lived and moved and had their beings, or whether they were only suffering what thousands had done before them.

They never found out, and it is presumed that the trunks thus belabelled rolled up to some prominent Philadelphia hotel and gave the baggage smashers a treat.

A Hindoo baby is named when it is twelve days old, and usually by the mother. The names the father calls it then, especially nights, wouldn't usually look well on a visiting card.—Somerville Journal.

THE USES OF WIRE.

A WORKABLE AND MUCH USED METAL.

Its Manifold Applications in Suspension Bridges, Cable Railways, in Factories, Telegraphs and Fencing.

Wire is not only the most workable form which metal can take, it is the strongest as well. In the best qualities of steel wire, such as go into the cables of suspension bridges, it is not uncommon for the strands to be able to sustain as much as 130 tons for every square inch of section—a strength thrice as much as steel in the form of a bar usually possesses. This extraordinary tenacity fits steel wire for its wide application in haulage systems: indeed, the cable cars of New York, Brooklyn and other American cities are simply following an example set in coal mines as far back as thirty years ago. Just as in another way the railroad owes its origin to the freighting of coals on parallel rails after haulage to the surface. In the system of telpherage, introduced by Fleeming Jenkin, of Edinboro', wire ropes suspended from tall poles, something after the fashion of telegraph lines, are proving most important adjuncts to mining, as well as very valuable feeders to railways. At the Ogden iron mines in New Jersey, which Mr. Edison is developing, the ore is of a grade too low to pay any more than the cheap transportation of an aerial wire line. Electricity in its myriad and multiplying applications has created an entirely new demand for wire not only to conduct currents to lamps and motors, but for the construction of both motors and dynamos. Now that copper of great purity is procurable a decided saving in quantity can be effected by the electrician. One of the strange antipathies of the current comes out when it encounters phosphorous. As little as the thousandth part of it in a wire seriously tards conduction. Because copper is dear and comparatively weak it is seldom used for telegraph lines. Something cheaper and stronger is desirable, and no material seems to answer these requirements better than silicon-bronze. It demands fewer poles to the mile than iron wire, while weight for weight it is more than four times as strong, and is unattacked by rust. A market for wire vastly larger than that offered by the telegraph engineer is provided by the farmer.

THE CONSUMPTION OF BARBED WIRE FENCING

is enormous, and is likely to grow still larger on the approaching expiry of the patents now controlling the manufacture. In Australia the farmer's aim is not to keep cattle in, but to keep rabbits out, and he employs the wire-mill to make him not a barbed fence, but a strong netting with meshes small enough to exclude the smallest kind of rabbit. The wonderful strength of steel wire has been ingeniously applied in the production of heavy ordnance. The French twenty years ago began making guns with wire breech coils. Since that time at Woolwich and at Essen, experimental guns of the same material have been turned out, with satisfactory results. At the Mannesmann Tube Company's works in Germany, a fly-wheel of wire has been recently constructed. Between two steel discs twenty feet in diameter, steel wire is compactly wound around a hub. The wheel is driven at a speed of 250 feet per second, a rate far exceeding the limits of safety with a structure of cast-steel. This application of wire opens a new path for the designer who seeks to increase the power of an engine without increasing its weight.

Quite apart from the uses which engineering science finds for wire, a host of inventors have applied it to scores of purposes in our homes. It is woven into flexible mattresses and door mats, into fenders and guards for grates. Neatly tinned, it is built into toast racks, toast forks, broilers, tea strainers, egg boilers and sieves. In stouter breadths, and coated with zinc, it forms sash lines for windows, or clothes lines secure from rust. In summer it makes its appearance as the flue cloth which keeps at bay the flies who would fain sip cream or sugar,—better still, it can so guard doors and windows as to give no insect pest a chance to approach the dinner table. Wire weavers supply the bird cage or the handsome ornamental stand on which the rose and chrysanthemum come to bloom. The hooks and eyes which fasten clothing, the hooks of stouter girth, from which clothing can be hung in the wardrobe, are wire. Clothes hooks are now secured in their eyes by a little hump devised by an ingenious Yankee. The hump can be depressed with a touch, when the hook is at once set free. Of wire are the upholstery springs of chair and sofa; the frames of one's spectacles or eyeglasses, the needles industriously plied by their aid, and the pins which so conveniently come in where the needle has been neglected. No economical housekeeper

FORGETS TO USE A WIRE RIDDLE FOR HER ASHES

or to have a wire broom for rough sweeping. When at the close of her day's toil she solaces herself with a magazine or a newly-published book, as likely as not its pages have been sewn together with wire thread, stitched by a machine furnished with strong wire springs. On the walls around her the pictures look down from threads which though delicate are not of the variety a stealthy moth can penetrate with disastrous effect. In manufacturing industry wire has applications even more varied. In woollen mills it is worked up in willowing and carding machines; in flour mills it clothes the sieves which divide the diverse products of wheat from one another. It forms the ribs of umbrellas and parasols, the spokes of bicycles. A clattering piece of mechanism will seize the end of a coil of wire, straighten it out a foot or two at a time and bite it off into rivets as quick as thought. Another machine of the same family will cut the wire into pieces less abbreviated, and in an instant form with head and point as a nail. Wire nails, at first used by French exporters of wines, have now come to be one of the most popular articles in the hardware trade, with a steadily increasing demand.

The first watches made in Europe had pigs' bristles to effect the oscillation of their balance-wheels. This coarse actuator gradually gave place to a spring, and the best springs are now made from the very finest brands of steel wire. So light are they that sixty of them may weigh but a pennyweight. So much skilled labor is required for their production that the cost of the metal is enhanced 160,000 times in the processes of manufacture. Ordinary wire is drawn through conical holes in a steel-plate, but the extremely fine wire used for watch-springs and other needs of the jeweller is formed through perforations in gems. The art of cutting these gems is one in which the artist-artisans of France have gained most skill. For the exquisitely sensitive instruments of the electrician copper wire of extreme tenuity must be employed. The leading manufacturer of this product is Mr. William S. Kyle, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, formerly of Montreal. He covers with insulating silk wire one-five-hundredth of an inch across,—just two-thirds the diameter of a human hair. For the refinements of telescopic observation of the stars, platinum wire one seven-thousandth of an inch divides the field of vision, and it is on record that a thinness of as little as one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch has been reached. In sizes of modern tenuity copper wire is woven into strands for the flexible cords of

TELEPHONES AND MOVABLE ELECTRIC LAMPS.

A similar use provides telegraphic or telephonic communication with the cage as it rises in the shaft of a mine, or a diving-bell as it descends to the bottom of a river. Piano wire, of the best quality, has been employed by Sir William Thomson for the lengthy lines which measure ocean-depths. The fitness of the metal for this work comes out when we learn that the total tension upon the strings of a "concert grand" ranges from seventeen to twenty tons. In ships of modern type the standing rigging is of wire, and the cargo finds its way in and out of the hold at the bidding of a wire rope. Rope of this kind has now almost completely ousted hempen rope from use for passenger and freight elevators. Much ingenuity has been expended in binding the wire together; it is found best to lay the wires composing the strands and the strands forming the rope in the same direction. In this way a longer continuous surface of any wire is exposed to wear, and the crowns of the strands do not project as they must in structures imitating the form of hempen rope. Economy here is important, for wire rope is coming into extensive use as a transmitter of a power to a distance. At Schaffhausen, in Germany, a thousand horse power generated by turbines is brought by pulleys and ropes to various mills in the district. The pulleys are from 330 to 450 feet apart, the cables run at 62 feet per second, and deliver power at the end of a mile with but seven and a half per cent. loss. This system is proposed for the utilization of Niagara Falls, and would seem admirably adapted to bring the abundant water-power of Canada into towns and cities for factory work and as a source of electricity.

SUICIDES OF HISTORY.

Samson the First on Record—Greeks, Romans, and Noble Englishmen.

Boulanger and Balmaceda, each of whom played for high stakes and committed suicide when the game was lost, had many noted predecessors, says a writer in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. From the days of the Roman empire down to the present time men who had staked their all and lost have capped the climax of their defeat by self-destruction. Rather than endure disgrace they have acted as their own executioners. Balmaceda, the would-be dictator of Chili, shot himself when convinced that escape from the victorious insurgents was impossible. Boulanger, after making a brilliant record as a soldier in Algiers and in the Franco-Prussian War, and being idolized by his people, aspired to overturn the republic and found an empire of which he would be the head. A traitor to his country and branded as a thief, he was outlawed. When at last the woman who was his companion in exile died he ended his strange career by shooting himself on her grave. It is only a few months since Prince Rudolph of Austria and Marie Vetsera ended their liaison in a manner that shocked the entire world. In the days when Romans believed it a disgrace to be killed by a foe in battle suicides were common. Cato stabbed himself rather than live under the despotic reign of Cæsar, and when Themistocles was ordered to lead the Persians against his countrymen he took poison. Hannibal and Mithridates poisoned themselves

TO ESCAPE BEING MADE PRISONERS.

Samson was the heroic suicide of the Scriptures, for, in order to be revenged on his enemies, he pulled down the temple in which they were reveling and perished with them. Many of the most noted suicides of history are due to the philosophy of heroism rather than insanity. Zeno, the founder of the Stoics, lived until he was 98. Then, when he fell one day, and put his thumb out of joint, he decided that he had lived long enough, so he repaired to his dwelling and hanged himself. Homer is said to have hanged himself because he could not solve the "fisherman's riddle." Terence stabbed himself because he had lost 108 translated comedies. Brutus threw himself on his sword. Lycurgus took poison and Nero cut his throat. In China suicide has been a fine art for several centuries. If a Mandarin is guilty of misconduct he is requested to be put out of the land of the living. There is a distinction, too, in the manner in which the Oriental may die. If he is of exalted rank, and entitled to wear the peacock feather, he is privileged to choke himself to death with gold leaf. This is regarded as a distinguished manner of ending life. If the Mandarin is only of the rank that is entitled to wear the red button he must be content with strangling himself with a silken cord. Such are the distinctions of caste. One of the

MOST REMARKABLE CASES OF SUICIDE

was that of the King of Falaba on the west coast of Africa. The King was attacked by a Mohammedan force, and, finding resistance impossible, assembled his family and principal officers, and after addressing them and intimating his determination never to accept Mohammedanism, and inviting those who did not agree with him to go away, he applied a match to a large quantity of gunpowder collected for the purpose and blew into atoms the palace and all who were in it. Suicides among the aristocracy in England are rather numerous. The suicide of the Duke of Bedford in January last shocked society circles of both countries. He was one of the largest landed proprietors in England, immensely wealthy, and was 72 years of age. Lying on a sick bed, from which he had no promise of immediate recovery, he succumbed to the agony of the moment and sought relief in death. The fact that it was a suicide was carefully concealed from the newspapers, but the secret leaked out after the body had been cremated. Lord Congleton, who was Mr. Parnell's great-uncle, hanged himself in 1842. In the same year the Earl of Munster, one of the illegitimate sons of King William IV., shot himself in the head. In 1869 Lord Cloncarry, the last of his house, jumped from a window and broke his neck. A story of suicide in which sentiment is mingled is that of Prince Baudouin, heir to the throne of Belgium. The youthful Prince

LOVED BENEATH HIS STATION

and finding that love could never be realized sought peace in the eternal silence of the grave. Commercial disaster to any member of the Rothschild family is as great a disgrace as crime is to any other family. This was illustrated in the recent attempts of Baron Gustav de Rothschild to end his existence. His attempt at self-destruction followed close upon his loss of 40,000,000 francs on the London market. The attempt was a failure, and in that respect resembled his speculation. His was not the first affair of the kind in the Rothschild family. Baron James de Rothschild, crazed by ill luck, some time ago blew out his brains in the presence of his mother. Only last May Lord James Edward Sholto Douglass, brother of the Marquis of Queensberry, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been travelling from Ireland during the night and behaved in such a strange manner that the railroad officials ordered one of their employés to accompany him to London. Upon arrival in that city Lord Douglass put up at a hotel, and when the attendant was not looking he cut his throat. The tragic death of Lady Brassey, who plunged into the sea from her yacht while suffering from fever, will be long remembered. She was one of the most ambitious of women and remarkably talented. When she jumped overboard last year her husband dived after her, and it was with some difficulty that he was rescued from sharing her fate. Suicides are common among defaulters as preferable to facing the charge of dishonor and trying to live down the record. Politicians smarting under the sense of defeat have ended all with a bullet. Disappointed lovers by the score take their lives when jilted by the object of their choice, and so the category runs. Disappointment of every character has prompted all kinds of people to end this brief existence with a bare bodkin.

Annexation means to annex a piece of flannel saturated with St. Jacobs Oil to a pain spot, after rubbing with the Oil, and a cure follows.

An exchange speaks of a man who "is not a physician, but a simple druggist." We had supposed that a druggist was a compound fellow. Binghampton Leader.

The Indians of New Brunswick have long used the Apohaqui mineral water, from a spring near St. John, N. B., for the cure of salt rheum, eczema and other skin diseases. This spring has been leased and the water bottled, and is now sold by druggists.

Jack—Well, Jim, I proposed to Miss Summer last night. Jim—Did she give you her heart? Jack—No, but I got a piece of her mind.—Yale Record.

Special Notices.

Trinity Church Choir give their annual Concert in the Windsor Hall on Tuesday evening next.

Remnants of all lengths now selling at remarkably low prices. Intending purchasers are sure to find something to suit them amongst this lot at S. Carsley's.

Manufacturers' stock of ends done up in convenient lengths. Customers in buying these goods will get bargains. S. Carsley.

Trinity Choir Concert takes place Tuesday next. Popular prices, 25c, 50c and 75c Balcony.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption cure is sold by me on a guarantee. It cures consumption. E. E. McGale, Montreal.

Among the most important returns are those of the escaped Tennessee convicts.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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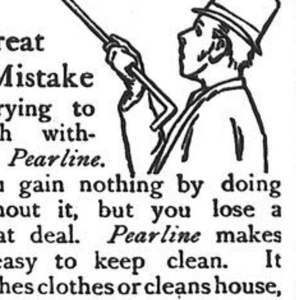
Extract of Beef
Added to any Soup, Sauce or Gravy gives Strength and Fine Flavor.
Invaluable in improved and economic cookery. Makes cheapest, purest and best Beef Tea. (1)



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GENTLEMEN,—I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99.88 per cent. of pure sugar. It is practically as pure and good a sugar as can be manufactured
Yours truly,
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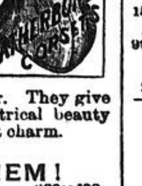

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ON THE RACE TRACK.

How the Flyers Leave the Post.

THE TWO 'VARSITY FOOTBALL TEAMS

To Meet on the McGill Grounds To-day.

OSGOODE HALL READY TO PLAY MONTREAL.

Speedy "Arion," 2.10 3-4—Fish in the Northern Lakes—The Oarsmen Meet at the Windsor.

CALL the horses to the post. There is a blast of the trumpet and the first race of the day is about to begin. A moment later and five handsome horses, groomed until their slick backs glisten in the sunlight, make their appearance, piloted by as many jockeys dressed in various bright-colored silk. They promenade before the grand stand and then gallop leisurely off to the starting point, or, as it is better known in turf lore, "the post." Here the starter is awaiting them, and after one or two breakaways, they all get off well bunched together, the flag falls announcing that a start has been made, and a moment later the horses are under the wire. As the horses dash around the track it looks as if a rainbow had broken loose and, perched upon the wings of lightning, was speeding around the track.

This briefly describes a race, although to go into detail and tell of the many preparations incident to a horse race a great deal more space than can be given here would be necessary, for one would necessarily have to go into the training of the horses, and this in itself is subject matter for a long article. Before a race commences the jockeys have to "weigh in." That is, if the horses have to carry 107 pounds the jockey with his saddle, bridle, pads and all his belongings must weigh this amount before he goes to the post. This is done in a little building adjacent to the paddock. After this is gone through with the horses are generally warmed up—that is, they are speeded around the track at a moderate pace covered with a blanket and then brought in and rubbed down and walked around until the bugle calls them to the post.

It is astonishing what a degree of intelligence a race horse possesses. In the grand stand opposite the finish a telegrapher sits, while by his side a man stands with a pair of field glasses, calling the position of the horses at the different distances about the track. This is telegraphed to the pool rooms all over the country, and thousands of ears listen to the description of a race

MILES AND MILES AWAY.

The appearance of the horses at the post is a signal for a general rush to the quarter stretch, that is, the space between the grand stand and the race track, extending from the betting ring to the end of the stand. As the flag falls, announcing that a start has been made, a man stationed in the betting ring rings a bell lustily and all betting ceases, and then the conversation that ensues is impossible to report. One man is yelling at the top of his voice that his horse is ahead; another declares that his horse will get all the money, while a third is equally confident that his horse will walk in. As the horses near the finish the shouts increase and as they pass the wire bedlam reigns. The numbers of the first and second horses are then strung up and the confident winners who had placed their money upon them scamper madly off to the bookmakers to get their tickets cashed. But bets are not paid until an official announcement is made. The jockeys as they return to the judges' stand salute the judges, who, recognizing them, bid them dismount. They then go through the same performance of weighing that they did before the race. It is called "weighing out," and this is necessary as a safeguard against a horse or jockey "casting his weight," or rather dropping some of the lead usually carried to make up the requisite weight. After this is done the judges announce their decision and a man with a coarse voice rushes to the betting ring and announces in loud tones the names of the winner, the second horse and the third horse. The bookmakers then begin to pay off the successful betters and the betting immediately begins on the next race. After the race the greatest care is taken to cool and dry the horses off, and they are usually walked around under a heavy blanket before taken to the stable for a day's rest.

Speedy "Arion," 2-10 3-4.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 13, 1891.—The world's greatest two-year-old trotter, "Arion," covered a mile on the kite shaped track in 2.10¾. It was in a race against his record of 2.14½, and he made the mile without a skip. The fractional time was as follows: 0.33 2-5, 1.05 3-5, 1.37 3-5 and 2.10¾. "Arion" came to Stockton a few weeks ago with a record of 2.21 and at the first attempt reduced his mark to 2.15¾, and beat the world's two-year-old record of 2.18, then held by "Sunol." Marvin drove him again and reduced his record to 2.14¾, which all horsemen said would never be equalled unless "Arion" should himself beat the mark.

The famous driver brought the colt out yesterday, confident that he would lower his record. He came to the finish strong and fast, going under the wire without a touch of the whip in 2.10¾, making the finishing quarter in 32 4-5 seconds.

Although the day was not entirely favorable, it being quite windy, his performance surpassed all precedent in the way of spontaneous trotting speed, for no two-year-old ever approached it, even if the most liberal allowance be made for the advantage of the kite track on which it occurred. It is but one-quarter of a second slower than the record of "Sunol" made when a year older on a regulation track.

"Arion's" performance is regarded by expert horsemen as the most extreme and astonishing of all the surprises that the science of breeding and the art of training have yet brought to light. It is safe to say that should his owner and breeder, Leland Stanford, see fit to part with him he would quickly bring more money, at auction or otherwise, than any horse of any breed every sold for. But to "the Governor" he is worth more than to any other man as a successor to his dead sire, "Electioneer."

"ARION'S" BLUE BLOODED PEDIGREE

"Arion" is by "Electioneer," out of "Manette" (sister to "Woodnut," 2.16½, and "Manon," 2.21), by "Nutwood," 2.18¾. "Electioneer," his sire, has twenty-six representatives in the 2.30 list, twenty-one of which are in the 2.20 list. No other stallion has ever approached either point. "Electioneer's" dam, "Green Mountain Maid," has eight representatives in the 2.30 list, which is a greater number than any other mare has. "Nutwood," 2.18¾, who got the dam of "Arion," has fifty-two trotters in the 2.30 list, six of which are in the 2.20 list, the best being "Ægon," 2.18¼, at three years old.

"Nutwood" was bred at Woodburn Farm, Kentucky, and was by "Belmont" (son of Alexander's "Abdallah," that got the old queen of the trotting turf, "Goldsmith Maid," 2.14), out of the same mare that produced "Maud S.," 2.08¾—viz., "Miss Russell," by "Pilot, Jr.," out of the thoroughbred "Sally Russell," by "Boston." "Nutwood" promises soon to be the closest competitor of "Electioneer" in the number of trotters in the 2.30 list.

Every line of "Arion's" pedigree is closely allied to the greatest trotters of the past.

The evolution of the two-year-old is briefly shown in the following account, beginning with the first really prominent performance at that age:

In 1872, "Doble," blk. c., by "Ericsson," dam "Belle," by "Davy Crockett," trotted in 2.40½.

Sept. 12, 1877, "So So," by "Geo. Wilkes," dam "Little Ida," by "Edwin Forrest," trotted in 2.38¼.

Oct. 12, 1877, at Lexington, Ky., was a great day for two-year-olds. First "Orient," by "Cuyler," dam "Eden Lassie," by "Goldust," trotted in 2.38, Then "So So" trotted in 2.31½, and a little later, on the same afternoon, in 2.31.

In 1880, "Sweetheart," by "Sultan," dam "Minnehaha," by "Bold Chief," trotted in 2.26½.

In 1880, later, "Fred Crocker," by "Electioneer," dam "Melincho," by "St. Clair," trotted in 2.35¾.

Oct. 22, 1888, "Wildflower," by "Electioneer," dam "Mayflower," by "St. Clair," trotted in 2.21.

Oct. 19, 1888, "Sunol," by "Electioneer," dam "Waxana," by "Gen. Benton," trotted in 2.20½.

Oct. 27, 1888, "Sunol," trotted in 2.18.

Oct. 16, 1891, "Arion," by "Electioneer," dam "Manette," by "Nutwood, trotted in 2.14¾.

Nov. 10, 1891, 'Arion," trotted in 2.10¾.

How fast he will trot eventually is the question of interest.

Horse Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Horse Breeders' Association, was held at Burlington, and was largely attended. The directors elected for three years were J. C. Parker, of Quechee; H. H. Deming, of Arlington; Joseph Battell, of Middlebury; H. W. Keyes, of Newbury; E. F. Brownell, of Burlington; G. W. Hendree, of Morrisville, and C. A. Chapman, of Ferrisburgh. The Executive Committee, composed of the directors, elected the following officers:

President, George W. Hooker, Brattleboro; vice-presidents, J. C. Parker, Quechee, and H. T. Cutts, Orwell; secretary, F. H. Farrington, Brandon; treasurer, J. C. Parker, Quechee; auditors, J. W. Cramton, Rutland, and H. W. Newbury. Additional directors, William S. Bailey, East Hardwick; W. Seward Webb, Shelburne; H. S. Towne, Montpelier; C. K. Bates, Derby; F. C. Williams, Coventry; M. S. Colburn, Manchester Centre; Harry Lowe, Montpelier; J. W. Cramtown, Rutland; H. T. Cutts, Orwell; George W. Hooker, Brattleboro; George W. Smith, White River Junction; George K. Russell, Bellows Falls; F. W. Clement, Rutland; F. H. Farrington, Brandon.

The American Turf Congress in Session.

CHICAGO, November 13.—The seventh annual meeting of the American Turf Congress convened here. The following clubs were represented: St. Louis, President Rolla Wells; Lexington, President J. F. Robinson; St. Paul, Secretary F. N. Shaw; Latonia, Secretary, E. C. Harper and Vice-President, George Perkins; Louisville, President, M. Lewis Clark.

The reports of the treasurer and secretary were accepted, and then the rule adopted by the Congress allowing no races to be given for horses 3 years and upwards at less than a mile was suspended for one year.

The Races at Guttenburg.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., November 13.—The following were the results of the races here to-day:

First race—Selling. Four and a half furlongs.

W. R. Roller's McKeever, 107 lbs	Dwyer	1
Gonzales, 115 lbs	Taral	2
Briza filly, 107 lbs	Martin	3

Daytime, 110; Cavalier, 110, and Padre, 117, also ran.

Betting—McKeever, 4 and even; Gonzales, 3 to 5 and out; Briza filly, 15 and 6.

Time, 59.

Second race—Five furlongs.

Empire Stables' Tormentor, 132 lbs	Taral	1
Salisbury, 129 lbs	Barbee	2
Glenmound, 119 lbs	Lamley	3

Go Lucky, 122; St. James, 122; Fannie C., 119; Prince Albert, 119; Marty B., 117, and Odette, 116, also ran.

Betting—Tormentor, 2 to 5 and out; Salisbury, 3 and 1 to 2; Glenmound, 15 and 4.

Time, 1.05¼.

Third race—Selling. Four and a half furlongs.

Owner's George C., 110 lbs	Martin	1
Hedge Rose, 107 lbs	Doane	2
Knapp, 115 lbs	Taral	3

Tammany Hall, 107; Onager, 110; St. Laurent, 110; Mabel R. Pomeroy, 107, and Mary D., 107, also ran.

Betting—George C., 10 and 4; Hedge Rose, 10 and 4; Knapp, 3 to 5 and out.

Time, 58¾.

Fourth race—Six furlongs.

Schuylkill stables' Saunterer, 107 lbs	Penny	1
Lizzie, 104 lbs	Lamley	2
Madstone, 117 lbs	Taral	3

Joe Courtney, 112, and Tulla Blackburn, 109, also ran.

Betting—Saunterer, 10 and 2½; Lizzie, 5 and 4 to 5; Madstone, 1 to 3 and out.

Time, 1.16¾.

Fifth race—Selling. One and one-eighth miles.

Baden stables' Miss Belle, 99 lbs	Stevenson	1
Castaway II, 104 lbs	Sims	2
Bonnie King, 93 lbs	Blake	3

Rover, 102, also ran.

Betting—Miss Belle, 2 to 5 and out; Castaway II, 3 and 1 to 2; Bonnie King, 12 and 2½.

Time, 2.02.

Sixth race—Selling. Six and a half furlongs.

M. F. Dwyer's Manhansett, 105 lbs	Lamley	1
Joe Kelly, 98 lbs	T. Flynn	2
Double Cross, 100 lbs	Dwyer	3

Sparling, 122; Absconder, 100, and Under Cover, 91, also ran.

Betting—Manhansett, 2½ and 4 to 5; Joe Kelly, 8 and 2; Double Cross, 8 and 2.

Time, 1.26½.

The card for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE—SELLING; ⅝ MILE.

Chapman	111	Beware	100
Houston	105	Lucre	100
Australitz	105	Kitty	99
Duke John	103	May D	97
Pericles	102	Even Weight	88

Best pair, May D., Pericles.

SECOND RACE—SELLING; ¾ MILE.

Morgan G.	118	Dago	105
Silver Tip	113	Alma T.	102
Batsman	108	Reba T.	93
Abundance colt	108	Proteinol	93
Uncle Sim	106	Vocalite	92
Fagot	106	Excellenza filly	90

Best pair, Fagot, Batsman.

THIRD RACE—SELLING; 6½ FURLONGS.

Dalsyrian	104	Salisbury	94
Toano	102	Bertha Campbell	87
Sir George II	95		

Best pair, Salisbury, Toana.

FOURTH RACE—HANDICAP; 1 MILE.

Banquet	112	Lizzie	95
Kimberly	107	Lepanto	90
My Fellow	104	Can Can	86

Best pair, Banquet, Lizzie.

FIFTH RACE—SELLING; ⅝ MILE.

Strategem	117	Little Minnie	99
Derango	108	Moonstone	99
Apollo	106	Zenobia	97
Little Fred	106	Lallah	91
Peril	102	Natalie S.	94

Best pair, Little Fred, Zenobia.

SIXTH RACE—SELLING; ¾ MILE.

Prince Albert	116	St. Patrick	99
Twilight	114	War Duke	96
Algernon	112	Ville Marie	96
Longstride	110	Vernon	94
Onaway	110	Sir Rae	96
Ma Belle	108	Wonderment	92
Bohemian	101	Tourist	87
Firefly	101		

Best pair, Algernon, Ville Marie.

Racing in England.

LONDON, November 13.—The race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup to-day was won by Taylor's "Madame d'Albany," Burke's "Mervyn" second and Abington's "Lady Rosebery" third.

Fish of the Mackenzie Basin.

Through the courtesy of Dr. G. Brown Goode we are able to present some extracts from the answers of Robert MacFarlane, Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort St. James, B. C., to senatorial queries concerning the resources of the Great Mackenzie Basin. The important statement as to the absence of salmon in Mackenzie River will cause surprise, since Pacific salmon are known to occur in Arctic rivers west of the Mackenzie and have been reported also to the eastward. We expected to hear that the inconnu occurs in the Mackenzie, as it abounds in large Alaskan rivers and is not anadromous. Coming from an authority like MacFarlane, these facts will be extremely valuable to ichthyologists.

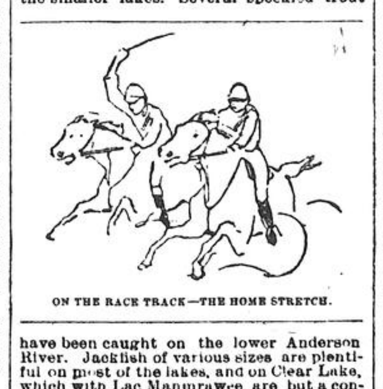
Fish of Lake Athabasca.—Trout, pike, pickerel, methy and whitefish abound throughout the lake; but I have heard it stated that since the steamer "Grahame" began to ply in the vicinity of the fisheries of the post and missions near Fort Chipewyan, as well as on Quatre Fourches River, the annual catch of fish has perceptibly diminished.

Fish of Great Slave Lake.—The trout and whitefish are somewhat larger and of rather better quality than those of Lake Athabasca. The inconnu (*Stenodus mackensii*) abounds in this lake, and also in the Mackenzie and in the Slave River to the foot of the "Rapids of the Drowned," one mile above Fort Smith. Its flesh is much inferior to that of the true salmon; but when taken on the lower Mackenzie and Anderson rivers it is firm and rich, but still less palatable than good whitefish.

Fish of Great Bear Lake.—I have never been to Great Bear Lake, but I know that excellent trout, whitefish and other northern fish are to be had in plenty in its waters. The fresh-water herring (*Coregonus lucidus*) also abounds. It is similar to that of the Mackenzie and equally fine. While a resident of Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River district, we received in March, 1867, a large and splendid trout, weighing, I think, 70 lbs., which had shortly before been caught in Bear Lake, east of old Fort Franklin. The lake is very deep and clear, and ice is said to be seldom wholly absent thereon for much more than two months out of the twelve.

Various Lakes of the Mackenzie Basin.—A thorough exploration of the Mackenzie Basin would probably determine the existence of more than one sheet of water, whose area would fully equal that of Lesser Slave Lake. The Simpson, Petitot and Colville, lying on the north of Great Bear Lake; the Pio-Nono and Taché on the west side thereof, and Lake La Martre to the northwest of Great Slave Lake and many of a lesser size, besides those laid down on maps, all contain trout, whitefish, jack and other fish. During winter and also other periods of the season numbers of Indians find subsistence in these waters, as well as on many of the rivers and streams which, among other fish, also contain lots of *poisson bleu* (Back's grayling) of various sizes, and on a few of the former the Hudson Bay Company sometimes establish fisheries to supplement the food requirements of their northern trade posts. Scarcely any of those lakes, however, are accessible by steam, owing to the obstructions in the rivers, which connect several of them with the great lines of communication with southern Canada.

THE BEST AND MOST GENERALLY DIFFUSED fish throughout the numerous lakes and rivers of the Mackenzie Basin is the whitefish, and it is quite plentiful, especially in the Athabasca, Great Slave and Great Bear lakes. In weight in these waters it ranges between 2 and 4 lbs., but on some of the lesser, and indeed in several of the smallest fish lakes of the far North, a few are met with which attain to 5, 6 and 7 lbs. and upward, and the flesh is excellent. Trout of a large size (7 to 50 lbs.) abound in the greater but they are of lesser weight (5 to 25 lbs.) on the smaller lakes. Several speckled trout have been caught on the lower Anderson River. Jackfish of various sizes are plentiful on most of the lakes, and on Clear Lake, which with Lac Manmrawee are but a continuation of the western end of Lake Athabasca, they often weigh as much as 20, 25 and 30 lbs. Carp, doré, loche and suckers are present on all the larger lakes, as well as in most of the smaller sheets of water. The fresh-water herring is abundant in Great Bear Lake and also in the lower Mackenzie River, and some were obtained by us on the Anderson River. This is also a fish of fine quality and weighs about 2 lbs. The Loucheux and Hare Indians catch in nets and dry a large quantity in summer for winter use. Some are also thus secured at Fort Norman, while a few are caught up as high as Fort Simpson; the best are, however, taken on the lower Mackenzie. Back's grayling, or *poisson bleu*, abounds in many of the streams falling into the Anderson and Mackenzie, as well as in many others throughout these regions, where it is frequently met with in various stages of growth, from 2 oz. to maturity at 2 lbs. The income, as already mentioned, is numerous in the Mackenzie, in Great Slave Lake and in the Slave River to Fort Smith. It is also plentiful in the Anderson, which is known to the Indians as the river of the toothless (inconnu) fish. The largest specimen of this fish I ever saw was taken on the Anderson River within forty miles of its outlet in Liverpool Bay; I should say it would have weighed about 50 or 60 lbs; its flesh was white, firm and oily. There are no true salmon in the Anderson or Mackenzie rivers, and yet in most of the Arctic streams to the westward of the latter and to the eastward of the former they are said to be very abundant.



ON THE RACE TRACK—THE HOME STRETCH.

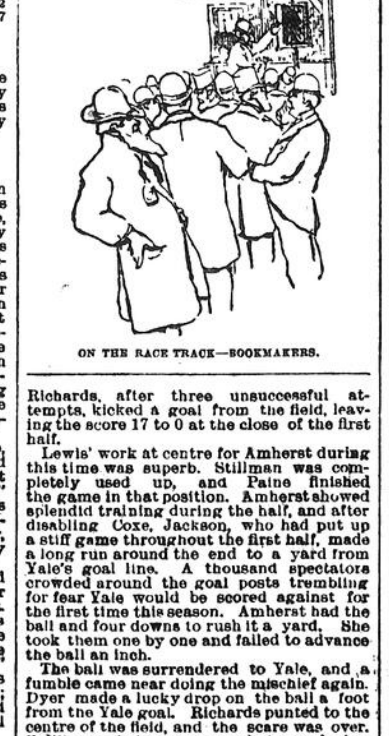
The Esquimaux who used to frequent Fort Anderson succeeded most seasons in killing one, but seldom as many as two, large-sized whales, which proved of immense value to them as an article of food. They band together and hunt it in the number described by Dr. Richardson in his Boat Expedition. Seals, walruses and water fowl are also taken by the Esquimaux in the way mentioned in the volume. On my first visit to Franklin Bay, on June 25, 1862, and again about the end of the same month in 1854, we distinctly heard one or two large whales spouting in a lane of open water which appeared amid the ice-covered sea. We found Langton Harbor almost entirely free of ice on each of our summer visits. The daily tides and gales of wind materially help to break up the ice of Langton Harbor and Franklin Bay. The former is more deeply indented to the eastward than a passing boat or vessel would be able to notice. Quite a number of seals and walruses were seen basking in the sun on floating as well as on stationary fields of ice.—*Forest and Stream.*

Yale's Hard Match With Amherst.

NEW HAVEN, November 13, 1891.—Much easier would it be for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a half-back to get through that Yale rush line, according to Captain Lewis, of the Amherst football eleven. The Amherst players tried it often enough to know. They put up the best game seen on the Yale field this season. Captain McClung, Heffelfinger and Hinckey took an afternoon off to witness the Harvard-Trinity game at Springfield, leaving the eleven under the charge of Barbour.

It was a remarkable game in many respects. Laurie Bliss made a touch-down in three minutes, but an Amherst man threw him to the ground so heavily that his head swam, and Dyer took his place. A moment afterward McCormick suffered the same misfortune, and Richards went on full back. Griswold sprained his ankle, and was replaced by Raley.

C. Bliss and Wallis made a touch-down each before the first half expired, and Richards, after three unsuccessful attempts, kicked a goal from the field, leaving the score 17 to 0 at the close of the first half.



ON THE RACE TRACK—BOOKMAKERS.

Lewis' work at centre for Amherst during this time was superb. Stillman was completely used up, and Paine finished the game in that position. Amherst showed splendid training during the half, and after disabling Coxe, Jackson, who had put up a stiff game throughout the first half, made a long run around the end to a yard from Yale's goal line. A thousand spectators crowded around the goal posts trembling for fear Yale would be scored against for the first time this season. Amherst had the ball and four downs to rush it a yard. She took them one by one and failed to advance the ball an inch.

The ball was surrendered to Yale, and a fumble came near doing the mischief again. Dyer made a lucky drop on the ball a foot from the Yale goal. Richards punted to the centre of the field, and the scare was over. C. Bliss made two more touch-downs during this half, and the game closed with the score of 27 to 0 in favor of Yale.

It was a rough game throughout, and slugging abounded. Jackson and Lewis did the best for Amherst and Richards, Wallis and C. Bliss for Yale.

Ex-Captain W. C. Rhodes arrived, and will coach the football eleven until the close of the season. The team is practising mornings, afternoons and evenings. In the forenoons the players go off to the old gymnasium, where they manipulate their tricks in private. In the afternoon they adjourn to the Yale field, which has been closed to the general public and students alike, and in the evening they betake themselves to Alumni Hall, and rehearse their tricks once more before retiring.

'Varsity Against 'Varsity.

McGill will be pitted against Toronto this afternoon, the eastern students against the western; not in tests of scholarship, but in a test of picking powers and their ability to last through an hour and a half of Rugby football. The match will be played on the College campus, the kick-off to take place at 2.30 p. m. McGill's defenders will be Donahue, back; Mathewson, Goulet and Smart, half-backs; Jacques, quarter-back; Walsh, McDougall, King, Whyte, Guthrie, Yates, Hamilton, Primrose, McFarlane and Taylor. Their opponents from the Queen City will be Back, McQuarrie; half-backs, Parkyn, Wood, Bunting (captain); quarter, Parker; wings, N. Nash, Clayes, Laidlaw, Moss, Clarke, Bain, Cross; forwards, McRae, McMillan, M. Lash; spare man, Rosebrugh. They will be accompanied by Manager D. J. Armour and Secretary R. K. Barker. This will likely be the last match of the season in which McGill will take part. In the evening the victors and the vanquished will dine at the Balmoral Hotel. The Toronto team arrived this morning by the Grand Trunk Express.

Passenger Vs. Freight.

The return match between the above teams will be played to-day on the grounds of the Beaver Lacrosse Club, at Point St. Charles, when the Passengers will be represented as last week by the following team: Duckett, O'Brien, Sibley, Watt, Holroyd, Reid, Walton, Morrison, Irwin, Beckett, Mackenzie. Given a fine day, this will be a very exciting match, as the championship of the C. P. R. depends on the issue. Playing on Saturday last, the Passengers won by the narrow majority of 2 to 1, and the Freights thinking this not decisive enough, have challenged the Passengers to combat again. There is no reason why the C. P. R. combined cannot turn out one of the best association teams in Eastern Canada, and the following team many think quite capable of holding its own against any other: Duckett, O'Brien, Saunders, Watt, Sibley, Reid, Walton, Morrison or Urwin, Rabnett, Alstone, Orchard.

Osgoode Hall on the Situation.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, November 14.—After keeping Osgoode Hall waiting three days for an answer to repeated telegrams anent the championship Rugby match that was expected to be played to-day in Montreal, late yesterday afternoon the secretary of the Montreal Club wired that it would simply be impossible for his club to meet the engagement. Capt. Senkler, of the Osgoodes, on being asked if they would claim the title said: "Certainly not." He did not believe in gaining the honor off the field, but his team would give Montreal every chance even this late in the season to tussle for the title. An offer of $170 guarantee will be given them to visit Toronto. And if nothing else can bring about a match Osgoode Hall will beard the lion in his den and go down at their own expense, if Montreal will then face the Ontario champions on the field.

SNOWSHOEING.

The Argyles Ready for Snow.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Argyle Snowshoe Club was held last night in the Mechanics Institute, Point St. Charles. There was a large attendance of members and all agreed in voting the reports and statements satisfactory. The report has already been published in the STAR. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Hon. president, Dr. Hutchison; hon. vice-president, Capt. C. C. Newton; hon. vice-president, Mr. J. H. Gesner; President, M. O'Brien; vice-president, W. D. Mason; hon. treasurer, Wm. Cuthbert; hon. secretary, W. Y. Reid; committee, R. S. Kellie, R. J. Kell, A. McWood, C. Jenkins, W. Blore; auditors, H. McK. Cockfield, G. Chadwick. Mr. G. Chadwick, the retiring president, was in the chair. The committee appointed at the last meeting to look after suitable grounds for an athletic association reported progress and were re-appointed. Some discussion arose over fixing the date for the first tramp to the Athletic Club House, but it was finally left in the hands of the new committee. After some minor business had been disposed of, a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers, and the meeting adjourned.

BILLIARDS.

Would Rather Play After the Holidays.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, November 14.—George Slosson told John Moulds, the representative of the champion, Jake Chaefer, yesterday, that he did not care to play the champion on Dec. 22, and suggested that the match be postponed until after the holidays. His ground for disinclination to play was that it would not be profitable to play during Christmas week, when purchasing occupied everybody's mind to the exclusion of all other things. Mr. Moulds would not consent to the postponement. He said, however, that he would see Slosson again about the matter. It is known that Schaefer is very anxious to meet Slosson and get his revenge for the sweeping defeat at Slosson's.

Slosson is Dissatisfied.

George Slosson received a despatch from champion Jacob Schaefer saying that John Moulds has been authorized by him to act in arranging matters for the match for the championship emblem, and that Moulds will be here to-day. The match was arranged to be played in this city on December 22, Schaefer to receive $250 for expenses if he loses. There may be trouble in bringing about the meeting of the experts, notwithstanding that Slosson has deposited his forfeit and Schæfer's money is up. There is blood in Slosson's eyes. He makes no secret of the fact that he is much dissatisfied with the financial returns of the Chickering Hall match that was played before a crowded house on October 26. He says he didn't get nearly as much out of it as Schaefer got out of the match for the championship emblem, which also drew a crowd. He wants to know the reasons, and he said something yesterday about forfeiting the game if things weren't thoroughly investigated. It should be said that Mr. A. F. Troescher is not at all involved in the dispute. It concerns other parties, and it seems to mean war for the other parties in Slosson's present frame of mind.

BASEBALL.

Twelve Clubs or a Fight.

There is a decided prospect of another baseball war quite as bitter as that of 1890 and calculated to do as much damage to the national game as did the memorable struggle precipitated by the formation of the Players' League. The pastime for the past three years has struggled to live in the face of the apparent efforts of magnates to strangle it. Both sides realize that their own interests and those of the game demand the stoppage of the fight that is now proceeding, but neither will make any concession, and the result is the game and the pockets of the managers continue to suffer, while the wily ball player accumulates all the money that comes in at the turnstile, grins contentedly, and advises the managers to keep up the fight.

Both League and Association men have plans which they are confident will result in a solution of the difficulty, and each side is determined that its plan and no other shall be put into execution. The League men insist that the only way out of the swamp is by the twelve-club route, and are making strenuous efforts to put their plan into operation. On the other hand, the Association would first of all like to have the League magnates get down on their marrows, apologize for the events of the past, promise to never do so again, and then agree to any proposition for peace that Von der Ahe and his colleagues might make. Failing in this, the majority of the Association men are to-day ready for a fight. A few influential Association officials are not averse to the twelve-club scheme. Prince, of Boston, is heartily in favor of it, and it is said the Wagners can be won over. To accomplish this is the object of the League. With consolidation at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and St. Louis, Baltimore, Washington, and Louisville added to the League circuit, the American Association and the baseball strife would end simultaneously. On these lines the battle will be fought, and the contest of the rival magnates promises to be one of the prettiest on record.

Harvard Wants More Strong Men for Rowing.

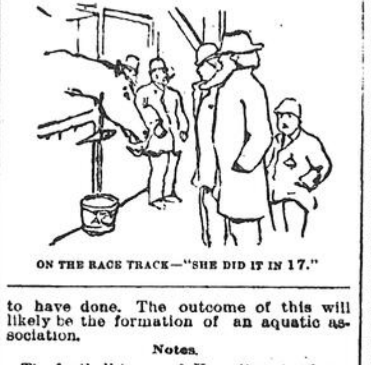
CAMBRIDGE, November 13.—The Executive Committee of the Harvard University Boat Club corporation have elected Henry W. Keyes, to serve three years, and Thomas N. Perkins, L. S., to serve one year, in place of R. C. Perkins resigned, as members of the Graduate Advisory Committee. The committee now stands, H. W. Keyes, C. F. Adam, and T. N. Perkins. It is to be regretted that H. W. Keyes cannot give more time to help rowing matters along. He is always ready, however, to do what he can when business will permit. Adams and Perkins are both in the law school, and will do all in their power to develop winning crews. They have both had valuable experience in rowing and coaching.

In a talk with Capt. Kelton of the 'Varsity crew, he said that nothing is being done at present with the old men. "All the time," said Capt. Kelton, "has been spent upon new material. The work consists of light, plain oar practice and work on the machines. Eight candidates are working every day. Very soon those candidates who have been playing football on their class teams will join the squad and lively work will begin."

The freshmen crew candidates not playing football have been reduced to about twenty-five in number. It is a little surprising that such a large class should have so few strong candidates for the crew. And of the large men that are trying several will be dropped in favor of the smaller men unless they show that they can and are willing to put a lot of snap into their work.

Meeting of Boating Men at the Windsor.

There was a small gathering of boating men at the Windsor last night, representing the Grand Trunk, Lachine, Pointe Claire, St. Lambert, Valois, Ste. Rose, Longueuil, St. Johns, Ste. Anne's Boating clubs. Mr. Meredith, president of the Pointe Claire club, was chairman, and Mr. D. Cameron, secretary. The object the meeting had in view was the discussion of a general rule respecting rigging of boats and an agreement as to other matters connected with racing. Uniformity of practice was desired. After some discussion it was decided to adjourn the meeting, the delegates in the meantime to consult their clubs and learn definitely what the members wished to have done. The outcome of this will likely be the formation of an aquatic association.



ON THE RACE TRACK—"SHE DID IT IN 17."

Notes.

The football team of Knowlton Academy have challenged the Bedford Academy to a match, the meeting to take place at Cowansville.

Col.-Sergt. Brown bowled a string of 255 last evening on the Victoria Rifles' alleys, which is the record on these alleys so far this season, the best previous being Sergt.-Major Gorman's 216.

In striking contrast with Yale's privacy and exclusiveness in football practice is the freedom allowed by Harvard managers. The team not only practises in public, but they desire the attendance of the students.

The Quebec Snowshoe Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Albert H. Peters, president; Louis Bruneau, vice-president; M. Petry, secretary; T. H. Jones, treasurer; committee, R. C. Welch, M. Joseph, A. W. Colley, R. J. Davidson and J. K. Boswell.

It has been reported on good authority that the great "Ormondo" will be brought back to England. M. Macel's offer of $135,000 was refused by Sir Bocan, and now a syndicate has been formed with a view of purchasing him for $157,500, and it is thought Bocan will accept it.

A. Gebauer, of Bridgeport, Conn., has issued a challenge to any person in the United States to meet him in an egg eating contest. He claims that he can devour more raw eggs in a shorter time than any man or woman living. He is prepared to back his statement to the amount of $1000.

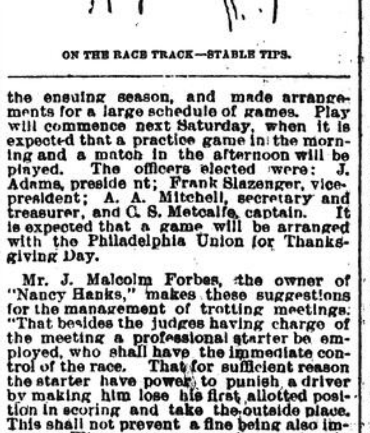
The St. Johns Curling Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Patrons, Messrs. I. B. Futvoye, E. R. Smith and L. G. Macdonald; hon. president, Capt. C. J. Coursol; president, A. J. Wight; vice-president, J. B. Stewart; sec'y-treas., F. N. Mann; committee, R. Dixon, J. L. Whatley, W. J. Wight, C. H. Pierce. The meeting adjourned till the first Monday in December.

Some lively political fighting promises to be indulged in before the annual meeting of the Staten Island Athletic Club on December 9. The issue will be made upon the lack of activity in athletic matters. It is a fact that with a tolerable athletic plant and possessed of all the opportunities for training purposes, the club has not a single athlete of even average quality upon whom to depend to carry its colors in competition.

All visitors at the Yale field have been informed that for the remainder of the season the grounds would be closed to everybody, including students, except men engaged in football practice. This is the first time that students have ever been barred from the use of the field. Signals will be tried and some of the Stagg's tricks practised. Billy Rhoades arrived in town to-day, and will, with the assistance of Corbin and others, direct Yale's practice until after the Princeton game.

Some idea of the amount of interest occasioned by the big football game between Yale and Princeton may be gathered from the fact that on Monday, the first day the sale of seats began, the entire main stand, with a capacity of over six thousand places, was disposed of, and principally among the members of the Manhattan Athletic Club. It was amusing to observe the means resorted to by the ticket speculators to obtain control of the choice places. Capt. Cornell adhered strictly to his rule to sell tickets only to those who wanted them for their immediate use.

The New York English Rugby Football Union, which was organized last year, has been late in starting the season, but at a meeting of the Willow Club on Monday night they got together, elected officers for the ensuing season, and made arrangements for a large schedule of games. Play will commence next Saturday, when it is expected that a practice game in the morning and a match in the afternoon will be played. The officers elected were: J. Adams, president; Frank Slazenger, vice-president; A. A. Mitchell, secretary and treasurer, and C. S. Metcalfe, captain. It is expected that a game will be arranged with the Philadelphia Union for Thanksgiving Day.



ON THE RACE TRACK—STABLE TIPS.

Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, the owner of "Nancy Hanks," makes these suggestions for the management of trotting meetings. "That besides the judges having charge of the meeting a professional starter be employed, who shall have the immediate control of the race. That for sufficient reason the starter have power to punish a driver by making him lose his first allotted position in scoring and take the outside place. This shall not prevent a fine being also imposed. When seven or more horses start in a race, a horse not winning a heat in five cannot start again. When six or less horses start, a horse not winning a heat in three cannot again start."

Captain McClung explains his action in closing the Yale field during the rest of the football season to visitors, including members of the University, as follows: Last year there was a Harvard graduate pursuing a course in the Yale Divinity school. He was on the field daily and kept Capt. Cummock informed of Yale's play and tricks. There have been Harvard spies on the field this year, and, after consulting with the faculty, permission was secured to close the field. Barring accidents to the players, Capt. McClung announces the team which will meet Harvard as follows: Hartwell, Wallis, Stillman, Winter, Barbour, McClung, Heffelfinger, Morrison, Hinkey, S. Bliss and McCormick.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

A VISIT TO LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM

With the Grand Jury—The Appearance and Treatment of the Patients—Precautions Against Fire.

The mention of the words Insane Asylum will recall to many minds the writings of Charles Reade, and the successful efforts he made to improve such institutions. They are no longer the terrible places they used to be, but are now, like the one at Longue Pointe, comfortable homes for those who are, temporarily or permanently, deprived of their reason. Thither the Grand Jury proceeded yesterday accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Franchere. Several of the jurymen asked a good many questions, especially Foreman Gauthier, Mr. B. J. Coghlin and Mr. Tatley. Yesterday's was the first visit of a grand jury to the new buildings, which were occupied last September. The buildings are on both sides of the carriage drive, the male department on the east and the women's department on the west side. Each department consists of seven houses, two stories high, two hundred feet long and forty feet wide. The houses are connected with each other by a passage in the centre, the total length of which is seven hundred feet. Between each house the passage is divided by massive fireproof doors. Rev. Sister Therese, the superioress, being ill, the visitors were received by Rev. Sister Mary of Charity, who conducted them through every portion of the institution. Starting on the male side, the men's private wards were first visited. Violent patients are not kept here. Two men occupy each room. The prices, paid by the relatives of the patients, for these rooms vary from twenty to thirty dollars a month. Several of the patients were enjoying a pleasant smoke in the smoking-room. The next wards visited were those for the Government patients. In charge of each of these is a sister, assisted by two girls and two keepers. Some of the men were playing on various instruments. One was playing the violin, while another danced a clog-dance. The dormitories for each ward are in the second story, and are furnished with neat iron bedsteads, spring mattresses and comfortable bedding. In the epileptic wards the bedsteads are of wood, with high sides, which prevent the patient's falling out

IN CASE OF A FIT.

In each dormitory is a cupboard stocked with drugs of such description as would be required at night. In the boys' ward are idiots from the little fellow of six to the very little bigger one of twenty-eight. They can most of them say their prayers. Those patients who work on the farm are, many of them, incurable, but they like to work. One man had a little work shop to himself, where he bound books as neatly as possible. The violent wards were, happily, not all occupied. Each patient sleeps in a secure room. Some are allowed a bedstead and bedding here, some bedding only, while a few are so refractory as to make it impossible for them to have even bedding. A few of them wore straight jackets. The kitchen is an interesting sight. Some of the patients work here and the benevolent nuns are engaged in the menial tasks as well as in the less irksome ones.

On the female side there are no male attendants. Many of the women were knitting, or sewing, even with the machine. One patient sang to the visitors a song expressing the idea that although her mind was gone her heart was as large as ever. In proof of this one of the sisters said that the few coppers she gets by singing she hands over to them to buy candy for the little ones. In one case there are twin sisters there. Another case is that of three Creoles, who have been there three years and a half. They are Mary Fitt, her mother and her mother's sister. They came from Bermuda. In the private wards two patients were playing duets upon the piano and from the intelligent look and the evident pleasure they took in it, one would be easily persuaded that they were sane. In another room a young and pretty girl, who had only been there for a month, was dancing to the playing of another. Her case is curable. The hospital portion of both departments is at present but little occupied. There are three physicians in constant attendance. The dispensing is done by the sisters, who manufacture their own tinctures, extracts, etc. There is a large laundry and tailor shop in connection with the institution.

The institution is lighted by coal oil lamps. The heat is from hot water, distributed from furnaces each of which heats two houses. The furnaces are in fire proof rooms. In each house are babcocks and on each side is a hydrant and a length of hose. The pumping house has a tank capable of holding 72,000 gallons. Mr. Tatley, manager of the Royal Insurance Company, said that the fire arrangements were simply perfect. There is a large sewer which runs right down to the river and is connected at short intervals with smaller ones. The total number of inmates at present is 1400, of whom 91 are private and 1309 Government patients. Of these 665 are men and 644 women.

The jurymen were well satisfied with their visit. Special points admired were the snowy counterpanes and the pure air which pervaded the whole building. To-day the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun will be visited.

Widow Flynn Fund.

We acknowledge to-day many additional subscriptions towards this object, on behalf of which the Trades and Labor Council, are actively working and with considerable success:

Previously acknowledged	$580.75
Progress Assembly, No. 3852, K. of L.	5.00
G. Constantineau	5.00
Sir D. A. Smith	20.00
Hon. A. Boyer	10.00
Hon. J. A. Chapleau	5.00
Ald. Villeneuve	10.00
Gazette News-room Compositors	9.00
Ald. Clendinneng	5.00
R. J. L.	1.00
Henry Baylis	1.00
A Friend	2.00
Cash	1.00
Justice	1.00
Cash	1.00
Fair Play	1.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	1.00
X. Y. Z.	2.00
	$661.75

Thirty-five Years in Prison.

Strong efforts are being made to release a life convict, born in this city, from the Michigan penitentiary of Jackson, where he has spent already thirty-five years of his life. The man's name is Joseph Duquette, who, when at the age of five, emigrated to Michigan with his people. When old enough his father made him marry a woman who had two illegitimate children, and one day, while in a fit of rage, he inflicted injuries on one from which it was supposed to have died. Being found guilty of murder he was sentenced to life imprisonment. The person most anxious to have him released is his son, born after he was sent to prison.

A Rapid Transit 'Bus Line Suggested.

The *Real Estate Record* says: "We look in the direction of a rapid transit 'bus line for our first relief from the insufficiency of our present street railway service. There is a handsome profit to be made by some enterprising man or company who will inaugurate a new, smart, well appointed rapid 'bus service on our new roads. A prospectus of such a scheme has lately been issued, but without any names behind it, but a scheme to succeed must have at the back of it all the latest enterprise, the most modern equipment and most efficient management to make it a success."

Social at Montreal Junction.

The residents of Montreal Junction held a very enjoyable social in their neat little Church of England mission building on Wednesday evening. Venerable Archdeacon Evans presided, assisted by Mr. Meroyn. After a programme of songs, readings, etc., refreshments were served, and everybody went away highly delighted. Among those who contributed to the success of the evening were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Some, jr., Mr. Norman Lusher, Mr. Banks, Mr. Percival, Miss McIndoe, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Cook and Miss Butcher, of St. Stephen's choir.

Barney Linden Will be Brought Back.

Mr. St. Jean, the Crown prosecutor, sent a telegraphic message to Mr. Chas. Doucet, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, yesterday, to the effect that everything was prepared for the extradition of Barney Linden, who might be expected here to-day or to-morrow.

A Horse and a Salvage Waggon Damaged.

A falling oil lamp caused quite a little blaze in Mr. John Horne's stationery store on St. Francois Xavier street late yesterday afternoon. The boy who dropped the lamp was pretty badly burned, and the rear axle of No. 4 Salvage broke in collision with a telegraph pole, while a horse attached to one of the reels was run into by a chemical, receiving a severe scar. The damage to the store amounted to about $2000. Small blazes were also put out at 46 St. Maurice street and 57 McGill College Avenue.

A SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

Mr. Roy and the City Call it Square—Town and County Hucksters.

It was stated at the Market Committee yesterday afternoon that Messrs. Bastien and Valiquette had received $5000 out of the $7700 for the sheds at the eastern abattoir, and also that they were putting down a wooden floor at their own price. A deputation was present relative to hucksters. There is a by-law which prevents them taking up positions before five o'clock in the morning, if they reside in the city, but if they come from the country they can take up positions at practically any hour. The deputation asked for the same privileges for the citizen as outsiders. They left a petition, signed by four hundred people, to that effect. Ald. J. B. R. Dufresne said that they could do nothing until the by-law was amended. He moved that the hucksters' tax be abolished next year. Then the Committee turned its attention to the Horse Market business and the difficulties existing between the city and Mr. J. B. Roy, who owed the city $1092 for rents, but who has a contra account for $2286 for the city not enforcing its by-laws. The matter was settled by calling things even up to September 1 last, and Mr. Kimball is to be the recognized lesee up to May 1, 1892. Ald. Nolan gave notice of motion to abolish the horse market after May 1, 1892.

Appeal to Irish Protestants.

An appeal to Irish Protestants to join the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, with a view to increasing its membership, is made by the Society, and proposals for membership are requested to be made with the secretary, Mr. John Stephens, 1667 Notre Dame street. In the circular issued the Society state that during thirty-five years they have been fulfilling their humane mission of rendering timely help to those of their faith who are cast as strangers in a strange country. This has been done as much as the funds would permit, but unfortunately the burden has always fallen on a few individuals. Many gaps in the ranks have been made during recent years by death, but have not been filled. An increased membership is heartily desired.

Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee had their usual meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. Rolland presiding. Ald. Brunet introduced a deputation of gentlemen, asking for the opening of Sanguinet street from Sherbrooke street to St. Louis Square. Ald. Prefontaine said that the question was at present before the Permanent Improvement Committee, and he suggested that it should be called early. It was decided to recommend that Seigneurs street be widened, the city's share to be the construction of a retaining wall on the nuns' property. Mr. O. Dufresne, City Comptroller, reported that the balance on hand on October 31 was $140,330.39.

Arent Found Guilty.

Arent, the New Yorker, who deserted his wife, was found guilty of non-support yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench.

"I consider Dukehart's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Malt for general debility and weak lungs the best medicine extant, and take great pleasure in recommending it to the public; though having taken only one bottle, I feel decidedly more benefitted than by any medicine I've ever taken." Mrs. M. L. McCarty, Baltimore, Md.

The pitch recently adopted by the pianomakers is slightly lower than the one formerly in use. This will make it all the more likely to stick.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Cream of the Havana Crop.

We beg to notify the trade, and more particularly to those customers whom we have kept waiting for several months for our La Cadena and La Flora brands of cigars, (owing to the Havana crops not having been at that time in fit condition to use) that we are now commencing to manufacture the above mentioned brands, our buyer, who has just returned from Havana, having purchased several lots of Tobacco, which were picked from the cream of the crops regardless of price. We make no idle boast when we state that our clear Havana cigars are equal in every respect to the highest class of imported Havana cigars and at much less figures. We wish particularly to impress upon smokers the fact that these brands are not made in competition with the great majority of rank cheap Havana cigars that are offered to the public as fine goods. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

Two of the hardest things to keep in this life are a new diary and a sharp lead-pencil.—Norristown Herald.

Children almost invariably suffer from catarrh at this season. Do not neglect it until perhaps consumption is developed, but apply Nasal Balm at once. It never fails to cure.

The Democrats who attribute their success to the Australian system should invent a new bird and call it "the Democratic kangarooster."—Washington Star.

Are as small as homœopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Everybody likes them. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

Special Notices.

Efficacious.—The only efficacious remedy for pimples and other eruptions of the skin is the Persian Lotion.

Thousands of Remnants of Dress Goods have been disposed of during the last few days at S. Carsley's. There is still quite a number remaining for those who have not purchased.

Correct Observatory Time.

Watches, in gold and silver of the highest grades guaranteed. Correct by observatory time, at J. B. Williamson's, 1741 Notre Dame street.

Those intending to keep house will find it to their advantage to purchase some of S. Carsley's remnants of Household Linens which are now being sold at less than cost price.

The Most Fashionable Dressmaker.

If you want a dress or a mantle of the latest fashion and the finest cutting, give your orders "A la Ville de Montreal, corner St. Catherine and St. Lawrence." The Parisian dressmaker of these new stores obtains a success well observed, in fact the crowd who visits his parlor every day is the best proof. 268tf eod

Prof. E. A. Hilton, the popular organist of Dominion Square Methodist Church, recommends the Heintzman upright pianos for durability and power of standing in tune, having had one in use for years. These celebrated instruments are on sale at the warerooms of Mr. Lindsay, St. Catherine street, and should be seen by those wishing a strictly first-class piano at a fair price.

Windsor Hall—Tuesday, 17th. Secure seats at once at Sheppard's Music Store.

Only $12.00, Montreal to Boston and return via Canadian Pacific Railway, on November 16th. Tickets, sleeping car reservations and all information at C. P. R. Offices, 266 St. James street, and Windsor street station. Full particulars in our advertising columns.

The poem is not as ornamental, perhaps, as the prettily ribboned waste-basket, but it generally "gets there all the same"—Yonker's Statesman.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,
100 Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL.
Ale and Porter in Wood and Bottles.
Families regularly supplied.
Orders received by Telephone. 230eod

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Sold by dealers generally. 265s

Pay Your Gas Rent

at the Company's Office, Cor. St. James and St. Gabriel streets, on or before

SATURDAY, THE 14TH INST.,

and save the discount.
266 3

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by the

Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto

UNTIL

Tuesday, 1st Dec. Next,

From parties willing to contract for the

COAL TAR

produced at the works of the Company for a period of one, two and three years, commencing 1st Jan. 1892. Tenders to be at so much per barrel of 35 Imperial (42 wine measure) gallons. The Company to pump the tar from the tanks at their works into barrels furnished by the contractors. Payments to be made on the 1st and 15th days of each month. Security to be given for the fulfilment of contract. Tenders to be addressed to the president. No tender necessarily accepted. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

268 1 W. H. PEARSON, Gen. Man. and Sec.

SEALED TENDERS

For the Estate of the Upper Canada Furniture Company of Bowmanville, Ontario.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned, marked "Tenders for Estate of the Upper Canada Furniture Company" and addressed to the undersigned, up to Saturday, 21st day of November, inst., at 12 o'clock m., for the whole of the Estate of the late Upper Canada Furniture Company, consisting of

REAL ESTATE—	
Buildings, Machinery, and Tools, entered in the books of the Company at	$32,637.76
(This item is subject to a mortgage of $12,000 and interest from the 1st day of October last.	
PERSONALTY—	
Furniture in process	$ 5427 12
Furniture finished	18,083 09
Lumber	10,181 15
Merchandise	4,968 95
Movables	730 00
Open Account	731 70
	$35,122 01

Tenders are asked for the whole Estate in one sum. Forms of tender paper can be got on application to the undersigned. The Estate may be seen on the premises of the Company in Bowmanville.

Terms of payment—A marked check of $1000, to accompany each tender, enough to make 25 p.c. of whole tender in seven days after notice of the acceptance of the tender is given to the party, and the balance in thirty days thereafter without interest.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Bowmanville, November 4th, 1891.

D. BURKE SIMPSON, of Bowmanville,
Trustee of the Estate of The Upper Can. Furniture Company. 262 5 2aw

TOWN OF FRASERVILLE.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon, November 23rd, for the construction of an Iron Bridge across the Riviere du Loup, at this town, consisting of a single span for a passage of water 75 feet wide.

All tenders must be accompanied with plans and specifications. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

M. DESCHENES, Secretary.
TOWN OF FRASERVILLE, Nov. 4th, 1891. 261 11

THE BERLIN TROUBLE.

SALE OF EXCHANGE BANK ASSETS.

Better State of Trade in Prospect—Life Insurance Statistics—To-day's Happenings, Locally and Abroad.

Since our last review the eyes of the financial world have been turned to Germany, where the failure of two important banking houses in Berlin is said to have caused disaster unparalleled since the Franco-Prussian war panic. Messrs. Hirschfeldt & Wolff have gone to the wall with liabilities of 10,000,000 marks ($2,380,000) against assets, many doubtful, of only 3,000,000 marks; and their fall has dealt a heavy blow at the fortunes of several of the nobility. But the report that certain of them have lost their entire fortune through this failure is evidently an exaggeration. Close after the failure of the first named firm came that of Friedlands & Sommerfeld, also for a large amount, and public confidence has naturally been considerably shaken in consequence. Political intrigue with regard to the Russian loan is said to have led in part to the disaster, but speculation, high living and gambling seem to have been the chief cause. To allay the restless feeling in Berlin several of the banks and banking houses opened their doors on Sunday last to all depositors desiring to withdraw their funds.

The recent advance of the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent. seems to have been sufficient to change the situation of that institution, although the rate is still under what it was at this time last year. The bank reports a specie increase for the week of £1,077,900, and received on balance on Thursday £39,000 in bullion. The street rate is 3⅛. The local market is still unchanged, and the interposition of Thanksgiving Day has had a somewhat holiday effect upon the situation. The feeling, however, is towards greater firmness, and this tendency will, no doubt, be strengthened as the close of the month approaches. Payments from the country have shown an improvement since last week, but the mild weather prevailing has, on the other hand, seriously interrupted the city trade in heavy goods. At the same time the open season is favorable to the large shipments of produce now going forward, the benefits from which will be felt later on. Should the weather henceforward be of a seasonable character, not only will business in merchandise generally be much improved, but deliveries of grain will also be facilitated, when good winter roads have once been formed.

During the week the curtain has been lifted from the privacy which usually guards bank operations by the announcement of the sale of the remaining assets of the Exchange Bank, which will take place on the 17th instant. If a writer of fiction had presented his readers with a statement similar to this he would have been looked upon as a modern Munchausen. The whole capital of the bank appears to have been loaned to two parties, one of whom could scarcely at the time have passed his cheque in any other bank in the city for $100. Bankers and others interested will, no doubt, make a note of the names of those advertised by the liquidators, and place them in their index expurgatorius. It would be hard to predict how much this million dollar sale will realize, and unless some of the parties interested purchase the claims against them, indirectly, it is not likely that the numerous items will realize a very large sum.

The Clearing House report for the week is as follows:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Week ending Nov. 12, 1891	$10,955,512	$1,212,878
Cor. week, 1890	12,653,278	1,558,468
Cor. week, 1889	11,333,520	1,634,051

The holiday is the cause of the shrinkage in the above figures.

The president of the Maverick Bank, of Boston, complains, it appears, that the committee of the Clearing House which looked into the affairs of his institution had not dealt fairly by them, having treated every asset as worthless which was not personally known to them, and having afterwards made a further reduction of 20 per cent. from what they considered good. Few banks could come through such an ordeal successfully, and if the statement of President Potter is correct, the liquidation of the bank might possibly have been avoided and will turn out better than has been anticipated.

The importance of the system of national banking in the United States is shown by the fact that in September, 1891, there were 3679 institutions doing business under that system, with a united capital of $677,426,870, a surplus $227,576,485 and undivided profits of $103,284,673. Against this $1,008,288,028 of capital and profits there are $1,588,000,000 of individual deposits, giving a working fund of $2,596,288,028. The loans and discounts of these banks amounted to $1,986,000,000 and the cash reserves were $303,387,615. The note issue of these banks, secured by cash and bonds deposited with the Government, was $172,067,721. It is becoming apparent that many banks are declining to issue notes, as under the present system more profitable uses can be found for their money, and several important changes in the present law are in contemplation, several of which aim to approach more nearly to the Canadian system.

The statement of the New York banks for the week ending November 7th shows a considerable falling off in the reserves, the figures being, for October 31st, $12,338,525 against $6,985,145 on November 7th, a decline of over $5,000,000, chiefly in legal tender notes.

The statement of expenses and revenue for the Dominion during the past four months, as published in the Canada *Gazette*, shows a considerable decrease in customs receipts, presumably due almost entirely to the removal of the duty on sugar. The decrease is $1,752,615, or about 24 per cent. The total revenue for the four months was $12,068,890, against an expenditure of $8,664,560. The duty on sugar from July to October, 1890, inclusive, brought $1,709,632 into the Dominion Treasury, while the receipts for July, August and September of this year have been from this source only $28,457. The expenditure on capital account during the past four months was $1,192,949, of which $720,082 was for Public Works. As the disbursements for railway subsidies amounted to $456,993, it will be plain that as the country grows less lavish in this respect, the Government finances will look bright.

But it is to be hoped that while all expenditures are carefully scrutinized, a cheeseparing, fly-on-the-wheel policy will not be adopted. The success of a Government's financial policy is not always to be ascertained from a glance at the two sides of its accounts. That style of criticism may suit Micawber financiers, to whom a difference of sixpence on the wrong side means misery, but the statesman will take into consideration the increased value of his assets which are not cash, such as growing towns, increasing trade, widening cultivation, and greater comforts among the people at large. While the net debt increased from $75,757,135 in 1868, to $237,530,042 in 1889, the total deposits in banks increased from $32,808,103 to $136,293,978. The net debt at present is $235,616,593. This is but one of many comparisons which might show that the wealth of the Canadian people has advanced in proportion to the increase in debt of the country. The details of this subject may be left to the politicians.

The progress of the country is also demonstrated by the increase in insurance, both fire and life, and the latter especially is a good guide to the increased wealth of the Dominion, since it indicates a surplus over living expenses which can be applied in this manner. The premiums received on fire insurance in 1878 were $3,368,430 and in 1888 $5,437,263, an increase of 60 per cent., while the losses paid were $1,822,674 in 1878 and $3,073,822 in 1888, an increase of 68 per cent. During the period under consideration the increase in percentage of losses to premiums was 2.42 per cent. In 1878 $12,169,755 in life insurance was taken out, making a total of $84,751,937, while in 1888 $41,226,529 was taken out, bringing the total to $211,761,583.

Our daily reports of the various branches of trade obviate very largely the necessity for a weekly summing up, but a general survey of the business situation is always in order. The past dry weather has had the result of injuring several branches of trade, and had caused no little complaint among the farming community, who found their supply of water running dry. The rain which seems now to have come at last will assist also in developing a favorable condition for the growth of the seeds now consigned to the mother of us all, and will also assist the city trades by necessitating new clothing from top to toe, and encourage the laying in of winter articles of various kinds. Butter and cheese may specially be referred to before closing as having shown much firmness during the week.

The Week's Review.

The week has been marked by several events that have contributed to an uneasy feeling in financial centres and to heavy fluctuations in certain stocks. The cause of the whole trouble lay in Berlin, where the suspension of two large banking houses has spread ruin over a wide field. This is more particularly referred to elsewhere, and therefor it is not necessary to comment upon it here further than to remark that the difficulties of these houses, through owing in the main to extravagance and rash speculation, were precipitated by that financial bug-bear, the Russian loan. There does not appear, by the way, to be anything so intrinsically wrong with this loan after all, for Russia is well able to bear its additional burden ordinarily, having a funded debt of only about $700,000,000, but the deep-rooted animosity of the Jewish financiers all over the continent, who seem to have formed a vast bear association for the purpose of injuring Russian credit, is the factor that is bringing trouble into the bourses of Europe. The Bank of England has gained largely in specie this week. The Rothschilds' negotiations with the Bank of Spain, reported broken off, have not been entirely foregone, but nothing very definite is known. The New York market has been stronger late in the week, a good many shorts having apparently been caught napping, and quotations are higher in consequence.

The effect of these European disturbances was reflected here in a considerable falling off in business, and more particularly by a heavy drop in Canadian Pacific. This latter was owing to the fact that the two German houses that failed, held a large amount of this stock, which was at once thrown upon the market to be realized on, thus breaking the price. It touched 85 here but has since recovered, and with minor fluctuations lies between 87 and 88. Commercial cable opened the week a little better and has developed remarkable strength since, having yesterday sold at 138, the highest point yet touched. The transactions have been nothing like so heavy, however, as at the time of the previous upward rush. There has been a heavy demand for Bank of Commerce from Toronto, and large blocks of this stock have been taken over for investment account for that city. Otherwise there has not been much to note, the remainder of the list having been dull and neglected, with little change in quotations. Money is at 4 to 4½ for call loans.

Local Stock Market.

Up to the time of writing this morning the local stock market was dull and quiet, but firm. Cable was most dealt in and touched 139⅜, but later sold at 138¾. In London 142 was bid for it at the close today, and in New York there was none for sale under 140. C. P. R. was a little stronger, but other stocks were dull.

The following sales were made this morning: 153 shares Molsons Bank at 162½; 120 Jacques Cartier at 100¼; 25 Canada Cotton at 62½; 100 C. P. R. 87⅛; 50 Cable at 139½; 50 do at 138¾; 75 do at 138⅝; 100 do at 138¾.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported for the STAR by Gordon Strathy & Co., Stock Brokers, 9 St. Sacrament street.

Close.	November 14. asked	bid	November 13. asked	bid
Bk. of Montreal	—	—	—	—
Do xd	225	220	222¾	220
Ontario, x-d	117	—	117	—
Peoples	100	98	100	98
Molsons	165	162½	162½	160½
Toronto, x d	—	—	—	—
Jacques Cartier xd	101	100	100¼	100¼
Merchants xd	150¼	148	150¼	150¼
E. Townships	—	—	—	—
Quebec xd	—	118	—	119
Union	—	86¼	—	86¼
Commerce	—	—	—	—
Do ex div	132¾	132	132¾	132¼
Ville Marie xd	100	—	100	—
Hochelaga	120	118	120	117
C. Cable Co	138¾	138¼	138¾	137¾
In. Coal Co	—	—	—	—
Do Bonds	—	—	—	—
Mont. Telegraph	114¾	112½	115	112½
N. W. Land	79	77	79	75
R. & O. Nav. Co	51¾	49	51¼	49
Do Bonds	—	—	—	—
Street R. Co. ex-d	185	170	185	178
Do New Stock	182¼	—	182¼	—
Montreal Gas Co	202¼	200	202¼	200
Do New Stock	—	180	—	180
Canadian Pacific Ry.	87½	87¼	87½	87¼
Do Land Bonds	—	107½	—	107½
Canada Shipping	62¼	—	62¼	—
Canada Cotton Co	63	61	65	56
Do Bonds	—	—	—	—
Montreal Cotton Co.	95	90	95	90
Do Bonds	—	—	—	—
Dom. Cotton Co	135	125	140	125
Bell Tele. Co. x d	149	146	149	146
Royal Electric	128	120	128	120
G. T. R. 1st pref	—	—	69	68¼

New York Stock Market.

Messrs. Oswald Bros. report the market at 11.30 as follows: The New York market continues the same course it has run now for some days—up and down over the same limited range of about two points. Atchison reports an increase of $128,951 for the first week in November. Stocks sold this morning at 43. London advices are strong at the opening. At date of writing there is no particular change to note.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Specially reported for the STAR by McDougall Bros., Stock Brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street.

	November 14. 11.10 a. m.	Open'g.	November 13. 3 p.m.	Open'g.
Atchison	42¾	42¾	42¼	41¼
C. B & Q	99¾	98¾	98¾	97¾
Canadian Pacific	—	—	—	—
C. C. C. & I	69¾	69¾	—	68¾
New York Central	111¾	111¾	—	—
Chicago Gas	59¾	58¾	59¾	59
C. Southern	59¾	58¾	59½	58¾
Del. & Hudson	121¾	123	122¾	121
Del. L. & W	138	138¾	—	136¾
Erie	29¼	28¾	28¾	28¾
Do 1st Pref	—	—	68	67
Do 2nd Pref	—	—	—	106
N. Y. & N. E.	38	38	37¾	37¾
Erie & West	—	—	—	—
Ill. Central	—	—	—	—
Jersey Central	113¾	113	—	110
Lou. & Nash	77¾	77¾	77¾	76¾
Lake Shore	123	123	—	122¾
Mich. Central	—	—	—	—
St. P. M. &an	—	—	—	—
Man Elev	101¾	101	—	—
Miss. Pac	60¾	60¾	60¾	59¾
Lead Trust	16¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
N. Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¾	25¾
Do Pref	71	71	70¾	69¾
C. & N. W.	115¾	115¾	115¾	114¾
Do Pref	—	—	—	—
Ohio & Miss	—	—	—	—
St. P. & O.	34¾	34¾	—	33
Do Pref	94	94	—	—
N. America	—	—	17¾	17¾
Ont. & West	18¾	18¾	18¾	18
Pacific Mail	—	—	—	—
Pullman Car	—	—	—	—
Reading	38	38¾	38	36¾
Rock Island	82¾	82¾	82	80¾
Rich. & Term	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
St. Paul	75¾	75¾	75¾	74¾
Do Pref	119	119	—	—
Sugar R	86¾	85¾	85¾	83¾
Do Prefd	—	—	—	—
Texas Pac	—	—	—	—
Union Pac	41¾	40¾	40¾	40
West. Union	82	82	—	81¾
Wabash	—	—	—	12¾
Do Pref	27¾	27¾	27¾	26¾
Wheeling	33¾	35¾	35¾	35
Sterling Ex	481	481	480¾	481
Money	—	—	4½	—
Pac. in London	89¾	89¾	—	89¾
Nat. Cordage	92¾	92¾	—	92¾
Commercial Cable	—	—	138	—

London Stock Market.

Meredith & O'Brien report of the London market at 2 p. m. to-day: The market opened higher, but is not irregular; prices are about the same as our last night's closing:

	LONDON.	N. Y. EQUIV.
Atchison	43¾	42¼
Can. Pacific	89½	86¾
Com. Cable	141	137
Erie	29¼	28¾
Grand Trunk 1st	68	....
Do. 2nd	46¾	....
Lake Shore	127	122¾
Louisville and Nash	80¼	77¾
N. Y. Central	114¼	110¾
North Pac. prefd	73¼	70¾
Ont. & Western	18¼	18¾
Reading	19¾	37¾
St. Paul	78	75¾
Union Pac	42¼	40¾
Wabash pref	28	27

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Reported for the STAR by W. L. S. Jackson & Co., Foreign Exchange Brokers, 1761 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 1 p.m. November 14, 1891.

In New York Posted	Actual		Btw'n Banks Buyers	Sellers	Count'r
		N.Y. Funds	1-10 dis		
		Sterling 60			
4.81	4.80¼@¾	days sight	8¼@¾		8¾@¾
4.84¾	4.83¾@¾	do demand	8 13-16	8 15-16	9 @¾
	4.84¾	do Cables			9¼@¾
5.23¾	5.24¾	Francs (Paris) Long			
5.20¾	5.21¾	Francs (Paris) Short			

Toronto Produce Market.

TORONTO, November 14. — Wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to 97c; No. 1 hard, $1 06 to $1 09; No. 2 hard, $1 04 to $1 05; No. 3 hard, 98c to $1 00; spring, No. 2, 94 to 95c. Barley, No. 1, 56 to 57c; No. 2, 53 to 54c; No. 3 extra, 51 to 52c; No. 3, 49 to 50c. Peas, No. 2, 65 to 67c. Oats, No. 2, 35 to 36c. Corn, 70 to 71c. Flour, extra, $4 to $4 10; straight roller, $4 25 to $4 30. Timothy hay, $11 to $11 50. Hogs, dressed, $5 to $5 75. The market was quiet. Sales: wheat, No. 2 autumn, outside, at 91c, No. 2 hard at $1.04; No. 3 do. at $1 00; barley, No. 3, extra at 46 to 48c; No. 3 do. at 44 to 45c. Oats, on track, at 36c, and outside at 33c; peas, outside, at 63c for December delivery.

Grain and Provisions in Britain.

BEERBOHM'S report, Saturday, November 14, 1891, says: Cargoes off coast, wheat quiet, but steady; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat quiet but steady; corn, rather easier. Liverpool wheat spot, slow; corn do, less active. Liverpool standard California wheat, 9s 1d; Liverpool mixed maize, 6s 6¾d. Canadian peas, 6s 11d. Weather in England fair. Number of wheat cargoes waiting, eight; sold, five. The Liverpool public cable says: Wheat quiet, demand has fallen off, holders offer moderately; corn steady, fair demand.

LIVERPOOL LATEST PRICES CURRENT, Nov. 14, 1891.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Spring wheat	8 10	to	8 10½	Pork	48 9	to	48 9
Red w. do	8 9	to	8 9½	Lard	33 3	to	33 3
No. 1 Cala	9 1	to	9 1½	Bacon l. c.	35 0	to	36 6
No. 2 Cala	0 0	to	0 0	Bacon s. c.	35 0	to	36 6
Corn	6 6¾	to	6 6¾	Tallow	25 9	to	25 9
Peas	6 11	to	6 11	Cheese	51 0	to	51 0

Grain and Provisions in Chicago.

Oswald Bros.' report over direct private wire opening and highest, lowest and closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows: Nov. 14.

Month.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	11 a. m.
		WHEAT		
Dec	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94½
May	101⅝	101⅝	100	101
		CORN		
Nov	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
Dec	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
Jany	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
May	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜
		OATS		
Nov	—	—	—	—
Dec	30⅜	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
May	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛
		PORK		
Dec	8.50	8.67	8.50	8.67
Jan	11.35	11.47	11.32	11.47
May	11.82	11.82	11.82	11.82
		LARD		
Dec	—	—	—	—
Jan	6.30	6.35	6.30	6.35
May	—	—	—	—

Chicago Hog Market.

UNION STOCK YARDS, November 14, 1891. —The estimated receipts of hogs were 25,000; the official report of yesterday was 40,556, of which 7997 were shipped and 6000 were left over. The market to-day was strong. Quotations: Light mixed, $3.55 to $3.90; mixed packing, $3.65 to $4.00; heavy shipping, $3.70 to $4.10; rough goods, $3.70 to $3.85. Receipts of cattle 3000, including 2000 Texans and westerns. The market was steady. Receipts of sheep 1000, for which the market was steady.

RUSSIAN WHEAT EXPORT.

It May Not Leave the Country After To-Night.

LONDON, November 14.—A private telegram received this morning from St. Petersburg confirms the news sent out on November 5, that the exportation of wheat from the Russian states was to be prohibited. The prohibition takes effect to-night. The exportation of flax and hemp is also to be restricted by fiscal measures about to be taken.

Heavy Ontario Failure.

TORONTO, November 14.—The announced suspension of Wigle & Son, general merchants, up in Essex county, has created considerable excitement in business circles. It is understood that pressure from Montreal creditors brought about the assignment. The liabilities will reach $100,000. Lewis Wigle, the junior partner in the firm, for some years held a seat in the Ontario Legislature.

The Collapsed Firm.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, November 14.—Solomon Wigle & Son were general merchants, who carried on three stores, one at Leamington, one at Essex Centre and one at Ruthven. Wigle & Son did an extensive business and were looked upon as one of the wealthiest firms in western Ontario. Lewis Wigle, the son and manager of the Leamington store, was formerly member of Parliament for one of the Essex ridings, but was defeated at the last elections. The liabilities are estimated at $82,000. The creditors are in Toronto and Montreal.

CONTROLLED FROM MONTREAL.

Results of the Investigation into the Smuggling of Opium.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14.—It is the opinion of the Custom House authorities that the opium smuggling ring which they claim to have discovered in New York and Canada has been in operation for five years. The assumption of the Government is that the opium was received at Victoria, B.C., and part of it was sent east. The syndicate did a good business on the Pacific coast, and also shipped a quantity of the drug to the Eastern States. Some of it was smuggled across the border, the rest being sent to Providence and Boston on ships. The operations in the east were controlled from Montreal. The band had their arrangements for supplying New York city customers with 2000 lbs. of opium at $12 a pound, which is just what the duty would be. The syndicate bought the drug for $7 a pound. The market price here of opium, on which the duty has been paid, is about $22. The conspirators handled only the best brand of opium for smoking. Chace, the authorities say, was the man who delivered the drug to the customers. He would go to a hotel with two hundred of the half-pound packages in his trunk. The customers would call on him in his room and go away with several packages in their pockets. In this way Chace soon got rid of his supply. Some of the Treasury officials feel, in view of this and other recent disclosures, that they must abandon all hope of enforcing the law. An appeal will be made to Congress to reduce the rate so as to put aside the temptation of smuggling. The proposed new rate will probably not exceed $2 per pound. The duty was placed at $12 a pound on moral grounds largely in the hope that it would be prohibitory, except for necessary medicinal uses. It may be doubted whether Congress would encourage opium smoking by fixing a low rate on the drug.

A TORONTO MAN MURDERED.

He Claimed to Know All About the Cronin Case at Chicago.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 14.—The dead body of a man with 37 stab wounds in the breast, side, head, and the body otherwise horribly mutilated, was found yesterday in the worst part of the city of Greencastle, about forty miles from here. A party of tramps had been seen in the neighborhood the day before and an empty car was discovered absolutely covered with blood. Last night a despatch from Terre Haute announced the capture there of a tramp named William O'Brien, who confessed that he was with the man who did the murder, but denied taking any part in the deed. O'Brien says that the dead man's name was Mike Shea, of Toronto. He said that he and three others were with Shea at Greencastle and he also declared that Shea told him that certain leading Irishmen in this country would give a pile of money to see him (Shea) dead, as he knew too much about the Cronin murder which startled Chicago about two years ago. O'Brien claims that Shea, who was then in Toronto, was in communication with the Clan-na-Gael. He says the men who murdered Shea had fallen in with them two days before in a Greencastle saloon, and he claimed to be perfectly ignorant of their names. They fought with Shea in the car where all were going to sleep, and he then ran out and hid himself in the stable, being afraid they would kill him as well as Shea. Shea's body has been buried in the Greencastle potter's field.

SIR HECTOR'S OBJECTIONS DISMSISED.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

SOREL, November 14.—The preliminary objections in the contestation of the election of Sir Hector Langevin for Richelieu were dismissed by Hon. Justice Ouimet yesterday.

Some claim that the petition against Sir Hector will be withdrawn, and that the latter will choose Three Rivers, where the contestation has already been dismissed, thus vacating the seat for Richelieu. Others claim that the contestation will be pushed to the end.

ANOTHER IRREGULARITY.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, Ont., November 14.—Charges have been made against a prominent official in the Department of Fisheries which Mr. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been investigating during the last few days. It is alleged against this official that he has made an improper use of government funds which have been in his hands for the payment of fishery bounties. It is not charged against him that he has misappropriated those funds to his own use. The officials say that while the matter is in its present position it would be a grave injustice to a man who may be able to prove that he has done nothing irregular, if his name were given to the public in this despatch.

Mr. Tupper has brought his investigation to a close, and the matter will now be submitted to Messrs. Foster, Dewdney, and Haggart, the sub-committee of the Cabinet appointed at the close of last session to investigate departmental irregularities.

The charges against this official will, in all likelihood, become public property before long.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

Committees Appointed by the Society.

At a meeting of St. Andrew's Society the following ball committee was appointed for the ball at the Windsor Hall in the evening of St. Andrew's Day, November 30.

Chairman of the Executive Committee—Wm. Cassils; Hon. secretary treasurer, W. Alex. Caldwell. Assistant Hon. secretary treasurer, J. H. Stewart. Reception committee, R. B. Angus, Andrew Allan, Robert Benny, John Cassils, Dr. Craik, J. A. Cantlie, Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, Honorable Mr. Justice Davidson, Senator Drummond, E. B. Greenshields, G. M. Kinghorn, Duncan McIntyre, President of the Society, Hector Mackenzie, Honorable D. A. McDonald, Alex. Macpherson, Hugh McLennan, George Macrae, Q. C., Robert Mackay, Dr. Duncan McEachran, Ewan McLennan, Senator Ogilvie, W. W. Ogilvie, Hugh Paton, Sir Donald A. Smith, M. P., James Slessor, S. C. Stevenson.

Subscription Committee—Walter Wilson, A. F. Riddell, Arch. A. Allan, J. F. Mackie, W. P. Slessor, Geo. W. Cameron, D. W. Campbell, Alex. McArthur, J. L. Rankin, R. A. E. Greenshields, Capt. Bell, Robert Harrower, Fred. Binmore, Dr. J. J. Gardner, Robin Adair, Allister Mitchell, Wm. Reid, jr., John A. Paterson, F. Robertson, C. R. Christie, J. B. Caverhill, G. R. Robertson, jr., Geo. L. Cains, Wm. Rutherford, jr., C. J. McIntyre, W. A. Weir, D. Kinghorn, W. J. Morrice, T. L. Paton, Wm. McIntyre, Geo. D. Law, D. Morrice, jr., W. McMaster.

Floor Committee—J. M. Cassils, Dr. Chas. McEachran, W. B. Robb, R. McD. Patterson, G. McPherson, G. W. Stephens, jr., D. McIntyre, jr., A. D. McTier, Robert Adair, Smeaton White, C. B. Esdaile, J. Kinghorn, W. E. Christie, Francis McLennan, Forbes Angus, Capt. Ogilvy, Geo. W. Cameron, F. D. Campbell and Wm. Kissock.

Supper Committee—John Cassils, Jas. R. Wilson, Chas. Cassils, C. J. Baird.

Congratulatory Messages Committee—Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. Jas. Barclay and Mr. William Cassils.

Music and Dancing Committee—G. S. Cantlie, R. M. Esdaile, Dr. Chas. McEachran, E. McLennan, H. Montagu Allan.

A FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

A Private Meeting Held in Montreal—The Government's Intentions.

An important private meeting was held yesterday at the residence of Premier Abbott. There were present: Premier Abbott, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Sir John Thompson, Messrs. W. H. Thorne, C. N. Skinner and Hazen, M.P's. for St. John, N.B., J. F. Stairs, M. P. for Halifax, Andrew Allan, Montagu Allan and D. Torrance, representing the shipping interests, and W. C. Van Horne and L. J. Seargeant, representing the railway companies. The object of the conference was to have a talk with the different representatives as to the chances for a fast Atlantic service. In an interview the Hon. Mr. Foster stated that the Government felt that vigorous efforts should be made to carry out a fast line of steamships across the Atlantic. He said it was the intention of the Government to take the matter up vigorously, with a view to being prepared when Parliament assembled to lay the result of its latest efforts before that body. The representations made by the Halifax Board of Trade had been thoroughly considered, and the Government recognized the importance of steamship lines having a terminus in Canada in winter. Another gentleman, who was present at the meeting, did not feel very well satisfied that any result would come from it. "One thing," he said, "I think the Maritime Province men left the meeting pretty well satisfied that neither St. John nor Halifax had any show."

The SS. "Labrador" Bids Farewell For The Season.

There was a big crowd on the wharf this morning to see the Dominion Line Royal Mail Steamship "Labrador," Captain McAuley, bid farewell to Montreal for the winter. The "Labrador" started on her voyage to Liverpool at ten o'clock, firing guns as a parting salute. She dipped her flags to the different vessels in the harbor and the compliment was returned. Besides a full passenger list, the "Labrador" had one of the largest cargoes of the season, being loaded down to over twenty-four feet. She had 110,000 bushels of grain, 3000 bags flour and oatmeal; 10,000 barrels apples, 9571 boxes cheese, 850 tubs butter, 130 boxes eggs, 204 boxes bacon, 6644 pieces lumber, 170 cattle and 32 horses.

A Sensational Sale.

The remaining assets of the Exchange Bank, nominally valued at $1,000,000, will be sold at auction by Mr. T. J. Potter at 2 p. m. on Tuesday next. This will bring the liquidation to an end, as out of the proceeds of this sale and the cash in hand the final dividend will be paid. It is impossible to estimate what this will amount to, as the value of many of the claims can only be conjectured, but it does not appear at all likely that it will come to very much. So far, 64 cents on the dollar has been paid. The liquidation has been very protracted, the bank having closed its doors on September 15, 1883, and the failure officially announced two days later.

Special Notices.

"For brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone, I consider your (Newcombe) upright pianos unequalled by any made in Canada." OTTO BENDIX, N. E. Conservatory of Music, Boston, formerly court pianist to His Majesty the King of Denmark. Newcombe Piano Warerooms, 2344 St. Catherine street.

Special piano bargains—Emerson, $175; Williams upright, $190; Boston upright, $185; Stoddart square, $100; Chickering, half price; Sohmer upright, half cost. Easy payments. J. Wm. Shaw & Co., 1811 Notre Dame street.

DEATHS.

PRUNEAU—At 792 Notre Dame street, on the 13th inst., S. Cains Pruneau, decorative painter. Funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow afternoon at 1.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

THE WEATHER.

11.00 a. m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Westerly winds; generally fair and a little colder; snow flurries in some localities.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Thermometer this day: Noon, 38; min., 30. Same date last year: Max., 51; min., 37. Barometer readings to-day: 8 a. m., 30.35; 12 m., 30.40.

Appointments This Evening.

QUEEN'S THEATRE—"East Lynne."
THEATRE ROYAL—James H. Wallick.
CYCLORAMA—Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.

Gordon Strathy & Co.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
9 St. Sacrament Street,

Have for sale some choice Lots in the "Montreal Annex." A few hundred dollars invested at present prices will double in a year. 265 tf

Nothing to equal DAWSON'S **STOP IT** FOR TOOTHACHE. Price 15c a bottle. 211tt

LARGE SALE
—OF—
Fine New Furniture, Linens, Curtains, Rugs, Oil Cloth, Pictures, Crockery, etc.

Furniture comprises Bedroom, Parlor and Dining Room suites, in Oak and Walnut, fine Bookcases and Desks, Hall Stands, in Walnut and Oak Chiffonnieres, Wardrobes, odd Fancy Chairs, Lounges, Dining Chairs in all styles, Mantel Beds, Cabinets, Cheval Mirrors, Reed and Rattan Goods, Portiers, Tapestry and Chenille, Fancy Table Covers, Scarfs for Tables and the balance of consignment of Wood Chairs, all to be sold without reserve.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1891,
AT 2.30 P. M.
JAMES STEEL, Auctioneer,
2682 1826 Notre Dame street.

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 1890.—Superior Court. David H. Renouldson, et al, Plaintiffs, vs. C. E. Carter, et al, Defendants. On the 23rd day of November, 1891, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the domicile of B. Carter, one of the said Defendants, No. 103 St. Hypolite st., in the city of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of physician's bottles and contents of drugs, household effects, etc. Terms cash. D. A. ST. AMOUR, B.S.C. Montreal, 14th November, 1891. 2681

Specific Articles.

ACME HOT WATER BOILER (DWINNELL Patent), cheap, durable and economical. Send for prices. MILLER BROS. & TOMS, Montreal, Que. 58s

BOOTS — BOOTS.—A DOUGLAS' FIRST prize Boots are without doubt the best value in the city. $10,000 worth must be cleared out at once at wholesale prices. 117seod 1793 NOTRE DAME ST.

BRUSHES For Painters, Artists, Toilet, Household, Stables, Machine and Factory Use. MANUFACTURED BY CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, TORONTO. 231

SAFES —SIX SECOND-HAND Taylor's safes for sale cheap at 154 St. James street. (1)

Cancer PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF & TUMORS without the knife. Book free. G. H. McMICHAEL, M.D. 63 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

STEAM YACHTS AND LAUNCHES—ANY size, speed guaranteed; full particulars on application. The Polson Iron Works Co., Ltd., Toronto. 251z

SNIDER'S
Tomato Catsup
VERY FINE AND FRESH.
J. B. H. RICKABY CO.,
Grocers and Wine Merchants.
63 Beaver Hall Hill, — Montreal. 254s

TO THE LADIES.
FREE OF CHARGE
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MISS PENLEY'S DRESSMAKING SCHOOL, French system.
48 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL,

a branch of her Boston and New York Establishment. In this school ladies can learn to cut, make, trim and drape, in all styles, Ball, Party and Reception Dresses and Dolmans. The entire method taught by the inventor of the finest dress system in the world. Hundreds of dollars saved to every housewife. Do not delay a moment. It will cost you nothing to call and examine her famous system. *Dresses Drafted in three minutes.* Also a rare chance for a few ladies to get into a money-making business and earn from $5.00 to $10.00 a day. Mothers, now is the time to give your daughters this valuable trade.
OPEN EVENINGS ALSO.
MRS. E. L. ETHIER, Manager. Telephone 6057.
Pupils will find lodging in the School.
The most popular tailor system yet invented. 233z

ARMBRECHT'S
COCA WINE
—FOR—
Fatigue of Mind and Body and Sleeplessness.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS. 246

CANADA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds	Annual Income
OVER	OOO
$12,000,000	$2,000,000

Insure NOW and secure participation in Four Years' Profits at next Division in 1894.

PROVINCE QUEBEC BRANCH,
Company's Building, St. James Street, Montreal.
J. W. MARLING, Manager. 268t1

ANY WEALTHY PERSON
wanting a first-class piano in every respect, regard less of price, should call at
P. E. Layton & Bros.' Warerooms
Where they will see a
MAGNIFICENT CABINET GRAND,
Manufactured by EVANS BROS. especially for the Montreal Exhibition, handsomely and artistically carved in the most choice and rare walnut. The tone is pure and sweet, and the touch easy.
2387 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
Corner of Peel and Windsor. 268z1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. — No. 813.—Superior Court. De. Sarah McCulloch, Plaintiff, vs. De. Annie Williams, widow Alexander Chafe, Defendant. On the 23rd November, 1891, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 74 Victoria st., in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household effects, bedsteads and bedding, etc. Terms cash. D. A. ST. AMOUR, B. S. C. Montreal, 14th November, 1891. 268 1

REGULAR MONTHLY
PRIZE -:- COMPETITION
$1,000 in Cash will be Paid in Prizes to Successful Competitors each month.

Nothing is more interesting and entertaining in the cultivated family circle than a bright Prize Competition, which will bring into active use the abilities of competitors, when it is known that such competition is to be carried out by the originators in a perfectly fair and honorable manner. As a means of advertising and introducing the *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly*, which is universally acknowledged by those acquainted with it as the *par excellence* of popular Canadian literature, its proprietors will appropriate $12,000 of their capital to be distributed during the coming year to successful competitors in these popular monthly Prize Competitions. $12,000 IN CASH: not in trips to Europe, silverware or jewellery, but in cash prizes. Successful competitors in these monthly competitions will be given an opportunity of investing their own prize money and will not be obliged to accept prizes, which, in many cases, they have no particular use for. Any intelligent person can readily form an opinion as to the *bona fide* of these Monthly Competitions by simply obtaining a copy of the *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly* for inspection. It speaks for itself; in fact, it is the only publication in this country equal in every respect to the high-priced English and American illustrated weeklies. Sample copy can be procured through your newsdealer, or will be mailed FREE by the proprietors on receipt of your request for it.

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR DECEMBER.

For the largest list of NOUNS made from the letters contained in *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly*, the proprietors will pay $400 in cash; to the person sending the second best list will be paid $250 in cash; to the person sending the third best list will be paid $150 in cash; to the person sending the fourth best list will be paid $50 in cash; the fifteen persons sending the next best lists will be given $10 each, making a total of $1000 in cash to be given to the successful competitors in this, our December Competition.

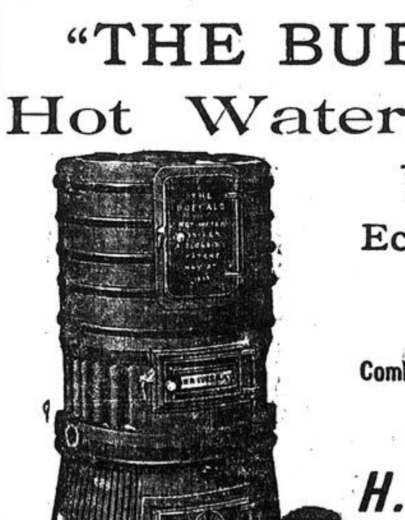
RULES:

This month's competition will be open to persons residing in Canada or the United States. To place all competitors (residing near or at a distance) on an equal footing, no list will be received bearing an earlier postmark than November 20, and none must bear postmark later than December 20. Prizes for this Competition will be paid in cash, so that they will reach successful competitors by Christmas. The names of successful competitors, together with the best list received, will be published in the *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly*. No letter can be used in the construction of any NOUN more times than it is contained in *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly*. No noun is admissible not found in the last edition of Webster's Dictionary. Proper or common nouns can be used in either singular or plural, but not in both numbers. Lists must be written on one side of paper only, and contain the name and post office address of competitor, with the number of nouns contained therein. ALL LISTS WILL BE CAREFULLY EXAMINED. The editors of the *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly* cannot undertake to enter into personal correspondence with any one concerning these competitions, but no list will be thrown out on account of containing a few mistakes.

This Competition is open to ANY PERSON, but as the object in offering these cash prizes is to introduce our large, handsome, illustrated sixteen page Weekly to LADIES, who are the most apt to become permanent subscribers to it, the name and address of SOME LADY together with $1.00 for six months' trial of the publication to be sent to her address, must be enclosed with list of nouns for this Competition. Prizes will be awarded by disinterested parties, whose decision will be final. Send your address on a postal card AT ONCE for FREE sample copy of the *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly* and commence work on your list TO-DAY. It should be mailed as early as possible after Competition opens, for in case of a tie the list bearing earliest postmark will take precedence. No additions can be made after it has been mailed. Address *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly*, Canada Life Building, Toronto, Canada.

If interested, Cut this Announcement out.
268 3 law

"THE BUFFALO"
Hot Water Heater



THOROUGHLY TESTED,
Economical,
Efficient.
Combining the Best Features of all others.
H. R. IVES & CO.
Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.
Also manufacturers of the now famous
Buffalo Stoves and Ranges
For Wood and Coal, combining all the latest improvements.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. 268z1

HEINTZMAN
Grand & Upright Pianos.

HEINTZMAN&CO TORONTO ONT.

The choicest known. Prices consistent with quality. Terms to suit purchasers.
Sole Agency for Montreal:
C. W. LINDSAY'S WAREROOMS,
2270 St. Catherine St. 268z1

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of NAPOLEON MORIN, Grocer, No. 112 St. Maurice st., Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the place of business of said Insolvent, on
MONDAY, THE 23rd NOVEMBER, 1891,
AT 11 O'CLOCK FORENOON,
all the assets per Inventory, as follows:

Stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors	$ 896 90
Rolling Stock and Shop Furniture	184 55
License for the sale of Liquors	90 00
Unexpired lease to April 30, 1892	125 00
Book Debts and Bills receivable per list will be sold separately, amounting to	1752 87
	$3049 32

The whole will be sold for cash; store will be open for Inspection on Saturday, the 21st day of November, 1891. Inventory and list of Book Debts on view at our offices.
For further particulars apply to
BILODEAU & RENAUD, Curators,
15 St James St., Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROTHERS,
268 3 3aw Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.
Auction Sale of Bankrupt Stock.

In the matter of NELSON SIMMONS, General Storekeeper, Webbwood, Ont., and Dean Lake, Ont.

The undersigned have received instructions from the Assignee to sell the assets of the estate of the said Insolvent, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, EAST BASEMENT, TEMPLE BUILDING, Montreal, on
FRIDAY, THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1891,
at ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon, in lots as follows, at so many cents in the dollar.

Lot No. 1, Stock and Fixtures at Webbwood	$2363 05
Lot No. 2, Stock and Fixtures at Dean Lake	$1197 56
Lot No. 3, Book Debts	$1235 45

Terms of sale, Cash.
Inventory and list of Book Debts may be seen at the office of Caldwell, Tait & Wilks, Montreal, and the stock, which consists chiefly of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Boots and Shoes, may be inspected on application to the proprietor of the American House, Webbwood.
J. W. BAKER, Assignee,
JAMES STEWART & CO., Auctioneers.
Office of Caldwell, Tait & Wilks, 1709 Notre Dame street, Montreal, 14th November, 1891. 268 5

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE
On TUESDAY, 17th NOVEMBER Instant.

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, 89 St James street, at 10 o'clock a. m., a large quantity of Household Furniture and Effects, seized by order of the court and including: Pianos, Kitchen, Hall and Store Stoves, Mattresses, 50 Bedroom Sets of all grades, Parlor and Dining Room Sets, Easy Chairs and Chairs of all kinds, Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus, Washstands, Mirrors, Whatnots, Pictures and Frames, Clocks, Beds and Bedding, Cradles, Kitchen Utensils, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Sideboards, Odd Chairs, Feather Beds and Pillows, Door Mats, Curtains and Poles and a general stock of New and Second Hand Furniture.
☞ Without reserve and in retail.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
268 2

TRADE SALE.

We will sell at our Rooms, 95 ST. JAMES STREET
On WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER Inst., an immense quantity of Dry Goods from a bankrupt stock amounting to $12,500 and
—COMPRISING—
Tailors' Trimmings, Ready Made Clothing, Muslins, Curtains, Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, Tweeds, Cloths, Meltons, Beavers, Woollen Goods, Cashmeres, Denims, Cottonades, Quilts, Blankets, Socks, Hosiery, Gloves, Fingering and Knitting Yarns, Underwear, Top Shirts, Dress Shirts, Suspenders, Neckties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Smallwares,
Fancy Goods, Caps, Hats, a good line of assorted Furs, etc., etc. A large quantity of first class Groceries, well assorted. A large quantity of Hardware, flat and round Iron and Steel, malleable Iron, Tools, Axes, Saws, Nails, Handles, Screws, Grindstones, etc., etc. Also Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, lined and Unlined, and Felt Overshoes in great variety.
Without reserve and in lots to suit the trade.
AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
268 3

EXTENSIVE SALE HORSES, SLEIGHS, Harness, Robes, etc., etc. Very Stylish Bay Cob, 15¼ hds, 6 years old, weighs 1040 lbs., extra gait and action, warranted sound and kind in all harness, Handsome Dark Chestnut Family Horse, 16 hds., 7 years old, well broke to harness and saddle, is a fine jumper and perfectly sound; Brown Driving Mare, 15¾ hands, 8 years old; several other good Driving and Working Horses, etc., fine assortment of new and second hand Sleighs, of all kinds, 50 Sleigh Robes, Fur Coats, Light Driving, Coupe, Family and Express Harness, Riding Saddles, Bridles, etc., etc. Important regular weekly Auction Sale, at our Depository, No. 322 and 324 St. James st., on
TUESDAY, 17TH, AT 2.30 P. M.
These sales are largely attended, liberal advances on consignments, prompt cash returns.
D. H. & W. H. FRASER, Auctioneers.
268 2

IMPORTANT SALE.

Fine Upright Piano, Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, M. T. Walnut and Plain Bedroom Sets, Mattresses, Bedding, Feather Pillows, Bureaus, Washstands, Chamber Crockery; contents of fourteen Bedrooms and Parlor, Dining room and Kitchen, etc.; also 3 Good Horses, 3 Express Waggons, 2 Sleighs, Harness, Etc., Etc. Sale by order of Mr. Geo. Poitvin (who is removing from the city), at No. 22¼ ST. ELIZABETH STREET, on
WEDNESDAY MORNING, 18TH INST.,
AT TEN O'CLOCK.
D. H. & W. H. FRASER, Auctioneers.
268 3

NEW AND SECOND HAND HOUSEhold Furniture and Effects, Pianos, Carpets, Hall and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc., etc. Large regular weekly auction at our sales room, No. 320 St. James st., on
FRIDAY, MORNING, 20th INST.,
AT TEN O'CLOCK.
Liberal cash advances on consignments, safe storage for Furniture, etc.
D. H. & W. H. FRASER, Auctioneers.
268 4

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION. AN attractive collection of Books will be sold by Catalogue at our sales room, 320 St. James st., on
SATURDAY, 21ST INST., AT 2.30 P.M.
268 3 D. H. & W. H. FRASER, Auctioneers.

LARGE REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION sale of Household Furniture and Effects at our Rooms, 208 and 210 McGill st., on
WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER.
The assortment of goods to be offered on the above date is large and varied, consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Dining Tables and Chairs, Sofas, in leather and cretonne, Sideboards, Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, etc.,
—ALSO—
a nice assortment of Second Hand Furniture and a large number of Hall and Cook Stoves.
SALE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.
BROWN & SCRIVER, Auctioneers.
268 3

IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
Valuable New and Secondhand Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.,
At our Rooms, 241 and 243 ST. JAMES STREET, on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH,
—COMPRISING—
Parlor Suites, in Silk Plush, Tapestry and Brocatelle Marble and Wood Top Bedroom Sets, in Antique Oak, Cherry and Walnut, Square Piano, Small Organ, Lounges and Sofa Beds, Plush and Carpet Rockers, Easels, Cabinets, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Hall Stands, Sideboards, Dining Tables and Chairs, W. W. Springs, Mattresses, Moquette, Wilton, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Squares, Down Quilts, White Blankets,
Also 75 Beautiful Portieres, 100 Satine Comforters, Table Covers, Belfast Linens, Marble Clocks, Bronzes, China and Glassware, E. P. Cutlery, Spoons, 75 Iron and Brass Beds and Cots, and a large lot of Second-hand Furniture removed for positive sale. Parties about to purchase Household Goods cannot afford to miss this sale as everything will be sold without reserve. SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.
268 2

UNDER THE WINDING UP ACT,

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.
45 Vic., Chap. 23.
WILLIAM OWENS, et al, *Petitioners,*
—AND—
THE McLAREN MANUFACTURING CO. (Ltd).
A body politic and corporate, having its principal place of business in the City of Montreal, *Respondent,*
—AND—
WILLIAM ALEXANDER CALDWELL, *Liquidator.*

Notice is hereby given, that on the 3rd day of November, 1891, I, the said William Alexander Caldwell of the City of Montreal, Public Accountant, was by judgment of the Honorable Mr. Justice Gill appointed Liquidator to the property of said Company Respondent.

The creditors of the said Company Respondent are hereby notified to fyle their claims with me on or before the 26th instant, after which date I will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company Respondent, having regard to those claims only of which I shall then have notice.

Dated at Montreal this 13th day of November, 1891.
W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Liquidator.
268 1

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE
—OF—
Elegant Household Furniture and Effects.
The subscribers will sell at the residence,
NO. 111 LAVAL AVENUE,
TUESDAY Morning, NOVEMBER 17TH,
The contents therein contained.
—COMPRISING—
Upright Piano, Silk Brocatelle Parlor Set, Centre Table, Wicker Rockers, Fancy Chairs, Best Brussels Carpets, Turcoman Portieres, Crimson Plush and Lace Curtains, Brass Gasaliers with Fancy Globes, Japanese and Dresden Ornaments and Bric-a-Brac, Cloysonne Plaques, costly Bronze Figures, fine Paintings and Engravings, B. P. Mirror, Japanese Screen, Turkish Rugs, &c.,
Walnut M. T. Bedroom set, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bed and Table Linen, Chamber Crockery, Walnut Cradle, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Brass Mounted Beds and Child's Cot, Bureaus, Washstands, etc., Walnut Bookcase and Desk, Books by all the Standard authors, finely bound, Child's Carriage and Sleigh, English Oilcloth, Walnut Hall Stand, Hall Light, Umbrella Stand, Walnut M. T. Sideboard, Heavy Walnut Ex. Dining Table, Walnut Dining Chairs, Dinner Waggon, Hand Painted Dessert Set, China, Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, Birket Foster Chromos, Stereopticon and 129 Views, Table Covers, "Brilliant Jewel" Square Hall Stove, "Euard" Range, McClary Gas Stove, Refrigerator, Meat Safe, C. O. Tank, Box Carpenter's Tools, Granite Ware and complete set Kitchen Utensils, also the lease of house until first of May next.
Everything new and first-class.
SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
268 2

SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
—COMPRISING—
White Blankets, Belfast Table and House Linens, White and Colored Quilts, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Silk Curtains, Chenille Window Drapery, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Comforters, Real Lace Curtains, etc.
⁂ All new goods, the latest productions of Europe.
—Sale at our Rooms—
Nos. 1821 AND 1823 NOTRE DAME ST.,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 18th,
AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
268 3

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
NOVEMBER 20TH,
we will hold an auction sale of articles of
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
removed to our stores for convenience of sale.
AT 2.30 P. M.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers,
268 1 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame st.

IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
PICTURES BY
BRITISH ARTISTS.
The subscribers are now arranging for sale by auction a collection of Oil Paintings and Water Color Drawings, by the following British Artists:
Thomas Huson, J. M. Bromley, Albert Hartland, Yeend King, Anderson Hague, Peter Ghent, B. Ousey, W. Follen Bishop, J. Clinton Jones, J. Buxton Knight, H. R. Bloomer, Arthur Cox, Parker Haggerty, Isaac Cook, J.E. Grace, J. C. Salmon, J. A. Cole, W. J. Slater, T. Sydney Cooper, Florence Fitzgerald, C. Boydell,
And other well known artists, whose works are exhibited at all the principal Art Galleries in England.
⁂ Due notice of place and date of sale will be announced.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
268 1

FUR SALE.
AT AN EARLY DATE WE WILL SELL
A very Important Assortment of
MANUFACTURED FURS,
—COMPRISING—
Musk Ox, Buffalo and Fancy Sleigh Robes, Seal and Persian Lamb Cloaks, Caps, Muffs, Capes, Storm Collars, Boas, Gentlemen's Persian Lamb, Racoon and other Fur Coats; Children's Sleigh Robes and Fancy Furs.
Date of Sale announced shortly.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
268 1

ORIENTAL RUGS.
The subscribers have received on consignment a very fine collection of
ANTIQUE TURKISH AND PERSIAN RUGS,
Which will be offered at PRIVATE SALE FOR A FEW DAYS.
—ALSO—
The Balance of the
MODERN EASTERN RUGS and CARPETS
Will be sold at AUCTION PRICES
TO CLOSE THEM OUT.
Now on view at our rooms (second floor), Nos. 1821 AND 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
268 1

ART GOODS.
Suitable for Christmas Trade.
We have several very Important Sales of
OBJECTS IN ART SUCH AS
Clocks, Vases, Jardinieres, Electro-plated Goods, Fine Cutlery, &c., &c.,
to announce shortly for Christmas Trade.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
268 1

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
The undersigned have pleasure to announce the arrival of a special consignment from Smyrna, of
Rugs, Carpets, Curtains, also Muscatel White Wine and Seidikein Red Wine.
Particulars and date of sale will shortly be advertised.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
268 1

ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS.
We are preparing a sale of
Fine Proof Engravings and Etchings,
to take place within a few days, particulars of which will be given in due time.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
268 1

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.
We are instructed by M. P. Ryan, Esq., Collector of Customs, to hold a sale of all unclaimed goods, at the Examining Warehouse, No. 31 Common St., on or about Wednesday, Nov. 25th.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
N. B. Full particulars will be announced later on.
268 6 M. H. & CO'Y.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
—OF—
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
Almost new and in fine order.
I am instructed to sell the contents of a House, 9 BISSON STREET, on
Tuesday Morning, Nov. 17th,
AT 10.30,
—COMPRISING—
Oak Bedroom Suites, Springs and Mattresses, very fine Parlor Suite, Spring Back and Seat (New York make) Dining Room Chairs, Extension Table, Sideboard, Fancy Table and Chairs, Lounges, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth, Pictures, Curtains, Crockery, Fine No. 8 Cooking Stove, also new Hall Stove, Pipes and all complete, Kitchen Utensils and other Sundries.
9 BISSON STREET.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 17TH,
AT 10 30
JAMES STEEL, Auctioneer.
268 2

BIRTHS.

COFFIN—On the 10th inst., at 1685 Notre Dame street, the wife of Tristram Coffin of a son.

DEMERS—In this city, on the 13th November inst., Mrs. F. X. P. Demers, of a daughter.

HANDRAHAN—At 237 St. Martin st., the wife of D. Handrahan of twin daughters. 267 2

SARASIN—At Montreal, 875 St. Catherine street, Nov. 12, the wife of J. O. Sarasin of a son.

LAVERTY—In this city, at 2 Hutchison street, Monday, Nov. 9, the wife of M. P. Laverty of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOHERTY-WEBSTER—At Dunham, Que., Nov. 4, Robert Doherty to Luella Capitola Snider Webster.

EMBURY-SWEENEY—At Oliver, Que., William H. Embury to Susan G. Sweeney.

FAIR-INGALLS—At Franklin, Vt., James Fair to Anetta Ingalls.

FRASER-WILKINSON—At St. Ann's Church, on Monday, the 9th of November, Albert Fraser to Annie Wilkinson, both of this city.

GOLDIE-CAIN—At Rockburn, Que., Nov. 4, John A. Goldie to Mina Cain.

HAMILTON-GILMOUR—At Chateauguay Basin, Que., William D. Hamilton to Mary Gilmour.

HISLOP-GILMOUR—At Chateauguay Basin, Que., Matthew G. Hislop to Eliza Ann Gilmour.

O'BRIEN-McGONNIGAL—On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Father Salmon, P. O'Brien to Miss E. McGonnigal, both of this city. 267 2

RICHARDSON-MEIGS—At Hatley, Que., Burton Richardson to Olie M. Meigs.

SPENCER-SMITH—At Sutton, Que., Nov. 3, H. T. Spencer to Nettie S. Smith.

TREE-CHANDLER—At Alburgh, Vt., Oct. 15, Daniel C. Tree to Mrs. Dora Chandler.

WILLIS-PRENTICE—At the residence of the bride's father, Locust Lawn, Portage, New York, on Nov. 9, by the Rev. James Carmichael, Samuel Briggs Willis, of Boston, to Annie, only daughter of W. A. Prentice. 267 2

WADLEIGH-FITCH—At Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7, Arthur G. Wadleigh to Bertha F. Fitch.

DEATHS.

BELL—At West Shefford, Que., Nov. 6, John Bell, formerly of Cowansville.

BOWEN—At Stanstead, Que., Nov. 10, Sally Bacon, widow of the late Joseph Bowen, aged 92 years.

DUFRESNE—At the residence of her grandson, Chs. Hubbard, No. 2533 Notre Dame street, Marguerite Varin, wife of the late Louis Dufresne. Funeral from the above residence, Sunday, at 1.30 p.m., to St. Joseph's Church, then to R. C. cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are all invited to attend without further notice.

FLAGG—At Brome Centre, Que., Oct. 22, Aseneth Drew, wife of Isaac Flagg, aged 91 years.

FITZSIMONDS—At the Gore, Hinchinbrook, Que., Nov. 3, John Fitzsimonds, aged 73 years.

HAWSE—At Hatley, Que., Nov. 8, Sophrona Hovey, widow of the late Nathaniel Hawes, in the 93rd year of her age.

LIBBY—At Rock Island, Que., Oct. 28, David C. Libby, aged 83 years.

MIZENER—At Knowlton, Que., Nov. 3, Lydia Chamberlin, wife of Philo Mizener, aged 45 years.

MILLAR—At Drummondville, Que., Oct. 23, Eliza Ann Robins, widow of the late R. J. Millar, Esq., aged 73 years.

McCONNELL—On Thursday, 12th Nov., Edward McConnell, aged 68 years. Funeral from his late residence, 143 St. Constant st., on Saturday, 14th, at 3 o'clock, to Trinity Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited. 267 2

PHELPS—At Frost Village, Que., Oct. 16, Abigail Davis, widow of the late Sullivan Phelps, aged 75 years.

PHILLIPS—At Lowell, Mass., Oct. 11, Edwin Phillips, in his 41st year.

STEEN—At Farrar's Point, Ont., on November 11, Lucy Cora Steen. 268 2

VAUGHAN—At Way's Mills, Que., Oct. 31, Henry H., eldest son of Edwin Vaughan, aged 13 years.

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temple Building, Montreal; office Telephone 2131, private telephones 4653 and 6049. John A. Grose, Supt. Commercial Work, Silas H. Carpenter, Supt. Criminal Work. 227 tf

PERSONAL—DR. H. M. PATTON HAS RETURNED to Montreal. Office and residence, 2572 St. Catherine st., corner Mackay. 257 6

PERSONAL—THINK IT OVER. YOUR CARPETS are soiled, faded perhaps, now we will send a man who gives estimates free for cleaning them with Renovo, and will give a practical illustration of how it's done. Renovo contains no injurious acids or chemicals, but will clean a carpet on the floor, and make it look like new. Renovo Carpet Cleaning Co., 185 St. James street. 'Phone, 2147. 268 1

PERSONAL—J. N. LAPRES, PHOTOGRAPHER, 20a St. Denis st., corner Ontario, formerly with W. Notman & Sons. Bell Telephone, 7283. 268 1

PERSONAL—DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE NEW Store of Clarke & Co., 50 Beaver Hall Hill, and inspect the great display of Plush Novelties, Toilet Cases, &c., which are to be sold at very low prices. Remember the Old Stand. 50 Beaver Hall Hill, Clarke & Co. 268 1

PANTS Imported Tweeds. Dominion Pants Co., 364 St. James st. **$3** To Order

ODDFELLOWS' BALL

The Band Ball which takes place on November 20th promises to be a great success!

—BLAIZI'S ORCHESTRA—

A few tickets can yet be had; secure them early. Price one dollar. 268 1

MISS MORRISON

late Forewoman of the Dress and Mantle Making Department of Messrs. H. & N. E. Hamilton,

desires to intimate to her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a first class dressmaking establishment at 261 Bleury, near Sherbrooke, where by strict attention to business she hopes to merit a share of public patronage. 168 1

HOW TO DO IT.

Are you too busy to have your photo taken during the day? If so, come in the evening and have it made under the Electric Light. Open every evening till 11 o'clock.

G. C. ARLESS & CO.,
256† 261 St. James Street.

A HUNDRED DOLLARS

is often ungrudgingly paid for a good Velvet Mantle Plush Dolman, Lamb Skin Coat, or

SEALETTE CLOAK

and by accident, sitting on damp or wet carriage cushions, getting caught in a storm, or being carelessly packed away in a crushed condition, appears

UTTERLY SPOILT,

but by our new French Cleaning and Steaming Apparatus they can all be made like new again, and Plush raised beautifully by the Gold Medalist Dyers and Cleaners

British American Dyeing Co.,
OFFICES:
2435 Notre Dame, 231 McGill and 1595 St. Catherine Streets.
266†4 3aw

ST. CATHARINE'S,

DENVER, COLO.

St. Catharine's, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, for the protection of Young Girls and Women of good character.

This institution affords a pleasant home for business women, also girls who are employed in stores, offices and shops during the day and for those who are seeking work in families, etc.

The inmates will have the following advantages, viz: Night School Lessons in Music, Painting, Fancy Needle Work, Dressmaking and Plain Sewing. Cooking and Domestic Economy will be taught. An Employment Bureau will be connected with the House. 267 2

USE Dr. Sey's Remedy

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY for DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, CONSTIPATION, and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price: $1.00

50c DR. DAVIS' **Pennyroyal and Steel Pills** for females, quickly correct all irregularities. Sold by all chemists. 50 CENTS PER BOX. 50c

COVERNTON'S FRAGRANT Carbolic TOOTH WASH

Unequalled for sweetening the breath, preserving and cleansing the teeth. Beware of base imitations. Always ask for that prepared by

C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,
CORNER BLEURY & DORCHESTER STREETS
For sale by all Druggists. 25c, 50c and $1 a bottle
267†

CASTOR FLUID—A wonderfully effective Hair dressing for removing dandruff, preventing the hair from falling, promoting its growth, and for keeping the scalp cool and healthy. 25 cents, at all drug stores. HENRY R. GRAY, chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main st., sole manufacturer. 44†eod

DOOR SPRINGS, ECLIPSE, HERCULES, PHOENIX, Facile, Torrey, and also Felt and Rubber Weather Strips, fitted up to order at

L. J. A. SURVEYER'S,
256†3aw(3) No. 6 St. Lawrence st.

S. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Weather Report, Nov. 14th, for three years.

Thermometer.	Max.	Min.	Avg.	Weather.
1889.	46	38	42	Clear to partly cloudy, snow at night.
1890.	51	37	44	Clear to partly cloudy, fair.

1891.
Thermometer—40 at 10 a.m. this day. Fair and clear.

Mantle Department.

CLOTHS IN WINTER WEIGHTS
Heavy Tweeds Heavy Serges
FANCY CLOTHS
For Infants' Long Cloaks
For Children's Coats
FANCY CLOTHS
For Misses' Ulsters
For Ladies' Ulsters
PLAIN CLOTHS
In the very latest Shades
NAVY BLUE CLOTHS
BLACK CLOTHS
Every Make and Quality.
S. CARSLEY.

Mantle Department.

LONG PALETOTS
LONG PALETOTS
LONG PALETOTS
Made of Black Cloths, stylishly and handsomely trimmed.
USEFUL GARMENTS
Very suitable for either Walking, Travelling or Driving.
LONG PALETOTS
LONG PALETOTS
LONG PALETOTS
Made of all New Coloured Cloths
With and Without Capes
Plain Tweed Fancy Tweed
PALETOTS
S. CARSLEY.

Mantle Department.

SCHOOL PALETOTS
SCHOOL PALETOTS
SCHOOL PALETOTS
A number of very useful garments now in stock, all made of good serviceable materials and strongly finished.
PALETOTS FOR CHILDREN
PALETOTS FOR MISSES
All sizes for young ladies of 12 years up to 18 years of age.
Paletots for the Play Ground
Paletots for Street Wear
School Paletots at very special prices for extra quality goods.
S. CARSLEY.

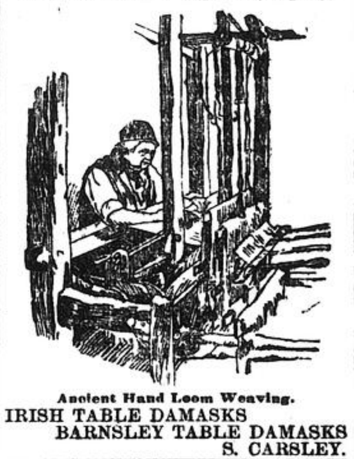
Mantle Department.

Ladies' Waterproof Circulars
Latest Styles
Waterproof Circulars for every purpose
Lowest Prices
For the very best goods.
Each garment
Is guaranteed perfectly waterproof
Some splendid designs in heavy Tweed
Waterproofs now in stock
For Winter Wear.
Misses' Waterproof Circulars
All sizes
None but perfect goods kept
Waterproofs to suit all purchasers.
S. CARSLEY.

DRESS GOODS!

REMNANTS!!
Materials of Latest Styles
All Lengths
For Infants' Dresses
For Children's Dresses
For Misses' Dresses
For Ladies' Dresses
Newest Colors, Newest Designs, in
Remnants of Dress Goods
At Prices
To suit every purchaser
REMNANTS
Marked in Plain Figures.
S. CARSLEY.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.



Ancient Hand Loom Weaving.

IRISH TABLE DAMASKS
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS
S. CARSLEY.

REMNANTS.

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS
All Patterns
Now selling at Extraordinary Prices!
TABLE LINENS
Lengths to suit all Prices to suit all
TABLE LINENS
At less than cost price.
TOWELLINGS!
With Border Without Border
Remnant Lengths
All Linen Towellings
Lowest prices
For Remnants,
S. CARSLEY.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT!

TABLE LINENS!!
Unbleached Table Linens, 17½c
Unbleached Table Linens, 21c
Unbleached Table Linens, 26c
TABLE DAMASKS!!
Unbleached Table Damasks, 25c
Unbleached Table Damasks, 29c
Unbleached Table Damasks, 33c
TABLE NAPKINS!!
Damask Table Napkins per dozen 46c
Damask Table Napkins per dozen 55c
Damask Table Napkins per dozen 65c
DOYLIES!!
Round and Square Fringed Doylies, 3c each.
Round and Square Fringed Doylies, 5c each.
Round and Square Fringed Doylies, 6½c each.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread, Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

BLACK GOODS.

S. CARSLEY'S

Is the best store in Montreal for all kinds of Black and

Mourning Goods.

S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779
Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

GREAT UPON LITTLE THINGS.

'Twas Yorick—"Alas! poor Yorick! a fellow of infinite jest,"—who exclaimed: "Hail, ye small, sweet courtesies of life, for smooth do ye make the road of it!" Yes, the importance of little things is great even in matters material. What a charm may be lent to the passing hour by the addition of a ribbon or a rose to a lady's toilet! What perfect harmony may be imparted to a costume by this, that, or the other, "small sweet courtesy of fashion." Despite the satirist there is wisdom in being great upon little things. The satirist was seemingly unacquainted with the molecular theory of the universe which destroys the poison of his sting. Ladies! you are familiar with the power of small things, and you know that the Fancy Goods Department which is, *par excellence*, the emporium of the city in this way is

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CHIFFONS! CHIFFONS! CHIFFONS!
Chiffon Lace! Chiffon Frilling!
Chiffon Neck Squares! Chiffon Handkerchiefs!
Chiffon Drapery! Chiffon in all Styles!
Chiffon at all prices!

NAIL HEAD TRIMMING.

Large Assortment! Beautiful Variety! Quality Good! Prices low!

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

All Colors! All Styles! All Pure Silk! Prices 25c to $5.00 each.

CHAMOIS SKINS!

A large quantity of really nice pieces at 3c, 5c, 6c, 10c, 15c, 21c each.

FULL SIZE CHAMOIS SKINS.

At 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 each.

Full Line of Feather Boas!

A Nice Boa for $1.00. Beautiful line of Boas! From $1.00 to $40.00 each.

Ornaments for Coats and Mantels

All Colors! All Styles! All Prices!

MELISSA PROOFED GARMENTS

The demand for MELISSA increases daily, and to meet the widespread wants of the public, our stock is being continually supplemented by the manufacturer. We have always something new to show. Call and examine our various lines before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

1781 & 1783
Notre Dame Street,
And 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter St.
Terms cash and only one price. 268†

THE DOMINION

LINEN WAREHOUSE

Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons'

ADVERTISEMENT.

LINENS! LINENS!

In Fancy Linen Goods we show a splendid variety of 5 o'clock TEA CLOTHS, SIDE BOARD COVERS, TRAY CLOTHS, CARVERS, DOYLIES, with Knotted Fringe and Drawn work or hemstitched with Drawn work. Our goods are of our own importation; we have several novelties not to be had in the city.

We show some very pretty ideas in Fancy Towels with Knotted Fringe and Drawn work, rich Damasks and very effective ends.

TABLE NAPERY

Bleached Double Damask Table Cloths
Bleached Satin Finish Table Cloths
Grass Bleached Silver Flax Table Cloths
Cream Double Damask Table Cloths
Cream Satin Finished Table Cloths
Bleached Double Damask Napkins
In ⅝x⅝, ¾x¾, ⅞x⅞ sizes.
Bleached Satin Finished Napkins
Silver Flax Napkins
Cream Double Damask Napkins

The finest and best assorted stock in the city to select from and the lowest prices. Taking quality into consideration our Goods are 20 p. c. less than anything to be had. We have no Union Goods; we do not sell Single Damasks or Mangled Goods. We guarantee every Cloth or Napkin we sell to give entire satisfaction.

BLANKETS! COMFORTERS!

Our stock of Blankets and Comforters, are just right for value and quality; we are selling them very freely. CANADIAN BLANKETS, SCOTCH BLANKETS, ENGLISH BLANKETS, PURIFIED WOOL COMFORTERS, BATTING COMFORTERS, DOWN COMFORTERS, QUILTS of all sizes and makes, TOILET COVERS, TOILET SETS.

For Table Napery, Bedroom Furnishings and General Household Draperies, come to

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,
The Family Linen and Drapery Warehouse,
203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE ST.
144 to 150 MOUNTAIN ST.
Telephones: Bell 8225; Federal 1650.
Branch Store—Cor. Buckingham Ave. and St. Catherine Street.
Telephone: Bell, 3335. 268†

TO PURCHASERS

Those wishing to secure

BARGAINS IN FURS

would do well to call and see our lines, consisting of

Bear Boas from	$14.00 to $25.00
Mountain Bears, Gray and Black, from	2.00 to 7.00
Red Fox from	5.00 to 9.00
Gray Fox from	5.00 to 9.00

STORM COLLARS A SPECIALTY.

Beaver Double Collar	$ 8.00 to $18.00
Neutria Double Collar	4.50 to 9.00
German Double Collar	4.00 to 7.50
Persian Lamb Double Collar	9.00 to 20.00
Astrachan Double Collar	4.00 to 9.00

And also in different other Furs too numerous to mention, at prices from $1.50 to $40.

Also a full line of Children's Sleigh Robes from $1.50 up.

American Fur Store,

27 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.
268†4

FINE ARTS.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION
—OF—
Pictures and Sketches
—BY—
Wm. Brymner and J. M. Barnsley.

Most of these pictures are the result of their summer's work, around the beautiful and picturesque district of the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland.

Now on View at
SCOTT'S FINE ART ROOMS,
For a few days. 268†x5

WILLIS & CO.'S

Musical Column.

BELL PIANOS

—AND—

BELL ORGANS

Are Universal Favorites
In all parts of the Civilized World.

They Bewilder Competitors
AND
They Delight Customers.

TERMS EASY.
PRICES REASONABLE.
SATISFACTION ABSOLUTE.

Send for Catalogues to

WILLIS & CO.,

1824 Notre Dame Street
(NEAR McGILL STREET),
MONTREAL.

☞ Tuning and repairs done in an artistic manner at reasonable rates; also, Tuning by the year. 268†

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE
—AND—
St. Catherine street.

SILK

DEPARTMENT.

Our Silk stock is now very complete in all

The Latest Novelties!

A splendid range of Art Silks, in all the

Newest Designs

32 in. wide, very suitable for draperies and fancy work.

A JOB LOT OF BLACK

SATIN MERVEILLEUX

to clear at a very great reduction. Price:

65c, 75c, 80c, $1, $1.15 & $1.25.

ALSO A JOB LINE OF

Col'd Velveteens,

Twilled back and warranted fast pile, to be sold at 70c, regular price $1.35.

CORDUROY VELVETEENS

A full range in all the leading shades.

Black French Faille,

$1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.

SPECIAL LINE OF

BL'K SURAHS

Much under the regular price, 75c, 90c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50.

Full lines of Colored Silks in Stock. French Faille, Royal Armure, Surahs, Bengalines, and a large assortment of light shades for evening wear, in all the latest tints.

N. B.—Mail orders promptly and carefully attended to.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Colonial House,
MONTREAL.

HENRY & N. E. HAMILTON'S

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mantles.

Special Novelties for next week in LADIES' SEALETTE JACKETS, 3-Quarter and full length. Made in Europe from Lister's best Sealette. *Wear guaranteed.*

3-Quarter CHEVIOT CLOTH JACKETS, $2.95, worth $4.50; $3.75, worth $5.75, and so on. All our New Importations are marked at prices with a view of selling them quick and thereby make room for FRESH NOVELTIES.

Silks and Velvets.

In this department we are showing many exquisite novelties in Silks and EVENING DRESS MATERIALS, including all the latest productions in GAUZES, BENGALINES, CHIFFON, FLORAL NETS, CREPE DU CHENE at moderate prices.

Ladies' Underwear.

A full range of LADIES' WOOL UNDERWEAR, the best makes obtainable, and guaranteed to wear well, at moderate prices.

☞ Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

HENRY & N. E. HAMILTON,

Victoria Square, Montreal.
268†

Au Bon Marche

MAISON VALIQUETTE & VALIQUETTE,

1883 & 1885 Notre Dame Street

(Opposite Balmoral Block)

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

FALL & WINTER GOODS

MANTLES.—If you are looking for Mantles, Dolmans, Ulsters, visit our Mantle Department and compare our prices. They are 25 p.c. lower than anywhere else.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.—Great reduction in prices of Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats.

DRESS GOODS.—We have a very desirable stock of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Henriettas and Serges. Also a full stock of Black Goods. We are now offering Great Bargains in all wool Colored Dress Goods. A special line at 22c.

TRIMMINGS.—Feather Trimmings worth 65c reduced to 30c. Fancy Trimmings worth 45c reduced to 15c. Complete assortment of Black Trimmings.

UNDERWEAR.—Ladies' and Children's Scotch Wool Underwear, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.75.

SPECIAL.—Heavy All-Wool White Blankets at $1.90.

SEALETTES.—Best value in Sealettes, from $5.50 to $12. All orders for Mantles promptly executed.

TWEED. TWEED.—A fine selection of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweed. A first-class Tailor on the premises.

CARPETS. CARPETS.—Great Bargains in Carpets, Oilcloths, Mats, Mattings, Curtains and general house furnishings. Goods shown with pleasure.

Alph. Valiquette, Alfred A. Valiquette,
1883 & 1885
NOTRE DAME ST.
268†1

Dissolution Sale

WATSON & PELTON,

53 St. Sulpice Street,

Inform their customers and patrons that owing to the expiration of their co-partnership at end of current year, they are offering at retail, at Greatly Reduced Prices, their whole stock of

Electro-plate, Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, Marble Clocks, Brass-ware, Lamps, Art Pottery, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Opera Glasses, Specialties for Wedding Presents, &c., &c.

Intending retail purchasers should avail themselves of this opportunity, as the whole stock must be speedily cleared out.

Inspection cordially invited.

53 ST. SULPICE STREET.
233†eodtf

If You Want

To furnish your house in an easy way, for the least possible money, you'll buy the goods right here. We've gained a continental reputation for the best of everything for the home.

You can't afford to ignore present values, not taking into the fact that we give credit to all who want it.

Quoting Prices

We do not quote prices, for prices are worth nothing in determinating the value of goods. You find the true value only when you inspect the goods. To tell you we expect to give you $10.00 worth of goods for $5.00 is foolishness, no sensible person would believe us; but we do guarantee to give full value for every dollar, and as much for your money as any house can who does a legitimate business, and pays for their goods.

Just so in everything for the home—any home. We have what's needed in Furniture, and though so-called cash houses try hard to beat our prices, we're willing to continue to sell on easy credit and give best value.

Passenger Elevator.

METROPOLITAN M'F'G CO.,

1678 & 1680 Notre Dame st.
267†tf

COME to the great Bankrupt Sale of Dry Goods if you wish to save money. Short Jackets, Mantles, Long Coats, all new styles, at Half Price. Silks, Cashmeres, Dress Goods, Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, Birds, Underwear, Stockings, Flannels, Cottons, etc., all at bankrupt prices. Busy all the time.

FRED SHIPTON,
1893 *Notre Dame st.*
Opposite Balmoral Hotel.
268†1

CARSLEY BROS.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

Now showing a beautiful assortment of

OPERA CLOAKS

AT SPECIAL PRICES.
CARSLEY BROS.,
On St. Catherine Street.

NEW THREE-QUARTER COATS.

Received on Wednesday last, another choice lot of Ladies' Three-quarter Coats. Perfect in style and fit, and reasonable prices.

CARSLEY BROS.,
On St. Catherine Street.

Russian Circulars.

Our Russian Circular, trimmed fur, at $5.50 each, is a marvel of cheapness.

CARSLEY BROS.,
On St. Catherine street.

THE SALES

In our Glove, Hosiery, Underwear and Dress Goods Departments are increasing every day.

CARSLEY BROS.,
On St. Catherine street.

CARSLEY BROS.

2342 St. Catherine st., West.
(4 Doors west of the Bank of Montreal.)
1575 St. Catherine st., East.
268†1

WHITE and GOLD

FANCY CHAIRS,
EASELS and CABINETS,
Renaud, King & Patterson,
268†2 652 CRAIG STREET.

Does it Pay?

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. TRADE MELISSA MARK. WARRANTED RAINPROOF. REGISTERED.

To buy a Rubber Mackintosh or Waterproof just to protect you from the rain, when it is absolutely worthless for any other purpose?

For the price of an ordinary Mackintosh you can get a first-rate "Melissa" Cape Overcoat, made of good all-wool tweed, and it will protect you from the rain as well as the best Mackintosh.

It will save you the price of an overcoat because, being warm and comfortable, it can be worn in dry cold weather as an ordinary overcoat, with or without cape.

A "Melissa" Coat will not Give you Chills or Rheumatism.

After being worn all the Fall and Winter, it can be made as good as new for the Spring by a little sponging and pressing.

Do not be turned away from your purpose of buying a "Melissa" Coat by interested dealers, whose object in trying to prejudice you against "Melissa" is plain.

They want to sell you both a Mackintosh and an Overcoat

AND MAKE TWO PROFITS OUT OF YOU.

☞ See that the above Trade Mark is on the Coat you buy.

268 1

THOMAS LIGGET

considers this a time for bargains and will sell Fine Wilton Carpets with borders to match at the price of Special Extra Brussels for the balance of this month. This is the time for those wanting to furnish elegantly, at a moderate price.

CURTAINS, PORTIERES, SHADES

and everything for the window at specially low figures.

THOMAS LIGGET,
1884 Notre Dame St.,
GLENORA BUILDING. 268†1

THE BELFAST WAREHOUSE,

2403 & 2405 St. Catherine st,
(Between Peel and Stanley.)
HAYCOCK & DUDGEON, Props.

STAMPED LINEN WORK.

Ladies! you know nice Linen is what you like. Be assured your friends feel just as you do; so, before it is too late, begin some fine Linen Fancy Work to make them happy at Christmas. A large assortment in all sorts of designs always on hand at

THE BELFAST WAREHOUSE.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

In this Department we excel. We carry no common lines, but the prices for good reliable makes are very low at

THE BELFAST WAREHOUSE.

LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

Our lines of genuine Scotch Goods—our own importation—cannot be surpassed. The right place for these goods is

THE BELFAST WAREHOUSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

We need scarcely mention this line, as our fame for good value is wide-spread. If you want the very best value in all lines of Handkerchiefs, come to

THE BELFAST WAREHOUSE.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

We would remind readers of this paper that we carry a full range of these goods, including: Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, White Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Night Shirts, Socks, etc., etc. Only the best for lowest prices at

THE BELFAST WAREHOUSE.

Haycock & Dudgeon,

2403 & 2405 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Bell Telephone. 3098. 268†1

DON'T MISS

Inspecting our assortment of

ANCIENT PATTERN OAK
WRITING CABINETS & DESKS
Renaud, King & Patterson,
268†2 652 CRAIG STREET.

OUR STOCK OF CHAMBER FURNITURE and complete Suites in solid Mahogany, Oak, Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahoganized African Ash with buried panels, and many other different kinds of Chamber Suites now in general use, varying in price from $20, $30, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $300, $400, $500 and up to $1,500. Brass and Iron Beds, Swing Cots and Cribs of all sizes at Owen McGarvey & Son's. All goods marked at one price and in plain figures at No. 330 McGill street. 266†tf

ON VIEW

The choicest line of

BED ROOM SUITES

Ever shown in Town.
Solid Quartered Oak, All Finishes.
$31.00 Up.
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
268†2 652 CRAIG STREET.

Special Notices.

CRIMINAL WORK!

The Press Speaks Boldly!

AS BAD AS BURGLARS AND MURDERERS!

They Should be looked After!

The "Philadelphia Times," in a very recent article, speaks strongly in regard to criminal plumbing and its results. It says:—"In point of fact the sanitary plumbing proclaimed and professed to be practised by the organized master plumbers is seldom enforced. Most of their work is hidden from ordinary notice, and they largely make their profits by dishonest practices. The ignorant or dishonest plumber will sow the seeds of death in every home if he is allowed to do the plumbing, no matter how well he is watched or paid. There is no excuse for ignorance of poisonous gases in a home. The plumber who deliberately puts imperfect work in the hidden parts of a house, and thus exposes a family to disease and death, is as much a criminal as any burglar or murderer. He knows that the diffusion of poisonous gases destroys health and imperils life, and when he deliberately leaves hidden vents in plumbing for sewer gas to carry its deadly fumes into homes, he is a criminal and should be treated and punished as a criminal."

Sad to relate, our experience in Canada in plumbing work is quite on a par with that in the United States. A large proportion of prevailing sickness is due to the unsanitary condition of plumbing work in our ordinary dwelling houses, where the young and old, the healthy and suffering, spend a great portion of their time.

Under existing circumstances, and until the strong arm of the law can furnish relief, we would sound a note of warning to all who are predisposed to disease—to those who are not rugged in health, and who are nervous, sleepless, irritable, dyspeptic, rheumatic and who cannot boast of perfect blood circulation; to such we would say, you require nature's great invigorator and health restorer, Paine's Celery Compound. There is no other known remedy that will so quickly or so effectually drive away the lingering seeds of disease, which so often produces typhoid fever. Paine's Celery Compound, given to the children when indisposed and feverish, will ward off diphtheria, and will give them great vitality. Every Canadian home should be furnished with a bottle of this true and honest remedy, to which every ailing member of the family should have access. Physicians everywhere recommend and prescribe it. Take hold of it in time, and avoid the dangerous effects of polluted atmosphere.

Call early and leave your order for your overcoats and winter clothing at Vineberg & Co.'s merchant tailoring establishment, 5 St. Lawrence Main street, where you will find a fine assortment of melton, beaver, nap, Irish frieze and all other goods suitable for the trade. Good workmanship guaranteed. Prices very moderate. Vineberg & Co., 5 St. Lawrence Main street. 267 2

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

THE STEADY GROWTH OF OLD M'GILL.

An Increase From Seventy in 1852 to Eight Hundred in 1891—Sir Wm. Dawson Touches on the Subject.

"University Extension" occupied considerable space in Sir William Dawson's paper on "Canadian Students" given in the William Molson Hall yesterday afternoon. Sir William, who is very popular with the students, received a great ovation. Mr. John H. R. Molson presided, and on the platform were Messrs. Peter Redpath and Samuel Finley, governors of the institution; Professor Johnson, Rev. Professor Cornish and Dr. MacVicar, Professor Bovey, Dr. Harrington, Dr. Robins, Dr. Wesley Mills and Dr. McEachran, fellows; Mr. Brakenridge, acting secretary; Professors Darey, Chandler, Rev. Professor Coussirat, Professors Eaton, McGoun, Cox, Carus-Wilson, Nicholson, Messrs. Lafleur, P. Toews, F. D. Adams, of the teaching staff, and Rev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. Professor Scrimger, Mr. C. J. Fleet, Mr. C. W. Colby and Mr. H. M. Tovey.

Sir William, in opening his lecture, said: "With some interruptions rendered expedient by circumstances, I have devoted the university lecture for several years to topics connected with the history of the McGill endowment and the constitution of the university which has grown from it, and I propose now to complete the present series by referring to the students, whose education constitutes the objects for which the university exists, and who are therefore in one respect the most important part of it. The subject is specially appropriate at a time when our number of students has reached 800, and if we reckon the students of the Normal School, which is really a professional college, and those in our affiliated colleges must exceed a thousand. Since the revival of the university under its new charter in 1852, when the number of students was about seventy, and these nearly all in the then well established Faculty of Medicine, the students have gradually increased in number, though with some fluctuations up to the present time, and it is an interesting and encouraging fact that their increase has been proportional to, and, I believe, to some extent, determined by

THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUR MEANS

of instruction, whether in staff, appliances or buildings. The revival and reorganization of the Faculty of Arts in its new building of Burnside Hall, not only in four years doubled the number of students in that faculty, but indirectly caused an increase of students in medicine and law. We had determined when the students in arts should exceed fifty to take possession of the old college building, above Sherbrooke street, and this, with the consequent completion and extension of the buildings and improvement of the grounds caused a rapid increase of students. The Normal school, established in 1857, gave a stimulus to the faculty of arts, by connecting it with the school system of the province. The commencement of our School of Engineering and its subsequent extension into a Faculty of Applied science not only added students in that faculty, but tended to the increase of the others. The provision of a better building and laboratories for the Medical Faculty has been accompanied with an increase of its

ALREADY LARGE CLASSES.

Our affiliated theological colleges have given us a great influx of new men, and the sudden and marked increase in the members of the Applied Science Faculty in the present session is undoubtedly connected with the princely provision which has been made for its work. I have no doubt that the intended addition of a proper building with adequate staff and appliances as a home for our Donalda department will give a similar impetus to it; and the prospect of a new library, with suitable reading and study rooms, now opening to us through the liberality of another of our leading benefactors, will give a like and most durable stimulus to our growth.

Thus it seems proved that the Canadian students naturally flock to the institution which provides best for their educational wants, and the lesson is that it is not by boasting or mere advertising that we can attract students, but by making substantial provision for their training, a conclusion which is at once creditable to the student and encouraging to his teachers and to educational benefactors. I would add here that the result of so large numbers of the most promising young men and women from all parts of the Dominion to this city in quest of education imposes no small moral and social obligation on the citizens of Montreal. To the liberal aids given to the University for purposes of instruction they should add a kindly and generous hospitality, and I think the time has come when they should supplement the appliances for mental training with those for comfort and social life in the form of a dining room and college halls."

COTE ST. LOUIS ANNEXATION

More Information Regarding the Affairs of the Municipality Wanted.

Cote St. Louis' claim for annexation to the city was fully and freely discussed by the special committee of the City Council last night. Ald. Robert occupied the chair. Ald. Stephens, who had gone through all the documents, commented pretty freely on them all, and said that they had no lists of the revenue and expenditure of the municipality. To this Mr. Dufresne replied that the revenue was seven-eighths of a million. Ald. Stephens wanted to know something about exemptions from taxation. Ald. Villeneuve answered that there were none but the church. Speaking on the financial standing of the municipality, Ald. Stephens said their liabilities were $218,000 and their assets $212,000 nominally, with $10,000 of arrears and other items amounting to $11,000 and a temporary loan of $17,000. It was explained that some of these amounts had been paid out of the $28,000 received from the Water Works Company. Ald. Stephens then went into the agreements between the municipality and the Water Company and denounced almost every clause. He moved

That a report be made to Council of the following facts and conclusions:

That on the 7th October, 1891, by virtue of By-law No. 10, the municipality of Cote St. Louis entered into a contract with the Montreal Water Power Company, granting them the exclusive right of supplying said municipality with water for a term of fifty years, for a sum of $28,000.

That this transaction would in all probability result in the city having to pay a large bonus to the Montreal Water Company for the redemption of this privilege.

That it is provided in said by-law that the Montreal Water Power Company shall be exempt from taxes for 25 years.

That under the contract no pipes are to be laid except through streets which will give a revenue of ten per cent. on the expenditure.

That the Company is to supply the municipality with water at 75 per cent. of the price now charged by the city, and as soon as 1000 houses are built this price is to be reduced to sixty-five per cent. of the Montreal price, and for stables, etc., the charge will be 50 per cent. less than the city charge.

Your committee are of opinion that no ward of the city can be created with exceptional privileges without injustice to the other wards, and that such a contract, if assumed by the city, would cause endless confusion and dissatisfaction.

They therefore recommend that further negotiations with the municipality of St. Louis be discontinued until they have relieved themselves of this onerous contract.

He then asked Ald. Prefontaine if he was interested in that Company as he saw the name of Prefontaine as one of the character members.

Ald. Prefontaine's answer was that it was he. He thought there was plenty of room for another Company to supply the adjoining municipalities. He advocates a supply from the Back River as better, cheaper and purer than what the city was getting.

Ald. Villeneuve and Clendinneng both condemned the action of the municipality in entering into an agreement with the Water Company while negotiations for annexation were going on.

Ald Prefontaine moved in amendment

That this meeting do now adjourn in order to get further information about the by-law concerning the water works, and the contract that has followed, and that copies of said documents be furnished to each member of said committee.

After some further discussion the vote on Ald. Stephens' motion was:

Ayes—Ald. Clendinneng, Stephens and Conroy.
Nays—Ald. Savignac and Prefontaine.

Ald. Villeneuve refused to vote.

Ald. Prefontaine then moved for reconsideration, which was carried on the casting vote of the chairman.

Ald. Prefontaine then moved the adjournment of the meeting to secure further information, and this was carried on the same vote.

Mr. W. L. Mathews, manager of the Banff Springs Hotel, arrived in the city on Tuesday from the North-West. He left last evening for Vancouver, and sails for Hong Kong on the 18th inst., on business in connection with the new line of C.P.R. steamers.

AN AFFIDAVIT.

MR. WHELAN SWORE IN JULY, 1890

That He Never Paid any Money to Influence the Ministry or Legislature.

In view of Mr. Whelan's statements to interviewers within the last few days, the following affidavit will be of interest:

I, the undersigned, John P. Whelan, solemnly declare that I have never given nor promised to give any money to any minister or any member of the Legislature of Quebec, nor to any person whomsoever to influence or cause to be influenced any minister or member of the said Legislature of Quebec with the object of settling my claim against the Government. That I never had knowledge that any sum of money has been directly or indirectly promised or paid to any minister or member of the said Legislature of Quebec with that object and notably that I did not pay a sum of $10,000 nor any other sum to influence or cause to be influenced certain members of the Legislature of Quebec with regard to the special subsidy voted at last session for the settlement of my claim against the Government in connection with the Court House at Quebec. I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true in and by virtue of the act concerning extra-judicial oaths.

Dated at Montreal, 18th day of July, 1890.

Signed, J. P. WHELAN.

Taken and sworn to before me on the month and date above mentioned at Montreal Signed, N. PERODEAU, N. P.

A Denial From Mr. Cloran.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—An interview has appeared in the *Empire* between its Montreal correspondent and Mr. J. P. Whelan, wherein the latter asserts that he, J. P. Whelan, paid to H. J. Cloran the sum of $3600. I respectfully beg to inform you that Mr. Whelan's statement is false. I never received, at any time, or under any circumstance, the sum of $3600, or any part thereof, or any sum whatever, from Mr. J. P. Whelan, or from any body connected with or representing him. I never asked or authorized him to pay the said sum of $3600, or any part thereof; or any sum whatever to any person for me. Why such a lying statement should be made is not for me, but the father of it to explain. By this denial, however, I do not wish to insinuate that in the election contest of 1887 in Montreal Centre, the sum of $3600 would not have been most welcome from Mr. Whelan or anybody else; for it was urgently needed to meet the expenses of the election, a large portion of which the committee were unable to liquidate. After the election I was informed that Mr. Whelan had spent some money in the contest, during a few nights previous to polling day; that information was volunteered to me in the office of *The Post* by Mr. Whelan himself, who, with his notebook in hand, indicated the several amounts which he pretended to have expended; he figured them up to the amount of two thousand odd dollars, and that amount, he said, included several bets made on the election. He would not say on which side he made the bets. I had no opportunity to verify the addition of the figures. I am not, therefore, in a position to deny the statement, as I have no personal knowledge of it; but if it is not more correct than the statement Mr. Whelan made to *The Empire* correspondent, "there ain't nothing in it," as lamented the late Minister of Railway would say. In the same interview Mr. Whelan was asked if there was anything peculiar in the payment of the $3600 for Montreal Centre, and his answer was: "No, excepting that I never got as much as a 'thank you' for having assisted to fight my old friend Curran, who, thank God, whipped us handsomely." Now, this admission of Mr. Whelan goes to corroborate my denials, for if I received $3600 I am not so given to ingratitude that I would shirk a vote of thanks, nor would I neglect personally to thank the generous and unselfish contributor. I got nothing, and had nothing to thank him for, although he had promised to put up $10,000 to meet the little gold mine subscribed by the Drummonds, Ogilvies, O'Briens, et al., for Mr. Curran's election. Mr. Whelan was going to do it (but never did), as he wanted to make the defeat of Mr. Curran a personal matter, and this is the man who now mounts the gable end of the Empire to shout his thanks to God that "his old friend Curran whipped us handsomely."

It has taken Mr. Whelan quite a time to make up his mind about the handsomeness of the whipping. I fought Mr. Curran at the time on a question of principle and am neither ashamed nor sorry for it, and I much mistake Mr. Curran's power of appreciation of and insight into human nature, if he looks upon Mr. Whelan's present fawning attitude as manly, or his prayer of thanks to the Almighty as devout and sincere. But what can you expect? Mr. J. P. Whelan is familiarly known "on the street" as quite a little joker, somewhat of a harmless bluffer and totally unreliable in matters political. I conclude, Mr. Editor, by declaring Mr. Whelan's statement as false as he could make it.

H. J. CLORAN.

The Ministers and Mr. Whelan.

QUEBEC, November 14.—The following is a translation of a letter sent by the ministers yesterday afternoon to the *Courrier du Canada* on the subject of the Whelan scandal:—

PREMIER'S OFFICE,
Province of Quebec.

To the Directors of Le Courrier du Canada:

SIR,—We note the following in the course of an article headed "Another Bombshell," in your issue of yesterday: "One of the details given by Mr. Whelan is as follows: Mr. Whelan explained that the first sum of $2500 in the list of Dominion election expenses was a note made by D. Ford to Mercier, endorsed by Hon. Messrs. Mercier, Shehyn and Garneau, discounted by a well-known Quebec boot and shoe dealer and paid by Mr. Whelan at the National Bank." We formally deny the truth of this assertion, as, moreover, Mr. Mercier, one of the signers of these presents, denies all the other charges made by Mr. Whelan.

We have the honor to be yours very truly,

HONORE MERCIER,
P. GARNEAU,
JOSEPH SHEHYN.

AT THE PLAY.

Four Theatres Open Next Week—The Attractions Offered.

TRINITY CHURCH CHOIR will give their annual concert at the Windsor Hall next Tuesday, November 17, when an interesting and enjoyable programme is promised.

"LORD ROONEY" a farce comedy, with Pat Rooney at its head, is the attraction at the Royal next week. "Lord Rooney" is said to be full of original and strong situations, singing, dancing and specialties. The costumes of the ladies are said to be very fine.

HART'S BOSTON NOVELTY COMPANY will hold the boards at the Lyceum during the week. It is a variety combination of twenty-two performers, and includes black face comedians, song and dance and change artists, military musical comedians, female rifle shots and a female minstrel troupe, as well as other attractions.

AT QUEENS' THEATRE will be seen Sadie Scanlan, sister of the well-known Irish comedian, supported by her company in the production of the late Fred Marsden's romantic Irish comedy drama "Eily," which is said to be his masterpiece. In the part of the title role, Miss Scanlan is said to be seen to the best advantage. During the play, Miss Scanlan will sing a number of her new and catchy songs.

VICTORIEN SARDOU'S GREAT PLAY, "Thermidor," which was the source of so much dissension and comment in Paris as to lead to a riot on the first production, will be produced every evening, with Saturday matinee, at the Academy of Music, commencing on Monday, by Mr. Charles Frohman's company from New York. It is to be given here with the original cast of 26 players and original scenery. The play has been running for eight weeks in New York. There is to be a large force of *figurants* rendered necessary by the character of the play. The leading parts in it are taken by Frederic de Belleville, a Frenchman, Frederic Bond and Miss Elsie de Wolfe. Miss de Wolfe, who was ranked among New York's 400, appeared for the first time as a professional in "Thermidor." The drama is an episode of the French revolution and contains much that is interesting and entertaining. Sardou is said to have been much pleased with Miss de Wolfe's interpretation of "Fabienne," which was created by Mlle. Bartet, Sarah Bernhardt's successor at the Francois.

AN ENGLISH JOURNALIST AT OTTAWA.

The Liberals Accuse Him of Sending Partisan Stories to the "Times"—He Reconstructs the Cabinet for Abbott.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, November 14.—Mr. Phil. Robinson, the war correspondent of the London, Eng., *Times*, is here writing up the Canadian political situation for his paper. His impressions are very interesting.

"You have, of course, been cabling to your paper?" he was asked to-day.

"Certainly. I reconstructed your Cabinet more than a week ago, and next morning I took it to the Premier. 'You are so long constructing your Cabinet,' I said, 'I have taken the liberty of doing it for you, and then Mr. Abbott, I regret to say, laughed. 'Your forecast,' he said, 'is the best I have seen yet and you certainly have given me a strong ministry.'"

"May I ask who they were?"

"Well, I left Mr. Abbott Premier and President of the Council; Messrs. Carling and Dewdney, *pro tem* in their respective offices; Sir John Thompson retained Justice; Mr. Foster, Finance; Mr. Bowell, Customs, and Mr. Tupper, Marine. I made Colonel Ouimet Secretary of State; gave Mr. Chapleau the Post Office and sent Mr. Haggart into the Militia; for Public Works I selected Mr. Meredith; for Railways, Mr. Angers, and for Inland Revenue, Mr. Costigan."

"And Sir Adolphe Caron?"

"I thought he would go to Quebec *vice* Angers. A statesman is wanted there should Monsieur Angers leave. I am afraid now that I have been what you Canadians call 'a little too previous.'"

"You had no hesitation in retaining Mr. Chapleau?"

"No, I had not; because for one thing I do not think the Government is prepared to dispense with so strong a man or to actually take off the gloves. But I cabled home what I thought, after much enquiry, were the facts. I said the so-called 'crisis' was simply due to Mr. Chapleau's attitude. These are my words: 'When the Premier made temporary arrangements for the session, Mr. Chapleau demanded the portfolio of Railways. He was refused, but with the reservation that when actual re-construction occurred, his claim would be considered for one or other of the two great spending departments. Since then Mr. Chapleau was supposed to have lost caste by his connection with the Senecal scandals, but adheres to his demand, claiming the fulfilment of the specific promise, while the Premier is credited with taking up reasonably enough the ground that Mr. Chapleau's unsatisfactory administration of the printing department absolved him from the obligation to promote him to any other department involving vastly large financial and administrative responsibilities. But compromise is always possible, and Mr. Chapleau may justifiably find a place in the Cabinet without affronting public opinion.'"

"Have you expressed any opinion by cable as to the annexation cry?"

"No; except incidentally."

Speaking of the bye-elections pending, Mr. Robinson said that the only element of disturbance in the outlook was Irish-American intrigue, powerfully supported by American funds, to force upon the country the cry of universal reciprocity with discrimination against Great Britain, a phrase used by covert disloyalists to conceal their real meaning of annexation.

Mr. Robinson has given the politicians something to talk about. In this he conferred in some respects a favor, as a period of depression followed the collapse of Mr. Chapleau's dramatic strike. The observations made by Mr. Robinson in an interview published here have drawn down upon his head the denunciations of leading Liberals, who accuse him of partisanship.

MAY BREAK OUT ANEW.

The Trouble Between Chapleau and Abbott—The Premier Wants the Railways Portfolio Himself.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, November 14.—The *Free Press* publishes the following: "Hon. Peter White had a long conference with Premier Abbott this forenoon. It is understood that the construction of the Cabinet was one of the subjects discussed. Mr. Abbott is desirous of having Mr. White in the Cabinet, instead of Mr. Haggart, but the latter refuses to give way and may tear the whole Tory fabric to pieces if any compulsion is used against him. Mr. Haggart kicked himself into the Government and he is determined not to be kicked out of it. As a means of showing the Government that he intends to pursue this course the approaching demonstration in his favor was got up in Perth.

"The trouble between the Premier and Mr. Chapleau has not yet been entirely disposed of, or rather, it is likely to break out anew through what the French Canadian Conservatives call a little sharp practice on the part of the Premier. When the Premier and Mr. Chapleau bargained for one of the great spending departments going to Quebec the understanding was that the position should, of course, fall to a French Canadian minister. It now turns out that Mr. Abbott is desirous of taking the position of Minister of Railways to himself, which would be giving the portfolio to the province, but which would destroy the spirit of the bargain. It is also said that the Pacific Railway is pressing Mr. Abbott to take the Railways Department to himself and also to bring in, as one of his colleagues, Hon. Geo. Kirkpatrick.

Says *Le Canada*: "Business is business with the Pacific. Mr. Abbott, a former director, now Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Ross, of Lisgar, a creature of the C. P. R., candidate of a portfolio; Mr. Kirkpatrick, another stock holder, also candidate for a portfolio; Mr. Osler, a director for the mayoralty of Toronto; newspapers subsidized by the Canadian Pacific as Government organs; that is not doing too badly."

A TERRIBLE DUNGEON.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

MONCTON, November 14.—Public feeling in the neighboring town of Sackville is excited over revelations in regard to the condition of the lockup used for the confinement of petit offenders against the laws. Sackville is the site of a theological college, a college and two academies belonging to the Methodist body, and the tone of the community is supposed to be highly moral and humane. Yet almost beneath the shadow of these institutions and numerous churches is a prison that could not be habitable as a dog house and would unfavorably compare in most respects with the "black hole of Calcutta" or the dungeon in the Tombs prison, New York. A STAR correspondent, on visiting it, found that the half had not been told. No ray of light ever finds its way into this tomb for living unfortunates. It is filthy in the extreme, and the only convenience for prisoners is a bare plank that serves for bed and seat. A prisoner almost perished in this hole during the recent severe weather, and the fact leaking out the authorities will no doubt be compelled by the force of public opinion to provide more comfortable quarters.

THE PACAUD COMMISSION.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, November 14.—The Royal Commissioners in the Baie des Chaleurs Railway investigation are busily engaged up to midnight and later each night studying the principal points of the evidence. It is expected that all the depositions will be printed by the end of next week.

Condemning the Abbott Government.

The Club National held their weekly meeting last evening, Mr. M. Larochelle, president, in the chair. A series of resolutions denouncing the Ottawa Government were submitted, and addresses delivered by Messrs. C. Beausoleil, M. P., E. Tremblay, Piché and Geoffrion, all condemnatory of the Abbott administration. The president put the resolutions which were adopted unanimously, after which he appealed to young Liberals to join the club.

To Open a Branch in Oregon.

Mgr. Gross, Bishop of Oregon, has invited the nuns of the Precious Blood of St. Hyacinthe to open a branch of their convent in his diocese. The invitation has been accepted and the superioress of the monastery has gone to Portland to make the necessary arrangements.

Canadian Students at Rome.

There are at present twenty-seven students from Canada in the Canadian College at Rome.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

HAS DE BRAZZA BEEN MASSACRED?

A Startling Rumor in Paris—Lieutenant Meising's Expedition Near Lake Tchad—The German Expedition.

PARIS, November 14.—A startling rumor ran through Paris yesterday. It was to the effect that M. de Brazza, who left secretly for Africa at the head of the new expedition, had been massacred. The Minister for the Colonies on being asked in regard to the report, said: "We have heard nothing. Wishing to see for himself what was going on in the unknown regions, which lie between the 7th and 10th degrees of north latitude and the 11th and 16th degrees of longitude, M. de Brazza left Banhi some time ago with three hundred and fifty men, intending to push as far as Lake Tchad. He was convinced that he would find the murdered body of Lieutenant Crampel on his route. He took the initiative of his expedition himself, and if anybody living could attain the object aimed at it is certainly de Brazza. De Brazza was bent on exploring a region which even Stanley had not ventured to traverse. It is inhabited by Musselmans, Arabs, fanatic foes of civilization. On leaving this region he meant to visit Baegama, where a great deal is going on of which we know nothing. Another explorer, Lieutenant Meising, is now at Yulow, near Lake Tchad, ready to brave all risks. In his letter he writes: 'This is an affair of honor to me. I will die or I will raise the French flag on the shores of Lake Tchad.' A third French expedition, led by Chef de Battallion Monteil, of the marines, is also marching towards the lake. The starting point of this force was Senegal. By last reports to hand, two-thirds of the journey had been accomplished."

"Have you any news of the German expeditions?" enquired the correspondent.

"Yes," replied the minister, "we know that one German force is crossing the Camaroon country and making direct for Lake Tchad. It will probably meet with insuperable difficulties in the mountains. Another expedition has taken the same route as de Brazza—the Birgami route. The Germans have bought five hundred slaves in Dahomey to act as escorts."

"And what of Touat?"

"There is no news for the moment," said the minister; "we have confined ourselves to fortifying our Algerian outposts, and despite all contrary reports we have no intention of sending out an expedition to Touat."

THE COPYRIGHT MUDDLE.

Doctor Tache Explains How The Act of 1873 Became Law.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, November 14.—Dr. Tache, formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture, but who retired a few years ago on account of failing health, has made a long study of the question of copyright, which is a somewhat involved matter, and badly understood at present. Dr. Tache was asked if he would give his opinion on the difficulty which now exists between the Department of Justice on the one hand and the United States and British authorities on the other, regarding the refusal to American citizens of registration of copyrights in Canada under the international treaty between Britain, the United States, Belgium, France and Switzerland some time ago.

"I have got my own opinions on the question," said Dr. Tache, "but I would not care to express them."

"You have seen the United States documents in regard to this question?"

"I have heard of them, but I purposely, I may tell you, avoided looking carefully into them, not wishing to be called on to give any expression of opinion on the subject."

"You had something to do with framing the Canadian Act under which copyright is now granted?"

"I had. In 1875, during the Liberal administration, Mr. Mackenzie sent for me and we had a conference together with a view of passing an act which would have the effect of shutting out the cheap United States reprints in the interest of the publishers of the Dominion and the act was passed that session. After I drafted a bill which I considered would meet the exigencies of the case, Mr. Mackenzie and myself looked over the measure and both were satisfied with the contents. The bill, however, had to be approved of by the Imperial authorities and the question arose between us as to what means so as to save time and trouble, we should take to satisfy ourselves that the terms of the measure would be satisfactory to England. To get over this difficulty I suggested to Mr. Mackenzie to telegraph Mr. Daldy, the secretary of the Copyright Association in England, so that we might get his advice. Mr. Daldy is an authority on copyright, and no changes are made in the English law affecting copyright without first consulting him. Mr. Mackenzie consented to do this, and we got a reply to the cable that Mr. Daldy would leave for Canada by the next steamer."

"Did he approve of the bill?"

"He approved of it entirely. It passed both Houses of Parliament here, was approved by the British Parliament without the slightest difficulty or hitch of any kind."

"A principal feature of the bill was reciprocity?"

"That was certainly a feature of the bill, but, as I have already said, I don't want to express any opinion as to the law affecting other countries, as I have not been watching the changes which may have taken place in the copyright law of these countries. I have no objection in telling you under the circumstances how the act of 1873 became law."

LONDON'S LITERARY SENSATION.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, November 14. — The literary event of the week is Churton Collins acknowledgement of the authorship of the Cornhill magazine article, published long ago, on "Tennysonian Origins"—by its republication in extended form under the title "Illustrations of Tennyson." Collins does not profess to accuse the poet of plagiarism, but he brings up parallel passages showing that Tennyson borrowed ideas and phrases by wholesale from previous authors, always, however, improving them.

WAS THE MODEL FOR LIBERTY.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

PARIS, November 14.—A fact not generally known to the public has gained added interest through the death in France of Madame Bartholdi, mother of the well-known sculptor and designer, who died a few days ago at the advanced age of ninety years. She it was who stood as the model for Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty enlightening the world" which now occupies the prominent position in the harbor of New York.

STATUARY FOR CHICAGO.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

PARIS, Novembr 14.—Daniel C. French, the New York sculptor, has arrived in Paris to fill an order for the Chicago Exhibition. It will be a colossal statue of the Republic, a female figure sixty to eighty feet in height. The American sculptor, MacMonnies, is working in Paris on an immense fountain for the Chicago Fair. It will be the central decoration at the Exhibition grounds and will consist of thirty gigantic figures. It is now being put in plaster.

THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

WINNIPEG, November 14.—The Patrons of Industry, which body recently effected an organization for the province, expects to have over five thousand members before the date of the next convention. It is somewhat similar to the old granger organizations, but is non-political. The Manitoba association will apply for provincial incorporation.

Ordinations by Archbishop Fabre.

Archbishop Fabre made the following ordinations at the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday: Minor orders — Messrs. T. O'Connor, Springfield; J. McCarthy, S. J.; T. Desautels, S.J.; J. Desjardins, S. J.; C. Chaput, S. J. Sub-deaconship — Messrs. L. J. B. Gagnon, Montreal; F. J. O'Neil, Hartford; P. J. Quindau, London; R. F. Pierce, Ogdensburg; E. Lafond, C. S. C. Deaconship—J. Forham, S. J.; J. E. Tourangeau, S. J.; J. Brault, S.J.

At the Gesu.

Mgr. Fabre will officiate pontifically at an ordination at the Gesu at High Mass to-morrow morning.

The Habitant as a Payer of Tithes.

"There are certain people," says *La Semaine Religeuse*, "who are ever distressing themselves in certain newspapers on the fate of the poor Canadian *habitants* obliged to pay for the expense of worship. We are of the opinion that the Canadian *habitant* pays more freely his tithes to M. le curé than he abandons other sums which are not employed in the public interest. Once and for all a stop should be put to saying that the Canadian *habitant* is stingy and that he gives little for religious purposes. The facts protest strongly against such a calumny. From one end of the country to the other, are magnificent churches, erected by the good wishes of the parishioners, among whom there exists a veritable rivalry for zeal, good taste and generosity. Canadians are always surprised on being told that they have done all this against their hearts."

The annual dinner for the benefit of the blind of Nazareth Asylum is to be given on Wednesday at that institution.

HOUSE TO HOUSE COLLECTIONS

For Religious Purposes Treated of by "La Semaine Religieuse."

The outcome of the discussion in the French press over the collections taken up from house to house for religious purposes is the following article in *La Semaine Religieuse*: "We believe it to be opportune to recall to mind the decree of the seventh Synod of Quebec, on the collections taken up for charitable purposes. The decrees of the Provincial Synod, as every one knows, are binding in conscience on all Catholics residing in this province. The XIV decree of the Seventh Synod exacts a written permission from the Bishop to the curé or priest interested to organize concerts, excursions, bazaars and banquet for pious purposes. Meetings of this kind must not take place on Sundays or Feasts of Obligation, and the use of intoxicating liquors must be banished therefrom. The last paragraph of this decree reads as follows: 'Unless with a written special permission from the Ordinary of each diocese, it is forbidden to promise, through the press, by circular letters, or in a private fashion, masses in favor of these who will give alms to help in the construction of churches, convents, and other edifices of the kind, or to pay the debts of such institutions or for any other pious purposes.' This is an abuse which we strongly condemn."

McGill Medical Faculty Dinner.

The McGill Medical students will dine at the St. Lawrence Hall on the evening of Thursday, November 26. It will be their annual dinner, as they have decided this year to return to the old practice of holding a Faculty instead of the University dinner. The arrangements for the dinner are being most thoroughly attended to, and everything points to a most successful affair. The following gentlemen have the matter in hand: Dr. Shepherd, honorary chairman; Dr. Ruttan, honorary secretary, Dr. Lafleur, honorary treasurer; Mr. Duncan, of the fourth year, president; Mr. Yates, fourth year, chairman of committee; Mr. Rogers, fourth year, first vice-president; Mr. Dewar, third year, second vice-president; Mr. Bostwick, third year, secretary; Mr. Woods. first year, treasurer; Messrs. Ross, Kinghorn and Knapp, committee. Everything connected with the Medicos' banquet is making satisfactory progress.

Montreal Congregational Club.

The Montreal Congregational Club held its November meeting at the Congregational College last evening. The attendance of members and guests was large and after supper, addresses on "the London conference" were delivered by Rev. Dr. Cornish and Rev. Nehemiah Boynt, of Boston. The club has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Rev. Principal Barbour; vice-presidents, Mr. Robert Seath and Mr. H. W. Walker; secretary, Mr. C. T. Williams; treasurer, Mr. Thos. Moodie; executive committee, Rev. E. M. Hill, Messrs. G. McGarry, H. A. Madley; look-out committee, Messrs. S. Leet (chairman), C. Cushin, T. B. Macauley, John Leslie, Jeffrey Burland; reception committee, Messrs. H. Birks (chairman), Jas. O. Richardson, C. Gurd, J. M. M. Duff and J. E. Cribb.

Ste. Cunegonde and Its Water Works.

The case of Peter Lymburner against the city of Ste. Cunegonde came up in Practice Court yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff asks, in accordance with an article in the charter of Ste. Cunegonde, that the by-law passed by the municipal council to authorize the sale of the water works of the municipality to the Montreal Water Works Company be declared void. The attorney for the municipality took exception to the wording of the request, and the lawyers were heard on this first point by Judge Tellier, who reserved his decision.

Refused to Take Down the Building.

The Building Inspector some time ago took out an action against Mr. J. S. Evans for having a building on St. Henry street in a dangerous condition. On Wednesday Mr. Evans was fined $5 by the Recorder for refusing to demolish the building, and yesterday he was again fined $10 for the same offence. Mr. Lacroix states that he will daily take out actions against Mr. Evans until he conforms with the demands made upon him.

INTERESTING advertisements of real estate for sale will be found properly classified, on our first page.

Special Notices.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's cure. I guarantee it. B E. McGale, Montreal.

Tickets can still be obtained for "Carslake's Manchester Handicap Sweep." Drawing November 26th. 267 12

Did you ever smoke a good 10 cents cigar? Try a Crême de la Crême of J. M. Fortier, made of the finest Havana tobacco. His 5 cents cigar called "Minerva" has no rival on this continent. 250tf

BOSTON EXCURSION $12.00.

The Central Vermont Railroad will issue Excursion Tickets, Montreal to Boston and return, for Twelve Dollars. Good to go Nov. 16th, good to return until November 26th, 1891.

Parlor and sleeping car accommodation can be secured at 136 St. James street. 263x5 4aw

It surprised no one to hear that a light vote was polled in Cork.—Pittsburg Despatch.

My Liver

Has for a year caused me a great deal of trouble. Had soreness in the back, little appetite, a bitter taste in the mouth and a general

Bad Feeling All Over,

That I could not locate. Having been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past three months with great benefit. I feel better, the bad taste in the mouth is gone and my general health is again quite good. No longer have

That Tired Feeling

come over me as I formerly did. Hood's Sarsaparilla is certainly a most excellent medicine." MRS. I. B. CHASE, Fall River, Mass.

N. B. When you ask for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Don't be induced to buy any other. Insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla—100 Doses One Dollar. (8)

Prof. Saml. S. Grant

(1st Honors pupil of Dr. Bucklin, M.A., M.D.)

Spectacles and Eyeglasses fitted by new and scientific methods.
Sight carefully and delicately tested.
Special attention to complicated errors of refraction.
Difficult optical work and oculist's prescriptions executed exact.
No Extra Charges. Telephone 4820.

HENRY GRANT & SON,
Ophthalmic Opticians.
72 BEAVER HALL, COR. DORCHESTER.
199zeoa

M. B. C. FIXTURES.

MONDAY, Nov. 16th. — 7.30 p.m.—Lachine.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18th.—7.30 p.m.—Lachine.

LOUIS RUBENSTEIN,
Captain.

Members wishing to take part in club Photograph must send in their names to the secretary immediately. 268 1

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

ACHE

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.
Brockville, Ont.

NASAL BALM

NEVER FAILS CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO.,
Brockville, Ont.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

LOTTERY

2 DRAWINGS EVERY MONTH 2
On First and Third Wednesday.

Prizes Value: $52,740.00

All Prizes Drawn at Each Drawing.

NEXT DRAWING

NOV. 18, 1891.

Notice: The Capital Prize is

$15,000.00

TICKET, $1.00.

For $1.00 you can draw..............$15,000
For $1.00 you can draw.............. 5,000
For $1.00 you can draw.............. 2,500
For $1.00 you can draw.............. 1,250
For $1.00 you can draw.............. 500

There are also a great many prizes of 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 250 dollars.

Don't forget that with the very same ticket you can draw more than one prize. For instance, you can draw one of the prizes drawn one by one, and it may happen in the meantime that the same number is in the series drawing approximation prizes of $25.00, $15.00 and $10.00, besides terminating with the two terminal figures of the first or second capital prize and thus drawing two or three prizes.

S. E. LEFEBVRE,
Manager.
81 St. James street, Montreal. 267 4

CARSLAKE'S Manchester Handicap.

$10,000.00

THE LAST OF THE SEASON.

DRAWN NOV. 26TH..........RACE, 28TH.

2000 TICKETS, $5.00 EACH.

1st HORSE, 2 prizes, $1500 each..............$3000
2ND do 2 do 1000 do 2000
3RD do 2 do 500 do 1000
Other starters divided equally.............. 2400
Non- do do do 1600
100 HORSES ENTERED. 200 PRIZES.

—GUARANTEED TO FILL.—

Prizes paid less ten per cent.

GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop.,
Mansion House, 522 St. James st., Montreal.

N.B.—Two stamped envelopes must be enclosed with order for tickets—one for reply and one for result of drawing. 254 25

Did You Ever?

"Did you ever, ever, ever see a whale?"
(Old Song.)

You don't often meet a whale in the streets of Montreal, and if you did you would very likely be considerably surprised. But you could not live long in the city without observing the delivery waggons of the

Troy Steam Laundry,

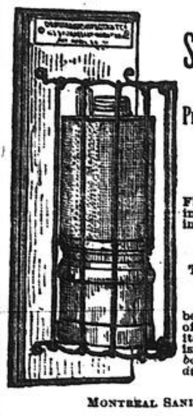
which are met with on every street through the length and breadth of Montreal. Why is this? Simply because merit tells—it carries weight—and the TROY stands above all competitors.

Don't forget the address:

140 ST. PETER STREET,
CORNER OF CRAIG.

Telephones: Bell, 666. Federal, 542.

THE OZONATOR



—WITH—

SANITAS FLUID

—IS A—

Protector from Disease.

NEW YORK,
Oct. 10th, 1887.

Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used, both internally and externally in

27 CASES
—OF—
TYPHOID FEVER
and 23 of
DIPHTHERIA,

besides numerous cases of dysentery, and consider its action on micro-organisms *far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant.*

J. W. SMALL, M.D.

MONTREAL SANITARY ASSOCIATION,
June 6th, 1891.

To Dominion Disinfectant Co'y.

I have had one of the "Roberts Ozonators" in my house for some time and have tested its diffusing power and find it very effective.

I think the machine in conjunction with a disinfecting fluid like "Sanitas," whose value is well known, an excellent one; not only giving protection against disease germs, but also imparting a pleasant and refreshing odor to the atmosphere. Such an instrument is much needed in our ill ventilated houses, especially during the winter season.

Signed, RICH. P. FLEMING, C. E.,
M. Can. Soc. C. E.

Resident Engineer of
The Montreal Sanitary Association.

St. Ann's Convent,
St. Cunegonde, 16th June, 1891.

After having used the Dominion Disinfectant apparatus I do not hesitate to certify that it is the best we have ever used until now, and will when occasion presents furnish the different rooms of the establishment.

Sr. M. PACIFIQUE.

THEY HAVE DONE SO ALREADY.

DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO.'Y,
162 St. James street.
268x1

JUST LANDING!

25 Cases CUSINIER'S
Extra Superfine Assorted

LIQUEURS

In Elegant Fancy Baskets of all descriptions.

HUDON, HEBERT & CO.,
MONTREAL.

N.B.—We supply the trade only. 268x1

H. W. EMBREE & SONS,
Boat Builders and Designers,
PORT HAWKESBURY, NOVA SCOTIA,

Builders to the Prince of Wales and Gold Medalists

Our boats are the cheapest, and second to none in the country. If you want a canoe, pleasure boat, sailing or steam yacht, write us for particulars. 251x9 2aw

WRIGHT'S Irish Frieze Overcoats still advancing in popularity and are pronounced to be the best in the market, in style, finish and material. 267x4

To Manufacturers.

A first-class mechanic is open for an engagement. Best of city references. "J 1346," STAR Office. 268 1

FREE BUILDING LOTS!

LONGUEUIL.

We Want to Sell

100 LOTS

In the Next Thirty Days. To accomplish this

We Will Give

EVERY SIXTH LOT

to the purchasers of the previous five Lots, to be drawn amongst them. This Lot will be

Free and Clear, With Perfect Title.

LOCATION.

These lots are of the same class as those sold since last August, situated at the station in Longueuil. High and dry. No possible flood. Commutation fare: 5 cents by cars and 2½ cents by ferry.

PRICES AND SIZES.

Lots 53x106, $125.
Lots 53x132, $150.
Lots 53x146, $175.
Lots 53x212, $250. (2 fronts)

Each sixth lot given nil of the price of the five preceding ones sold.

CONDITIONS.

Half Cash, Balance in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, with interest at six per cent.

☞ Do not miss this chance, as we will sell only one hundred Lots under these conditions.

PARENT BROS.,
46 St. James Street.
268x1

SIMPLE
SURE GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. SAFE
COUGH REMEDY
266xtf

GAS STOVES

—THE......—

Doherty Quick-meal GAS STOVE

Has the lead and is bound to keep it.

All the gas which is used for cooking, both in oven and on top of stove, is utilized for heating water to the bath.

DIPLOMA awarded at the great exhibition. Prices to suit all parties.

Our "JEWEL" Gas Heating Stove, with Asbestos fire back and Corrugated Copper Reflector, is just what is wanted to heat bedrooms or offices, only $9.50.

DOHERTY MFG. CO., Sarnia, Ont.

G. W. GADEN, 2114 St. Catherine St.,

SOLE AGENT FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
257x1awtf

GREAT EXPROPRIATION SALE.

Our claim against the City Corporation heard and filed; AWAITING the VERDICT of the Commissioners. In the meantime our whole stock of seasonable Dry Goods must be sold regardless of cost before removing. Housekeepers and those requiring Dress Goods, Sealettes, Cloaking, Blankets, Carpets, Curtains and general House Furnishings, should not lose this opportunity of procuring first-class goods at less than cost price.

P. WRIGHT,
1323 to 1329 Notre Dame St.
267x4

DO YOU FEEL BLUE?

—TRY—

MEXICAN FRUIT CHEWING GUM,
Pure and Wholesome.
5c per bar. For sale by Stationers and Druggists. 315x

P. WRIGHT is showing some of the finest Black and Blue Serge Suitings in the trade this season. 267x4

MUST GO WITHIN 30 DAYS!

The Model Clothing House

126 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST.,

Have decided to sell their ENTIRE STOCK inside of 30 days. Having a very large stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' OVERCOATS, also a Large Quantity of PEA COATS and SUITS of all descriptions, more than they like to carry, they have decided to clear it all inside of 30 DAYS, and the purchasers may be benefitted by it by getting GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Notice some of our prices and be convinced:—

GOOD WORKING PANTS, $1.00. VERY GOOD PANTS, $1.50,
EXTRA FINE PANTS, $3.00.

500 OVERCOATS to be Sold at $5.00.

FINE SERGE OVERCOATS, $7.50. MELTON OVERCOATS, $6.00.

FINE ALL WOOL MELTON OVERCOATS, Raw Edge, Lap Seams, Silk-velvet Collar, hand-made, $10.00, worth $20.00.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS to be sold at 30 per cent. less than cost.
All other MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' OVERCOATS and PEA COATS will be sold cheap accordingly.
A Great Reduction in the SUIT DEPARTMENT.

REMEMBER THAT OUR STOCK MUST GO WITHIN 30 DAYS.
—DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS:——
THE MODEL CLOTHING HOUSE, - - - - 126—St. Lawrence Main Street.—126
267x2

Does that Husband of Yours Wear GLOVES?

If so, tell him that the Best and Cheapest Place in Town is

ALBERT DEMERS, 338 St. James st.

Pratt's Astral Oil

No person ever heard of an accident resulting from the use of PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, and no one can produce a sample of the genuine oil that will not give the clearest, softest, and most steady light that is possible to be obtained from an artificial source. Wholesale by

265x4 **C. PEVERLEY, 465 St. Paul Street.**

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

McGill College Ave. Lots and Houses.

Lots 57 x 100 ft. Corner house 30 ft. front. House 25 ft front.
Offers solicited.

"The Elms," Peel st.

Estate late Alfred Savage, Esq.
Residence, with grounds, 145x143 feet.

MANCE STREET.

New English Cottage House, exceptionally well built for the owner, who is leaving town. $6,800.

Cote St. Antoine Lots

There is considerable interest being manifested in this section at present and good lots are a purchase.

Sherbrooke Street.

The best building Lots vacant on this street.

SPECIAL.

We have had placed in our hands, for sale privately, one of the most recent and handsomest residences lately erected in the best part of the West End. Any one requiring a high-class residence should see us at once about this.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.
181 St. James Street. 268x1

FOR SALE.

ST. JAMES STREET PROPERTY,

Opposite Bonaventure Station,
58 feet by 96 feet, $8,200,
Rental over $500.
To close an Estate.

4 Building Lots, Carleton Road,

In rear of McGill College,
Facing Mount Royal Park,
CHEAP, 45 CENTS PER FOOT.

J. Cradock Simpson & Co.
181 ST. JAMES STREET. 268x1

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THE WEST END.

3 LOTS on Mount Pleasant Avenue.

40 ACRES OF LAND running from head of Mount Pleasant avenue back to Cote des Neiges Road. A plan of this has been made, and can be laid out into beautiful villa or terrace lots.

6 VILLA LOTS at Weredale Park, Dorchester west, corner Atwater Avenue. These are undoubtedly the finest Villa Lots for sale on the Island of Montreal.

About 200,000 FEET OF LAND fronting on Pine avenue, now the handsomest avenue in Montreal, and but little of the side of the Mountain property to be had.

The above will be sold at very favorable prices, and on easy terms. Apply to

MR. LEWIS,
264xtf 30 Hospital street.

FACTORY SITE

—AND—

Building Lots For Sale at St. Henry.

I am instructed by the Executors of the Estate late John McMillan to offer for prompt sale the property belonging to the estate, and known as the

McMILLAN REFINERY.

It contains about 120,000 feet, and is situated on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and has a switch running in front of it. Full particulars and plan at my office. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure the finest Factory Site in Montreal.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
268x1 30 ST. JOHN STREET.

THE BEST FINISHED HOUSE FOR SALE,

ON HUTCHISON STREET,

is in my hands, and intending purchasers should see me at once so that their taste may be consulted in the decoration of the rooms.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
268x1 30 ST JOHN STREET.

THEY MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

WHAT? 3 Cottages.
WHERE? On Cadieux street.
WHY? Owner is leaving town.
Will sell separately or en bloc.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
268x1 30 ST. JOHN STREET.

THOSE 2 COTTAGES FOR SALE

Situated on City Councillors street, are just the kind of houses for men of moderate means who wish to live in a good street, close to the business centre

R. K. THOMAS,
268x1 30 ST. JOHN STREET.

BAKERY & HOUSES FOR SALE

On RICHMOND STREET. Size of lot 52 ft. 9 in. x 173 ft. Fine chance for a baker. The houses pay good interest, and the terms are very easy.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
268x1 30 ST. JOHN STREET.

COTTAGE :·WANTED TO PURCHASE

in the West End. Price about $5,000. Extension Kitchen preferred. Must have four bedrooms.

R. K. THOMAS,
268x1 30 St. John street,

OFFICES : TO : LET

—IN—

Nordheimer's Building

213 ST. JAMES STREET.
213xeodtf

FOR SALE.

Just completed and in a first class locality.
CHOICE RESIDENCE.

Lot 25x130, House 25x43, two story extension, 14x20. Every convenience, hardwood finish, plate glass windows, etc. Price $10,500.

257xeodtf A. E. LEWIS, Temple Building.

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