The Montreal Daily Star.

VOL. XV. NO. 218. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.—DOUBLE SHEET. PRICE ONE CENT.

Morning Despatches.

Condensed Telegrams.

It is denied that Prince Bismarck is seriously ill.

Cortachy Castle, in Scotland, owned by the Earl of Airlie, has been burned; loss over £60,000.

The Consul at Smyrna reports the health of that section better. The cholera panic has subsided.

Mr. Parnell has paid off the mortgage on his estate £13,000, from the proceeds of the testimonial fund.

The house of a woman named Giroux at East Templeton, Que., was burned on the morning of the 14th, and her two children, aged respectively two and four years, perished in the flames.

It is reported in Paris that Germany will shortly propose a scheme for a general European disarmament, and that several governments have already signified their approval.

Capt. DeLaunar, of the French Infantry Office, predicted four years ago that there would be an earthquake in Java, giving the date to within two days of the actual occurrence. He predicts a worse disaster in 1886.

W. Montross, of the New York "Police Gazette," was convicted at Atlanta, Ga., of distributing obscene pictorial newspapers and sentenced to $1,000 fine or twelve months in the chain gang. Montross came there with the "Police Gazette" to make a test case.

At the Trades Union Congress, at Birmingham, on the 14th, the resolution of Jos. Arch was adopted, but the amendment calling on the Government to declare waste land Government property was rejected. A resolution favoring paid labor representatives in Parliament was passed.

A congress of commerce and industry met at Amsterdam on the 14th. Resolutions were adopted declaring the principal cause of the depreciation of silver results from the decrease of its coinage in Europe. The resolution favors the adoption of a common double standard throughout Europe and America.

The people of Meat Cove, Cape North, C B., are alarmed over the presence of a polar bear at that place. A few days ago the animal attacked a fishing boat, the occupants of which narrowly escaped. The bear is said to be of enormous size and of a light grey color. It is supposed to have been taken there by the drift ice last spring.

Official advices from Hayti say the towns of Bainet and Marigot, which fell with Jacmel into the hands of the insurgents, have been retaken. The insurgents at Jacmel are closely surrounded. The commune of Cotes de Fer has been given over by the insurgents to pillage. The bombardment of Miragoane has completely silenced the fire of the insurgents, and the city is like a necropolis. Fighting continues at Jeremie.

There was a general illumination at Wittenberg, Germany, last evening. Dense crowds thronged the streets, singing national and religious songs. The sympathetic avowals of Protestant convictions made by the Emperor and Crown Prince have created a profound impression throughout Germany. At a general Catholic convention at Dusseldorf, Herr Winthorst proposed that an association of Catholics of all nations be formed and that religious meetings to pray for Catholic unification be held on November 10, the anniversary of Luther's birth.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE TROUBLE.

The Fight with the Black Flags—The French Loss—The Negotiations Progressing—Reported Mediation of England.

LONDON, September 14.—French accounts of the fight with the Black Flags state that on the first of September the French forces from Hanoi advanced to within twelve miles of Sontag. The enemy were found in casemate forts, upon which the French fire had no effect. After three days' hard fighting the French, aided by a heavy fire from the fleet, under Admiral Bouet, carried the enemy's works with the bayonet, capturing two towns and two Black Flag standards. The French loss was two officers and fourteen men killed and three officers and forty men wounded. Admiral Bouet withdrew the fleet to Hanoi to await reinforcements, leaving 300 men to hold the captured towns.

In the battle between the French and Black Flags the French took thirty prisoners, who were beheaded forthwith. Although the movement was successful, very large reinforcements will be needed to clear Tonquin of the Black Flags. The rifles captured from the Black Flags are reported to bear the Chinese arsenal mark. The Chinese press has adopted a beligerent tone towards the French, and declares that the Hue treaty is contrary to international law.

PARIS, September 14.—At a Cabinet Council to-day M. Challemel-Lecour stated that negotiations with the Chinese Ambassador were progressing favorably. The forwarding of reinforcements to Tonquin was endorsed by the Council. It was agreed that France in the negotiations with China could adopt a conciliatory policy.

LONDON, September 15.—The "Times" says that notwithstanding the talk about conciliation all actions of the French Government tends towards war; yet it is without the courage to prepare for war on a scale equal to the occasion.

VIENNA, September 14.—It is asserted that China and France have accepted the mediation of England for a settlement of the Tonquin question.

SHANGHAI, September 14.—It is reported that the troubles in Woochang have been fomented by members of the White Lily, a secret society opposed to the present dynasty.

HONG KONG, September 14.—The American Consul at Canton thinks there need be no further anxiety for the safety of foreign residents.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

The Chances for its Safety—Lieutenant Garlington Blamed for the Loss of the "Proteus."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The officers of the signal service do not regard the situation of the Greely party as hopeless. Their supply of provisions must have been considerably augmented by fish and game, and the party will not be in danger of starvation before next Summer. If, as seems probable, Greely abandoned his station on the 1st of September, and retreated down the coast of Grinnell Land to the mouth of Smith's Sound, expecting to find relief there, his situation may become critical. No course of future action has been decided on in the War Department. The authorities say they can form no plans till they receive further information from Garlington. Persons familiar with Arctic exploration doubt whether a party could retreat down the coast of Grinnell Sound on sledges after the 1st of September. If Greely waited at his station till the 1st or the arrival of the relief steamer, he is probably there still, and will remain till Spring.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Lieut. Danenhower and Tyon, formerly of polar expeditions, express their willingness to take part in an expedition for the relief of Greely.

If the Greely party left Lady Franklin Bay in boats late in July or early in August they might perhaps reach the mouth of Smith's Sound by the 15th or 20th of August, two or three weeks after the departure. They might then attempt to reach a Danish settlement on Northern Greenland or quarter themselves amongst the Eskimos along the coast. It is thought that nothing can be done to rescue them this Fall. Their lives are now in their own hands. Lincoln thinks it useless to send a party this Fall with the certainty of their having to winter several hundred miles from Greely's station without means of traversing the intervening distance, when by waiting till next Summer a party could be sent that would make just as much progress. Nothing further has been heard from Garlington. Despatches have been sent asking what possibilities there are of getting a vessel at St. John's, and fitting her up to go to Upernavik, or as much further north as practicable so as to reach Littleton Island at the earliest moment.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., September 14.—Lieut. Garlington is held to be highly culpable in interfering with Capt. Pike, commander of the "Proteus," and Pike, against his better judgment, in obedience to Garlington, put the steamer into the floe ice, thus demolishing all hopes entertained of the expedition. The opinion among all masters is that a relief expedition should start immediately to penetrate to the highest possible latitude and Winter there, if Greely cannot be rescued this year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The disastrous failure of the Greely relief expedition was mainly due to the omission of Lieut. Garlington to land his stores and house at some accessible point near the mouth of Smith's Sound before trying to hazard his navigation beyond. If he had done so the destruction of the "Proteus" would not necessarily have imperilled the lives either of her crew or of the party they were sent north to rescue. Garlington could then have retreated to the secure base of supplies established, and have carried out the remainder of their plan for the relief of the Lady Franklin Bay party by means of a sledge expedition up the coast of Grinnell Land. Now there is no party at the mouth of Smith Sound to co-operate with Greely, and no considerable supply of food there for them to retreat on. There would seem to be some justification of his course in the orders issued by General Hazen, which implied a direction not to land the chance stores till he should have run all risks in Smith's Sound and found it impassable. Supplemental orders were sent to Garlington just before his departure from St. John's directing the landing of stores at Littleton Island on his way north, and pick them up on her return from Lady Franklin Bay. The orders also stated that should the "Proteus" be wrecked in the ice, her crew will retire on Littleton Island, and the tender will bring to St. John's the officers and crew of the "Proteus," the rest of the party to remain at Littleton Island. The officers of the signal service express no opinion as a reason for the adoption of the course which Garlington pursued and which led to the total failure of the plans of relief. The Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and Acting Chief Signal officer are in consultation on the situation.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

Inland Revenue Returns—Appointments—Letters Patent, etc.

OTTAWA, September 14.—The following are unrevised statements of Inland Revenue accrued during the months of July and August last:

	July.	August.
Spirits	$273,717 85	$318,220 30
Malt Liquor	4,650 00	450 00
Malt	23,560 10	24,023 42
Tobacco	123,516 35	126,056 90
Petroleum inspection	1,208 62	2,157 95
Manufactures in bond	3,390 09	3,580 94
Seizures	477 66	461 75
Other receipts	4,070 30	1,757 24
Total excise revenue	439,591 17	473,707 51
Canals	60,700 13	58,529 45
Slides and booms	1,414 11	7,151 16
Culling timber	7,115 03	9,276 47
Hydraulic and other rents	6,187 50	1,472 50
Minor public works	106 68	321 50
Inspection of weights and measures	4,007 10	3,042 60
Gas Inspection	132 50	276 00
Law Stamps	70 00	70 00
	$519,324 22	$553,847 25

To-morrow's "Official Gazette" will contain the appointment of James Churchill, Coaticook, P.Q., as landing waiter, and of Thomas Clarke of Dundas, Ont., as chief landing waiter and searcher at Winnipeg. An interim copyright has been granted to W. D. O'Brien, Dartmouth, N.S., for "The Popular Encyclopedia of Ireland." Notice of application for letters patent of incorporation is given by the Saskatchewan Valley Land, Timber and Lumber Company. N. F. Davin and others give notice of application for letters patent incorporating the Prairie Printing and Publishing Company. Notice is given by Major Walsh and others of application for incorporation of the Canadian Coal and Transportation Company. The Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, New York, and the Toronto Life and Tontine Assurance Company, give notice of their withdrawal of their deposits with the Dominion Government, as they intend to discontinue business.

Passengers.

Cabin passengers per Allan Royal Mail steamship "Sardinian," Captain Joseph E. Dutton, from Quebec to Liverpool, 15th September, 1883:—Miss Elsie Angus, Mr Baines, Miss Barmby, Master Arthur Birt, John F Burstall, J A Chicoyne, H L Somers-Cocks, R R Dobel, Master William Dobell, Master Charles Dobell, R Edminson, Miss Edwards, Lord Elphinstone, Mrs James Ferrier, Jr., Miss Ferrier, Miss Alice Ferrier, Mr Grant, J A Hamilton, Ald. Hallam, Geo B Harris, Miss Harris, Miss Charlotte Harris, Master Ronald Harris, Miss Lizzie Robins, Miss Maggie Robins, infant and nurse, Thos Rouet, Rev Thos Seddon, W Smith, Mrs Smith, Prof Tanner, W W Taylor, Master Edward Harris and two maid servants, Miss Helliwell, Rev Hugh Huleatt, P Hudon, Robert Kershaw, Mrs Kershaw, Miss Kershaw, Miss Agnes Kershaw, R Larue, Master W D McInnes, Master Chas S McInnes, John Palmer, A H Pinto and friend, Miss A Playfair, Hugh Pollock, Master Jas L Rankin, Master Archd J Rankin, Mrs Robins, Master Arthur Allan, Master D F Angus, Miss Robins, Charles Taylor, Alfred Taylor, Master Guy Thomas, Miss Mabel Thomas, Wm Thorpe, Master Edwd Whitehead, T W Wightman, Mrs Wightman, two children and nurse.

Sporting Notes.

The opening of Mr. C. M. Acer's new driving park at Point St. Charles, will take place on the 6th, 8th and 9th of October.

The Britannia football Club have a practice match this afternoon on the Montreal Lacrosse grounds. Play commences at three o'clock.

A trotting meeting has been arranged to take place at Lepine Park on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of next month, particulars of which will be found in the advertisement in another column.

Mr. Henry Thomas, lessee of the Academy of Music, has given $10, towards the *Herald* games which take place to-day. The printers will leave for Isle Grosbois by the steamer "South Eastern" from the Island Wharf, at foot of Jacques Cartier Square, at 2 p.m., to-day.

Last night the following fifteen of the Montreal Club left for Quebec, where they play a team of the Quebec Club to-day:—R Campbell (captain) G L Cains, F Cains, J N Fulton, W S Louson, R Stirling, W Drummond, A Parry, P L Lindsay, C A Lawford, C D Smithers, A D Fry, E Heward, G Egerton, W E Davy.

The champion long-distance pedestrians are one by one forsaking the loam and tan bark for more profitable pursuits. The very latest deserter is Paddy Fitzgerald, who, on Tuesday, was appointed a member of the Board of Aldermen, of Long Island City, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Alderman Johnson of the Third Ward. If he makes as good an alderman as he is a pedestrian the public will have reason to be proud of his appointment.

On the Shamrock grounds this afternoon a lacrosse match will be played between the Champions and the European Indian team. The Champions will play their usual twelve. The Indian team will be as follows:—L Zacharie, goal; White Eagle, point; F Hamrock, cover point; L Hamrock, W Lefebvre, Mitchell Morris, defence field; T B Jocks, centre; J Leclaire, T Monique, home field; Strong Arm, D Monique, Joe Rice, home; J Bruce, captain.

Action Against a Transportation Company.

An action has been taken by Mr. Foreman of this city, against the Despatch Transportation Company of New York, represented here by Mr. M. Davis, for damages occurring to a quantity of pyrites and white lead, which was being shipped from Antwerp, by the White Cross Line. Mr. Foreman hold bills of lading, on which are printed "through bills of lading *via* New York. White Cross Line in connection with the Merchants Despatch Transportation Company," and providing that the goods were to be delivered to the Transportation Company of New York to be by them forwarded to Montreal. The amount of damages claimed is sixteen hundred dollars and Mr. Foreman claims the damage was sustained while the goods were in the possession of the Company. The action is brought through Mr. Tait, and Mr. Greenshields appears for the defendants.

Action for the Infringement of a Patent.

An action for $2,000 has been taken by Joseph Cote, of St. Hyacinthe, boot and shoe manufacturer, against Robert Pinkerton and Robert Turner, of this city, through Mr. Joseph Doutre, Q. C., for alleged infringement of a patent granted him in 1872, with improvements at various dates since, of a machine for trimming and burnishing the soles of boots and shoes.

A Frenchman named Montaygo,
Made pencils out of plumbago;
He got an attack
Of pain in his back,
St. Jacobs Oil cured his lumbago.

"What other business do you follow besides preaching?" was asked of an old colored man. "I speculate a little." "How speculate?" "I sells chickens." "Where do you get your chickens?" "My boys fetch 'em in." "Where do they get them?" "I doan know, sah. I'se allers so busy wid my preachin' dat I ain't got no time to ax. I was a gwine to inquire de udder day; but a 'vival come on, an' tuk up 'all my time."

Nothing is more weighty than a secret, and ladies find it difficult to keep, however there is one secret which is generally kept, and that is how to look well. This is now divulged. It is by using "Persian Lotion."

Specific Articles

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY. A complete assortment of Office and Mercantile Stationery. Bank, Insurance, Steamboat and Railway work a specialty. Joseph Fortier, manufacturing stationer, 258½ St. James St., Montreal. 133 eod

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT the 5, 10 and 25c store, 305 Notre Dame St., and see the bargains offered in all the departments, and more especially in the new one of $1.00 goods. 216 3

LAND PLASTER—Plaster Paris, Water Lime, Cements, Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Chimney Tops, Garden Vases, Enamelled Bricks, &c., &c. American and Canadian Coal Oil. A. BREMNER, 540 Craig street. 155z

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES, Letters of Condolence, &c. &c., Illuminated or engrossed, in artistic style, by Edwin Cox, 114 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal. Also, engraving in all its branches. 188eod

SHOW-CASES—W Millichamp &Co. All styles of Show-cases, low prices, best goods. Send for catalogue. W. MILLICHAMP & CO., 29 to 35 Adelaide street, East, Toronto, Ont. 100z

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR SELF-PRESERVATION, a medical work for every man, young, middle-aged, or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions for all diseases. 204

WIRE ROPE.—Best Brands of Charcoal Iron, Bessemer, Siemens. Martin and Crucible Cast Steel, Manufactured by B. GREENING & CO., Hamilton, Canada. 59 s

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A very fine Cow, 493 Albert Avenue, off Canning street. 216 3

FOR SALE, Newfoundland Dog, at 14 St. James street. 216 3

FOR SALE—A good coal burner, nearly new. 630 Lagauchetiere St. 216 3

FOR SALE—New carriages, park phaetons, waggons, sleighs, all styles, 20 per cent. reduction. 773 Craig St. 215 4

FOR SALE—Two of Ryan's Furnaces, also a lot of Water Pipes and Machinery. Apply at 690 Craig Street. 208 tf x

FOR SALE—Bull dogs, pups, 6 weeks old, ex-"Venus," (Bonnie Boy—Gipsey), First-class. W. Hammersley, St. Leonard, P.Q. 217 2

FOR SALE—Electric Battery; also, mason's apron. Address "Q 1087," STAR office. 217 2

FOR SALE.
Several Hall Stoves in good condition, at
215 3 56 McGILL STREET.

Rooms

ROOMS—1, 2 or 3 Rooms, all on one flat, with use of bath and w.c. Address "O 1030," STAR office. 217 4

ROOMS—Double and single, furnished, for gentlemen. 29 Mansfield St. 217 4

ROOM—Furnished, vacant. 80 Mansfield St. 217 2

ROOMS—Apartments for light housekeeping, parlor floor, coal oil stove, hot and cold water. Address "O 1011," STAR office. 217 1

ROOM—Furnished. 27 Beaver Hall. 217 6

ROOMS—Well-furnished, single and double, first flat, gas, bath, &c., &c. 650 Palace street. 217 3

ROOMS—Furnished, for housekeeping, at 24 Lorne Ave. 217 2

ROOM—With breakfast and tea if required. 100 Stanley street. 217 2

ROOMS TO LET—At 148 Peel Street, near the Windsor Hotel. Superior board. 217 6

ROOMS—Unfurnished, Bath & W.C.—to let. Apply 327 St. Antoine st. 216 4

ROOM—To let, very nice, well-furnished front room. References exchanged. 9 Victoria street. 216 3

ROOM—Two young ladies can have furnished room with use of kitchen at 809 Craig street. 216 3

ROOM—Furnished. 108 Mansfield street. 216 3

ROOMS—Furnished, to let. 9 Beaver Hall Hill. 215 4

ROOMS, well-furnished, for gentlemen. Nice locality. Family private. No. 62 Cathcart Street. 215 4

ROOM—Large front room, furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address "L 901," STAR office. 215 4

ROOMS—Furnished, with board, at 81 Chatham st. 215 6

ROOMS—Well furnished, with breakfast and tea, for gentleman; nice locality; with bath, hot and cold water. 40 Osborne street. 215 3

ROOMS—First-class furnished rooms to let, in a private family. 185 Bleury st. 215 3

ROOMS—With Board; large back parlor, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 79 Bleury St. 215 6

ROOMS—Comfortable rooms with board, by the day or week, for parties visiting the city. 79 Bleury St. 215 6

ROOM—Furnished, with the use of the kitchen, bath, W. C. 91 St. Urbain St. 215 4

ROOMS and Board. 25 St. Denis Street. 215 5

ROOMS, furnished, with Board, 387 Craig st., near St. Denis. 214 4

ROOMS—And Board, with superior accommodation. Mrs. J. L. Searl, Ladies' Doctress, 24 St. Monique St. 214 6

ROOMS—Well furnished and pleasant, for gentlemen. 216 Bleury street. 214 5

ROOMS—Furnished. 29 St. Gabriel St. 213 5

ROOMS, furnished, at 27 Windsor st. 212 6

ROOMS TO LET, nicely furnished, at 39 City Councillors street. 212 6

ROOMS, To Let, two very nice rooms, back and front parlor with or without board, also nice rooms on bath room floor, at 530 Sherbrooke street. 212 6

ROOMS—Furnished, without board. 45 McGill College Avenue. 193 26

ROOM—Furnished. 673 Dorchester street, near Beaver Hall Square. 188tf

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—By a single gentleman, bed and sitting room, comfortably furnished, with breakfast. No boarding house needreply. Address, stating terms, "Q 1080," STAR office. 217 2

WANTED—Bedroom, by a gentleman, in a private family. "Address P 1068." STAR office. 217 1

WANTED, by a young lady, room and board, in central locality. Address, stating terms, "Moderate," STAR office. 212 6

Board.

BOARD, Good Board and nice Rooms, $3.50 a week. 85 St. Lawrence st. 216 3

BOARD—Furnished Room with partial board for gentleman. House, furnace-heated, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply 39 Lorne Avenue. 215 5

BOARD—Young man can be accommodated with Room, and Board on Sundays, and washing; use of Piano if required, bath, W.C., locality central. Terms $7 per month. Address "K 853," STAR office. 215 4

BOARD—Comfortable board at 112 Stanley street. Bath, hot and cold water. Married couple, without children, will find suitable accommodation. 215 3

BOARD, vacancies at 38 St. Denis street. 213 5

BOARD—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and room, terms $3.50 per week, at No. 15 Mysterious St., off 344 Richmond St. 217 2

Board Wanted.

BOARD, wanted, superior board and comfortable rooms for lady and two or three gentlemen from 15th November. Prefer private family and West end. Address "N 963," STAR office. 216 3

WANTED—West of Bleury St., by a married couple with one son, board in a private family where no other boarders are kept. Must have private table and will supply table-maid. Address "D 664," STAR office. 213 6

WANTED—By a young lady, board in a private family; terms must be moderate and place comfortable; English family preferred. Address, "Z 508," STAR office. 217 1

BOARDING HOUSES FOR STUDENTS.

Parties having accommodation for Students—double and single rooms, with and without board—are requested to make application to the undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, Secretary,
217 3 McGill College Office, East Wing.

Educational.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL, LENNOXVILLE. University Matriculation Examination, SEPT. 18. Two Bursaries open for competition. Lectures begin SEPT. 20. The work of Bishop's College School begin on TUESDAY, SEPT. 18. For College Calendar or School Prospectus, apply to REV. PRINCIPAL LOBLEY, Cacouna, P.Q., or R. CHAPMAN, Esq., Lennoxville. 184 36z

Berthier Grammar School,
for boys, will re-open on TUESDAY, 4th Sept. For circulars containing full information apply to the Principal,
MR. G. H. HOWARD,
or to REV. R. McMANUS,
190 18z eod Berthier En Haut, Que.

C. M. PANNETON,
PROFESSOR OF PIANO.
Will be ready to resume lessons on Monday, Sept. 10th.
25 VICTORIA STREET. 209 15

Compton Ladies' College, Compton, P.Q.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children. Location unsurpassed in healthfulness and picturesque surroundings. Thorough course in all departments.
Tenth year begins September 12th.
Terms moderate. For circulars address
201 26 REV. J. DINZEY, Principal.

EDUCATIONAL.
1883. The NEW CALENDAR of the 1884.
NEW ENGLAND
CONSERVATORY of MUSIC
Beautifully Illustrated. 64 pages. SENT FREE to yourself and musical friends. Send names and addresses to E. TOURJEE, Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass.
The Largest and best appointed Music, Literary and Art School, and HOME *for young ladies, in the world.*
281 4 law

Kindergarten—Frœbel's System,
And connecting Class, will re-open, MONDAY, September 10th. The Misses McINTOSH will be at home on and after Monday, September 3rd, to receive applications.
Circulars at Hill's and Ashford's.
207 12

Miss Eveline Hone,
Pupil of Mr. DUCHARME, has resumed her Piano and Solfeggio Lessons,
62 VICTORIA STREET. 215 12

FRENCH and ENGLISH SEMINARY, Berthier (en haut), P. Q., will re-open MONDAY, October 1st, 1883. Address MADAME P. A. CLEMENTS, Principal. 218 6

MISS BULGER'S SCHOOL, for young ladies will re-open (D.V.) on Thursday, September 6th.
218 6 263 ST. URBAIN ST., corner of Ontario St.

MR. SEPTIMUS FRASER,
TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE AND HARMONY,
Having returned from Boston is prepared to receive his pupils at
214 6 32 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

MISS LOUISA MORRISON,
(Professor at Hochelaga Convent),
Has resumed her lessons in SINGING. She will take a few beginners for PIANO.
214 6 Address, 20 UNIVERSITY STREET.

MADAME VINCENT, teacher of vocal culture and singing, will be at home on and after TUESDAY, September 4th.
207 12 RESIDENCE 86 CATHCART STREET.

MUSIC—LANGUAGES.
MADAME DUCONDU will resume her private tuition on and after September 10th. Complete education given to young ladies. Notre Dame de Lourdes, Catherine street. 208 20

MR. LETONDAL will re-open his music classes on MONDAY, 3rd instant. Convenient hours may be secured by an early application at his residence, 1150 ST. CATHERINE ST. 206 15

MRS. (Rev. P. D.) MUIR will re-open her school, 141 Mountain street, Tuesday, Sept. 4. Boys up to 10 years of age admitted. 198tf

MR. A. CLERK, Professor of Piano, will resume his lessons
Thursday, September 13th,
1365½ St. Catherine St. 215 6

MISS MARGUERITE SYM,
Pupil of Stephen Heller, LeCouppey and Leonard, Paris, France.
Will resume her PIANO-FORTE LESSONS to finishing pupils and beginners on TUESDAY, 4th september, at 3 Victoria Street. 211 8

MRS. LAY'S ESTABLISHMENT
—FOR THE—
-Board and Education of Young Ladies,-
1736 & 1738 St. Catherine st., West.

This SCHOOL will re-open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, with a full staff of accomplished PROFESSORS and TEACHERS. MUSIC and the FRENCH LANGUAGE Specialities. SENIOR PUPILS can attend the LECTURES of the LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, and can be prepared for the UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, if desired.

The attention of families residing at the WEST END is called to the advantages offered by this SCHOOL, of which a well-organized PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, suited to the wants of young children, is an important feature.

Application, personally or by letter, to MRS. LAY. 194 26z

NOTICE.
PROFESSOR COUTURE
Being now absent from town will resume his courses on the 17th instant. 210 10

PIANO TUNING—Mr. Freedom HILL, orders left at
C. W. LINDSAY'S Warerooms, 1312 St. Catherine St.
217 x 25

PROFESSOR DUCHARME will
RESUME HIS MUSIC LESSONS
215 6 On Saturday, 22nd September.

PRIVATE EVENING LESSONS in FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN, at 31 St Urban st.
Reference—Rev. Louis N. Beaudry. 209 12

PROF. J. CORNU and MADAME CORNU will resume their French lessons MONDAY next, Sept. 10.
They have a vacant room with board for a young lady pupil.
Apply at 96 Mansfield Street, from 9 to 12 A.M., or 6 to 8 P.M. 209 12

SHORTHAND—A course of lessons given personally or by mail; terms low; satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, address
CHAS. FERGUSON,
217 1 P. O. Box 18, Montreal.

The Montreal Business College.

Corner Notre Dame and Place d'Armes. Thorough commercial course, with actual business practice, English, French and Shorthand. Evening classes commence Oct. 1st. Send for circulars.
213 tf Address, DAVIS & BUIE.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by MISS SYMMERS and MISS SMITH, will be reopened on THURSDAY, September the 13th. After Wednesday, September the 5th, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home daily from 10 till 5 to receive visitors on school business.
199 22 168 MANSFIELD STREET.

YOUNG LADIES' EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE—MRS. LOVELL'S CLASS will open on THURSDAY, the 13th SEPTEMBER inst., at 1283 ST. CATHERINE STREET, facing Phillips Square. 212 6

WANTED, By two Gentlemen, Instruction on the Banjo, by ear or note. Address "N. 984," STAR office. 216 1

Medicines.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
This dreaded and miserable disease is immediately relieved by the use of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELTS. Ask for them, take no others. Every Belt guaranteed. Circular and consultation free. A. Norman, 4 Queen street East, Toronto. 7

A CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASE
Magnetic Medicine, A BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD; Positively Cures Nervous Debility and Seminal Weakness. Tones up the debilitated system, removes mental gloom and despondency, and restores power to the weak and wearied organs. With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our GUARANTEE to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the BEST Medicine in the market. Full particulars in Pamphlet, which we will mail free to any address. Sold by all druggists, one package 50 cts, six for $2.50, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing the
Macks Magnetic Medicine Co. Windsor, O.
Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson, 209 Notre Dame street. 14 8eod

(BEFORE) (AFTER)

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Mailed at the Montreal Post Office, August 21st, 1883, Letter, addressed to Messrs. DUDLEY HALL & CO., of Boston, Mass., containing two Promissory Notes, payable to order of ourselves, and endorsed by us. Said Notes being dated and numbered as follows:
Aug. 14th, 1883, 4 months, $1,478.10
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PARISIAN	" 16.	" 17.	" 8.
SARDINIAN	" 23.	" 24.	" 15.
CIRCASSIAN	" 30.	" 31.	" 22.
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PHŒNICIAN	" 9.	" 26.
COREAN	" 9.	" 26.
GRECIAN	" 16.	Sept. 2.
BUENOS AYREAN	" 23.	" 9.
MANITOBAN	" 30.	" 16.
LUCERNE	Sept. 6.	" 23.
COREAN	" 13.	" 30.

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Via IRISH PORTS.

STEAMER.	FROM GLASGOW.	FROM BOSTON.
NESTORIAN	Aug. 1.	Aug. 18.
AUSTRIAN	" 8.	" 25.
SCANDINAVIAN	" 15.	Sept. 1.
PRUSSIAN	" 22.	" 8.
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-1883-
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Notes, Queries and Replies.

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

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

Shakespeare and Bacon.

Here is a paragraph which will delight the hearts of all who favor what is called "The Baconian Theory." It must be remembered that Delia Bacon's "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded: with a Preface by Nathaniel Hawthorne," was not published till April, 1857, and that William Henry Smith's Letter to Lord Ellesmere, entitled "Was Lord Bacon the Author of Shakespeare's Plays?" had been "printed for private circulation," only in 1856. The importance of these dates to the Baconian theorists will at once be seen, when I state that Dean Gaisford, of Christ Church, Oxford, Regius Professor of Greek, was born in 1785, and died, while I was at the University, in 1855. If, therefore, we may credit (as no doubt we may) the statement made by Mr. Brinsley-Richards, the Dean must have anticipated by probably many years the theory adopted almost simultaneously by W. H. Smith and Delia Bacon, in 1856. The paragraph to which I referred above is taken from *Temple Bar* of May, 1883, p. 44; Art., "Mr. Gladstone's Oxford Days":—

> One of Dean Gaisford's hobbies was about the unity of the "Iliad"; he could not bear to hear it said that any of the rhapsodies had been intercalated; but he gave to Bacon the credit for most of the plays attributed to Shakespeare, and cried "Pooh! pooh!" to the notion that "Julius Cæsar" could have been written by a strolling player.
>
> —By James Brinsley-Richards.

P.S. Need I say that I am an anti-Baconian?

A Discovery Anticipated.

Commenting on Hamlet's famous soliloquy, and the words,

"That undiscovered country from whose bourne
No traveller returns,"

a writer on "False Coin in Poetry," in a recent number of "Blackwood's Magazine," used the following language:

> That of all Shakespeare's personages it should be Hamlet who says this—a man, the current of whose life had just been changed by a revelation made in an interview with a traveller returned from the undiscovered country—is an oversight so singular that it can only be accounted for by supposing it to have been noted as a passing thought, and transplanted later into Hamlet's speech. Hardly less singular is it that the slip has never before (so far as we know) been observed.

I wish to draw attention to the last sentence. The slip, which the writer believes he is the first man to detect, has been frequently pointed out by commentators, and has probably been "observed" by thousands of readers. In "Notes and Queries" of Sept. 27, 1879, p. 243, a correspondent writes:

> Will any of your Shakespearian readers explain the apparent anomaly of Hamlet's speaking of
>
> "That undiscovered country from whose bourne
> No traveller returns,"
>
> when his father's ghost had given him evidence to the contrary? Steevens's and Johnson's explanations are unsatisfactory, and I do not see that those based on theological distinctions between Hell and Hades are much better. Can it be considered that Shakespeare purposely introduced the contradiction as indicative of Hamlet's irresolute and illogical type of character?

I am not now concerned with any explanation of the apparent anomaly. What I note now is the fact that Steevens, Dr. Johnson, and the correspondent of "Notes and Queries" had all previously made the wonderful discovery which the writer in "Blackwood" claims to have been the first to make. I wonder whether this writer ever read Goldsmith's "Essays." The XVIth "Essay" is on "Metaphors," and in it I find the following sentences:—

> In the course of his reasoning on death, Hamlet owns himself deterred from suicide by the thoughts of what may follow death:—
>
> "The dread of something after death,
> [That undiscovered country from whose bourne
> No traveller returns.]"
>
> This might be a good argument in a Heathen or Pagan, and such indeed Hamlet really was; but Shakespeare has already represented him as a good Catholic, who must have been acquainted with the truths of revealed religion. Moreover, he had just been conversing with his father's spirit piping hot from purgatory, which we presume is not within the "bourne" of this world."

As Goldsmith died in 1774, he must have anticipated by more than a hundred years the extraordinary discovery of the writer in *Blackwood*!

Queries in "The Continent."

I mentioned before that a column for "Notes and Queries" had recently been opened in the Philadelphian magazine, *The Continent.* Among questions which have hitherto remained unanswered, I notice several to which I am able to reply. As these must be of some general interest, or the editor would not have admitted them into his journal, I will from time to time assist in solving them. The two following queries (numbered as in *The Continent*) are here appended, with, I trust, correct answers.

11—"'Twas impious then (so much was age revered)
For youth to keep their seats when an old man appeared."

This is the translation to a motto from Juvenal which heads one of Steele's papers on "Polite Behavior," where Sir Richard quotes the following pretty story, which I would very much like to trace to its origin: "It happened at Athens during a public representation of some play exhibited in honor of the commonwealth, that an old gentleman came too late for a place suitable for his age and quality. Many of the young gentlemen, who observed the difficulty and confusion he was in, made signs to him that they would accommodate him if he came where they sat. The good man bustled through the crowd accordingly; but when he came to the seats to which he was invited, the jest was to sit close, and expose him as he stood out of countenance to the whole audience. The frolic went round all the Athenian benches. But on those occasions there were also particular places assigned for foreigners. When the good man skulked toward the boxes appointed for the Lacedemonians, that honest people, more virtuous than polite, rose up all to a man, and, with the greatest respect, received him among them. The Athenians, being suddenly touched with a sense of the Spartan virtue and their own degeneracy, gave a thunder of applause, and the old man cried out, 'The Athenians understand what is good, but the Lacedemonians practise it.'"

EDW. M. HENRY.

Steele's paper is No. 6 of the "Spectator" and the passage from Juvenal occurs in "Satire" XIII., 54; but Sir Richard has spun out the anecdote to an unnecessary length. It may be found far better told in Cicero "De Senectute," Chap. XVIII., 63, 4. The passage begins thus: "Quin etiam memoriæ traditum est, cum Athenis, ludis, quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset, &c.:" That is to say: "Moreover, it is recorded that when at Athens, during the games, an aged man had entered the theatre, &c." The same anecdote is related in the "Apophth.; Lacon:" generally attributed to Plutarch, and in Valerius Maximus: IV., 5, Ext. 2. Mr. Henry will also find it at p. 142 of Barker's "Essay on the Respect paid to Old Age by the Ancients."

The other query from *The Continent* is as follows:

17—There is in Robert Burns' poems a sentence which reads thus: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Will you please say whether this sentence or idea is found anywhere else, and if the word "thousands" is changed to "millions?" It is claimed that it is so in either Shakespeare or Cowper, but we are unable to find it.

A. S. B.

Will some one who knows please answer?

The quotation given from Burns form the last two lines of the seventh stanza of "Man was made to mourn. A Dirge." This poem was highly praised by Lockhart; but the idea of the quotation is rather commonplace, and I am certain that nothing at all resembling its wording is to be found in either Shakespeare or Cowper. Correspondence is invited.

"Up, Guards, and at Them!"

MAJOR (Montreal) wishes to know if I can help him to ascertain whether the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo really used the words attributed to him.

It is by no means easy to settle this question, though the weight of evidence is against the expression. In an article entitled "The Pearls and Mock-Pearls of History," in the *London Quarterly Review* for April, 1861, the writer, who is known to be Mr. A. Hayward, Q. C., the translator (in prose) of Goethe's "Faust," says:—

> Beyle (Stendhal), who was with the French army during the whole of the Russian campaign of 1812, ridicules the notion of speeches on battle-fields, and declares that he once saw a French general lead a gallant charge with a piece of coarse ribaldry; adding that it answered the purpose perfectly well. It is certain that most of those reported by historians were never made at all. The Duke of Wellington did not say "Up, Guards, and at them," at Waterloo, &c.

Mr. Hayward, we must remember, has devoted great attention to this kind of subject, and sifts evidence thoroughly before he arrives at a decision. In an article akin to Mr. Hayward's, called "The Illusions of History," forming part of "Hours with Men and Books," by Dr. William Matthews (Toronto, 1878.), we find

> "Up, Guards, and at them!" men will always believe to have been the exclamation of Wellington, while they thrill at the story of Waterloo, in spite of the Duke's protest that he uttered no such nonsense, &c."

Dr. Matthews gives no references, but the word "nonsense" that he uses seems to indicate that he had read the following passage in W. Jerdan's "Autobiography:"

> It was mooted whether the action to be imparted to the Duke's statue should not represent the moment when his cry "Up, boys, and at 'em!" roused his troops to their last irresistible charge. "'Up, boys, and at 'em,'" replied the Duke; "I never could have said any such thing. I remember very well that I caused them to lie down for shelter behind a rising ground, and by that means saved many of their lives, but 'up, boys, and at 'em' is all nonsense."

Jerdan was too much of a careless gossip to be a trustworthy authority, but in this case his recollections seem to be borne out by the testimony of others. The following account given in *Notes and Queries* for May 1, 1852, will be found interesting:

> I am glad to be able to state, from the very best authority, the circumstance of the celebrated order to the guards at Waterloo. It was at all times the Duke of Wellington's habit to cover as much as possible troops exposed to the fire of cannon, by taking advantage of any irregularity of ground, and making them lie down, the better to cover them from fire till the moment of attack; and the Duke's common practice was, just as the enemy came close and were attacking him, to attack them. What he may have said on this occasion, and probably did say, was, "Stand up, Guards!" and then gave the commanding the officers the order to attack.

In a subsequent communication to the same journal of August 27, 1853, the writer, of whose good faith there can be no doubt, says:

> It will I hope close all debate on this anecdote to state that the account I gave of it in Vol. V., p. 426, was from the Duke himself. I thought it very unlike him to have given his order in such a phrase, and I asked him how the fact was. He answered me to the effect I have already stated.

At p. 700 of "Bentley's Miscellany" for June, 1853, there is an article of a series entitled: "Random Recollections of Campaigns under the Duke of Wellington," by an officer of the Second Brigade of Guards. In a foot-note to this article the following words occur:—

> The expression attributed to the Duke of Wellington, I have good reason for knowing, was never made use of by him. He was not even with the brigade of Guards in question at the time they rose from their recumbent position to attack the French column in their front, and therefore could not well have thus addressed them. Besides, the words bear no internal evidence of the style either of thought or even expression of him to whom they were attributed.

The authority (so far as it has been found possible to trace it) for the Duke's having uttered the famous words, is to be found in a letter dated June 22, 1815, four days after the battle, which has been attributed to the pen of a Captain Batty, Grenadier Guards. The letter was published in Booth's "Battle of Waterloo," illustrated by Geo. Jones, R.A. Though it is impossible here to touch upon the question, it is certain that as Batty was only an ensign at the time, and wounded early in the day, he could not have written the letter, and was not in circumstances to see or hear what actually occurred. To sum up the question, it seems almost certain that the Duke did not utter the words ascribed to him, and it seems equally certain that he will always be credited with them by a large portion of the English nation.

A. M. and M. A.

Some time ago "M.D." (Montreal) wrote to me asking me whether there is any difference in the use of A.M. and M.A. I sent him a reply privately, and I have just fallen in with a letter from Dr. Ingleby, the well known Shakespearian scholar, which confirms the opinion that I gave. Dr. Ingleby writes:

> One rule is observed by the editors of both the Oxford and Cambridge Calendars, viz., to use A.M. when the context is in Latin, and M.A. when the context is in English. For example, in the Cambridge Calendar, in the table called "Distributiones Feodorum" we find A.M., and in the list of the college members (whose names are given in English) M.A. is employed.

Though this is the case in England, I am not prepared to say that the same rule is observed in Scotland, Ireland, or America. M.A. is certainly the commoner way of writing the title.

Author Wanted.

MONTREAL, August 13, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—Could you inform me of the date and by whom was said:—"Gesta Dei per Francos"? You will thereby confer a favor on yours respectfully,

J. C. R.

ETIQUETTE.

Editor Etiquette Department:

In leaving your card at a club after having been an introduced member, and wishing to be courteous, ought you to write on your card "To the President and Committee," or "To the members of the —— Club? Which is the correct form?

READER.

ANS.—"To the members of the —— Club."

Editor Etiquette Department:

A gentleman becomes engaged to a young lady residing in the same place as himself. The two families are not acquainted, but of course after the engagement a mutual acquaintance is necessary. Should not the lady members of the gentleman's family call upon his intended first?

RHODA.

ANS.—Yes.

Editor Etiquette Department:

If at an evening party when supper time arrives, a gentleman finds that the hostess has assigned him no particular lady to take in to supper, what is best for him to do.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

ANS.—If no lady is especially placed under a gentleman's care when the supper is announced, he must offer his arm to the lady with whom he last conversed.

Editor Etiquette Department:

May a young man accept an invitation to a small evening party if he does not know any of the family, his sister, however, being well acquainted with them?

BARNABY.

ANS.—He is perfectly correct in doing so; his sister will introduce him.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Should a gentleman walking with a lady, finding it necessary from the crowded state of the sidewalk to proceed singly, precede the lady, and if so, are there any exceptions?

J. A. D.

ANS. The gentleman should precede the lady in order to facilitate her passing through the crowd.

Editor Etiquette Department

I may have occasion to write to a gentleman on a matter of business. I may mention that he is middle aged but unmarried. I am single and still young; how shall I address him? as "My Dear sir," or "Dear Sir?" I myself do not know him intimately but he is an old friend of our family.

MISS LUCY LAVENDER.

ANS.—Your correct course would be to address him as "Dear Sir."

Editor Etiquette Department:

"I would like to know if it is proper for a young lady to ask a gentleman to escort her to church of a Sunday evening, knowing the gentleman keeps company with the young lady where she formed his acquaintance?"

G. C.

ANS.—We do not think it would be permissible under any circumstances for a young lady to ask a gentleman to escort her to church. In the particular instance mentioned by "G. C." such a request would be the height of ill breeding.

Editor Etiquette Department:

A gentleman calls frequently upon a lady. Should she invite him each time upon leaving to call again, or if she shows by her actions that his company is agreeable is that to be considered sufficient.

UBI.

ANS.—We do not think it is usual for a lady to ask a gentleman who is paying her a visit to call again. Evidently in this particular instance the invitation has not proved necessary and as a consequence we may conclude that her kind reception of her visitor is a sufficient encouragement for a repetion of his visit.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Would you kindly tell me the meaning of the work "Mizpah"?

A CONSTANT READER.

ANS.—Mizpah is a biblical word meaning "a beacon" or "watchtower." The passage in the Bible referring to it is in the thirty-ninth chapter of Genesis, where an account is given of a covenant made between Jacob and Labon. A heap of stones was set up in commemoration of the agreement and was called "Mizpah," for Laban said "The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another."

Editor Etiquette Department:

Next door there is a person who owns a concertina and enlivens the evenings by playing alternately one of Mr. Hammond's hymns and "Oh where, oh where is my little dog gone. 1. Would it be improper to write a letter asking that the performance on the said instrument be held at any other time than between 8 and 11 p.m.? 2. Ought I to send such a letter to the head of the house, as I know not who is the person who plays?

RESTA NE TURNES.

ANS.—We think you must allow your neighbor to do as he chooses in his own house. Probably any suggestion on your part would be resented as officious interference, and as a result the vargaries of the little dog would be followed with ever increasing enthusiasm.

THE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Complaints Against its System Further Investigated.

THE STAR has taken much pains to thoroughly investigate with regard to the complaints, reiterated by correspondents, against the system of the High Schools for Girls in this city. Mr. Thomas Darling makes the assertion that two of his daughters were rendered incapable of attending school for a whole year in consequence of the nervous disturbance set up by the depression following upon the close confinement and the unreasonably severe competition under which both teachers and pupils are driven. He has given us the names of four other gentlemen, who, he says, make a similar complaint. Our reporter sought an interview with these gentlemen.

MORE COMPLAINANTS.

Mr. William Angus, who resides on Shuter street, within easy distance from the High School, was decidedly opposed to the existing system, declaring his firm belief that it was injurious to health. The effect upon his own daughter of missing the midday meal was loss of natural appetite, so that when she came home from school late in the afternoon, she would have to be pressed to eat.

Mr. T. P. Butler, another of the parents to whom reference was made, resides at Longueuil and has not patronized the Girls' High School for some years. He did not like the system when his daughter attended the school; the boys came home at noon for their dinners, and then, when the girl came home about 3 o'clock another meal had to be prepared for her, so that it was very inconvenient. He did not know that his daughter's health suffered from the system, and she did not leave the school on that account.

Ald. J. C. Wilson said that it was an officious act to cite him as opposed to the system of the school. He had no daughters at the school. He had consented to present to the City Council a petition which had been handed to him by Mr. Darling, asking that the representatives of that body on the Board of Commissioners be instructed to have the grievance abated. He thought that a long recess would be preferable, because it would be better for the health of the pupils to have a warm and substantial meal at midday; but he had not carefully studied the question. He believed the Commissioners could be trusted to do what was best in the matter.

The fourth gentleman, upon whose daughters Mr. Darling says the effect of the existing system shows itself by destroying their appetite, was not seen.

THE TEACHERS.

Mrs. Fuller, head mistress of the Girls' High School, expressed herself as fully in accord with the reasons which actuated the Board in continuing the present system. The teachers of the school, with one exception, say that they have no reason to suppose that they have suffered in health from the want of a substantial meal in the middle of the day, nor have they reason to suppose that their pupils have so suffered, the attendance of the school having been remarkably good and no complaints touching the matter having been received. They state that probably at least half the school would refuse to avail themselves of the long recess for the purpose of going home to dinner, but would prefer to bring lunch and loiter and probably get into mischief in the building.

It was learned that, contrary to the impression conveyed in Mr. Darling's letter, Miss Lawless, who is a teacher in the Girls' High School, is not the same Miss Lawless who gave evidence before the Royal Commission. The latter was a teacher in one of the common schools and represented before the Commissioners the views of the female teachers of the common schools, without any reference to the High Schools.

THE VOTE OF PARENTS ON THE QUESTION.

The difficulty of this question lies in the fact that the High School is attended by pupils from all over the city. As previously stated, the wishes of the parents of the pupils with regard to the proposed change of the school hours so as to give a recess of an hour and a half, were sought before the close of the last session, the request being made that answers should be sent in writing. Mrs. Fuller confirms the official statement of Dr. Robins, then Secretary of the Board, that two-thirds of the parents were averse to the proposed change. She states that at least two-thirds of the answers were opposed to change, and the fair inference was that those who did not reply were neutral with regard to the question. By the courtesy of Mr. Arthy, the new Secretary of the Board, and of Mrs. Fuller, an analysis of the vote of the parents has been obtained. There were at the time 112 families represented in the school; of these 41 answered by letter and 26 orally. The letters are still in the hands of the Head Mistress; of the oral answers, no reliable account can be taken. Of the 41 letters, 28 are in favor of the present system, and 13 against it.

THE CHALLENGE ANSWERED.

This, if not entirely satisfactory, at least effectually answers Mr. Darling's bold challenge of Dr. Robins' veracity, wherein he (Mr. Darling) asserted that "replies could not be produced from one-fourth of the parents of pupils in the school to support Dr. Robins' statement."

It is natural to suppose that those parents who lived at too great a distance for their children to take advantage of the long recess to go home to dinner would be among the first to reply, as the change would make their children an hour later in getting home in the evening. On the other hand those who live near the school would also have been among the first to reply in favor of the change, on the grounds of convenience if for no other reason, provided there were not overbalancing objections against it, inasmuch as most families have both boys and girls at school and the differences in the school hours at present necessitates the preparation of an extra meal for the girls. It is found that out of the 112 families represented in the Girls' High School at the time the vote of the parents was taken on this question, about 40 lived at such a distance as to render the change in hours, if made, practically useless in their cases. Among the 41 families who replied by letter, 16 lived a mile or more away from the school, and of these all but one voted for the short recess. Of families living within a radius of about ½ of a mile, 7 desired the short and four the long intermission, while of those at a distance of about half a mile or less, 4 desired the short and 7 the long recess.

IS THE SYSTEM INJURIOUS OR UNPOPULAR?

Mr. Arthy stated that the attendance at the Girls' High School did not indicate any seriously injurious effects from the existing system. The average of attendance last year was 94.8 per cent., which was higher than that of any other public school in this city. Then, in answer to Mr. Darling's assertion that many parents would take their daughters from the school on account of the present objectionable system, he said that the number of pupils in attendance this session is about 35 in excess of the number last session, showing that the school is increasing in popularity.

THE CURRICULUM.

The curriculum does not make imperative the study of languages (excepting French) in any but the classes of the Senior department, and Latin, German, mathematics, science and history are only "honor" subjects in this department. Greek has now no place in the curriculum. The school exercises are so arranged that only light studies or such drill—singing for instance—as is calculated to be more of a diversion than a task, are engaged in in the afternoon.

THE ATTACK ON DR. ROBINS.

Dr. Robins, late Secretary of the Board of School Commissioners, was interviewed. He was exceedingly indignant at the spirit of attack made on him and the Board in the letters which have been published, and especially at the manner in which Mr. Darling "gave him the lie." He considered it an outrage upon himself and a disgrace to the man who made it. He had not conducted the late inquiry among the parents; it was done by Mrs. Fuller, and he was instructed by the Board what reply to make to Mr. Darling's complaint. With regard to Mr. Darling's assertion that the present system of hours was adopted to suit the convenience of his (Dr. Robins) own daughters, he said Mr. Darling well knew that he had no daughters in the school. The existing system was the same as when the school was started, and his daughters were not pupils there during the first two or three years. Moreover, a thorough enquiry was made among the parents a number of years ago, when a large majority were in favor of the short recess. He held that animus was very apparent in Mr. Darling's letter, and that it could be accounted for by his disappointment in not securing a place for his daughter on the staff of teachers of the Girls' High School.

Dr. Robins was asked for his own views as to the advantages or disadvantages of a long intermission as compared with a short one. Briefly, his reply was to the effect that the objections to the long recess were too great to make it desirable. As for the supposed benefit to the pupils of dinner at midday he thought it quite questionable whether it was good for them to rush back to their work in school after a hearty meal.

Regarding the length of time that the scholars are confined in the school-room, he called attention to the fact that the Board had been moving in the direction of shortening the hours in all the schools by dismissing the youngest scholars at 1 o'clock, and he intimated that it was desirable to further curtail the school hours of the older ones.

THE FORMER HEAD MISTRESS.

Our reporter next sought and was cordially granted an interview with Mrs. Morton, virtually the founder and the late Head Mistress of the High School for Girls. She stated that before the school was started she, on her own volition, visited the high schools of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities in the States, with a view to make the new institution in Montreal as perfect in system as a knowledge of the custom and experience of the long established and efficient schools across the border would enable her to do. All those schools have similar hours to those of the Montreal Girls' High School, with only a half hour's recess at noon, but closing for the day at about 2 o'clock. In the early days of this school the question of changing the school hours was not raised. The hours were the same as in all the private schools for girls in the city. In 1877, however, the proposition came from Mr. George W. Stephens, a member of the Board, to change the hours, giving an intermission of an hour and a half at noon. Printed circulars were issued to every parent represented in the school, and great pains were taken to secure an accurate knowledge of the views and wishes of the parents on the question. A large majority declared in favor of the short recess and short school day. Among the strong objections urged against the long recess, was the fact that the whole day would thus be taken up by the school, allowing the girls no time for home duties, nor for practising their music. Two or three parents, who lived near the school, were very anxious to have their daughters home to dinner at noon and in such cases special arrangements were made to suit individual requirements. Mrs. Morton positively stated that she saw no injurious effects upon the health of the pupils resulting from the system of school hours. The exercises of the school, she said, are so conducted as to afford much diversion to the girls, they being frequently moved from a class-room to the recitation room and vice versa. She was also very positive in the opinion that the objections to a long intermission at midday were serious and insurmountable, not the least of which was the turning upon the street of so large a number of girls twice a day, instead of only once as at present.

A DIFFICULT CAMPAIGN.

Warring in a Flooded Country—How the Annamites Live.

"The flooded state of the country round Hanoi," says the Saigon correspondent of the London *Daily News*, "has effectually checked all further movements on the part of the French; nevertheless reinforcements have left Saigon for Haiphong, where they must remain inactive till the subsidence of the waters. Active operations cannot be undertaken before October, so that the French have ample time to prepare for emergencies. Both the press and the general public are unanimous in the opinion that the expeditionary force is fatally inadequate for the work that it may have to accomplish before the tricolor waves triumphantly over Tonquin. Neither does the appearance of the troops argue much for the success of the enterprise. Those whom I met in Saigon were for the most part beardless boys, pale and sickly looking to a degree, and appeared by no means able to withstand a climate that is trying even to well seasoned individuals, while their slouching gait and general air of indiscipline bore witness to the fact that they were mainly raw conscripts.

THE MARINES.

"The marines, on the contrary, are fine stalwart fellows, capable of bearing any amount of fatigue and hard knocks. In Tonquin they need all the health and strength with which they are endowed. They will find there an enemy more insidious in its attacks, but none the less deadly than the treacherous Tonquinese. Scarcely had the transports arrived in Saigon than sickness broke out among the troops on board. On the "Annamite," especially, nearly twenty per cent were suffering from fever within three days after arrival in port. At this season of the year the climate of Tonquin is in its effects on the newly arrived European far worse than that of the unhealthiest spots of Lower Burmah. This fact should not be lost sight of, because it means that the French force, which is unconscionably small now, will be considerably diminished before the time arrives for taking the field.

THE CHANNEL OF NEWS.

"From Haiphong and Hanoi all is reported quiet. The enemy occasionally wake up the echoe by desultory firing, which does no more harm than the popping from a child's toy. Strange to say, although Saigon is within forty-eight hours' steaming from Haiphong, the residents here are dependent on Hong Kong for all information of the movements of the French in Tonquin, between which and Hong Kong there are regular steamers running three or four times a week, while Saigon is served with only a monthly steamer from Haiphong.

ANNAMITES AT HOME.

"A stranger is puzzled to discover among the Annamites which are the men and which the women. Their costume defies all attempts to discover the sex of the wearers. And when one feels most certain he has made a correct guess, most certain is he to find himself wrong—a condition of things at once embarrassing and ridiculous. The dress consists of a loose pair of white trousers and a short white jacket. Over all is worn a long, neat coat, close fitting at the throat and reaching to within a few inches of the ground. The coat is open on either side from the waist downwards. The garment has no variation in pattern or difference in length for either sex. It is nearly always made of cloth of the same description, quality and color [bluish black]. A turban, made of the same material as the long coat and worn much in the same way as the Hindoos of Bombay wear theirs, completes a costume which must commend itself to any one for neatness, modesty and coolness.

THE WOMEN.

"The Annamite women, though not of a highly moral type, are averse to more personal display than is necessary. The Annamites are surpassingly fair for Asiatics. But if there is a charm in an Annamite face the charm vanishes when the owner of the face opens his lips. In the first place the teeth are disgusting in their discoloration, the result of too free indulgence in betel chewing; but the disenchantment is complete when the person talks. Each word grates on one's ear from its utter harshness. It is not, however, till a couple of women begin to wrangle within twenty yards of one that the jarring effect of a harsh, unmusical tongue is felt. I can liken the noise to nothing except the short, snappish yelp of a puppy when disturbed in his enjoyment of a bone. Imagine the effect produced when two quarrelsome women gather round them a crowd of interested spectators, who shortly take sides and help in the discussion.

TRADE.

"The houses are wretched little concerns, constructed [I cannot say built] of a few leaves and bamboos; but, wretched as they are, those who live in them seem contented enough. I ought to add that huts of this description are not allowed in Saigon. The Annamites do not appear to have developed any attachment for trading—perhaps they find Johnny Chinaman one too many for them. Be that as it may, the trade of the port is in the hands entirely of Europeans and Chinese. The former are represented mainly by an English and a German firm. Incredible as it may seem, Scotland has sent none of her sons to pile up the bawbees in this colony. Perhaps some one versed in the intricacies of the why and wherefore of everything will be good enough to account for Sandy's absence from a port which wants only an influx of capital to make it one of the busiest places in the East. But there's the rub. Capital will not find its way to Cochin China until merchants' minds are disabused of the idea that the French local government looks with suspicion on any enterprise that is not worked under French auspices and with French capital. A writer in a recent issue of a French journal, in questioning the wisdom of France extending her colonies in the East, candidly admits that she is only striving after territory in order to benefit other nations. A return lately published shows that of the shipping which visits Saigon less than a tenth sails under the tricolor, while the import and export trade in French hands forms so small a part of the entire trade as to be practically unworthy of notice."

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.
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Sunday Reading.

Trust in God and do the Right.

Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though thy path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble;
"Trust in God and do the right."

Let the road be rough and dreary,
And its end far out of sight,
Foot it bravely! strong or weary,
"Trust in God and do the right."

Perish policy and cunning!
Perish all that fears the light!
Whether losing, whether winning,
"Trust in God and do the right."

Trust no party, sect, or faction;
Trust no leaders in the fight;
But in every word and action,
"Trust in God and do the right."

Trust no lovely forms of passion;
Fiends may look like angels bright;
Trust no custom, school or fashion,
"Trust in God and do the right."

Simple rule, and safest guiding,
Inward peace and inward might,
Star upon our path abiding,
"Trust in God and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man and look above thee,
"Trust in God and do the right."

Dr Norman MacLeod

The Power of Love.

"If God
Told you to-night he'd grant your dearest wish,
What would it be?"

What could it be, but the perfection or completeness of your own being according to His eternal purpose,—a sound and true character, through and through, a life like His own? Yet, even here, we must confront and dislodge our old and only enemy, self-seeking.

It is impossible to be our best or do our best so long as our leading motive and ideal in life is to seek our private advantage, even though we may mean spiritual advantage or individual perfection. The philosophy which looks only to one's personal completeness is narrow and false; for no one is perfect until he is perfect in his relations with others,—perfect in his adjustments and functions,—by virtue of his having chosen the Universal Good as the end of all his aspirations and endeavors. Then, he drops into the infinite harmony, and inner discord no longer jars his spirit. He loses and finds himself in that life which is both All and in all.

Thus, every advance in unselfishness, every act and experience of true love, adds enormously to our motive power. We can do for others as well as with others what we cannot do for ourselvs or alone. Let another life be welcomed inside of your own let it blend with yours, and the motive for self-improvement changes into a desire to be worthy and to serve. Love is the great miracle-worker. In the storm of battle, what multitudes have gladly died for king and country! Without the help of passionate, hot-blooded impulses, thousands and thousands of men and women have serenely accepted death in cruel and ghastly forms, because they loved One who first loved them.—One who loved them when they could plead no loveliness of their own,—One who loved them till love itself burst forth from unsealed fountains within and washed them clean.

And every day, century after century, millions of other men and women are patiently bowing and growing old under the burdens of toil, and finding joy and blessing in it all, because they loved each other and the children who cling to them in helpless dependence. Selfishness is a great power; but love is a greater. It is the motive and interest of the highest life on earth and in heaven. "For God is love, and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God and God in him.—*Rev. C. G. Ames.*

Who shall Fear.

Religion need not fear, nor religious men. It is only those who doubt whether their foundation is strong, who will dread the coming of the storm: it is not those who have built upon a rock. Because God is, and because we are his children, it is certain that every generation will teach us more of Him and more. Because we are of like spirit to Him, it is certain that no theory, no form of matter, no phrases or words, are necessary for the closest communion between Him and us. Because He gives us life, inspires us with His spirit, it is certain that we shall understand His revelations better with every generation: we shall make clear the old records where the past has stumbled, and we shall be finding every day new traces of His love. This modern spirit of inquiry is giving us new parables, if you please, by which to express His infinite qualities, to state what we cannot describe. The telegraph speaks at once for all the world, and gives us thus a poor little image how He is everywhere, without visible form or restricted person. The germ under the microscope opens its mouths on every side: it expands or multiplies into a million, million germs, and gives us a poor image of the infinite extent or radiation of His will. Our new implements or new machinery, with every step He makes, thus give us some new forms of faltering language, in which, with each other, we may speak of the Infinite Power which always is. But, in these two parables, we have only repeated the Master's, when he said the kingdom of God was everywhere, like the lightening which flashes at one instant from the one part of heaven to the other, and when he said it was like the cell of leaven which becomes the mass and multiplies itself in such infinite progression, God is always our present Father. We are His immortal children. Life brings us near to him: death brings us near to him. Life renewed will bring us nearer to him. This, religion knows, feels, and declares. The Bible has declared it with such variety of instance as has endeared it forever to the heart of man. History declares it with such presistency that every well-furnished student of history believes in the "Power that makes for righteousness." Nature declares it from her multitudinous abyss. There is no word or language, but all the same to the great "I Am." She cries, "Thou art"; and every obscuration of nature gives to its own time its own parable and language to express it. In such accord, no man is to fear the decline of religion. For the Spirit of Truth which proceeds from this present Father testifies always, and into all truth that Spirit guides.—[Rev. Dr. Hale.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Nothing with God can be accidental.

They never fail, who die in a great cause.

Of great riches there is no real use except it be in the distribution.

There are more people who can forget themselves than govern themselves.

In every man there is a loneliness, an inner life into which God only can enter.

Deference is the most delicate, the most indirect and the most elegant of all compliments.

There is no evil we cannot either face or fly from, but the consciousness of duty disregarded.

Bad men hate sin through fear of punishment. Good men hate sin through love of virtue.

As soon as we divorce love from the occupations of life, we find that labor degenerates into drudgery.

Ideas are the great warriors of the world, and a war that has no ideas behind it is simply brutality.

I will be lord over myself. No one who cannot master himself is worthy to rule, and only he can rule.

In taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he is superior, for it is a prince's part to pardon.

In all ages there are some great truths abroad in the air; they constitute the intellectual atmosphere of the century.

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many. Society is a troop of thinkers, and the best heads among them take the best places.

Whenever you command, add your reasons for doing so; it is this which distinguishes the approbation of a man of sense from the flattery of sycophants and admiration of fools.

Literature is a mere step to knowledge, and the error often lies in our identifying one with the other. Literature may, perhaps, make us vain; true knowledge must render us humble.

If, in instructing a child, you are vexed with it for a want of adroitness, try, if you have never tried before, to write with your left hand, and then remember that a child is all left hand.

The warm sunshine and the gentle zephyr may melt the glacier which has bid defiance to the howling tempest; so the voice of kindness will touch the heart which no severity could subdue.

Fastidiousness is only another form of egotism, and all men who know not where to look for truth, save in the narrow well of self, will find their own image at the bottom, and mistake it for what they are seeking.

Let not any one believe that a person has wisdom because he knows many things, and perceives them in a certain light, and can speak of them intelligently, unless this wisdom be conjoined with love; for love by its affections produces it.

If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work his life is a happy one.

One will not be ashamed of what to him is real vital truth. Talking and acting religion timorously and mincingly, instead of in a plain, manly way, has made skeptics accuse Christians of not believing what they profess, and ministers of not believing what they preach.

Albeit failure in any cause produces a correspondent misery in the soul, yet it is, in a sense, the highway to success, inasmuch as every discovery of what is false leads us to seek earnestly after what is true, and every fresh experience points out some form of error which we shall afterward carefully eschew.

Beware of making your moral staple consist of the negative virtues. It is good to abstain and teach others to abstain from all that is sinful or hurtful. But making a business of it leads to emaciation of character, unless one feeds largely also on the more nutritious diet of active sympathetic benevolence.

The time may be delayed, the manner may be unexpected, but sooner or later, in some form or other, the answer is sure to come. Not a tear of sacred sorrow, not a breath of holy desire poured out in prayer to God will ever be lost; but in God's own time and way it will be watted back again in clouds of mercy, and fall in showers of blessings on you and *those for whom you pray.*

Whenever we cross a river at a ford,
If we would pass in safety, we must keep
Our eyes fixed steadfast on the shore beyond,
For if we cast them on the flowing stream,
The head swims with it; so if we would cross
The running flood of things here in the world,
Our souls must not look down, but fix their sight
On the firm land beyond.

TEMPERNGE AND INTEMPERANCE.

Fight the Drink.

For the homes where sin is raging,
Fight the drink!
For the wives whose hearts are breaking,
Fight the drink!
For the love of God and right,
Let us go forth in His might,
WE SHALL WIN IF WE UNITE,
FIGHT THE DRINK!

Prevention of Intemperance.

All the multitudes of victims of the bottle who have gone down to darkness and their doom might have been saved by the very simple process of prevention. If one-twentieth of the effort which is put forth in attempted reformation of the dissipated had been spent in persuading them never to drink at all, how different would have been the result! The right time to put up the parapet of total abstinence is in childhood or early youth. The right place to plant the parapet is at home and in the Sabbath school. Then is the time to instruct boys and girls as to the deadly peril which lies concealed in the glass of intoxicant.—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

Sober by Act of Parliament.

"You cannot make men sober by Act of Parliament." We reply:—you must! That is what Parliament is for. The object of law is the well-being of the community; the protection of the rights and interests of the individuals that constitute society. Now a drunkard is a danger to society. The inebriate without mental restraint to control his inclination to crime is, as far as his fellows are concerned, on a par with the scoundrel without moral restraint to keep him from crime. Both must be dealt with by the same authority, that is, by law. We have laws framed expressly for the suppression of gambling-houses, brothels, places for the receipt of stolen goods, and other agencies that facilitate certain crimes; why not for the suppression of the liquor traffic that facilitates drunkenness and all its attendant woes and crimes? True, there are crimes to-day notwithstanding "good laws" relating to them, and probably there would be intemperance, notwithstanding "good laws" relating to it. But good laws restrain and minify those evils, so they would this. If we keep drink from drunkards, we make them sober. The drunkard is a danger to society. Law is intended for the protection of society. If law cannot protect us against the drunkard, then government is a failure and legislation a humbug. You must make men sober by Act of Parliament."

The Question of The Hour.

How feel temperance men? How beat the temperance heart and pulse in reference to the emergencies of the hour? The day for declamation on this great question has gone by. We want facts; we want arguments; we want prayer to God; we want personal work; we want votes—all of them. If we get enough of all, we will have success; if we fail in any, we will fail in a vital particular. The great question of the hour is the question arising out of the decanter and the dram-shop. Some man says, "The question of the hour is the labor question." Friend, the true solution of all the labor difficulties to-day is not how many hours the working man shall work, but how he shall save his money from the insatiate gullet of the dram-shop when he has earned it. That is the most practical aspect of the labor question. Another man says, "The real question is political corruption—how to purify our politics.' Purify our politics! Do you know that our politics have been rotted to the very core by the dram-shop? Bear in mind there will be no purification of American politics that ignores the bottle and the dram-shop. Another man says, "The question of the day is to reduce taxation." Who that is here does not long for the reduction of taxation? What is the cause of most of the taxation? The bottle and the dram-shop! Strike at these, and you have done more to reform political corruption, you have done more for the laboring classes, you have done more for their riddance from the burden of taxation, than by any and all other methods combined. And so I might start one question after another which men think to be the question of the day, and you will find this one underlying them all. I go further. I believe that the perpetuity and success of good government in the United States of America depend more on overthrowing this master-peril and master-curse than any man of us, perhaps, can estimate or even conceive of. So let us as patriots, as philanthropists, and lovers of our Lord and Master, that stand confronting this tremendous question, "How shall we deliver our whole society and the state from the curse of the decanter and the dram-shop?" Look at it practically. The decanter is to be reached by personal persuasion, and by every man, woman, and child putting it away. The dram-shop is to be reached partially by that method, and partially by stringent legislation; for I hold it to be as fundamental as any principle of our Declaration of Independence that every community has a right to abate a public nuisance and to express by its suffrage whether or not such a nuisance shall exist among them.—*Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D.*

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There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.
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Recommended as a specific in *Sore throat, swollen glands, children's croup, influenza, extinction of the voice, bad breath, inflammations of the mouth and tongue;* they *destroy* the *irritation* caused by *tobacco,* and the pernicious effects of *Mercury.*— These lozenges are specially useful to Magistrates, Teachers, Professors and Singers, for increasing the *powder* of the *voice.*
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FEVERS and NERVOUS MALADIES
BELLINI'S
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This *Wine* is a *specific* against *scrofulous* and *scorbutic affections, fevers, anemia, chlorosis* and *chronic diarrhœa.* It is *reparatory, fortifying* and *antinervous aliment,* specially recommended for *children, delicate women, persons enfeebled by age, disease, or excess;* is *regulating the circulation of the blood* and *reanimating the vital powers.*
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WITH BISMUTH AND MAGNESIA
These *digestive, absorbent,* and *antigastralgic lozenges* are recommended for the *prompt cure of stomach complaints, lack of appetite, dullness, difficult digestion, acidity, nauses* and *vomiting;* they *regularise* the *functions of the stomach,* and *intestines.*
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PILULES DEHAUT
Those who know Dr DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS do not hesitate in their use, fearing neither sick feeling nor lassitude, as contrary to all other purgatives. These pills only act well when taken with good food and fortifying drinks, such as wine, coffee or tea. Choose the hour and meals best suited to your convenience. As no lassitude arises from the effect of these pills, you will readily decide to use them again whenever required.
Price in France, 5 frs. and 2 frs. 50c.
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Public Opinion.

Posting Newspapers.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—May I enquire if it is really a fact that in this city of Montreal there are not more than two or three places at which newspapers and book packets can be posted? If I require to forward papers to England I must walk a mile or more, though letter boxes are on every side. I'm told it is good for my health, but it is hardly creditable to the postal arrangements of an important city that the public convenience is a matter of such general importance, should be so completely overlooked. Perhaps in this overtaxed country it is a protective duty in disguise to limit the circulation of the local press! Pray, sir, see if your powerful influence will wake up the powers that be.

Your obedient servant,
THOS. C. SORBY.

10th Sept. 1883.

City Hall Tactics.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR.—There is a resolution or By-law of the Corporation requiring tenders for all contracts over $100.

A party has two desks, each of which cost $75 or $87.50—one of which is sent to the City Hall for the use of the Mayor—no tenders being needed for a $75 job and only one desk being ordered.

When the vote is taken and sent to the Finance Committee for assent it is $175 for one desk. Query—Was not the vote for payment of one desk? Was the vote the actual cost of the one desk $75 or $87.50? or for $175, the cost of two desks or the delivery of one?

Yours,
A CITIZEN.

Montreal's Alarming Death Rate.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I cut the paragraph which follows from your last night's issue:—

The following were the interments last week: Protestant Cemetery 22, Catholic Cemetery 107, total 129. Of these 57 were females and 80 children under 5 years. There were 9 deaths from typhoid fever, 1 from typhoid pneumonia and 2 from diphtheria.

Taking the population of Montreal at 140,000 (one hundred and forty thousand), the one hundred and twenty nine deaths last week multiplied by fifty two, or the number of weeks in the year, and you have the grand total for the year of six thousand seven hundred and eight deaths.

Do your readers realize that this represents a death rate of forty eight (48) per thousand or a higher rate than Havana, or Calcutta, or New Orleans, and approximating to the death rate of Cape Coast Castle "the grave of Europeans" as it is called. Let us not be lulled into supineness; but be up and doing—such a frightful state of things should not be allowed to remain. Either we must change the site of Montreal or we must change our system of drainage, our system of sanitary police supervision, and our habit of keeping a hogs-head of garbage in each back yard.

MEDICO.

Montreal, 6 Sept., 1883.

How Dayton is Drained.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—In noting the excellent health report of Dayton, Ohio, in to-day's issue of the THE STAR you say, "It would be interesting to know how Dayton is drained and what is its sanitary system."

The drainage of that beautiful little city is rendered comparatively easy by its fortunate location, which is very similar to that of Sherbrooke, it being situated with respect to the Big Miami and Mad rivers as Sherbrooke is with the St. Francis and Magog, except that it is principally on the east side of the Miami, while Sherbrooke is on the west of the St. Francis. The Mad river is also received by the Miami on the east, and the city is built upon both sides of it. The depth of these rivers and the swiftness of their currents make them excellent outlets for the sewerage, which is ample and thoroughly constructed. The other factors which enter most largely into the sum of the causes which produce the highly favorable report are the excellent natural location, the broad streets, the thorough cleanliness which is enforced in all streets, alleys, public and private property, residences, cellars, outhouses and back lots, and the abundant supply of fresh, pure water. Dayton is not only a healthy town but a remarkably pretty one. One of the great national societies and sailors' homes is located there on the west side of the Miami. Its location is very fine and the buildings, grounds, miniature lakes, drives, parks, etc., are made so attractive that they are thronged with visitors during the Summer months and constitute the objective point of excursions from all directions.

B. S. P.

Sherbrooke, Sept. 12th, 1883.

An Original Way of Raising Money.

An original, but by no means a creditable, way of raising money, is that employed by an unprincipled Frenchmen, whose *modus operandi* is revealed in a Paris paper. His fixed idea was to obtain a matter of two hundred thousand francs to start himself in life, and for a period of four years he taxed his ingenuity to discover how this was to be done without risk to himself. At length he hit upon a plan which has succeeded beyond his hopes. His first step was to hire, on very cheap terms, and in a quiet village in France, a house which he announced his intention of utilizing as a family boarding-house; his next, to insert in the papers an advertisement, stating that a young man with two hundred thousand francs at his disposal was anxious to marry, and would accept a young lady with a portion of only ten thousand francs. The day after this advertisement appeared there were fifty answers waiting at the post-office for the advertiser. He now made enquiries concerning the position of the writers, and ultimately selected eighteen widows with daughters to marry as his dupes. He suggested that each widow should undergo a test of character and amicablity. He had two aunts who kept a boarding-house. Their insight of character and experience was such that he placed absolute reliance on their judgement. Would his future mother-in-law consent to pass a month under their roof, taking care not to reveal to the other boarders why she was there? The condition was accepted by the whole eighteen. The boarding-house was started and before the end of the trial month was so prosperous that it was disposed of for two hundred thousand francs. The adventurer, after pocketing the money, wrote to tell the eighteen widows that "he had changed his mind, and no longer meant to marry."

A Duel With Foreheads.

The "Nowosti," in a recent issue, states that the "forehead fight," a brutal combat inherited from the old Turks, still survives in some districts among the Tartars of the Crimea. A duel of this savage kind took place a short time ago in a Crimean village. The report of it is given by a physician who was callen to attend to the defeated combatant. The two foes take their stand at a measured distance from each other with their heads bent forward; then, at a given signal, they rush at one another butting forehead against forehead, like two goats. The remainder of the duel is fought wholly with the forehead; neither blows nor kicks are permitted, as the man who uses any weapon except his forehead is disgraced. In the recent case blood streamed from the foreheads of both the semi-savages; nevertheless they continued butting at each other with ferocious passion until at length one of them fell exhausted to the earth. He gathered up all his remaining strength to draw his knife from his girdle, and with one determined stoke he then his throat cut a wide gash across. The physician states that the act of suicide on the part of the beaten man is to be regarded as a direct consequence of the injury done to the brain by the fearful concussion of the fight.

A reporter who had just done his first boat-race was rebuked by the city editor for not mentioning anywhere that the oarsmen "took water," and replied that none of them took water. They all took gin.

"Oh, my dear sir," said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth that you have pulled out."—"Very sorry, my dear sir," said the blundering operator, "but as there were only three when I began I'm sure to be right the next time."

Thomas Schofield, aged ninety-one years, walked nine miles to renew his subscription to a London paper. It is the general impression among publishers that there are a number of subscribers who are waiting until they are ninety-one years old to come in and pay for their paper.

SUMMER DAYS IN MEXICO.

Pen-Pictures—The Churches of Monterey—Legends and Traditions—How a Deluge was Miraculously Stayed—The Little Black Virgin of the Roble—Scenes in the Cathedral.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDANCE OF THE STAR.]

Before leaving Monterey I want to give you some pen-pictures of its most striking features. Let us take a carriage and "do" the town. We say "carriage" from force of habit, but there is scarcely such a thing to be found in Mexico except a few private conveyances owned by the very wealthy. The antique arks for hire are a cross between coach and barouche, generally with ragged covers of white canvass, and no springs to speak of. They have an alarming tendency to all to pieces, like the deacon's "one horse chaise," and I have seldom ridden in one without being subjected to some accident. Sometimes the tongue comes out, and suddenly the horses are seen prancing on ahead, and I in the position of the historic girl who was "left behind." Sometimes it is only a wheel that concludes to part company with us, and, anon, minor portions of the complex anatomy of a coach, with whose names I am not familiar, strew themselves, like Peggotty's buttons, along the route. But these are slight dangers which must be braved if one would see Mexico, and in travelling it is wise to cultivate a comfortable forgetfulness of one's bones. The regulation price for carriage hire, is, by city ordinance, fifty cents an hour, which is certainly cheap enough; but the devices which are resorted to, to increase the price, are amusing; of course the driver sees at a glance whether you are "to the manor born," and if he imagines you are not posted as to legal rates, he will charge you any price his fertile fancy can invent. If he drives you a moment after nightfall the price is doubled, and if you send him in doors for a moment to make an enquiry, or to the roadside to cut you a flower, he charges accordingly. A characteristic and instructive incident occurred the other day at the Hotel de Sturbide. An American gentleman, desirous of seeing the sights, engaged a carriage at regulation price. They returned to the hotel in less than an hour, but the driver refused to accept the fifty cents tendered, demanding *un peso*—a dollar. There is not a driver in Monterey who speaks English, and our friend could not talk Spanish; but, determined not to be swindled, the services of an interpreter were secured, when the following dialogue took place:—

Traveller—Did you not agree to drive me an hour for fifty cents?"

Interpreter—"Yes, but he says you turned the carriage top down.

Astonished traveller—"Well, what has that to do with it?"

Interpreter—"He says the carriage is fifty cents an hour, but if you turn the top down, so that you can look at the girls and the girls can look at you, it is a dollar an hour. That is the custom in Monterey."

Whereupon, for such good reason, the price was paid. As the coaches are so constructed that it is impossible to see anything out of them, without craning one's neck out of the small door, the tops are quite certain to be turned down.

First let us drive to

THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

From its name the unsophisticated imagine it to be a fine residence, but it is a delapidated ruin, situated on a high hill, west of the town. Our coachman declines to drive us farther than the foot of this Obispado Hill, and up we climb under the broiling sun, wondering how on earth those ponderous blocks of stone for building material were ever gotten up there. The would-be wit of our party affirms that the climb-at (climate) doesn't agree with us, and we meanly retaliate by enquiring why he does not resemble these rust-eaten cannon which are lying all around us—because he is a smooth, double barrel bore, whereas these are single.

The top once gained, the view amply repays the toil and trouble. Below us lies the ancient city in its mountain setting, and the heights close in all around us, growing grander the nearer we approach them. Traces of the American invasion of 1846 are everywhere seen. These dismantled cannon were our Gen. Taylor's,—for he stormed and took this "Palace"—and from the utmost peak of the lofty Sierra de la Silla, on the other side of the town, floated the American colors over the downfall of Monterey.

It is just a hundred years since Monseigneur Verger began building this old pile as a "pleasure palace" for the bishops of Linaris. On the front a beautiful little chapel was built, where for many years was worshipped

OUR LADY OF GUADALEUPE,

the patron saint of Mexico. It has a magnificent dome, and some elegant carving upon the outer pillars, which is still beautiful despite its wretched condition. The chapel had a handsome altar and some fine paintings, which, with the vestments and ornaments, are now carefully preserved in the Hospital de Ruestra Senora del Rosario, in Monterey. The Palace portion of the edifice was never finished. In 1816 General Aviedondo occupied the then ruin as artillery quarters, and thirty years later, during the American war, it was changed into a fortification. Now its immense roofless central apartment contains nothing but an empty well, and the dark rooms surrounding it,—which have only the doors for light and air, are tenanted by bats and ragged soldiers,—for it is still used as a quarter for artillery. Armed guards patroll the hill, and Mexican soldiers are daily drilled among the spiked cannon left by Taylor.

Next it is the correct thing to drive to the various fortifications, and recall incidents of the war 1846. Although our soldiers were unquestionably brave, it is difficult to enthuse much over their exploits here, for the invasion of peaceful Monterey, and the bloodshed that ensued, was wholly uncalled for. The sentiment expressed in the old song—"If Kings must always fight,—why let those who make the quarrels be the only ones to fight"—would, if carried out, save the lives of many unoffending victims. Before the war there were but four streets in Monterey, about three kinters in length, running East and West. Through these streets the soldiers stormed, fighting all the way. Every house was a barricade to be taken, every room a scene of murder, and, of course, it was the innocent who suffered most, those who did not even know the cause of the invasion. Under all the suave "international" talk which to-day prevails in Mexico, lies an undercurrent, deep and strong, of animosity toward Americans. The time is likely to come within the next decade when smouldering fires of the old hatred will burst forth against the now would-be peaceful inaction of the same nation who came with fire and sword a few years ago. When that time arrives it will be well for Americans to make themselves scarce for a while. The mature men of to-day—the leaders, politicians, fighters, were born of the trouble and horror of the war, and inherited from their panic-stricken mothers the hatred which is bred in the bone."

Next it is well to visit the churches of Monterey. Let us take them in the order of their erection. First is the now ruinous, but still used

IGLESIA DE SAN FRANCISCO.

It is an odd looking pile of Moorish architecture surrounded by an adobe wall, with an arched gateway almost as high as itself. In the earlier days of the conquest, when Spanish missionaries came to convert the Indians, wherever they halted they erected jacals (huts) of branches, wherein divine service was performed. As the Indians moved from place to place, in search of better fruits or richer game, the missionaries followed, setting up their leafy sanctuaries wherever night overtook them. It was thus that Monterey came to be settled. Fray Andres de Leon, who came in 1592, built his jacal here, and held daily service in it, until he succeeded in organising his mission. Then Montemayor came, and formally founded the city, on the 20th of Sept., 1596. For six years thereafter the parish church of this metropolitan city, Notre Dame de Monterey, was a hovel made of stone and clay, roofed with hay. Then Fray Leon succeeded in getting some money from the mother country, and built beside it a

CONVENT FOR FRANCISCANS

which still forms part of the church before us. As early as 1626 the church had this same high wall and strong tower, for in those days sanctuaries were often places of refuge and fortification. But its roof was still of dried grass and Spanish dagger leaves, and again sparks burned it, or winds blew it away, and the priests were obliged to re-roof it. So they went on for a hundred and fifty years, till 1753, when the Iglesia de San Francisco was furnished with a thick roof of Sabine beams, topped with heavy arches of solid adobe, which appears capable of defying the storms and sunshine of many centuries more. Its great wooden door is worm-eaten and rickety, but the crossed arms painted upon it—one naked, representing the people, the other clothed in purple and scarlet, representing the protecting church—are still plainly to be seen. Grass and cactus have sprung and faded and sprung again through a century of seasons upon its arched roof, and among them a young tree is growing thriftily. Its old tower, reached by an outside stairway, whose stones have been worn by many feet, contains a so-called "chime" of rusty bells which make a terrible clatter when "the ringers ring with a will,"—as they do at every hour of the day. In the vaults below

THE INQUISITION

was located when that barbarism was practiced in Mexico. Protestant feet cannot gain admittance there, but it is darkly hinted that some of the machines and instruments of torture are still hidden in its gloomy recesses. This old church has a wonderful fascination for me. I climb its moldy tower and look down into the courts, now weed-grown and deserted, and think of Spanish nuns and monks who walked there in other days, and the suffering of those who were tortured in the vaults in the name of the meek and merciful Jesus! Inside, where service is still daily held, the church is very dark, but its candles have not been allowed to go out for more than a century and a half. It contains the usual images, pictures, altars, ornaments, and confessionals, common to all such churches, only these are, if possible, uglier than usual. The taste of the early fathers seems to have rioted in gorgeous coloring, for the whole Blessed Family, saints included, are generally clad in all the colors of the rainbow.

Now let us go to

LA CAPILLA DE LA PURISIMA,

which little church has given its name to the west quarter of Monterey. Its history, on creditable (Catholic) authority, is as follows: About a hundred and fifty years ago there came a great deluge. For forty days and fortynights it rained and rained, and great floods, pouring down from the Sierra Madra, surged through Santa Tatanna carrying all before them, and Monterey was in imminent danger. A poor Indian woman, who made shoes for a living, possessed a wooden image of the Virgin, and when the floods were rising in the suburbs, she took her statue out to the water's edge and prayed to it—whereupon the floods immediately receded, and the city was saved. Then this pious woman and her humble neighbors erected a chapel upon the spot, which was called

LA CASA DEL VIRGIN

(the Virgin's house), and was kept sacred to her worship. Here the women, for miles around, were wont to come and pray every Saturday. By and by a rich lady, dying, left a legacy with which to build a better chapel, which was erected near the old one. A few years later they made a graveyard beside the chapel for the many believing women who desired to be buried upon the spot where so great a miracle was performed; but the city grew and spread out all around it, and in 1858 the bones were removed.

Next comes

EL ROBLE

(the oak), which is nearly as much a ruin as the San Francisco, though it is scarcely half completed. It was commenced a century ago, but so slowly was the work carried on that after sixty years only the first nave was finished, and the arch of that long since tumbled down for want of roofing. Then they built the portion which is to be the sacristy, and placed therein the "Virgin of the Roble," whose story I will tell you. This Virgin is very small, and black as any Topsy. A pious monk, who went daily to pray under an oak tree, found her, one morning, perched in the branches, and afterwards he went there every day with his friends to worship her. Finally a chapel was built near the spot, which still stands behind the unfinished Roble Church, and the Virgin was deposited therein. But this "Mary, Mary quite contrary" seems to have had a will of her own, and at first declined to stay in the chapel, being found, morning after morning, again perched in her tree. But at last the oak was rent in twain by lightning, and afterwards the Virgin remained in the Chapel, where she is to be seen to this day. Many years ago, when the Grand main church was first completed, the Bishop thought it advisable to put this wonderful image therein. Accordingly a special niche was prepared at much expense, and she was duly placed with great pomp and ceremony. But the very next day, when the cathedral was unlocked as usual at daybreak, her niche was found empty, and, behold! on going to the little chapel, there was the perverse black Virgin in her old place—like Mrs. Partington's crocodile—"as large as life and twice as natural!" and her dress was all dusty and draggled, which proved conclusively that she had *walked* from one place to the other!

There are half-a-dozen other chapels and small churches in Monterey, all Catholic of course, and each with its equally credible legend or tradition. But time presses, and we hurry on to the cathedral. In reality there is no cathedral in Monterey, but the great edifice which is so called is the main parish church.

LA IGLESIA MAYOR.

According to Bull *Relata Semper*, the elevation of the Parish of Linares to the rank of bishopric was ordered by the Pope, and it was so declared in 1779. Thirteen years later came a royal decree from the King of Spain, ordering the building of a cathedral in Monterey. Governor Valdez selected the site which pleased him best, in the vicinity of the old citadel, on the north side of the city. The work was begun, but after three years' labor and spending $860,000, it was abandoned on account of differences of opinion between the Governor and chapter of the bishopric. Shortly afterwards, Valdes died, and neither his successor nor the church powers seemed to have ambition enough to continue the work, though there was an ample fund in the Treasury, appropriated for that purpose.

The main church which answers the purpose of cathedral is an immense and, unlike most Mexican buildings, an imposing edifice. It has existed since 1604, but, like the San Francisco, was at first only a jacal, subject to be burned or blown away and frequently repaired. In 1635 the present church was begun, but progressed so slowly that half a century later was not yet ready for occupancy. Then the priests took it in hand, and by soliciting alms, in the course of fifteen years they had completed the first vault. Encouraged by this rapid (?) progress some wealthy citizens came to the rescue, and in 1791 it was declared finished. Its outside walls are colored a pale yellow, with much carving and stucco work in *bas relief*, showing puffy-cheeked angels with remarkably robust legs, and impossible cherubim with no bodies at all. Up in its tower, around which countless doves are constantly sailing, is

A WONDERFUL CLOCK

made in the city of Mexico by one Antonio Valasques in 1786. This timepiece is a great institution. It has not only told the passing hours to several generations but strikes the quarters by another bell whose deep resonant tone may be heard by all the city. In the other tower are several bells which are always clamoring, for there is service every hour of every day in the cathedral. My home for several months has happened to be between there and the San Francisco church, and in the immediate vicinity of both; and between their respective "chimes" and the cathedral clock I have realized that the church is bound to make itself heard, if not felt, by day and night. Inside La Iglesia Mayor is indeed a "dim religious light," for the windows are heavily barred and high up in the roof, daylight coming in only through two elaborately-carved side doors, the front entrance being shaded by an inner partition. There are perhaps half a dozen seats in the church owned by private families, but the vast majority prefer kneeling on the dusty floor. The ornamented altar in front, which reaches from floor to ceiling, is very fine—retablo—carefully carved and gilded. Ten life-size saints stand forth upon it, all with precisely the same expression of

SANCTIFIED CURIOSITY

upon their faces, which the lapse of a century has not modified. There are Virgins and Christs and saints innumerable, and pictures and crosses, and a profusion of gaudy artificial flowers all around this church, and especially about its altars. As it was over a hundred and fifty years in building it is impossible to learn its actual cost. In 1849, when the Mexican Congress ordered the value of all church property to be placed before them, the authorities of this church, who, you may be sure, did not overrate its value, represented it as worth $200,000.

In another portion of the church, which serves as chapel, where the images are even more gaudy as to dress and lugubrious as to expression, is a queer vault built into the wall, which looks like a wardrobe, highly ornamented with mitres, crosses and sundry other devices. In it lie the bones of the successive Bishops of Linares, who are shelved as to dates, in the following order: 1799, 1815, 1821, 1844. The floor of the whole immense pile is a succession of trap doors, upon each of which is a number, and a hollow for inserting the hand so that it may be lifted. Underneath, for more than a century, the dead of Monterey were buried, but several years since it was declared full, and no more are permitted to be interred. When one is inside this dim old church, listening to the weird music of the mass and responses in Spanish by the kneeling multitude, it does not decrease the feeling of solemnity to know that one is standing above the dead of a hundred years with only a board between.

Some of the special ceremonies in this church are very pretty, not to say poetic. For instance, during the month of May, and upon the natal day of any saintess, it is the custom, after a mass in which is much jubilant music of viol and cornet, for young ladies dressed in white, like brides with white veils and orange flowers, to walk in procession around the church. The first four senoritas carry upon their shoulders an image of the Virgin upon a lace-draped, flower-strewn litter, preceded by little girls, also clad in white and carrying tall white lilies. The whole multitude follow, all carrying lighted candles, singing as they go, while priests in their choicest vestments, and scarlet robed choir boys with incense and tinkling bells and uplifted crosses march solemnly in advance. Before the altar of every saint, and they are numerous, the procession halts, the sacred litter is deposited upon a lace-draped table, and all kneel while masses are chanted and flowers strewn, when the procession moves on as before.

We have tarried so long in these churches that the rest of our sight-seeing tour of Monterey must be deferred to another day.

FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

NEW BOOK.

WHAT SOCIAL CLASSES OWE TO EACH OTHER. By William Graham Sumner, Professor of Social Science in Yale College. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

At the present time there is a vast amount of crude thinking done with regard to labor and capital by such men as Henry George and his *confreres*, who, as the New York *Tribune* has cleverly said, are dangerous because they are earnest men who have only half thought things out. Any intelligent opinion of this struggle is of peculiar interest now, on account of the recent telegraphers' strike and the new impulse it has given to the discussion of this matter. It is well, therefore, that at this opportune moment a college professor who has made social science his special study, should step forward from his retirement and present to the public his views as to what are the true principles of sociology. There is nothing very new or original in Prof. Sumner's book, but it is an intelligent epitome of the ponderous tomes of Spencer and other social writers, and it is written in a simple style, and will therefore be intelligible to many who find themselves unable to successfully grapple with the intricacies of the larger volumes. Although the conclusions of the writer are certainly liable to the same objections as those which have been levelled against some of Spencer's pet theories, the volume is well worthy of careful study.

NEW MAGAZINES.

"Vick's" for September contains for a frontispiece a beautiful colored plate of the "digitalis," or foxglove—white, and pink.

In the "Sanitary Journal" for August 15, there is a lengthy and practical paper on Cholera,—when it may come, and on general and individual preventive measures.

The "Cricket," a monthly, edited by A. E. D. De Rupert, at Erie, Penn., has sprung into existence this month. There are one or two fair short articles in it, but are we not going to be overrun with new second or third rate magazines! Price $2. per year; 20c. a number.

The "Interwordian" is the literary curiosity of the season. It is evidently the production of the author of "The Face of Jesus," reviewed in these columns not long ago—and is designed to propagate the peculiar doctrine set forth in that work, a doctrine which it is hard to believe could have been evolved from the brain of any rational human being. Published by the Interwordian Publishing Co., Toronto, Ontario.

The leading features of the "Continent" for last month are: John Sartain's "Wood-Engraving as an Occupation for Women," with fourteen illustrations; "An Old Country in a New Light," by Edward Roberts; "All Out Doors," chapters IV. and V., E. C. Gardner; "Misery's Pear Tree;" "The Landlord's Saturday Night;" four instalments of "Judith," Marian Harland's delightful story; "The 'Rawdon's' Luck," a story in prose by our Canadian poet, Chas. G. D. Roberts; "Sharks and Leviathans of the Great Lakes;" "A Mormon Way;" "The What-to-do Club," chapters II., III., and IV., etc., etc. There are fifty-five illustrations in all, and the reading matter is very good.

Following are the contents of the "Commercial Travellers Magazine" for October, several of which articles are illustrated:—"October;" "The Secret Service;" "Lost," a sonnet; "!;" "The Matinee;" "My Avenger;" "Her Son-in-Law;" "Shadows on the Wall;" "The Treasure of Treasure Island," (Joaquin Miller); "Launched;" "On going to Bed;" "A Night Ride in the Tropics;" "What Are You Going To Do About It?" "The Mystery of the Metropolitan;" "The New Partner;" "The C. T's Game;" "A Shattered Idol;" "Mrs. Partington's Companion;" "From the Car Window;" "Familiar Legal Talks," No. 11.; "Japanese Artists;" "Etiquette on a Trans-Atlantic Steamer;" Adventures of a Fake;" "Two Old French Cities;" etc., etc.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Stone and Wellington, of the Fonthill Nurseries, have issued, for the benefit of their patrons, a pamphlet entitled "How to Grow Small Fruits," giving directions for the management of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries and asparagus. Price only 10c. Main Office, Toronto; Branch Office, Montreal; Nurseries, Fonthill, Ont.

The proceedings of the 25th International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at Milwaukee, Wis., May 16th-20th 1883, together with the Year Book for 1883-4 has just been issued in a pamphlet of 275 pages. The price is 50 cents per copy, postpaid, and it can be procured by addressing Richard C. Morse, Secretary, corner 23rd Street and 4th Avenue, New York City.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., have just issued "The Bride of Lammermoor," being the second volume of their new and cheap edition of "The Waverley Novels," by Sir Walter Scott, which will be completed in twenty-six weekly volumes, each volume being a novel complete in itself. Each book will make a large octavo volume, uniform with "Ivanhoe," and "The Bride of Lammermoor," and will be sold at the low price of fifteen cents a volume, or three dollars for the full and complete set of twenty-six volumes.

LITERARY NOTES.

A "Bibliography of Bull-Fighting," by Louis Carmena, of Milan, has just been issued in Madrid.

The scope of "The Wheelman" is to be widened, so as to cover the whole field of outdoor sports.

A new book on the Fiji Islanders is promised by Sir Arthur Gordon, who has just returned from a visit to the Islands.

A "Life of Mary Lamb," by Anne Gilchrist, will form the next volume of the "Famous Women" series of Roberts Brothers.

Professor A. W. Ward, of Manchester, England, has undertaken to prepare for publication a memoir of the late Mr. W. Stanley Jevons.

A new book by Jules Verne, "Godfrey Morgan," is announced by Chas. Scribner's Sons. It is said to be one of the most fantastic creations of its author.

"Sherwood Bonner," the talented and promising author of "Dialect Tales," was a woman, Mrs. Katharine S. McDowell, and only thirty years old when she died, July 22nd.

Probably the highest price ever paid in this country for a short poem was the $600 which Oliver Wendell Holmes received for his "After the Burial" from the Boston "Globe" at the time of Garfield's death. The poem made just seventy-eight lines.

The Rev. C. Stauder, who is in charge of the Episcopal Mission among the Italians of New York, contributed to a recent number of "Latino" an excellent Latin poem on the Brooklyn Bridge, written in the metre of one of the odes of Horace.

Robert Louis Stevenson, author of "The New Arabian Nights," has written for "The Century" a series of sketches, entitled "The Silverado Squatters," being a description of a curious camping experience of the author in a deserted California mining camp.

The first volume of an edition of the rare or unpublished works of Alessandro Manzoni has appeared in Milan. It contains a number of autograph facsimiles. Other volumes are in preparation, and the edition will be completed by a study of the "Life and Times of A. Manzoni," by Ruggiero Bonghi.

Prof. Julius Kostlin's Life of Martin Luther, of which Mr. Froude has written most eulogistically in "The Contemporary Review," will, by special arrangement, be published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, simultaneously with its appearance in England. This work is accepted in Germany as the authoritative Life of Luther.

Mr. William Black's forthcoming novel is to be entitled "Judith Shakespeare: Her Love Affairs and Other Adventures." Mr. E. A. Abbey will illustrate the story, the scene of which is laid at Stratford-upon-Avon, and which is to appear serially in "Harper's Magazine." The first instalment will be published in January.

Mr. James Payn's story, "Thicker than Water," has just been published complete in "Harper's Franklin Square Library." It has also been issued in a form similar to the bound editions of Mrs. Oliphant's "The Ladies Lindores," and Mr. Clark Russell's "A Sea Queen," brought out by Harper & Brothers several weeks ago.

For some time Miss Louisa M. Alcott has been at work upon a new story for boys and girls. It is a sequel to "Little Men," and is to be called "Joe's Boys, and How They Turned Out." Miss Alcott hoped to have the book finished for the Fall, but owing to the illness of her father, she has been obliged to put off its completion indefinitely.

With the view of awakening a wider interest in the life, legend, and poetry of Dante, who is, to so many, little more than a great name, "The Century" has arranged for several papers, including an essay on the "Life of Dante," by Christina G. Rossetti, with papers on his "Exile," and on the "Portraits of Dante," by Sarah Freeman Clarke.

Two new works by Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) will be issued this fall by Messrs. Scribner. One of the two is founded upon the author's studies in English literature and history. These new volumes will appear in a new edition of Mr. Mitchell's complete works, which is necessitated by the continued demand for his writings, and the fact that the plates of the last edition are worn out.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers, who are Mr. Edwin Arnold's American publishers, have received from him the original manuscript of his new "Indian Idyls," with the request that the book should be promptly put in type and the proof sent to him for revision previous to his visit to the East. The volume will be about the size of "The Light of Asia," and is to be published simultaneously in England and in America.

Under the title "The New Astronomy," will appear, in the coming volume of "The Century," several popular articles by Professor S. P. Langley, describing, with many illustrations, the most interesting of the recent discoveries in the sun and stars, and introducing (what to many readers will be new), the consideration of our own physical relations to the heavenly bodies as shown by the study of celestial physics.

The scene of Mr. George W. Cable's new novel, "Dr. Sevier," is laid in New Orleans, the time being the eve of the late Civil war, a glimpse of the beginning of which is said to be given in the closing chapters. Besides the Creole types, of which Mr. Cable is known as the originator in fiction, this story is said to present a variety of characters of different nationality, drawn with Mr. Cable's well-known insight and sense of humor.

Harper & Brothers will publish in the course of a few days the important work on New Testament criticism on which Dr. Philip Schaff, the President of the American Committee on the Revision of the Bible, has been engaged for nearly two years. The work, which is entitled "A Companion to the Greek Testament and the English Version," has grown out of Dr. Schaff's studies in connection with the Revision Committee, and is said to be a wonderful thesaurus of information on every subject relating to the history and the critical study of the New Testament Scriptures.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce that their new periodical, which, it is intended, will enter into direct competition with "Harper's Monthly" and the "Century" in both England and America, will be called the "English Illustrated Magazine." The chief element of success will, of course, consist in the excellence of the illustrations, and while acknowledging the fine qualities of American wood-engraving methods, the publishers believe that the new magazine will contain cuts equal to any produced in this country. That the most delicate and finest work may be properly brought out, special machines for printing the magazine have been erected. Mr. Comyns Carr is the editor, and the price will be 20 cents a number in America and 6d. in England.

Last Summer "The Century Magazine" chartered a schooner, and sent Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, the present United States Minister to Persia, writer, and Mr. Burns, artist, on a trip in and around the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The result of the expedition will appear in a series of papers of observation and adventure to be published during the coming year in "The Century," which is to include an account of Prince Edward's Island, the east shore of New Brunswick, the west coast of Newfoundland, the Madeleine Islands, Cape Breton, etc., etc. In addition to the interest of a salt water cruise, as related by an experienced sailor and writer, the papers will also describe the scenery, people, fisheries, and other aspects of this very attractive and imperfectly known region.

The appearance of the anonymous novel, "The Bread-Winners," in "The Century," has given rise to the following account of its alleged authorship in Cleveland. The manuscript of the story is said to have been found in the desk of the late Leonard Case, of that city, the bachelor millionaire and munificent founder of the Case School of Applied Science. He was a man of culture and of remarkable natural abilities, but his life was so clouded by ill health and by constitutional shyness that his talents were hardly appreciated by his few intimate friends. He wrote poems, sketches and tales for his own amusement, rarely publishing anything but an occasional mathematical paper in the transactions of the Smithsonian Institution. The manuscript of "The Bread-Winners" was found after his death, several years ago, but was only recently examined by his executors. It was prepared for the press, and submitted to Mr. Gilder, of "The Century," who at once accepted it for publication. The personages are rather thinly veiled portraits of Mr. Case's friends, the hero being generally recognized as Colonel William H. Harris, whose house and grounds are described in the first chapter of the novel.

New Music.

We have received from Messrs. Lanigue and Lapie, a copy of that sweet song "Aimons Toujour" (Some day), which they have on sale, and which will be appreciated by all lovers of good ballads. The words are in French and English, the French version being by Louis Frechette.

The Two Teachers—The methods of Nature and of Art.

BY DR. HENRY HOWARD, MONTREAL.

The moment man is born into this world, the great teacher *nature*, begins to teach him, and continues her instructions, up to the hour of his death. What she teaches we never, entirely, forget, because she does not force our mental organization. Her teachings are progressive and gradual, not going in advance of, but accompanying the development of our organizations. She never asks us to walk, till she first teaches us to creep; she teaches us to rejoice and laugh when we are happy, and to be sad, and cry, when we suffer, and are consequently unhappy. She never asks us to learn more of her than it is good for us to know. In our infancy, our childhood, our boyhood, our manhood, and in our old age, nature leads us gently and with loving care, through our different stages of life, she never makes the child the father to the man. She teaches the child all the child should know of her, but wisdom she reserves for grey hairs. Nature never ceases to teach, therefore she demands of us to be always learning. She never alters her educational code, what she now teaches she taught in the past, and will continue to teach in the future. Nature is always right, she never goes wrong, and if we learn of her and obey her laws we cannot go astray; she will never lead us to either a prison or an insane asylum, nor will she cause the death of youth; these things result from the breach of her laws. It is not nature that makes that poor hysterical girl, or woman to be a martyr to her nervous headaches, she is the victim of a breach of nature's laws. It was not nature made that man a criminal, and rendered that other man insane; both result from a breach of nature's laws.

Our second great teacher—is our artificial teacher, a good teacher when it does not run contrary to, but in accordance with, and as an assistant to, our first teacher nature. But a terribly evil teacher when it runs contrary to nature, and is responsible for nearly all the evils that fall upon us in our journey through life. When I use the term artificial teaching, I mean that term in its widest sense, such as example, environment, school teaching, etc. But in this paper I mean to confine my remarks to the term, as generally understood, viz: school teaching. The great burning question, as to what should and should not be taught in schools, I am not going to touch although I hold pretty strong views upon many of those questions, and I am sure very much has been taught, that it would have been much better for humanity if it had not been taught; and much has been left untaught that it would have been better for humanity if it had been taught. My object at present is to speak of the mode of teaching, a mode which I am firmly convinced, from years of close observation, is doing very much towards destroying the human race and obstructing the advance of civilization in spite of nature.

Teachers don't know, or don't act as if they knew, that mind—at least as far as we are cognizant of it—is simply a physical phenomena, that is, that mind is a phenomena of matter, and that its different aspects are due to the physiology of matter; all teachers know that animal matter can be overworked and exhausted, yet they treat the mind as if it were something independent of matter; their great object appears to be to cram their pupils' memory with a certain amount of supposed facts, not considering that they are overworking and injuring a physical organ.

Nature takes one's whole life time to teach us, and only teaches us as our organisms become developed, and after they are developed, because they are always undergoing change. But art begins before our organisms are one half, or one quarter developed, and finishes before perfect development of our physical organs, upon which memory is dependent, have taken place; consequently what art taught yesterday is crowded out and forgotten to-day; and all that it teaches in childhood, and youth, is forgotten in maturity. This is the result of the natural law of the growth of organisms, supposing even that the organism from exhaustion did not become atrophied, its growth arrested and its proprietor rendered an imbecile and a criminal. I use the latter term advisedly, because I maintain that without intelligence there can be no morality, or at least that the quantity of morality is dependent upon the quantity of intelligence. Where there is a good normal intellectual organization, there is always sufficient inhibitory nerve force to control all unlawful desires, except when the desires are from an abnormal source.

Well then, our system of teaching is not only useless, but it is actually injurious to youth. What is this system? It is, from the infant to the man, the one thing; differing only in degree; it is having all to commit to memory, all they possibly can, to reward those who can commit most to memory, and to punish in some form or another, all those who fail to commit these lessons to memory. Then comes that most unscientific and consequently unjust act,—competition examinations—which is not at all a test of intelligence or education or birth, but simply a test of automatic memory. From these result all the evils I have spoken of, and the sooner parents and the whole of society protest against it, and have it abolished from all our schools, the better will it be for the coming generation of men and women, for it does not even deserve the name of teaching. For such an attempt at *learning*, let *teaching* be substituted. The teacher teaching by means of the blackboard, by means, by oral instruction; by teaching the pupils to spell and read *upon* the books. By all and every means they please, so long as they do not tax the students' memory by having them commit *any* of their lessons to memory, not even the table of multiplication, and I have no fear but that the boys and girls, so taught, will at the ages of sixteen, eighteen and twenty, be better educated, have better health, and remember better what they have been taught than those who have been forced to learn their lessons by heart. Moreover as men and women, they will be better fitted for their social positions, stronger in body, they must of necessity be stronger in mind, and consequently be a more moral people.

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ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Sept. 29, 1882.

J. N. SUTHERLAND, Esq.: Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to say that my brother (for whom I procured two bottles of your Rheumatine), to my agreeable surprise, has totally recovered from his severe attack of Rheumatism.

He left Saginaw to visit Brantford. When getting off the train at St. George he found it impossible to proceed further for several days. I paid him a visit at Brantford and found him trying many so-called remedies—Galvanic Battery, etc., all to no purpose, *not even relief*. He suffered intense pain continually—seldom sleeping during the whole night. About three weeks after receiving the *Rheumatine*, he replied to my letter of enquiry, that he was cured. Scarcely believing it, I wrote asking "are you cured or only relieved?" His reply was "I am as well as I ever was."

Now, sir, I am very much pleased, nay, delighted with Rheumatine, and should you need a testimonial for publication, only ask and I will gladly give it to you.

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CIRCULATION of THE STAR for 1882 and 1883

Week end'g Sept. 9, '82.		Week end'g Sept. 8, '83	
Monday	17,694	Monday	19,922
Tuesday	17,729	Tuesday	19,909
Wednesday	17,526	Wednesday	20,012
Thursday	17,569	Thursday	19,616
Friday	17,594	Friday	19,777
Saturday	18,385	Saturday	21,200
Total	106,497	Total	120,436

Present daily average 20,073.

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

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

Answers to Correspondents.

[Our correspondents will find their questions answered if they observe the following rules:—1st. Begin your enquiry by stating your full name and address, especially the State. 2nd. State the facts first, and then put your questions in regular order, marked 1, 2, 3, &c. 3rd. All questions relating to marriage, state whether there is any marriage contract or not, and, if so, what it says on the subject enquired of.]

M. S. W. H., Minn.—Was Prince Albert's father ever King of Spain? ANS. No.

D. C., Nova Scotia.—Your question has been sent to Legal Department. WEEKLY STAR.

T. B.—How old is Sir Moses Montefiore? ANS. Nearly 99 years, as he was born on October 24, 1784.

S. G., Montreal.—The yellow shining particles are only mica; the white, quartz. Mica is worthless, except when in large sheets.

G. H., Rhode Island.—Calicoes are not admitted into Canada duty free from any country. The duty is 20 per cent. We think it would pay you to start a print factory somewhere in Quebec or Ontario—calico factories being decidedly scarce here.

G.—It is somewhat difficult to get adequate information about Bermuda. Your idea is certainly a strange one that of emigrating from Canada to the Bermudas. We do not think it is customary for people from Europe to emigrate there as the population is large enough at present. If not obliged to go for the sake of your health we would advise you to remain in Canada, which is certainly the better country for farmers.

J. E. McD., Ont.—The close seasons for game in Ontario are:—Deer, elk, moose, reindeer and cariboo, from 1st Dec. to 1st Sept.; wild turkeys, grouse, pheasants, partridges, from 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.; quail, 1st Jan. to 1st Oct.: woodcock, 1st Jan. to 1st July; snipe, 1st May to 15th Aug.; waterfowl known as mallard, grey duck, black duck, wood or summer duck and teal from 1st Jan. to 15th Aug.; other ducks, wild swan, wild geese, from 1st May to 15th Aug., and hares and rabbits, from 1st March to 1st September.

THE New York *Sun* in a recent city article, noting the completion, amid much effusion of oratory and champagne, of the Northern Pacific Railway, takes occasion to note that the Canadian Pacific Railway, though it makes no fuss over its doings is really in a much better position financially than Mr. Villard's line. Seeing that our Pacific line has been placed in a very good position by the terms of its agreement with the Canadian Government, it is satisfactory to see the fact recognized. The Canadian Pacific, when completed a few years hence, will no doubt be a powerful rival to the other transcontinental roads.

"WE hear a good deal," says a respected Toronto contemporary, "about the education of women, and the teaching of morality and religion in schools, but we hear very little of what is equally important, the teaching of sanitary laws and the education of our girls in the observance of the laws of physical well-being and in the management of the household." The time was when such language as this—putting the teaching of sanitary science and household management on a par with the teaching of religion and morality—would have been thought most audacious and even profane. Now-a-days it passes with little remark. People are beginning to feel that the laws of health have their own sacredness, and that a well ordered life is the better part of religion. It will do no harm, so far as we can see, for this idea to spread.

THERE is certainly no other country in the world where a man can get so much fuss made over him, on so slight a pretext, as in the United States. An ex-Speaker of Congress serves on a petit jury, and the fact is telegraphed over the land with all the details. We are told how he sat in court "with his head almost continually buried in his hands;" how he had "his glistening black silk hat pressed gently up under his smooth round chin," and other similar rubbish. It seems as if our neighbors could not possibly be nauseated with any amount of silly tattle about their prominent men. We hope that when our country gets bigger we shall not bother about the "glistening silk hats" or the "smooth round chins" of our ex-Speakers or even of speakers actually in office. We don't do it now, and it is to be hoped that common sense won't desert us when we get older and stronger.

IN spite of the stringent law passed by Congress for the suppression of Mormonism that particular form of delusion seems rather to flourish than decline. An accession to the Mormon ranks of several hundreds of persons was received in one day this week by a steamer arriving at New York. The Commission at Utah is pursuing its work under the law by disfranchising polygamists, and, in cases where the evidence seems very clear, bringing criminal suits; but the followers of the prophet seem to be in no wise discouraged. It really is very hard to understand how such a system can hold its ground in the present day; and if what is said of the drudgery to which the women are consigned and as to the laziness of the men is only half true, it is quite inconceivable how it manages to recommend itself to the female sex. We think that if the Commission would interview some hundreds of the women, and persuade them to speak out their minds fully, first as to what took them there, and secondly as to what keeps them there, we should get nearer to the "true inwardness" of the whole business than we have done yet.

THE result of the recent elections to the Conseils Generaux in France shows one very satisfactory thing, viz.: that the people still trust their government and have faith in the Republic. At the death of Gambetta it was feared that everything was falling into confusion; and it was certainly ominous that that particular time should have been chosen for the manifesto of Prince Napoleon. A resolute man, however, assumed direction of affairs, in the person of M. Jules Ferry; and, so far as domestic politics are concerned, the position of the republic is a stronger one to-day than it was during the last months of Gambetta's life. Pretenders to "the throne" will be very careful for some time to come how they put forward their claims. The only danger hanging over France is such as may arise from foreign war. No doubt if the national arms sustained any serious reverses, the popularity of the government might be injuriously affected, and disorder might again raise its head. These chances, we may be sure, are carefully calculated by the men in power; and we can only trust that nothing may be done to imperil or impair the fair fortunes of a great country to which the world owes much and to which the friends of liberty everywhere are looking with peculiar interest.

IT is stated that great exclusiveness will be the rule at Government House under the regime of the new Governor-General. What foundation there may be for the rumor we are not aware; but should it prove entirely true we do not know that the loss to the country would be great. There can be little doubt that the temptations to social extravagance that have been thrown into the way of large numbers during the last ten or eleven years have had a bad effect, and if the Marquis of Lansdowne determines to live a tolerably quiet life himself and to encourage others to do the same nobody will be the worse. Many silly people have had their vanity greatly flattered and been led to put on most ridiculous airs by the simple circumstance of having been invited to Government House. They have at once concluded that they were fitting and natural society for earls, marquises, and even princesses. Upon such it will probably have a salutary effect to find themselves in future left out in the cold. They will then, perhaps, be induced to try and acquire some solid title to the esteem of their neighbors, instead of the bogus one derived from a purely accidental association with a few distinguished persons. Let Lord Lansdowne then be just as "exclusive" in a social sense as he chooses so long as he rightly fulfils the important duties of his situation. We have no idea, however, that His Lordship will go the absurd lengths in this direction that some authorities aver he intends to do. All accounts seem to agree in describing him as a sensible man, and we have no doubt he will bring his best judgment to bear on matters social as well as on matters political.

The Lesson of Earthquakes.

The great lesson taught by earthquakes is that man is but a tenant-at-will of this planet upon which he thinks he has so firm a hold. Primitive man refers everything to himself. He is the centre of the world, and the world—his world—is the centre of the universe. Round his world all the other worlds revolve as mere satellites or attendants. The stars have no other function or destination than to give light to him by night. True, he finds his path beset by evils and dangers, and this leads him to believe in unseen powers of evil; but these powers themselves are not conceived as general in their working; their machinations all have reference to him, so that he still is the centre and explanation of all things. We have said that this is the view of primitive man; but it is one that every modern and civilized man has much difficulty in shaking off. A serious blow was given to this way of looking at things by the great discovery of Copernicus that the heavenly bodies, with the exception of one rather insignificant one, did not revolve round the earth, but that the earth was one of many planets which all revolved round the sun. The progress of astronomy soon revealed the further fact that the so-called fixed stars were in all probability suns themselves, with satellites of their own; some possibly existing under conditions not unlike those prevailing on our small planet, and therefore presumably inhabited like ours. Thus the supposed exclusive privileges and franchises of this earth were annulled almost at a stroke, and human pride ought to have been given a lesson. No doubt a little of the old absoluteness of view was abated, yet much of it remained. The further progress of science, however, has all been in the same direction, that is to say, towards demonstrating the existence of universal laws framed not with special reference to man, nor with any other special reference that man can discern, but simply existing as unalterable facts—so, and not otherwise. Such is the burden of the teaching which one of our greatest modern poets, Matthew Arnold, puts into the mouth of the ancient Grecian sage, Empedocles:—

> "In vain our pent wills fret,
> And would the world subdue.
> Limits we did not set
> Condition all we do.
> Born into life we are, and life must be our mould."

Again:

> "To tunes we did not call our
> Being must keep chime."

The lesson of the earthquake—of every earthquake—is to the same effect. Man exists upon this planet, but he has no guarantee of the permanence of his abode. He exists because his life is adjusted to the ordinary course of physical events; but there are extraordinary physical events to which his life is not adjusted; and when these happen he is swept out of existence. It is common enough to hear people asking, what is the use of this thing or that?—meaning what is the use from the standpoint of human convenience or advantage. To most questions of that kind no satisfactory answer can be given. There are numerous destructive and parasitical forms of life which in no way contribute to human well-being, but only to human loss and suffering. Even when man does derive some distinct advantage from some particular race of creatures, it is rash to conclude that the latter have their *raison d'etre* in human convenience. Why say the sheep was made for man any more than that man was made for the tiger or the flea. Each of these latter has made and yet makes man its prey, and has no doubt found him admirably adapted to its wants. Still human pride does not like to face such facts or reasonings. It will have it that man is the explanation of all things. Then comes the earthquake or the tempest, and levels his cities, overturns his monuments and undoes in a moment the labor of centuries; while human lives perish in the wreck by thousands and tens of thousands. Such calamities appal, and sometimes—too often indeed—they arouse superstition and inflame fanaticism. In so far as they have the latter result they fail of the only possible benefit they are capable of conferring, that of teaching the human race in its struggle with nature the importance of its own efforts and forethought. If we will but recognize that we are here face to face with a net-work of physical laws, the action of which it is largely within our power to control by careful enquiry into facts and prudent adjustment of measures, it will be as well with us as it can be in a world which was not made to our order, and in which nothing is absolutely guaranteed. When calamities come, let us bear them as we may and derive such instruction from them as we can; and seeing that men have to help themselves amid the play of nature's forces, let us stand together and help to brace one another up for the great work of conquering nature as far as she can be conquered for human uses.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mr. Fauquier, the Conservative elected in Muskoka, has been disqualified. It serves him right. He must have known that it was against the law for him to treat voters; if he did not know it, he ought to have known it.—[Winnipeg Times (Conserv).

It is said that the English Liberals will declare in favor of manhood suffrage at the coming convention. It might be as well for the Canadian Liberals to declare in favor of something just for the sake of keeping the party's name before the people.—[Toronto News (Indep.)

No matter what a man's convictions may be, or however honest he may be in expressing them, the moment he attempts to criticize the Government he is pounced upon and is thereafter a marked man. The "Mail" appears to be a sort of party bull-dog, whose duty it is to watch for rebellious spirits and tear their trowsers.—[Toronto Evening Telegram (Indep.)

We are not aware that any law exists whose enactments would take away the moral right of British Columbia to charter railways in any direction she thinks proper, and the interference of the federal government on behalf of the syndicate, and against the interests of this province, will certainly meet with a vigorous protest.—[British Columbia.

When a railway train can make sixty miles an hour by use of the coal supplied at Medicine Hat, and when the article is sold in Winnipeg for $7.50 it is apparent that he North West will not suffer from a coal famine. Even were it otherwise the adventure of Mr. Davin and his flask shows that the resources of the people of that country for keeping warm are various—(Kingston Whig.

The fine and creditable victory achieved by the Canadian Artillery in one of the contests at Shoeburyness, when it greatly surpassed even the Woolwich Arsenal detachment in the match of quickness in shifting a gun, is not surprising. Of all the three arms, artillery seems to be the one on which the greatest proportional labor is lavished among the Dominion troops, and in which the greatest success is achieved.—(N.Y. Sun.

Every one gives credit to Mr. Gladstone for great earnestness and for the sincerity of his convictions, but somehow or other the man of the greatest genius in England—one of the foremost men in the world—is not a good leader of the House of Commons. A Premier of inferior ability would have passed a greater number of measures. Mr. Gladstone is too conscientious, and too easily made to feel attacks which an ordinary man would not descend to notice.—[The News of The World.

Mr. Mackenzie was rejected because it was believed the Liberal party needed to throw some Jonah overboard, and Mr. Mackenzie was the most available Jonah. He was cast into the sea, but it does not seem that the storm of adversity from which the Liberal ship is suffering has been at all lessened in power by this action. Possibly it is about time another Jonah was thrown overboard, and it would not be a very difficult task to name the man.—[Hamilton Tribune (Independent.)

Church Notes.

Bishop Ussher will conduct a service at the House of Refuge to-morrow.

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

Rev. Colborne Heine, of Chalmer's Church, will officiate at St. Paul's to-morrow evening.

Rev. Mr. Thibault, cure of Longueuil, will be succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Tasse of St. Lin

Rev. J. S. Black, the Pastor, will preach at both services at Erskine Church to-morrow.

The eight o'clock evening sermons at the Gesu will be resumed to-morow, Sunday, 16th inst.

Rev. Robert Campbell, M. A., the pastor, will preach at both services at St. Gabriel Church to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Herr, of Connecticut, will preach at both services at the Olivet Baptist Church to-morrow.

Desrivieres St. Mission Union religious services, conducted by colored people, held every Sunday evening at 7 p.m.

At Trinity Church, the Bishop of Algoma will preach to-morrow morning and Rev. Canon Du Moulin in the evening.

Rev. John Morton of Trinidad, will deliver a missionary address in the evening at 7 o'clock, in the Stanley street church.

Rev. Prof. Scrimger of the Presbyterian College will preach at both services in the American Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

The Choral Litany service at the Church of St. James the Apostle will be resumed for the Winter to-morrow. Seats are free at this service.

Rev. E. A. Stafford, M.A., of Winnipeg, the former pastor, will preach to-morrow at both services at the Dominion Square Methodist Church.

Rev. John Morton, of Trinidad, will deliver a missionary address at 11 a.m. in Chalmer's Church. Rev. Dr. Jenkins will preach in the evening.

"Who was Jesus the Christ and what were his pretensions?" will form the subject of discourse at the Advent Christian Church to-morrow evening.

At St. Martin's to-morrow Venerable Archdeacon Boddy, of Toronto, will preach in the morning, and the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto in the evening.

At three o'clock to-morrow afternoon a special missionary services will be held at St. George's Church when addresses will be delivered by the Bishops of Algoma and Saskatchewan, and C. R. Parkin, Esq., of Fredericton.

Rev. John Lathern of St. John, N. B., will preach in the St. James street Methodist Church to-morrow at 11 a. m., and the pastor, Rev. John Potts, D. D., at 7 p. m.

At St. George's Church to-morrow, Rev. Canon Du Moulin, rector of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, will preach at the morning service and the Bishop of Algoma in the evening.

Venerable Archdeacon Dixon, of Guelph, will preach at St. Jude's Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. E. P. Crawford, Rector of Trinity Church, Brockville, in the evening.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Nova Scotia will preach at St. Stephens to-morrow morning, Rev. Canon Innes, of London, at the Choral Litany at four, and Bishop Jagger, of Southern Ohio, in the evening.

At the Church of St. James the Apostle to-morrow the Most Rev. the Metropolitan will preach in the morning, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Jagger at Choral Litany in the afternoon, and Rev. Canon Davidson in the evening.

Church of the Messiah, Rev. Wm. S. Barnes, Pastor—Services at 10½ a.m. (instead of 11 o'clock as heretofore), and 7 p. m. Morning subject: "Beating the Air;" Evening subject: "The Coward's Castle." Sunday School at 12 noon.

Rev. John Morton, missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada at Trinidad, will address a meeting in the lecture hall of St. Paul's Church to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. The Sabbath-school scholars, teachers, and members of other churches are invited to be present.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Kingdon will celebrate Holy Communion at the church of St. John the Evangelist at 7.45 to-morrow morning. The Bishop of Nova Scotia will preach in the morning. Rev. J. M. Davenport, of St. John, N.B., will preach in the afternoon at 4, and the Metropolitan in the evening.

At Christ Church Cathedral Holy Communion will be dispensed at 9 a.m. At the morning service, 11 o'clock, Right Rev. Thos. A. Jaggar, D.D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, will preach. Afternoon service at 4.15 o'clock. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Knight, of Lancaster, Pa., one of the delegation to the Provincial Synod from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, will preach.

The musical portions of the services at Trinity church to-morrow will be exceptionally fine. The following is the programme:—Morning service—"Venite," Dr. Greene. "Gloria Patri," G. C. Knoepfel. "Te Deum," Dudley Buck, in B flat. "Jubilate," Whitfield. "Kyrie," F. W. Mills. "Gloria," Baumbach. Offertory sentence, "Let your Light so Shine," Baumbach. Hymns 387, 125. Evening: "Gloria," G. C. Knoepfel. "Magnificat," Dr. Crotch. "Nunc Dimittis," F. W. Mills. Anthem, "To thee Great Lord," Rossini. Offertory, "Seek ye the Lord," Baumbach. Hymns 402, 191.

* The Governor-General, the Princess Louise and Prince George arrived in Kingston yesterday afternoon. An address was presented by the City Council on behalf of the citizens. The party visited Queen's College and the Royal Military College, and dined at the latter institution in the evening. They slept on their special car all night and will proceed by boat to Quebec this evening.

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

Continuation of Afternoon Session—The Discussion on Rev. Mr. Campbell's Canon—Missionary Meeting in the Evening.

The discussion on the Rev. Mr. Campbell's proposed canon, respecting the advisability of the church taking the mission work into her own hands under the name of "The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada" was continued, and lasted until the close of the session. Messrs. Thomas White, M.P., Hemming, L. H. Davidson, Parkin and others spoke in favor of the proposed canon, while Dean Baldwin, Canons Carmichael, Brigstocke and Gribble, Dr. Carry, Rev. Mr. Fothergill and others were either against it or in favor of the present system. The following amendments were offered during the debate.

Rev. Canon Carmichael moved, "That inasmuch as the reports of the Central Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions, presented and read to this House to-day, conclusively show that a satisfactory growth of interest and liberality has taken place in the Church in respect to missionary work since their formation; therefore, resolved, that it is inexpedient at present to organize any other scheme for promoting missionary interests than that which now exists."

Mr. Hemming moved in amendment, seconded by Rev. G. G. Ballard, that the principle involved in the canon on the organization of the Board of Missions, as set forth in the proposed canon, introduced by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, be approved, but that the proposed canon itself be referred to a committee to be named by the Prolocutor, to report during the present session, in what manner the said principle can be best carried out in practice.

The Prolocutor then read the various motions on the question, and first put the amendment to refer the question to a committee, which was carried by a standing vote of the House.

The Prolocutor then moved the following committee to nominate a delegation from this House to attend the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, in October next, viz.: Rev Canon Dart, Rev Dr Roe, Rev John Carry, Rev Canon Ketchum, Ven Archdeacon Evans, Very Rev Dean Boomer, Ven Archdeacon Lauder, Rev W Bell, Mr W C Silver, Mr J B Forsythe, Judge Benson, Mr G R Parkin, Mr George Macrae, Q C; Mr V Cronyn, Mr R T Walkem, Mr George Elliott, with Very Rev Dean Boomer as Chairman; four to form a quorum.

The Synod then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

A missionary meeting in connection with the Provincial Synod was held in the Queen's Hall in the evening and largely attended. His Lordship the Most Rev. the Metropolitan occupied the chair, and seated upon the platform were their Lordships the Bishops of Nova Scotia, Algoma, Montreal, the Coadjutor Bishop of Fredericton; Rev Dr Benedict, of Southern Ohio; Rev Canon DuMoulin, of Toronto; Right Rev Bishop Jagger of Southern Ohio; Rev E A Pentreath, of Winnipeg; Mr G R Parkin, of Fredericton, and several others. Dr. Davies, organist of Christ Church Cathedral, officiated at the organ.

The Metropolitan then opened the proceedings with a few short remarks, and introduced the first speaker of the evening, Rev Samuel Benedict, of the diocese of Southern Ohio.

The reverend gentleman in the course of his remarks, referred to the increasing tide of immigration, and said that to meet the demands that would thus arise would become a great problem for the Church to solve. He referred to the great success that had attended the efforts of the Church in Canada's work among the Indians, and said this country had the proud satisfaction of being able to say that their annals had never been stained with one Indian war. He urged that action should be taken to enter upon this great and important work with all possible despatch. What was wanted most were men and means, and this he believed would come from the consecrated heart of Christendom. Some forty years ago the Bishop of Rupert's Land had commenced his work among the Indians, and the speaker instanced as an example of devotion of the people the fact that at one gathering alone they had contributed the sum of £21 or over $100, which represented in devotion and self-sacrifice $10,000 from a civilized congregation.

Rev. Canon DuMoulin next spoke. He said that this century had been singularly blessed with the heroes of missionary work, and to it belonged the names of many great martyred missionaries who sacrificed their lives in the cause—such men as Williams, Allan Gardiner, Bishop McKenzie and John Coleridge Paterson, around whose names shone an immortal glory. (Applause). There was another name glowing with a lustre altogether its own—the name of George Augustus Selwyn (applause) who stood high above his fellows as a missionary bishop. The second great principle that he advocated was that in the foreign mission field would always be found a wise and suitable outlet for the Church at home. He showed that the Primate of England should always have in command a body of young men ready to go where he sent them, and so strongly did he urge this that many men of promise entered the work and men who had been divided on questions at home stood shoulder to shoulder in the foreign mission field. Referring to India, he said that the work depended upon consecrated womanhood, and also spoke earnestly of the necessity of work among God's ancient people, the Jews. He expressed the conviction that if the work was only entered upon in the proper spirit before the end of the century the Church would see all the ends of the earth united in truth.

Rev. Mr. Pentreath, of the Province of Rupert's Land, said he regretted the absence of the Bishop of Saskatchewan, who was unavoidably absent. He thought that in many respects the Church was merely playing at missions. He referred to the great extent of the work and the devotion and zeal of the Missionary Bishops. The Province of Prince Rupert's Land covered an area of 180,000 square miles, and had 38 missionaries within its jurisdiction. The Diocese of Saskatchewan covered 214,000 square miles, and 16 clergymen and 10 catechists. The new Diocese of Assiniboia, lying between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, covered 95,000 square miles, into which immigration was flowing rapidly. In the new district of Assiniboia there were only 10 clergymen, and was it any wonder then that the Church in this land should ask for aid? In hundreds of places in Manitoba to-day men were wanted. He reminded them that the city of Halifax had guaranteed $400, which would support one missionary in Assiniboia; St. James Cathedral, Toronto, supported one in Rupert's Land, and one in Saskatchewan, and now he wished to ask the people of Montreal whether they would not pledge $1,200, which would support three mission stations in the North-West.

Bishop Sullivan, of Algoma, said that the Church would never be able to enter properly into the work until she had learned the lesson so ably enunciated by Bishop Lay, to master the art of Christian statesmanship, until she learned more to forget self, and take in the uttermost parts of the earth; and asked herself not what was to be the destiny of any particular diocese, but what was to be the destiny of the whole missionary world. He contrasted the fertility of the North-West with the barrenness of Algoma, and predicted that the former would soon be able to do without aid at all. The North-West had a grand future before it, as the happy home for the surplus population of the old world. As regarded Algoma there might be several central points in it that would rise to the dignity of self-support, but the diocese would continue to need the help of the Church in the future. He had not come to tell them of any hardships in his new home, because in reality there were no hardships, but simply to say that they were getting on famously. The total sum of $37,000 had been contributed towards the work since his appointment. What was most urgently required were men and money. Men with strong physical and mental qualifications, able to grapple with the work.

The proceedings were then brought to a termination with the Benediction.

SOME LITTLE PEOPLE.

A Reporter Calls on the Midgets—Hop o' My Thumb—The Loves of the Dwarfs.

This morning a representative of this paper paid a visit to that unique collection of "little people," at present sojourning in the city, known as Jacob's Royal Midgets, consisting of Miss Jennie Quigley, Baron Littlefinger, Count Rosebud, and lastly and also decidedly the least in stature, Dudley Foster, better known as Hop o' My Thumb. They were found seated around a stove enjoying a quiet chat, with the exception of Hop o' My Thumb who was playing up and down the passage in the highest possible spirits. This little specimen of humanity is a marvel to contemplate, 15 years old and only 21 inches in height, he looked more like a walking doll than anything else. The contrast between him and a 2 year old child just commencing to walk that happened to be present was ridiculous. The infant looked positively burly alongside his diminutive playfellow. An idea of the dwarf's extreme littleness was gained by the reporter when the former attempted to scramble on top of a common footstool. It was only after two desperate efforts that the action was accomplished. The reporter was asked to "heft" the little man and having braced himself for an effort, hoisted him into the air like a balloon. Appearances were deceptive, for the mannikin only weighed eight pounds. From conversation with his father it was learned that the mite's real name was Dudley, that he had been born some fifteen years ago in Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, his weight at birth being only one pound. He had never been educated to any extent, his parents having been advised not to tax his delicate organization too much. He is perfectly formed and has hardly known a day's sickness since his birth. During his brief existence he has travelled over nearly all the civilized world, and been exhibited in all the large cities. In London not long ago he was exhibited before a medical convention and gazed upon by over 700 doctors.

Miss Jennie Quigley, who, during the whole time was conversing pleasantly with her visitor, informed him that she had been born in Glasgow in the year 1858, and for the last 15 years had been travelling on exhibition. She also had been introduced to the crowned heads of all the European countries. She said she was 37 inches in height and weighed 38 pounds. When questioned as to the amatory relations said to exist between herself and Count Rosebud, she smiled and admitted that they had been engaged for the last six months. When asked when the happy affair was coming off Miss Quigley smiled but spake not, while the Count, who all the time had been close by her side, broke in with, "We're going to arrange that to-day! Ain't we Jennie?" but still the little lady declined to answer definitely.

Turning to the two little gentlemen, Baron Littlefinger and Count Rosebud, the reporter learned that they were brothers, natives of Bologna, Italy, their family name being Magri. Although there were three years difference in their ages, the Baron being 35 and the Count 32, they looked near enough alike to be twins.

At this juncture of the interview Hop O' my Thumb fell off the footstool and there was a rush to see if any bones were broken. Happily he was uninjured.

The Magri brothers, so they said, stood 39 inches high each of them. They can converse and write three languages, and are remarkably intelligent in every respect. The Baron presented his visitor with a photograph of himself and family. His wife is 5 feet 2 inches in height and he has three children, the eldest boy 10 years old, being two inches taller than himself.

After some further informal conversation the reporter took his leave of this section of Lilliput and returned to the every day world.

No. 1732.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

The Seventh day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Three.

PRESENT:—
HON. MR. JUSTICE RAINVILLE.

THE CITY OF MONTREAL, a body politic and corporate duly incorporated, having its chief place of business in the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiffs,

VS.

MARIE LOUISE MIGNAULT, of the said City of Montreal, *fille majeure et usant de ses droits*, et Dame Marie Florance Mignault, of the said City of Montreal, wife of John C. Mullin, formerly of the same place, but now absent from the Province of Quebec and from him duly separated as to property, and the said John C. Mullin, for the purpose of authorizing and assisting his said wife in the present suit, Defendants.

It is ordered, on the motion of P. J. Coyle, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs inasmuch as it appears by the return of Harry R. Richards, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant John C. Mullin has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant John C. Mullin by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *Le Monde*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant John C. Mullin to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

218 2 HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P.S.C.

SPOONS & FORKS,
GUARANTEED QUALITY.
Fish Eating & Dessert Knives & Forks.
—MOUNTED CROWN DERBY WARE,—
In Biscuit Jars, Dinner and Breakfast Cruets, Salad Bowls, Five o'clock Sets and Trays, Celery and Pickle Dishes, &c.
-MARBLE MANTEL CLOCKS-
with Gongs and Westminster Chimes, a large selection Polished Brass Clocks, Writing Sets, Sconces, Girandoles, Candlesticks, &c.
Dressing Cases with Silver Mounts.
Lemaires Opera and Field Glasses.
Coffee Machines.
Chinese Gongs with Bamboo Stands.
Choice Goods for Wedding Presents.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WATSON & PELTON,
53 St. Sulpice Street.
156 eodtf

PIANOS! PIANOS!
HIGH CLASS INSTRUMENTS,
MILLER, - - - of Boston,
The leading Pianos of the present day.
PIANOS, | PIANOS.
Medium Priced Instruments,
NEW-ENGLAND, of Boston,
A Powerful Tone and Very Durable,
PIANOS, | PIANOS.
Reliable Instruments at a Low Price.
PEASE, - - - of New York,
And CANADIAN PIANOS.
☞ The above instruments are all fully guaranteed for five years.
C. W. LINDSAY,
AGENT.
Warerooms:
1312 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
218 1 s

COAL!
Having been appointed Agent
For the Franklin Coal Company's
CELEBRATED COAL!
I am now offering the above Coal
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Office—198 ST. JAMES STREET.
Orders received by Telephone promptly attended to.
A. M. ESDAILE.
114

GOLDEN
FRUIT BITTERS
INVIGORATE & PURIFY THE WHOLE SYSTEM.
"We need the medical action of Pure Fruit Acids in our system, and their cooling, corrective influence."—MEDICAL JOURNAL.
CURE INDIGESTION LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY OR WEAKNESS AND ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD OR TORPID LIVER.
Wholesale Agents for Canada:
H. HASWELL & CO., MONTREAL.
214 tf

LABATT'S
LONDON
ALE.

THERE HAS BEEN SUCH A
LARGE DEMAND
DURING THESE LAST MONTHS FOR
Labatt's London Ale,
(Put up in Quarts and Pints,)
THAT WE ARE COMPELLED TO SEND OUT OUR
OCTOBER SUPPLY AT PRESENT, THIS BEING
THE CAUSE THAT THE ALE IS RATHER
NEW BOTTLED AND WILL NOT
BE IN PRIME CONDI-
TION FOR IMMEDIATE USE
BEFORE THE 20TH INSTANT. OUR
STOCK OF PINTS, CAPSULED QUARTS AND
PINTS, PORTER, QUARTS AND PINTS, IS IN
GOOD CONDITION,
AND
Therefore we advise Consumers to ask
their Grocers for them.

J. B. RICHER,
AGENT,
JOHN LABATT.
211*2

Dominion Glue Depot,
ESTABLISHED 1872.
JUST RECEIVED,
3 tons T F French Medal Glue. 1 ton Extra German Glue. Bbls Montreal Glue. Cases Fine White Gelatine, for Culinary and Photographic purposes.
WE HAVE ALSO IN STOCK:
Cases Poliwka's Beaver Brand Axle Grease. Cases Poliwka's Imperial Borax. Cases Excelsior Birdfood. Tubs, Painter's size, &c., &c.
EMIL POLIWKA & CO.,
16 ST. SACRAMENT,
216z3 CORNER ST. ELOI STREET.

Mount Royal Cemetery Company.

The Park Entrance Gate will be closed to vehicles on Sundays after this date.
By order of the Trustees,
A. M. ESDAILE,
212 3 law Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., the Steamer "BEAUHARNOIS" will leave Canal Basin at NOON and Lachine on the arrival of 3.30 p.m. train from Montreal, for Chateauguay and Beauharnois. 216 3

MONTREAL
AMATEUR ATHLETIC
Association.
COMPOSED OF THE
Montreal Lacrosse Club, Montreal Snow-shoe Club and Montreal Bicycle Club.
CLUB HOUSE:
MONTREAL GYMNASIUM,
141 and 143 Mansfield Street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. L. MALTBY,	President.
H. W. BECKET,	Vice-President.
W. CAIRNS,	Treasurer.
T. L. PATON,	Hon. Secretary.

S. M. BAYLIS, ANGUS GRANT, R. B. ROSS, A. W. STEVENSON and H. S. TIBBS.

CHAIRMEN OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

Outdoor Sports,	H. W. BECKET.
Entertainment,	H. S. TIBBS.
Gymnasium,	S. M. BAYLIS.
Billiard Room,	W. CAIRNS.
Bowling and Shooting,	T. L. PATON.
Library and Club Rooms,	R. B. ROSS.

The privileges obtained by membership include those of the Association and all affiliated clubs the use of the Club House containing a most complete GYMNASIUM, fitted up with new apparatus, specially imported. A medical examination can be obtained by members for a nominal fee, and prizes will be offered for the best general physical improvement during the season, beginning October first.

THE BILLIARD ROOM is in good order, and will be found an attractive resort during the winter.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS are complete, with an attendant in charge of them, and

THE SHOOTING GALLERY will be found invaluable for winter practice. Prizes will be offered during the season in all of these branches.

THE LIBRARY AND CLUB ROOMS, furnished with all the leading papers and periodicals of the day, will afford a means of passing profitably many a spare hour.

THE TERMS OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION are as follows:—

The Whole Association	$10.00
The Club House	7.50
Gymnasium and Library only	5.00
Billiards, Bowling and Shooting only	5.00

Subscriptions of members now joining hold good for twelve months from 1st November.

Proposition forms can be had at the Club House.

215 6 2aw. T. L. PATON, Hon. Sec.

Montreal General Hospital.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Committee of Management, will be received at the Hospital till noon, on MONDAY next, the 17th inst., for the supply of the following articles, from the 1st October, 1883, to the 30th September, 1884:

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Roast Beef, best quality, at per 100 lbs, $
Second-class Cut Beef, of good quality, at per 100 lbs, $
Sides of Mutton, without shanks or suet, at per 100 lbs, $
Beefsteaks, Chops, Lamb and Veal, at per 100 lbs, $

GOOD QUALITY BREAD.

The six pound loaf, delivered daily, at per loaf.

PURE MILK.

The Imperial gallon, at per gallon, to be delivered twice daily in summer, subject to test in Hospital as to quality.

ALSO, VEGETABLES OF BEST QUALITY.

Potatoes per bushel.
Turnips per bushel.
Onions per bushel.
Carrots per bushel.
Cabbages per dozen, to be delivered daily.

The accounts for the above articles will be paid quarterly.

ED. RUSSELL,
214 3eod Clerk Committee of Management.

RIDING LESSONS.—Mr. F. Villiers, riding master, having returned from the seaside, is prepared to resume instruction in the above exercise. Address, 335 Guy St. 216 3eod

Meetings and Amusements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
Complete triumph of
—GRAU'S Comic Opera Company.—
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 13th & 14th
First time here in complete form of
—BILLEE TAYLOR, "All on account of Eliza."—
SATURDAY MATINEE—The Perennial
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."
SATURDAY NIGHT—By request, "OLIVETTE."
Box Plan at Nordheimer's. 217

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
VICTORIA RIFLES
OF CANADA.
By kind permission and under the patronage of Lt.-Col. Whithead & Officers, the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Regiment will give a
GRAND
Ethiopian Entertainment!
MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st.
Tickets to be had of Members of Committee.
Box Plan opens Friday, Sept. 28th, 10 a.m. 218 1

THEATRE ROYAL—J. B Sparrow, Manager. This afternoon MILTON NOBLES, in INTERVIEWS. This evening, THE SPHINX. Popular prices. Seats at Prince's. 217 1

THEATRE ROYAL.
J. B. SPARROW, - - - Manager.
Every Evening Next Week and Saturday Matinee.
PROFESSOR TAYLOR,
The World's Greatest Illusionist, assisted by the accomplished Artiste MLLE. IRENA, who will appear in the wonderful and beautiful Aerial Suspension and Egg Dance. Taylor's Royal Italian Marionnette Troupe will appear each evening. At the close of each entertainment 100 useful and valuable presents will be distributed to the audience in the most fair and impartial manner. Reserve seats 75c, with 3 envelopes; general admission 50c, with 2 envelopes; gallery 25c, with 1 envelope. Reserved seats at Prince's. 217 1

ROYAL MUSEUM and THEATORIUM,
ST. CATHERINE and UNIVERSITY STS.
Permanent all Summer. H. R. JACOBS, Proprietor and Manager. Resort for Ladies and Children. Performances every Afternoon and Evening. Change of Programme EVERY WEEK.
HOP O' MY THUMB has arrived, also the ROYAL MIDGETS and MISS JENNIE QUIGLEY, the four most accomplished Lilliputians in the world.
With New Faces and New Programme. Better than Ever. Admission 10c. 219

1st Prince of Wales Rifles.
ANNUAL DRILL.
The Regiment will parade in Drill Order, at the Armory, Tuesday evening next, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Every member must be present.
218 2 F. BOND, Lieut.-Col. Comd'g.

GRAND SUCCESS at the AMERICAN ROLLER SKATING RINK, open in the afternoon and evening. Music by the 6th Fusiliers' Band. Admission 25c. Skates free. 217 6

TRINITY CHURCH.
SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. *Venite*, Dr. Greene; *Gloria Patri*, G. C. Knoepfel; *Te Deum*, Dudley Buck, in B flat; *Jubilate*, Whitfield; *Kyrie*, F. W. Mills; *Gloria*, Baumbach; *Offertory Sentence*, "Let your Light so Shine," Baumbach; *Hymns*, 387, 125. Preacher, Right Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Bishop of Algoma.
Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m.
Evening Prayer at 7 p.m. *Gloria*, G. C. Knoepfel; *Magnificat*, Dr. Crotch; *Nunc Dimittis*, F. W. Mills; *Anthem*, "To Thee, Great Lord," Rossini; *Offertory*, "Seek Ye the Lord," Baumbach; *Hymns*, 402, 191. Preacher—Rev. Canon DuMoulin, rector of St. James Cathedral, Toronto.
Strangers provided with seats.
218 1

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL.
There will be a Concert and Festival given at the Colored Mission, Desrivieres Street,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19th, 1883,
for the benefit of the said Mission, to aid in purchasing singing books for the use of the Choir and Congregation.
Admission—Adults, 25c; Children, 15c; Refreshments included. Doors open at 7 o'clock. 218 2

Grand Picnic and Horse Races,
By the Merchants of Montreal, on Exhibition Ground, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1883, AT 11 A. M.

PROGRAMME:—
1st. Merchant's Buggy.
2nd. Stallion Races under Saddle.
3rd. Dog Race.
4th. Goat Race.
5th. Water Bucket Race.
6th. Special Race for 1 year old Calf vs. a 3 minute Montreal road Horse.
7th. ¼ mile Men's Race open.
8th. Sack Race.
9th. Trotting Race under saddle, open to Butchers and Hotel Keepers.
10th. 1 mile, open to all running Horses under saddle.
11th. Old Horses without bridle, last to be winner.

CITY BAND, also QUADRILLE BAND for dancing in attendance. Refreshments at City prices. Admission 25c, Children 10c. If weather is not propitious, will be postponed to following day. 218 2eo

TICKETS ARE NOW READY
FOR THE
DINNER
TO
The Right Hon'ble
THE EARL OF CARNARVON,
ON
Wednesday Ev'g, 19th September, 1883,
And can be obtained on application at the Windsor Hotel, Dawson Bros', or from the Secretaries or Treasurer.
Price, $4 Each.
RICHARD WHITE, Treasurer. | R. D. McGIBBON, H. BEAUGRAND, Hon. Sec's.
218 1

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE MOLSONS BANK
ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT A DIVIDEND OF
FOUR PER CENT.
upon the capital stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its branches on and after the
FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th SEPTEMBER.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Bank in this city,
On Monday, the 8th of October Next,
AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.
By order of the Board,
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
General Manager.
Montreal, 30th August, 1883. 206 5 law

DINNER TO DR. PICAULT,
On the 50th anniversary of his arrival in Canada, at
FRENCH HALL, 293 NOTRE DAME ST.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1883.
Tickets can be had from Lavigne & Lajoie, 265 Notre Dame street, and at Rabat's Restaurant, 25 St. Lambert Hill. 217 2

Grand Excursion of the Dry Goods Clerks
To JOLIETTE,
Sunday, September 16th.
Trains will leave Dalhousie Square Depot at 9 A.M., calling at Hochelaga and Mile End. Tickets for the Round Trip, $1.00; for sale at the train. 217 2

-:-FREETHOUGHT LECTURES-:-
MR. CHAS. WATTS,
(President British Secular Union,)
will lecture in
Freethought Hall, 1310 St. Catherine St.,
as follows: Thursday, at 8 p.m.—Subject: "The Bible and Modern Thought."
Friday, at 8 p.m.—"Decline of Christianity and the Advance of Freethought."
Admission, 25 cents.
Sunday, at 3 p.m.—"The Secular View of Life and Immortality."
Admission, free. 213 6

DANCING.
Forestry Hall, Over the Old Post Office,
Entrance,
116 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
Opening Night, - - SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Private lessons given at
1300 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Mrs. GODWIN.
216 3

DANCING.
Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms!
Opening Saturday Night Assembly,
September 15th.
PROGRAMME 8.30. sharp. TICKETS, 50 CTS.
Gents unaccompanied not admitted Saturday evening. Right of admission at all times reserved. 215

Noon Telegrams.

CABLE.

THE CUBAN DISTURBANCES.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—It is reported that the exiles in the United States have been in correspondence with the well known chiefs in the great rebellion now in the service of the South American republics, and that if they could obtain arms they contemplated a revolution in the eastern part of Cuba. This excites the belief that the colored people would support the revolution on account of unfair treatment since the emancipation of 1880. The new Captain General has left for Havana with full power to proclaim a state of siege and crush the fillibustering expeditions expected this Autumn from Honduras and Jamaica.

THE JERSEY LILY IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Langtry has gone to Paris, where she has engaged a suit of rooms on the Rue de Bassano. She has taken with her horses and carriages, and it is reported that she intends to study under either M. Got or M. Coquelin, of the Theatre Francais.

ASKING THE VATICAN FOR ADVICE.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The French Legitimists having relations with the Vatican have expressed a wish to present a memorial to the Curia with regard to their future course. The document, if found not to be compromising to the Vatican, will be accepted.

AN AERONAUT'S THRILLING DESCENT.

PITTSBURG Sept. 15.—A balloon in which Prof. G. A. Warner has been making ascensions collapsed when about 8,000 feet above the earth. Warner got a good firm hold on the ropes, and the balloon came down so slowly as to land him uninjured.

A NEWSPAPER REPRIMANDED.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—The Ministerial paper "El Carreo" has been reprimanded for publishing the result of the last Ministerial council, which considered the rumors of the uprising in Cuba.

A VESSEL SUNK.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Norwegian vessel—name as yet unknown—was sunk in the English Channel on Thursday by collision. Twelve persons were drowned.

AMERICAN.

A WRETCH.

MYERSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 15.—Andrew Pfangaver, a tramp, has been arrested charged with the abducting of Alice Wenrick, aged 11, and roasting her alive.

FATAL COLLISION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—The East and West bound Wabash passenger trains collided last night at Arnold Station 7 miles east. The baggageman and the express messenger were killed.

FATAL MINERS' RIOT.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sep. 14.—At the coal mine on the upper Lehigh yesterday some discharged miners threatened to destroy the company's property if the constabulary were called out, and a terrible fight occurred. A woman named Hardings, and a young girl six years old were instantly killed.

A NICE POLICE BOARD.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—Vice-president Kerwin, of the Police Board, has resigned on account of the efforts of the gamblers to get the control of the Board and nullify the effect of the new gambling law. Mr. Kerwin says the outside influence became too troublesome. The Governor now has appointed two commissioners who will decide the character of the Board.

THE "PROTEUS" DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Lieut. Garlington, who commanded the relief party on the "Proteus" will ask for a Court of inquiry. Prominent arctic officers say the failure of the expedition shows how unsuited are cavalry officers and soldiers for that sort of work. The men for the expedition should have been selected from New England sailors and the command given to the Navy.

CANADIAN.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 15.—The alleged kidnapping of Switzer, a deserter from the United States army, has attracted considerable interest. It is usual in cases involving international questions for the Dominion Government, through the office of the Governor General, to refer the subject to the British Minister at Washington, through which channel they are forwarded to the British Government to be dealt with. On inquiry at the Governor General's office it is learned that as yet no action has been taken by that department.

Condensed Telegrams.

The International Literary Conference, which represents the principal countries of Europe, is in session at London. It has adopted a copyright convention to be submitted to the International Congress which will convene at Amsterdam on the 5th inst.

King Milan, of Servia, has sent the order of the White Eagle to Prince Bismarck. General Catargi who presented the order, expressed his readiness to discuss the adhesion of Servia to the Austro-German alliance.

The Merchants' Union Barb Wire Works at Des Moines, Ia., were burned last night. Loss unknown. Insurance, $20,000.

Commissioner Thompson, of New York, says the irregularities in the Water Register's Bureau will not reach $25,000.

Free-Thought Lecture.

Mr. Chas. Watts delivered his second lecture last evening in the Free-Thought Club Rooms which was even more largely attended than the one on the previous evening. Mr. Watts chose for the subject of discussion "Decline of Christianity and the Advance of Free-thought." The lecturer argued that there was a portion of Christianity not dying as was proved by ethical teaching and the human recognition and profession of it. Also there was a portion which was dying as he sought to prove by the practical belief in a Jewish God, the fall of man, the atonement and the personality of the devil. The speaker further sought to prove that the teachings of Christ were not embodied in its professors. He also stated that persons who were versed in religion were afraid to meet members of the Free-Thought Club for discussion because they felt they were wrong and in consequence deemed silence the better part of valor.

Personal.

Professor E. C. Taylor, of San Francisco, Cal., is at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Messrs. Andrew Allan, Jr., and David Torrance left for Quebec last night.

Lord Carnarvon will arrive in Kingston to-day and become the guest of Sir Richard Cartwright.

Mr. R. T. Clinch, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was in town yesterday.

Prince George will probably visit the Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N.B., after returning on board the "Canada."

The Vice-Regal party are expected to leave Kingston this morning by the Richelieu & Ontario Co's. boat for Montreal.

Ald. Hood, Chairman of the Fire Committee, is passenger by the SS. "Oregon" and is expected home on Monday.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery, who arrived from England on the SS. "Pavonia," are at the Brevoort House, New York.

Mr. F. Thompson, of the Cigar-makers' Union 58, of Montreal, left last night for Toronto to attend the national session to be held there.

Lord Elphinstone, Prof. Tanner, Mr. James Ferrier and the Misses Ferrier and Ald. Hallan, of Toronto, are passengers by the "Sardinian" which leaves Quebec to-day for Liverpool.

CITY ITEMS.

—The proposed excursion of the 65th Battalion to Quebec has been cancelled, owing to the lateness of the season.

—The SS. "Nova Scotian" brought out forty immigrants, who passed through, bound for the West, yesterday morning.

—Another detachment of 150 laborers hired by Scobell, Vidler and Co., left for the Mattawa last night, to work on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

—The committee of the Dog Fanciers' Association have dismissed the protest against the reward in favor of Sergeant Holbrook at the recent exhibition.

—A detachment of sixteen men under command of Lieut.-Col. Stevenson and Lieut. Hall, will leave to-night for Quebec to enter for the competition to be held there.

—An unknown man, apparently suffering from delirium tremens, threw himself into the river at Hochelaga yesterday, but was rescued by a number of dock hands.

— A meeting will be held at St. Genevieve, in Jacques Cartier County next Wednesday in order to fully discuss the political situation. Mr. Descaries is confident of his election.

—A row took place last night among a gang of roughs on Champ de Mars street, and a number of windows were broken. Sergeant Clark and four men arrested three of the crowd.

— A woman named Mathilde Peltier cut her throat recently at Contrecœur, and was found dead the following morning in an out-building. The deputy coroner will hold an inquest.

LIVE STOCK SHIPPING.

A Great Enterprise at Point St. Charles—Accommodation for 20,000 Animals—18,000 at One View—A New Horse Enterprise—A New and Magnificent Race Track—The First Meeting.

Few people in Montreal have even an approximate idea of the magnitude to which the live stock shipping trade has attained in Montreal. In a general kind of way most people know that there are a great many live animals shipped from our port during the season of water navigation and that several steamship lines of greater or less importance depend largely upon this trade for their support, still there is but little knowledge, among those not directly connected with the trade, of the vast proportions it has attained here. Those well qualified to know assert that there are more horned cattle and sheep shipped from Montreal during the season of water navigation than from any other port on the continent during the same period. It is estimated that 100,000 head of horned cattle and upwards of 100,000 sheep will be shipped from Montreal this season, and in addition to this large business there will probably be received and distributed here about 75,000 hogs. To accommodate this enormous business, which has grown to its present proportions within a few years, exceptional facilities are required. The cattle on their arrival here need resting from their car journey before they are fit to endure the discomforts of the ocean voyage, and sometimes from this desire and from other causes it becomes necessary to yard them for as much as a week at a time. Until this year the port of Montreal was entirely without adequate yard accommodation and shippers were put to great straits to find shelter for cattle which it was necessary to hold over here for a few days, while on the other hand the cattle were often driven immediately from the cars on their arrival to the ships, and loaded in anything but the condition they should have been in to undertake so tedious and confined a voyage.

YARDS AND SHEDS PROVIDED.

Mr. C. M. Acer one of our most enterprising cattle shippers realising the advantages of the St. Lawrence route and having experienced the discomforts which Montreal presented to the shipper set about providing the facilities which was all, that was required to make Montreal one of the most desirable cattle ports in the world. With his partner Mr. Kennedy he established the stock yards at Point St. Charles where they erected both close and open sheds on a scale highly suggestive of over doing the thing, but in reality falling short of the constantly increasing requirements. Shed after shed, and yard after yard, have been added till at last the facilities may fairly be said to be equal to the requirements.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND HEAD.

Representatives of THE STAR recently enjoyed the privilege of inspecting the yards and judging of their capacity. Thousands of sheep and horned cattle were found quietly feeding and resting preparatory to their ocean voyage. The yards are admirably arranged. Special Grand Trunk tracks run alongside and the immense premises are divided into yards open and covered, and stables specially designed for winter use or for the care of extra fine cattle. The lanes between the yards as well as the yards themselves are gated off so that a train or car load of cattle arriving may be quietly conducted to the yard for which they are intended simply by opening the required gates and closing the others, the cattle finding their way naturally and easily because there is but the one way open to them. This arrangement of separate pens of course enables each shipper to keep his lot together and separate from others, which has many obvious advantages. A contemplation of this great cattle depot suggests the question of its capacity, and Mr. Acer who is showing us about is asked:

"How many sheep are in this pen before us?"

"How many do you think?"

"Well, a thousand perhaps."

"There are at least two thousand" is the laconic reply.

"And how many head all told have you accommodation for at one time?

"About ten thousand head of horned cattle and ten thousand sheep."

"How many animals are there in the yards today?"

"About eight thousand head of horned cattle and ten thousand sheep."

"Is it possible" was the involuntary remark, for in the examination of the place there had not been seen even a suggestion of overcrowding.

"You must have spent a great deal of money here, Mr. Acer."

"Yes, much more than you would imagine. You would scarcely think that $50,000 has been laid out here on the sheds and pens. When we came on here we found that the ground was soft, and easily cut up by the heavy cattle that pass through here. I had a drove of about five hundred steers here two years ago, which were delayed for a short time waiting for a steamer. The weather was wet, and they were soon up to their knees in mud. We had no proper arrangement for feeding, and in the course of the short time the drove was here, it fell off in value fully $5,000. Now that is all changed. Every foot of these yards has been floored with eight inch timbers, and then covered with four inches of cinders, that makes a perfectly solid footing. Then, as you see, we have them partly roofed over so that the cattle have shelter in case of rain, and we have feed racks and water troughs, so that they are as comfortably put up as can be desired."

"Do you confine your operations to the yarding of cattle and sheep, Mr. Acer?"

"The firm of Acer & Kennedy confines itself to the yarding business. C. M. Acer & Co. ship cattle also extensively. A member of the firm, Mr. M. H. Wells, looks after the business in Boston, from which port we ship a large number annually. Mr. William Cruit, of Liverpool, receives our shipments."

CATTLE INSURANCE.

"In company with the Hon. Senator Ogilvie we have formed a company for the insuring of cattle and the venture has proved so successful that we have increased the original capital invested sixfold, and are now doing quite as much if not more business than any other cattle insurance company here."

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

Having thoroughly inspected the cattle and sheep department, Mr. Acer next conducted his visitors across Mill street to a new enterprise he has started which he called the horse department. Here he has built a stable which he says for comfort and convenience is unequalled in Canada and unsurpassed in the United States by any stable of the kind. Accomodation is provided for 300 horses. Mr. J. H. Kimball, who is manager and salesman of the horse department, is a gentleman thoroughly up in his business. Under his guidance horses are bought and sold on commission, a weekly auction sale by catalogue being held, at which horses are guaranteed by the Exchange to be as represented on the catalogue. A stock of carriage and saddle horses and ponies is always on hand. In addition to the buying and selling of horses, Mr. Kimball receives horses to be broken, experienced drivers being kept for the purpose, and also undertakes the shipment of horses purchased in the city or imported. Mr. Acer has just imported a valuable lot of Clydesdales some of which have been sent to Toronto to the Exhibition there.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

The Montreal Stock Yards and the Horse Exchange naturally attract a large number of men from all parts of the country who wish to remain in their neighbourhood for a greater or less time. As there was absolutely no hotel accommodation there, the problem of taking care of visitors to the place was one which Mr. Acer was forced to consider. Stock yard hotels were voted a poor investment by all Mr. Acer's associates, and when he finally decided to build The Exchange Hotel he did so in opposition to their opinions. He built a handsome house and fitted it with all of the modern conveniences, even including electric bells. He put Mr. E. H. Dunham, late of the Arlington at Cobourg, Ont., in charge of it, which was an excellent move, if one may judge from the appearance of the house and the quality of the food which he puts upon his table. It is safe to say that there is no hotel table in Montreal which surpasses Mr. Dunham's in the quality of the food furnished. Greater variety there may be, but better food there is not. Mr. Acer's judgment in building the hotel has been amply justified by the success which has attended it. Already the hotel is overcrowded, there not being nearly enough sleeping rooms, and plans are prepared for an extension at the south end of the building in which more bedrooms will be provided.

A BANK WANTED.

The amount of business transacted and the quantity of money being handled in connection with the business here suggests the necessity for a bank, and in the extension to the hotel already spoken of accommodations for a branch of one of our city banks will be provided. The hotel has a telegraph office, and the grounds are connected together and with the city by five telephones.

A RACE TRACK.

A natural adjunct to the Horse Exchange is a race track, and this Mr. Acer is now making at the back of the hotel. A large piece of ground is enclosed round which is a track of just half a mile. No pains or money is being spared to make this track a perfect one and Mr. Acer estimates that $10,000 will be necessary for the purpose. On the side next the hotel a grand stand will be erected and Mr. Acer took Mr. A. C. Hutchinson to Saratoga to inspect the stands there so that the designs for the stand here might be as near perfect as possible. The plans are made and the building of the stands is being rushed with Mr. Acer's customary energy. In adition to the grand stand the two fine verandahs of the hotel will be utilized and will be reserved for the use of ladies. Opposite the grand stand will be the judges, stand. A low fence will be run round the inside of the track and a space of about twelve feet allowed for foot spectators. The inside of the field will be for carriages, and hitching posts will be provided all round the course.

THE FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting on the new course will be held on Oct. 5-8-9. 4600, dollars in prizes will be offered. There will be one of $1500 which should bring the flyers from the other side of the line. To vary the programme Mr. Acer has also arranged for bicycle and foot races. With the arrangements that Mr. Acer is making it will be possible for ladies to attend the races with safety and comfort, a pleasure heretofore rarely experienced in Montreal.

Special Notice.

The Fluid Beef dispute is again before the public. The position taken by the patentee is that there is more real and direct nourishment in one pound of "Johnston's Fluid Beef" than in 200 lbs of Liebig's or any similar extract of beef at present known, and $1,000 will be paid to any charitable object if the statement be disproven. 2156

SHIRLEY'S NEURALGIC CRYSTALS,
Barilla Ash Soap,
Sponge and Brush Powder,
SPONGES of finest quality.

Wm. A. DYER & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
14 and 16 PHILLIPS SQUARE.
217*

SECOND-HAND
PIANOS.
Steinway Grand,
Steinway Upright,
Hale Square,
Stevenson Square,
Hood Square.

The above instruments are 7 and 7⅓ octaves, and are all in perfect order. Some of them are nearly new. Examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. LINDSAY,
1312 St. Catherine St.
218 1z

Important Announcement.
The UNITED STATES Life Ins. Co.

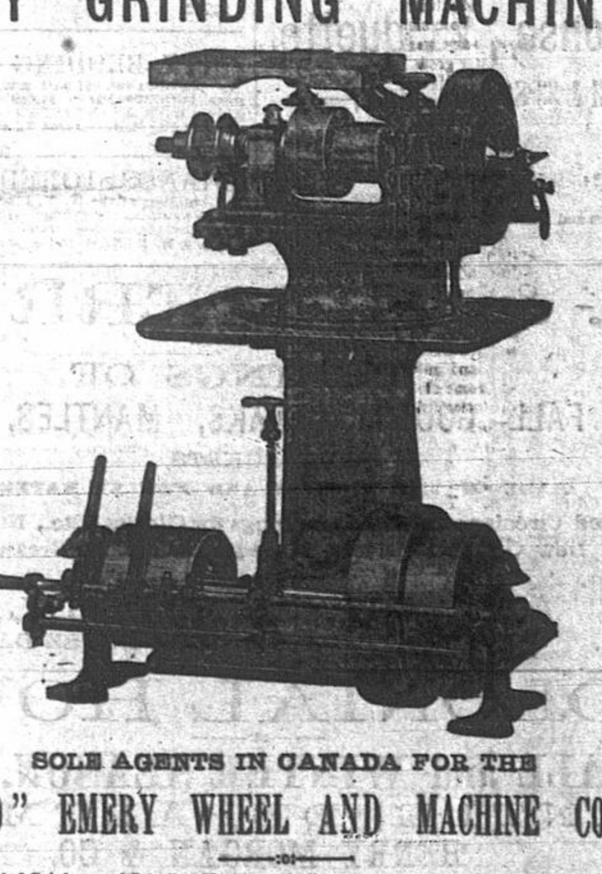
All the profits belong to the policy holders exclusively.
All Policies henceforth issued are incontestable for any cause after three years.
Death Claims paid at once as soon as satisfactory proofs are received at the Home Office.
Absolute security, combined with the largest liberality, assures the popularity and success of this Company.
All forms of Tontine Policies issued.

THOMAS SIMPSON,
Provincial Manager.
Office, 101 St. Francois Xavier St. 212*

TEES & CO

TEES & CO. 16 St. James Street, West.
FACTORY—INSPECTOR STREET, MONTREAL. 218 1

"DIAMOND"
EMERY GRINDING MACHINERY.



EMERY WHEELS.
EMERY PAPER.
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR THE
"DIAMOND" EMERY WHEEL AND MACHINE COMPANY.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Grinding Machinery to the
MACHINERY SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
GENERAL MACHINERY DEALERS,
Corner of Craig and Bleury Streets, - - - - MONTREAL.
218*tf

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT NO. 1
CIGARETTES.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the
RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1 Superior to all others.
They are made from the BRIGHTEST, MOST DELICATELY FLAVORED and HIGHEST COST GOLD LEAF GROWN in Virginia, and are absolutely WITHOUT ADULTERATION or drugs.
We use the GENUINE FRENCH RICE PAPER, of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us, WATER MARKED with the name of the brand—
RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1,
in each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and Cigarette Smokers are cautioned that this is the *OLD* and *ORIGINAL* brand, and to observe that each package or box of
RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES
bears the signature of
ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers,
RICHMOND, VA.
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
RICHMOND GEM, OPERA PUFFS, and LITTLE BEAUTIES
CIGARETTES,
—AND—
Richmond Gem Curly Cut, Old Rip Long Cut, and Richmond Straight Cut Brands of Smoking Tobacco.
A. & G.
J. RATTRAY & CO. Sole Agents.

I beg to inform my friends and patrons that I have resigned the position of Resident Manager of the British America Assurance Company of Toronto, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage for the undermentioned Royal Insurance Company of England.—M. H. GAULT.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y OF ENGLAND
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $10,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED, - - - - - - - 27,000,000
Amount Invested in Canada for the Protection of Canadian Policy Holders, chiefly with Government, $750,000.
Liability of Shareholders Unlimited.
The ROYAL has the Largest Surplus of Assets over Liabilities of any Fire Insurance Company in the World.
M. H. GAULT, WILLIAM TATLEY, } Chief Agents and Resident Managers.
ERNEST GAULT, WALTER R. HUBBARD, JAMES ALLIN, } Special Agents English Depts. Montreal.
E. HURTUBISE, ALFRED ST. CYR, } Special Agents, French square, Montreal.
2 4z1

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent these terrible diseases, and will cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Shaw & Gowdey's Sales.

FARM IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, FOR SALE,

COMPRISING 150 ACRES OF LAND, situated on main road, 4½ miles from Sherbrooke, 1½ miles from Brompton Falls. Excellent land, sandy loam, with splendid villa or brick residence, 40x60, containing 15 apartments, good dry cellar, concrete floors. The barns, stables, coach houses, ice house, green house and other buildings are in first-class repair. The dwelling and buildings are delightfully situated on the St. Francis river, only ¼ mile from a school. No finer farm in that part of the country; requiring no outlay on the part of the purchaser, the proprietor having expended a large amount in improvements. Photograph of the residence and full particulars from

SHAW & GOWDEY,
Real Estate Auctioneers,
214 235 St. James street, Montreal

Important Sale of Valuable Real Estate,

IN THE MATTER OF
BENJAMIN RICHARD DEACON,

We are instructed by the undersigned Trustee to sell by Public Auction at our Real Estate Rooms, No. 235 St. James Street,

On Wednesday, 19th September, Inst., At 11 o'clock.

THE PROPERTY NOS. 607, 609, 609½, 611, 611½, ST. MARY STREET EAST.—Official Nos. 138 and 142 St. James Ward, comprising 45 feet in width in front on St. Mary St., and extending through to Rousseau St.; total superficial area, 5,935 ft., together with the Two Story Stone and Brick shops and other buildings thereon erected.

This Property has special advantages for almost any kind of business; is situated on the North side and best part of this flourishing business thoroughfare, and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed new R.R. Depot.

PAPINEAU ROAD.—SEVEN LOTS OF LAND—Subdivisions of Official No. 150, Cote Visitation, total frontage on Papineau Road, 364 ft. by a depth of 160 ft., area, 58,240 superficial ft.

This Property fronts on the Hastings Farm; recent sales show a healthy increase in value; a row of nice cottages would pay handsomely.

J. Rielle's Plans, showing full dimensions, on view at our Office. Particulars as to the terms will be made known on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL C. FATT,
Trustee.
SHAW & GOWDEY,
201 11 Auctioneers.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN THE MATTER OF
JOHN CONNOLLY.

We are instructed by the undersigned Trustee, to sell by Public Auction at our Real Estate Rooms, 235 St James Street, on

Wednesday, 19th September, at 11.30 a.m.,

THE BRICK RESIDENCE.

NO. 224 ST. MARTIN STREET, part of Official Nos. 363, 364 St. Antoine Ward, short distance below St. Antoine St. Particulars as to terms, etc., at our office.

SAMUEL C. FATT, Trustee. SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.
210 11

Thomas J. Potter's Sales.

ST. HENRI—1220, 1222, 1224 St. Joseph Street.

A FINE CORNER PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

TWO GOOD BRICK HOUSES, with a fine vacant lot adjoining on St. Joseph street, and a large frontage on STURGEON ST. Room to build several more houses that will rent quickly as the demand is good. No finer position in this locality. City cars pass the door every few minutes; Grand Trunk Depot close by. The property is close to all the large mills, Williams' Sewing Machine Factory, and other immense business concerns. Houses very well built and comfortable; good garden with splendid plum trees. Outbuildings and stables were built for the butcher business, but will suit a carter or any one requiring stabling, yard room, etc. Liberal terms. Owner leaving for England. Rare chance. Sale Tuesday, Sept. 18th, at 10 o'clock, at my room.

212 8 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

HOCHELAGA.

Two Valuable Lots on St. Mary and Marlborough streets,

close to the corner, each with large frontage, and well adapted either for building Factory, Mill, Shops or Houses, CLOSE TO THE SHIPPING, THE COTTON FACTORIES, RAILROAD SHOPS, GAS WORKS, &c. Total area 10,890 feet, cadastral No. 143. The lots abut on each other. The St. Mary street lot 45 by about 120 feet, is next Mr. Thompson's store, and has one old stone building on it, No. 268. The Marlborough street lot, 50x106 feet adjoins No. 12. Most eligible property to be had in Hochelaga for any building purposes. Sale at my Room, TUESDAY MORNING, 18th SEPTEMBER, at ELEVEN o'clock.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
215 5 Auctioneer.

HEIRS LATE

Hon. F. A. Quesnel.

Highly Important Auction Sale,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

OF A LARGE NUMBER OF CHOICE LOTS ON

St. Antoine Street,
Coursol Street,
Quesnel Street,
Dominion Street,
Atwater Avenue,
Dominion Avenue,
&c., &c., &c.,

ON THURSDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER,

Positive Sale. Liberal Terms. Perfect Titles. No Reserve.

Lots are all of the proper size for building—not a foot of waste land, and the terms are exceedingly liberal. Every lot on the plan is desirable for building, either for occupation or as an investment on account of the close proximity to the numerous large mills and factories, several churches and schools, and the convenience to St. Joseph and St. Antoine streets. The cars run so regularly and often on these streets that it makes the property accessible at all hours for those whose business is in East or West. It is seldom that such a bona-fide opportunity is offered to purchase medium-priced lots at an unreserved public sale.

LITHOGRAPHED PLANS AT MY OFFICE.

Call and get one and examine the lots without delay.

SALE AT MY ROOM 11 O'CLOCK.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
215 7 Auctioneer.

MEGANTIC.

Great Auction Sale of Town Lots on the Begnell Survey.

In this rapidly growing town, beautifully situated on the easterly shore of Lake Megantic at the mouth of the Chaudiere River, which runs through the property. The land has a gradual even slope and is splendidly adapted for building. The Lake, on which a steamboat makes daily trips, is a splendid clear sheet of deep water, 12 miles long by 3 miles in width. The natural scenery is very fine, and there is no healthier place in the Dominion. It is the terminus of the International Railway, and another important railway connection will soon add to its value as a business centre. The country is fast filling up with a good class of settlers. Two large saw mills are running; a pulp mill and other enterprises must soon be built. There are six Hotels. The International R. R. will probably build their shops here. Hon. J. H. Pope, W. B. Ives, M.P., and others have summer residences on the Lake Shore. A good water power can be had on the Chaudiere River, and the supply of pure drinking water is unlimited. It can be delivered by wooden aqueduct for $5 an acre in length. Sherbrooke is distant only 89 miles via International R. R. Those who wish to settle or invest in a substantial, thriving and quickly growing town in the GARDEN of CANADA, should attend this sale. PERFECT TITLE, LIBERAL TERMS. SALE AT MAGOG HOUSE, SHERBROOKE, on

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 29th SEPT., AT 3 O'CLOCK. NO RESERVE.

JOHN J. GRIFFITH,
THOS. J. POTTER,
215 15 Auctioneers.

W. C. Norman's Sales.

Pawnbroker's Sale of Unredeemed Pledges, &c., &c.

On Monday next, the 17th inst., I will sell at the store, No. 84 Notre Dame St., (by order of D. Lazarus) all the unredeemed pledges to date, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Rings and Jewellery of all descriptions new and second-hand Clothing, Guns, Revolvers, Tools, Carpets, Plateware, Musical Instruments, and useful sundries. Sale at 7 o'clock, p.m.

W. C. NORMAN,
Auctioneer.
Catalogues can be had at the store. 217 3

VOLUNTARY LICITATION.

On MONDAY, the Seventeenth of September Next, at Ten o'clock, a. m., at the Court House, in the city of Montreal, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, the hereafter described immovable, of which four undivided fifths belong to the minor children born of the marriage of the late Calixte Garnier, in his lifetime, gentleman, of New York, New York State, one of the United States of America, with the late Adeline Widdenbaker, his wife, and one-fifth to the Metropolitan Building Society, to wit: An emplacement known and designated under the number nine hundred and sixty-two on the official plan and reference book for St. Antoine Ward, in the said city of Montreal, containing eleven hundred superficial feet, more or less, with a three story house thereon erected.

Perfect titles. For the conditions of sale apply to

A. CHOQUET, N. P.,
455 Notre Dame St., West

Montreal, Aug. 31st, 1883. 205 6-2aw

NOWLAN'S FARM.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

A RARE CHANCE.

That beautiful property known as "The Nowlan Farm" situated alongside and in rear of the Exhibition Grounds near the Mountain Park. The above property is being laid out into 10 and 20 arpents lots, to suit purchasers, and will be offered at auction during the present month. Upper Bleury street runs through the property, thus affording easy access from the city free of toll dues. Further particulars in a few days.

J. A. GRAVEL, MAURICE CUVILLIER, H. M. PERRAULT, Executors.
Sept. 7th, 1883. 211 10

Winsor & Newton's
Artists' Materials.
A fresh assortment just to hand.
Ramsay, Dods & Co.
191

M. Hick's & Co.'s Sales.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE

BY CATALOGUE OF

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES,

MARCH, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST and SEPTEMBER, 1882.

J. L. MOSS & CO.
ESTD 1830
LICENSED PAWN BROKER

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September the 18th, 19th and 20th.

The Subscribers have received instructions from J. L. MOSS & CO., to sell by Auction at their Salerooms, 447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.

CATALOGUE.

Lot.	No. of Pledge.	Description of Goods.	Date of Pledge.
1	1346	Tweed Sack Coat	June, 1, 1882
2	1353	Petticoat and Skirt	do 1, do
3	1361	Quilt	do 5, do
4	1399	Pair of Tweed Pants	do 8, do
5	1401	Sack Coat	do 9, do
6	1408	Coat	do 10, do
7	1411	Vest	do 10, do
8	1415	Sleeve Vest	do 11, do
9	1416	Flannel Shirt	do 10, do
10	1417	Pair Ladies Boots	do 10, do
11	1437	Pair Opera Glasses	do 12, do
12	1445	Cloth Coat	do 13, do
13	1457	Overcoat	do 15, do
14	1459	Pair Leather Gaiters	do 15, do
15	1461	Saw	do 15, do
16	1465	Pair Shoes	do 16, do
17	1478	Black Shooting Coat & Vest	do 17, do
18	1478	Shooting Coat	do 17, do
19	1477	Watch 12687	do 17, do
20	1479	Dress, Jacket, Hat & Gloves	do 17, do
21	1507	Patch Quilt	do 22, do
22	1508	Black Vest	do 22, do
23	1511	Remnant Print and Gents Scarf	do 22, do
24	1519	Colt Revolver	do 23, do
25	1523	Brass Steam Gauge	do 24, do
26	1510	Butter Tester	do 25, do
27	1538	Hunting Knife	do 26, do
28	1535	Blanket	do 26, do
29	1544	Dress	do 26, do
30	1557	Shooting Coat	do 26, do
31	1561	Umbrella	do 28, do
32	1565	13 yds. Black Lustre	do 28, do
33	1383	Bonnet	do 30, do
34	1385	18 K Gold Albert, 14 dwt	do 30, do
35	877	Double Barrel Breech Loading Gun	do 3, do
36	891	Gold Headed Ebony Cane	do 5, do
37	894	Gold Hunting Lever Watch 83547	do 5, do
38	898	Gold Hunting Stem Winder Waltham Watch	do 6, do
39	890	Ladies Gold Gipsy Ring set with stones	do 6, do
40	918	15 K Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings enameled and Pearl, very fine, cost $200.	do 9, do
41	920	18 K Gold Wantch 10358	do 9, do
42	929	Watch, black dial	do 12, do
43	950	Ladies Gold Guard 3 dwt	do 16, do
44	971	Silver Card Case	do 20, do
45	971	Ladies Gold Guard	do 20, do
46	976	Ladies 18 K Gold Stem Winder Watch 361	do 21, do
47	991	Ladies 15 K Gold Chatelaine Chain French, very fin 37 dwt, cost $90	do 23, do
48	991	Pair 15 K Gold Ban Filigree Bracelet 24 dwt	do 23, do
49	1002	Silver H Watch, Springfield, 45786	do 26, do
50	1008	18 K Gold Wedding Ring 19 dwt	do 26, do
51	118	15 K Gold Albert, 39 dwt	do 27, do
52	1009	10 Plated Table Forks	do 27, do
53	1009	12 Plated Dessert Forks	do 27, do
54	1009	6 Plated Dessert Spoons	do 27, do
55	1009	2 Plated Gravy and Sugar Sifter	do 27, do
56	1009	1 Plated Soup Ladle	do 27, do
57	1009	2 Plated Butter Knives	do 27, do
58	1009	1 Plated large Gravy Spoon	do 27, do
59	1009	6 do Dessert Knives and Forks, 12 p.	do 27, do
60	1009	6 Dessert Knives, steel and ivory	do 27, do
61	1009	3 Dessert Knives steel and ivory	do 27, do
62	1022	5 Stone Diamond Bar Pin, cost $125	do 28, do
63	1022	5 Stone Diamond Hoop Ring cost $150	do 28, do
64	1027	1 Black Frock Suit of Clothes	do 28, do
65	[illegible]	Double Barrel Breech Loading Gun, 10 gage, made by C H Bonehill	do 28, do
66	1032	Scotch Agate Bracelet, mounted in silver	do 28, do
67	1032	Gold Albert and Charm, 16 dwt	do 28, do
68	1030	Silver Watch	do 28, do
69	1030	Silver Watch	do 28, do
70	1035	Silver H Lever Watch, 91963	do 30, do
71	1035	18 K Gold Scarf Pin	do 30, do
72	1039	18 K Gold Bar and Cuff Pin	do 30, do
73	1040	18 K Ladies Gold Albert	do 30, do
74	1040	18 K Gold Bangle Bracelet, Set with Pearl and Turquois	do 30, do
75	1040	18 K Gold Signet Ring	do 30, do
76	1040	18 K Gold Bar Pin	do 30, do
77	1040	18 K Gold Bar Pin	do 30, do
78	1060	Gold Albert & Charm, 31 dwt	July 4, do
79	1071	1 Valise	do 4, do
80	1071	4 pieces of Ladies Underwear	do 4, do
81	1071	4 pieces of Ladies Underwear	do 4, do
82	1071	Pair Stays and Shawl	do 4, do
83	1072	2 yds double width Ladies Cloaking	do 4, do
84	1072	7½ yds Brocaded Velvet	do 4, do
85	1076	1 Military Travelling Bag	do 4, do
86	1076	1 Engineers Scarlet Tunic, gold lace facing, Captains rank	do 4, do
87	1076	Fatigue Jacket	do 4, do
88	1076	Sabertache Sword Belt with Gold	do 4, do
89	1076	Cross Belt with Field Glass case	do 4, do
90	1076	Capts Busby and Plume in case	do 4, do
91	1087	Solitaire Diamond Ring	do 8, do
92	1094	Silver Brooch set with Agate	do 8, do
93	1094	Silver Brooch and Earrings	do 8, do
94	1094	Gold Pair Earrings, Enamelled	do 8, do
95	1094	Pair Silver Earrings, with Onyx	do 8, do
96	1094	Silver Brooch and Ring	do 8, do
97	1094	Gold Pencil with Locket	do 8, do
98	1094	Leather Jewel case with lock and key	do 8, do
99	1098	15K Gold Neck Chain & Diamond Locket, very fine, cost $175, 36 dwt	do 10, do
100	1107	Silver Hunting Watch, 3464.	do 11, do
101	1115	" " " 40140.	do 12, do
102	1123	" " " 6919.	do 13, do
103	482	Persian Lambskin Fur Cap	April 5, do
104	1153	1 Paisley shawl, very fine	July 18, do
105	1167	Silver Hunting Stem Winder Watch, Elgin movement 820575	do 19, do
106	1176	Ladies Gold H Watch, 14203	do 21, do
107	1206	12K Cameo Gold Ring	do 27, do
108	1209	18K Gold Signet Ring	do 28, do
109	1209	18K Gold Gipsy Ring, set with coral	do 28, do
110	1219	18K Gold English Lever Watch 4514	do 29, do
111	1253	Ladies Gold Hunting Watch 13227	do 31, do
112	1254	American Lever Watch 8743	do 31, do
113	1061	Hunting Gold Stem Winder Waltham Watch, 1925593.	do 1, do
114		Carriage Clock	do 1, do
115	1270	Diamond Ring, Marquis setting, very fine, cost $900	do 2, do
116	1270	Diamond Horse Shoe Pin, cost $150	do 2, do
117	1270	Diamond Solitaire Ring, 14K cost $160	do 2, do
118	1273	Double barrel Gun, breech loader, 10 gage, rebounding hammers, top action, made by W Richards	do 2, do
119	1273	Field Glass in case	do 2, do
120	1273	Antique Gold Seal, 9 dwt	Aug. 2, do
121	1589	Drawers and Undershirt	July 1, do
122	1590	Skirt	do 1, do
123	1621	H Watch, 58	do 4, do
124	1635	Waterproof Dress	do 5, do
125	1635	Flannel Petticoat and night shirt	do 5, do
126	1639	Silver H Watch 40197	do 6, do
127	1644	18 K Gold Gypsy Ring, set with Diamonds	do 6, do
128	1647	Ladies Cape	do 6, do
129	1648	Children's dress and remnant of Print	do 7, do
130	1651	Pillow and set of Lathes	do 7, do
131	1655	Gold Wedding Ring	do 7, do
132	1654	Ladies Cloth Jacket	do 7, do
133	1661	Umbrella	do 9, do
134	1673	15 K Gold Buckle Ring	do 10, do
135	1673	15K Gold Pair Earrings	do 10, do
136	1673	15 K Gold Collar Stud	do 10, do
137	1688	6 Carpenters Planes	do 10, do
138	1641	Brace and 31 Bits	do 6, do
139	1614	Tweed Sack Coat	do 3, do
140	1598	Plane and Saw	do 3, do
141	1691	Black Diagonal Coat	do 11, do
142	1693	Pocket Pencil	do 11, do
143	1683	Black Cloth Coat	do 12, do
144	1696	Fine Black Spring Overcoat	do 12, do
145	1697	Diagonal Shooting Coat	do 12, do
146	1699	Revolver	do 12, do
147	3700	Ladies Gold Gipsy Ring set with stones	do 12, do
148	1707	Dress	do 13, do
149	1709	Pair Work Slipper Pattern	do 13, do
150	1712	Pair Tweed Pants	do 13, do
151	1712	Pair Tweed Pants	do 13, do
152	1713	Carpenter's Plane	do 13, do
153	1723	Ladies Jacket	do 15, do
154	1741	Flute	do 17, do
155	1745	Gold Breast Pin	do 17, do
156	1746	Ladies Cloth Jacket, worked	do 17, do
157	1750	Parasol	do 17, do
158	1751	Tweed Coat & Vest	do 18, do
159	1757	Plow Plane & another Plane	do 18, do
160	1757	Tweed Vest	do 18, do
161	1757	Pair Tweed Pants	do 18, do
162	1767	2½ yds. Halifax Tweed	do 18, do
163	1779	Gold Medallion, presented by Pope Pius IX	do 20, do
164	1798	2½ Halifax Tweed	do 23, do
165	1808	Black Coat	do 24, do
166	1617	Black Cloth Pants	do 25, do
167	1830	Gold Wedding Ring	do 26, do
168	1831	2½ yds. Halifax Tweed	do 26, do
169	1840	Coat and two Vests	do 27, do
170	1851	Tweed Sack Coat	do 30, do
171	1860	Vest	do 31, do
172	1860	Silver Signet Ring	do 31, do
173	1801	18 K Gold Garnet Signet Ring	do 31, do
174	1692	Pencil	do 11, do
175	1692	Gold Wedding Ring	do 11, do
176	1692	Signet Ring	do 11, do
177	1826	Quilt and Blanket	do 26, do
178	1837	Clock	do 27, do
179	134	Black Vest	Nov. 3, 1881
180	134	Black Vest	do 4, do
181	137	Black Frock Coat	do 6, do
182	136	Bag	do 6, do
183	136	Tweed Coat and Vest	do 6, do
184	136	4 White Shirts	do 6, do
185	1274	Pair Gold Spectacles	Aug. 2, 1882
186	1110	18 K Gold Buckle Ring, 7 dwt	July 11, do
187	1298	Silver H Lever Watch 15120.	Aug. 11, do
188	1298	Albert	do 7, do
189	1306	Silver Medal	do 7, do
190	1306	Silver Medal	do 7, do
191	1323	Overcoat	do 10, do
192	1333	Silver H Lever Watch 16816	do 10, do
193	1333	Albert	do 10, do
194	1335	15 K Brooch and Earrings, set with acqua-marines	do 11, do
195	1342	Highland Suit with Sporan	do 12, do
196	1343	Gold Albert and Seal, 19 dwt	do 12, do
197	1348	Silver H Lever Watch, 50034	do 12, do
198	1356	18 K Gold Wedding Ring 4 dwt	do 13, do
199	1356	Gold Wedding Ring	do 14, do
200	2370	Silver H Lever Watch 52022	do 14, do
201	1378	Silver H Ladies Watch	do 18, do
202	1387	Diamond & Saphire Ring	do 19, do
203	1392	18 K Gold Signet Ring, 5½ dwt	do 21, do
204	1392	Gold Pencil Case	do 21, do
205	1397	Solitaire Ruby Ring set with Cluster Diamonds, Ruby very fine, cost $250.00	do 21, do
206	1402	Gold Cross, 10 dwt	do 21, do
207	1414	18 K Pair Gold Links, 7 dwt	do 23, do
208	1418	Jules Turgensen 18 K Gold H Lever Watch 5118	do 24, do
209	1424	15 K Gold Pair Earrings	do 25, do
210	1424	Gold Neck Chain	do 25, do
211	1439	Irish Frieze Overcoat, very fine	do 28, do
212	1441	18 K Gold H English Lever Watch 42159	do 29, do
213	1432	Gold Brooch	do 29, do
214	1442	15 K Gold Ring set with Carbuncle	do 29, do
215	1442	Pearl Enamelled Gold Ring	do 29, do
216	1442	Set Gold Solitaires set with Pearls	do 29, do
217	1459	15 K Gold Albert 29 dwt	do 31, do
218	388	12 Steel Dinner Knives, Ivory handles, Rodgers make	March, 18, do
219	388	1 doz. Dessert Knives, Ivory Handles, Rodgers make	do " do
220	388	1 doz. Steel Dessert Knives, Ivory Handles, Nickel-Plated	do " do
221	388	Pair Steel Carving Knives & Forks, by Rodgers & Son	do " do
222	388	Pair Steel Poultry Carving Knives & Forks by Rodgers & Son	do " do
223	388	1 doz. Plated Table Spoons	do " do
224	388	1 doz. Plated Table Spoons	do " do
225	388	1 doz. Plated Dessert Spoons	do " do
226	388	1 doz. Plated Tea Spoons	do " do
227	388	1 doz. Plated Dessert Forks	do " do
228	388	1 doz. Plated Table Forks	do " do
229	388	4 Sterling Silver Egg Spoons	do " do
230	388	1 Glaziers Diamond	do " do
231	388	Silver Watch	do " do
232	388	Silver English Lever Watch	do " do
233	388	18 K Gold Watch H	do " do
234	388	18 K Gold Lever Watch	do " do
235	388	18K Gold H Lever Watch	do " do
236	388	Gold Guard, 21 dwt	do " do
237	388	Gold Curb Guard 16 dwt	do " do
238	388	Gold Albert and Charm	do " do
239	388	Gold Albert and Seal	do " do
240	388	15 K Gold Carbuncle Bracelet	do " do
241	388	15 K Gold Carbuncle Brooch	do " do
242	388	18 K Gold H English Lever Watch 62096	do " do
243	388	15 K Gold Albert and Key 22 dwt	do " do
244	388	Gold Locket Charm	do " do
245	388	15 K Gold Pair Earrings	do " do
246	388	15 K Gold set Links and Stud	do " do
247	388	Gold Signet Ring	do " do
248	388	Gold Keeper Ring	do " do
249	388	Gold Mourning Ring	do " do
250	1872	Gold Ring	Aug. 1 do
251	1875	Sack Coat	do " do
252	1880	Pair Tweed Pants	do 2 do
253	1893	Scotch Plaid Shawl	do 3 do
254	1901	Vest	do " do
255	1914	Pictures, Lake of Killarney	do 5 do
256	1914	" Darymane Abbey	do " do
257	1914	" Inman Line City Montreal	do " do
258	1928	2½ yds Irish Frieze	do " do
259	1932	Gold Signet Ring	do 7 do
260	1941	Morning Wrapper	do " do
261	1942	Persian Lambskin Fur Cap	do " do
262	1943	Patent Fishing Reel, very fine	do " do
263	1943	Patent Fishing Reel with line & fly	do " do
264	1945	2 Jackets and Childs Cape	do " do
265	1958	Sack Coat	do 10 do
266	1959	Opera Glass	do 9 do
267	1929	Spirit Lever	do 8 do
268	1962	5 Religious Picture	do 9 do
269	1969	Buck Saw	do 10 do
270	1976	Vest	do 11 do
271	1679	Satin Bonnet	do 12 do
272	1982	Black Cloth Coat	do 11 do
273	1987	4 White Vests	do 12 do
274	1990	India Rubber Cloth Coat	do " do
275	1991	H Watch and Albert	do " do
276	2002	Spring Overcoat	do " do
277	2013	Pair Corsets	do " do
278	1994	Silver Watch 10354	do 12 do
279	2023	White Shirt	do 16 do
280	2024	Sack Coat	do " do
281	2030	Ladies Silk Umbrella	do 18 do
282	2041	Vest	do " do
283	2042	Gold Lock	do 19 do
284	2043	2 Meerschaum Cigar Holders in case	do " do
285	2048	Lot Childs Clothing	do " do
286	2049	Spring Overcoat	do " do
287	2057	Diagonal Coat	do 21 do
288	2062	Vest	do " do
289	2065	Coat	do " do
290	2068	Patch Quilt	do " do
291	2080	Fishing Rod	do 22 do
292	2124	Pair Ladies Kid Boots	do 26 do
293	2128	Boys Black Coat and Vest	do " do
294	2131	H Watch	do " do
295	2130	H Watch	do " do
296	2135	Shirt	do " do
297	2139	Cruders Complete Concordance	do 28 do
298	2151	Black Cloth Coat	do 29 do
299	2157	Surface Gauge	do 30 do
300	2159	Dress	do 31 do
301	2168	Ladies Kid Boots	do " do
302	2169	Double B Gun, Pistol Grip, rebounding hammers, extension rib, 10 gauge, made by Richards, London	do " do
303	1464	Diamond Solitaire Earrings 3 karat cost $400	Sept. 1 do
304	1466	Diamond and Pearl Locket	do 2 do
305	1472	Black Cloth Dress Suit	do " do
306	1472	Black Cloth Frock Coat	do " do
307	1466	18 K Fly Back Hunting Stem Winder Racing Watch cost $350	do " do
308	1466	Albert	do " do
309	1841	Silver H Watch Duplex 28125	do 4 do
310	1480	Gold Locket	do " do
311	1480	Gold Brooch	do " do
312	1480	Gold Signet Ring	do " do
313	1852	18 K Gold Scarf Pin	do 5 do
314	1852	18 K Gold Signet Ring	do " do
315	1752	18 K Gold Ring set with Garnets and Pearls	do " do
316	1852	Tortoiseshell Eye glass gold mounted	do " do
317	1851	Blue Silk Dress	do " do
318	1851	9½ yards Silk	do 11 do
319	1854	Diamond Solitaire Pin	do " do
320	1854	Diamond Buckle Ring	do " do
321	1854	Guinea Gold Antique Charm Whistle, 4 dwt	do " do
322	1858	Gold Cameo Locket Seal	do 6 do
323	1858	Ladies Gold Watch	do " do
324	1860	Diamond Ring set with Opals	do " do
325	1861	Double B Gun, breech loader 12 gage, rebounding hammer, pistol grip, made by Moore & Co.	do " do
326	1861	Ladies Gold Ring set with garnets and pearls	do " do
327	1862	Blue-black Overcoat	do " do
328	1865	Overcoat	do 7 do
329	1869	15K Gold Cameo set	do " do
330	1874	Silver H Watch	do 8 do
331	1874	Gold Seal and Key	do " do
332	1874	Gold Locket	do " do
333	1871	Silver Neck Chain and locket	do " do
334	1871	18 K Gold Earrings set with Turquois	do " do
335	1871	Gold Brooch	do " do
336	1871	Sterling Silver Sugar-Tong, very Antique	do " do
337	1887	Ladies Gold Ring set with garnet and pearls	do 11 do
338	1888	Gold Band Ring	do " do
339	1889	Silver Hunting Lever Watch 21351	do " do
340	1876	Lot carpenters tools in a kit, 21 pieces nearly new	do " do
341	2173	Pair Pants	do " do
342	2173	Boys Jacket and Pants	do " do
343	2174	Pair Shears	do " do
344	2176	Pair Pants	do " do
345	2177	Pair Drawers	do " do
346	2181	Flannel Shirt	do 2 do
347	2196	Revolver	do 3 do
348	2198	Steam Gauge Allen Patent	do " do
349	2206	Silver Medal	do 5 do
350	2209	Pair Ladies Boots	do " do
351	2209	Ladies Acme Club Skate	do " do
352	2220	Black Vest	do 6 do
353	2222	Masonic Apron, Sash and Cover	do 7 do
354	2224	Pair Boys Pants	do 8 do
355	2238	Revolver	do 11 do
356	2250	Pair Pants	do 9 do
357	2254	5 yds. Cloth	do " do
358	2255	3 Childs Pinnies and Cloak	do " do
359	2256	Lot Sundries	do " do
360	2256	3 pieces Ladies Underwear	do " do
361	2262	Silver Watch, 57309	do " do
362	1989	Set Ivory Billiard Balls	Aug. 22, do

N.B.—All articles as represented in Catalogue or no sale.

N.B.—A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from purchasers on each article sold at time of sale.

SALE EACH DAY AT TWO O'CLOCK.

Articles on view Monday and Tuesday, up to hour of sale. No Reserve.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

☞ Catalogues can be had of the undersigned, or at J. L. MOSS & CO., 433 Notre Dame Street. 218 4

W. H. Arnton's Sales.

SUBURBAN BUILDING LOTS.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.

The subscriber instructed by the CANADA INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO'Y (Limited), will sell at his rooms 212 St. James St., on

Tuesday, September 18th inst.

Choice Building Lots, on streets forming continuation of Dorchester and St. Catherine streets (west), situated on an elevated plateau overlooking west Montreal, the river, Victoria Bridge, and possessing salubrious air, excellent drainage and all advantages of town and country combined, without heavy city taxes, within three minutes' walk of City Passenger Railway and St. Henri Station. Every lot put up sold WITHOUT RESERVE. Terms to suit purchasers. Plans on application.

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

WM. H. ARNTON,
212 Auctioneer.

461 & 463 UPPER ST. DENIS STREET—136 DROLET STREET.

The Subscriber will sell at his rooms, 212 St. James St.

On Wednesday, 19th Instant,

The Cut Stone front double tenement, 461 and 463 ST. DENIS ST., which is in nice order, all painted and grained this spring, all modern improvements, large airy rooms, and fine view. City cars pass the door. Also Nice Brick House No. 136 DROLET STREET, divided into upper and lower tenements. The above Houses are in a neighborhood, which is becoming more and more popular every day, and are in the immediate vicinity of the new park. Sale at TEN o'clock.

216 5 WM. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

Estate Late David Lochhead,

IBERVILLE STREET.

4 BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.

Total area, 7,760 square feet.

The Subscriber will sell at his Rooms on

FRIDAY, 21st instant.

Four well situated Building Lots, each 24-3x80 feet, They are half in City and half in Hochelaga, close to C.P.R. work shops, Gas Co., Tobacco and other factories All houses in this neighborhood are well rented.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

217 6 WM. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

James Lea's Sales.

GRAND OPENING SATURDAY EV'NG SALE OF GENERAL FURNITURE CARPETS, BEDDING, PLATEDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., at the

Uptown Auction Rooms, 1412 St. Catherine Street, on

SATURDAY EVENING, 15TH INST.,

SALE AT 8.30 O'CLOCK.

JAMES LEA, Auctioneer.

☞ Consignments received for sale. 216 3

BOTTLES. BOTTLES.—Bottles washed and delivered clean, ready for immediate use. F. X. DEARDURANTAYE, 178 and 180 Delisle street Ste. Canegonde, Montreal. 122*

BIRTHS.

MACFARLANE—On Sept. 13, at 459 Sherbourn street, Toronto, the wife of George H. MacFarlane, of a daughter.

SHAW—In this city, September 12, Mrs. Thaxter Shaw, of a son.

MALTBY—At Ridgeland, Illinois, September 13, the wife of Herbert L. Maltby, of a daughter.

O'BRIEN—At 387 St. James street West, September 14, the wife of John O'Brien, of a son. 217 2

MARLOW—At 49 St. Christophe street, September 12, the wife of Isaac Marlow, of a daughter, prematurely. 217 2

MARRIAGES.

HOWARD-YOUNG—In this city, September 13, by the Rev. J. Awde, Martin, youngest son of the late John Howard, Esq., of Oaklands, Southsea, England, to Lydia, only daughter of George Young, Esq., of this city.

MILNE-KERR—In this city, Sept. 12, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. Robert Campbell, M.A., Edward Milne to Jessie Kerr, both of Greenock, Scotland.

GRAVEL-VINET—In this city, Sept. 12, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Mr. Rousselot, cure of the parish, Mr. Adolphe Gravel, son of Mr. Martin Gravel, to Miss Marie Louise Vinet, eldest daughter of Mr. J. B. Vinet, Esq., merchant.

DEATHS.

MACMASTER—At 1130 Dorchester street, Montreal, on the 14th September, 1883, Janet Saudfield Macdonald, aged 22 years and 10 months, beloved wife of Donald Macmaster. Funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 9.30 a.m. from 1130 Dorchester street, to Bonaventure Depot, thence to Williamstown via Lancaster Station.

MORAN—In this city, Sept. 15, Johanna, youngest daughter of Thos. Moran, aged 33 years and 6 months. Funeral from her brother's residence, Patrick Moran, No. 80 Colborne street, on Sunday, Sept. 16, at 2.30 p.m., to Roman Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

LEITCH—At Mount Pleasant, Quebec, on the 14th inst., Hamilton, infant son of A. W. Leitch, aged 10 months and 9 days. 218 4

BEAN—In this city, on the 13th inst., May, infant daughter of P. F. Bean, and granddaughter of Edward McLaughlin.

GIROUX—In this city, Sept. 11, Miss Marie Valida Giroux, daughter of Mr. Honore Giroux.

HURTUBISE—In this city, Sept. 11, Mr. Antoine Hurtubise.

McALEAR—In this city, Sept. 14, Mary Maud, only daughter of Charles McAlear, aged 3 years. Funeral from her father's residence, 282 St. Patrick street, Point St. Charles, on Sunday, Sept. 16, at 2.30 p.m. to R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

CROSSAN—In this city, Sept. 15, Charles Joseph, son of George William Crossan. The funeral will take place on Sunday, 16th Sept., at 2.30 p.m., from his father's residence, No 7 St. Amable street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

McCARRY—In this city, on Sept. 14, Anne Larkin, eldest daughter of the late James Larkin, and beloved wife of William McCarry, aged 39 years. Funeral from her husband's residence, 124 Young street, on Sunday, Sept. 16, at 2.30 o'clock, to Roman Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

OUTRAM—In this city, Sept. 15, Sarah Hunt, wife of George Outram, aged 69 years. Funeral on Monday 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, p.m., from her late residence 226 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 218 2

TUNNOCH—In this city, September 13, Maggie, youngest daughter of John Tunnoch, aged 2 years and 5 months. Funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2.30 o'clock, from her father's residence, 77 Nazareth street. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 217 2

REDMOND—At St. Gabriel, September 13, Peter, only and beloved son of Peter Redmond, aged 9 years, 4 months, and 13 days. Funeral from his father's residence, No. 39 Island street, on Saturday, September 15, at 8 a.m., to the R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 216 3

Weather.

2 p.m.—Thermometer at Hearn & Harrison

6 p.m.	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
67°	64°	70°	70°	63°	67.°5

Barometer—6 p.m.—30.12 8 a.m.—30.22 2 p.m.—30.18

1 a.m.—Probabilities next 24 hours:—Light winds; fine, warmer weather.

Appointments This Evening.

Academy of Music—"Olivette."
Theatre Royal—"The Sphinx."
Royal Museum—Variety entertainment.

A Sarcastical Reply.

While the Bishop of Peterborough has been lying fighting with death, his friends have been recalling some of the brighter efforts of his biting wit. One of his most effective sarcasms was at the expense of a profane peer. The bishop was in a railway carriage immersed in a newspaper, when the temporal peer came along, using language of the most violent description to a railway porter who had mislaid some lordly baggage. Jumping into the carriage, the peer discovered the "spiritual person," who had overheard him. Profuse in his apologies, the temporal lord explained that he had been made justly angry by a case of culpable carelessness, and that when his righteous indignation was roused he was in the habit of calling a spade a spade. "I am surprised and delighted to hear that," the bishop quietly replied, "because, from my experience, I certainly was afraid that you called it 'a —— shovel." That peer will not again swear before a bishop.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF
GRAU'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
Saturday Matinee—The Perennial "H.M.S. PINAFORE."
Saturday Night—By request, "OLIVETTE."
Box Plan at Nordheimer's. 218 1

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
For One Week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Commencing MONDAY, SEPT. 17TH,
SHOOK & COLLIER'S
-"LIGHTS O' LONDON"-
COMBINATION.
Presented with all the magnificent scenery, properties and mechanical effects painted by the world-renowned Richard Marston; mechanical effects by G. B. Winnie.
Usual prices. Plan opens Saturday morning.
Wanted 100 supernumeraries; enquire for Stage Manager, at stage door, Monday morning. 221tf

Crystal Rink Rifle Range.
THREE SHOTS FOR FIVE CENTS ALL NEXT WEEK COMPETITION.
Five cent pool, three shots five cents. Divided into 50, 30 and 20 per cent.
SAML. ROBERTSON, Manager.
218 1

TONIC SOL FA CLASS,
Y.M.C.A. ROOMS.
Will be Resumed Monday, 17th inst., at 6 P.M.
218 1

NOTICE.
THE RAFFLE for the Irish Thrush will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., in ST. PATRICK'S HALL, St. James St. Those having tickets will please make their returns on that evening; and those wishing to take a throw can secure tickets at the door. Mr. Cannon wishes all his friends to attend. 218 1

PREPARE
FOR THE SHORT DAYS BY PURCHASING YOUR
CHANDELIERS and LAMPS,
THE LARGEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.
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This season we have imported a much better class of goods than we have previously kept, the result of which is, our business is showing a large increase over past years. Our best Mantles and Shawls are a great attraction, and are selling rapidly.
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Another shipment of Ladies' Rubber Circulars just received.
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BIRDS. BIRDS. BIRDS.
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OSTRICH FEATHERS.
A range of four different prices. A complete assortment of all the new colors in each price, making in the aggregate the most varied and extensive stock of colored Ostrich Feathers in the city.
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S. Carsley keeps the best makes and greatest variety of Knitting and Fancy Wool Yarns in Canada. Our prices for the best makes of Yarns are lower than what common yarns are sold at.
Fingering Wool in all colors.
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FLANNELS,
for ladies' and gentlemen's wrappers, in new colors and patterns.
New Striped Flannels.
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393, 395, 397, AND 399
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THEY HAVE JUST ARRIVED.
I have just received my
Fall and Winter Stockings
And having ordered an Immense Stock of them I have to mark them a great deal under value in order to sell them all.
Navy Stockings in sizes, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Seal Brown " " " " " " "
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LADIES' UNDER VESTS.
Grey Ladies' Under Vests, from $1.15 to $2.00.
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MANTLES. | MANTLES.
Ladies' Mantles, from........ $1.25 to $15.00.
PLUSH VELVETS.
Ladies say they don't see why they ask so much for Plush Velvets in other stores when I can afford to sell them at such a low price. The answer is there being such a demand for these goods; all the stores have raised their prices on them. I have every imaginable color in Stock.
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1311 and 1113 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
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P. S.—I am selling my Black Cashmeres at 10 per cent advance. 218 1+

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BURRELL'S
CELEBRATED CHOPPING AXES:
Darling Wedge,
Nick of Woods,
Lumberman's Pride,
Three Rivers, and
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SEND US YOUR ORDERS BY LETTER.
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(Successor to A. Hulek.)
PRACTICAL FURRIER.
37 UNIVERSITY STREET, near St. Catherine Street.
All kinds of ladies' and gents' fine furs. Fur Jackets lengthened, trimmed and altered to the latest fashion a specialty. 216

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MANTLES!
Grand display in Mantles all next week at
JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.
All our Mantles are the latest styles from London, Paris and Berlin. Our assortment is unequalled and our prices are right. Since our opening day, last Wednesday, we have been kept very busy in our Show Rooms. Ladies all delighted with our new Mantles.
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Ladies' Ulsters, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, up to $21. at
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Ladies' Tweed Dolman Wraps in every possible style, prices from $6 50 to $25 at
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Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5 $5 50 up to $20.
Ladies' Cloth Jackets in the new dark mixtures from $6 50 to $16 50, at
JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

Dolmans, Dolmans, Dolmans,
The largest assortment of Dolmans in all the most fashionable materials, and in every possible style, price from $8 to $85
AT JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.
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We make all kinds of Dolmans to order.
We make all kinds of Jackets to order.
We make all kinds of Dolman Wraps to order.
We make all kinds of Ulsters to order.
Fit and workmanship perfect.
JOHN MURPHY & CO.

All kinds of Costumes and Skirts made to order.
Fit and workmanship guaranteed.
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Received yesterday one case of Ladies' Jerseys in Navy Black, Grenat and Seal Brown.
JOHN MURPHY & CO.

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See our Jersey Cloths for Ladies' Ulsters and Walking Jackets.

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Our Sealettes are imported direct from the manufacturers, and they are without doubt the best value ever offered in Montreal. Procure your Sealette at our Establishment; by so doing you will save from 20 to 25 per cent.
JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves,
Yesterday was one of the best days we ever had in our Glove Department.
THE PUBLIC—THE BEST JUDGES.
They soon find out where the best goods are kept.
The increase of sales in our Glove Department this season is something tremendous.
The popular store for Kid Gloves is
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The CORNER STORE is the right place to go for all kinds of first-class Dry Goods.
John Murphy & Co.,
403 & 405 Notre Dame Street,
AND 105, 107, 109, 111 ST. PETER STREET.
Great demand for our Rubber Waterproofs.
Terms CASH and Only One Price.
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Cheap Table Lamps 25c to 50c.
Large Table Lamps, 55c to 75c.
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THE CITY NEWS.
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DIRECT FROM LONDON and PARIS.
Marked off Cheap for Cash Sales.
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THE NEW ARGYLE MIXTURES,
THE NEW HILL AND DALE SERGE.
Our selling price for these Goods, only 29c.
The above lines are all the rage in Europe.
The New Sandringham Velveteens, warranted Imperial fast Dyes and Pile. Trade price, 39c, 47c, 57, 67c, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.00.
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100 doz. Special Line Oxford Merino, only 30c pair Regular Trade Price, 47c; they are finished and heavy ribbed Goods.
New Trimming Braids, Fringes, &c., &c.
New Velvet Ribbons, Satin and Velvets, Plush, &c., &c.
New Dress Linings, at Wholesale Prices.
TO-NIGHT SPECIAL SALE OF
Gents' Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Half Hose,
The Best Assortment in Canada.
SPECIAL SALE ON MONDAY OF
Satin Turks, Black Silks, Colored Silks, Silk Velvets Brocade and Plain, which
Mr. HORACE BOISSEAU
Bought from a Bankrupt London House for Cash.
—Look for Bargains.—
BOISSEAU BROS.
235, 237 St. Lawrence St.
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Alphonse Valiquette,
31 & 33 St. Joseph Street.
NEAR McGILL.
GRAND OPENING!
Our GRAND OPENING has so far surprised every one of the numerous Customers which have visited our
FALL DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
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Au Bon Marche Never to be Beat!
IN STOCK IN QUALITY
IN LOW PRICES
OUR STOCK OF BLANKETS
THE LARGEST!
OUR STOCK OF BLANKETS
THE CHEAPEST
OUR STOCK OF BLANKETS
FROM $2.00!
The largest Stock of Shirts and Drawers,
AU BON MARCHE
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INSPECT
OUR FLANNELS!
OUR WINCEYS!
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Selection of Canadian Tweeds,
Selection of English Tweeds,
Selection of Scotch Tweeds.
Also,
In Serges and Beaver Cloth, to be had
AU BON MARCHE
at lower prices than any other House in the city.
LADIES;
Ladies, you are kindly invited to inspect
OUR CLOAKING & ULSTERING,
OUR DOLMANS,
OUR MANTLES.
Also made to order and fit guaranteed
AU BON MARCHE!
NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD!
KID GLOVES KID GLOVES
The largest assortment, the greatest variety to select from, at half price; every pair fitted to the hand guaranteed.
SPECIAL.
200 pieces of Brocaded Velvets to be sold at cost price
AU BON MARCHE.
THE CLOSING WEEK FOR CHEAP COTTONS.
4 cents. 5 cents. 6 cents.
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CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS.
Stock ready for inspection and
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Alphonse Valiquette,
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NEAR McGILL ST.
WANTED.
Dress Makers and Mantle Makers at
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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
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BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
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IS TO WHAT WE COMPARE
Pratt's Astral Oil,
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WILEY'S CHINA HALL,
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BY HAVING YOUR
Stoves Repaired
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Fitted Up
BEFORE THE RUSH,
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20 Styles of Sideboards,
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PRICES THE LOWEST.
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OPENINGS OF
NEW FALL GOODS, CLOAKS, MANTLES, DOLMANS
AND JACKETS,
MADE OF THE RICHEST AND NEWEST MATERIALS.
Fur Lined Circulars and Fur Trimmings for Cloaks, Etc., New Plushes and New Ottoman Velvets, in leading colors, for Dresses, Etc.
H. & H. MERRILL,
288 AND 290 NOTRE DAME STREET.
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FALL and WINTER SEASON, 1883.
MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
HENRY MORGAN & CO.
Have just opened their second consignment of choice MANTLES, DOLMANS, JACKETS, FOUR-IN-HANDS, TRAVELLING CLOAKS, &c. These are very choice goods and the latest Parisian designs. Much superior to any hitherto offered in this market.
Also, a case of CHILDREN'S and MISSES' JACKETS, FOUR-IN-HANDS, &c., &c., neatly trimmed in Fancy Cords, Braids, &c.
And, two cases GERMAN KNITTED WOOL GOODS, comprising DOLMAN SHAPED OPERA MANTLES, HOODS, SCARFS and SHAWLS, richly trimmed and embroidered.
H. MORGAN & CO.
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WEDDING PRESENTS!
HENRY BIRKS & CO.,
Invite inspection of their Choice New Importations personally selected in the different European Markets.
FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, Beautiful New Patterns. | DIAMOND JEWELLERY Of the finest quality.
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, REPEATERS, &c.
Sole Agents for the unsurpassed Watches of ULYSSE NARDIN.
SILVER JEWELLERY. ARTISTIC DESIGNS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
SOLID SILVER WARE in Beautiful Cases.
FINE ELECTRO PLATE, LARGE VARIETY OF NEW DESIGNS.
Marble Mantel Clocks---Perfect Timekeepers.
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SEASON 1883-1884.
Beg to notify the trade that their large and complete stock of Buffalo Robes, consisting of over
25,000 ROBES, INDIAN DRESSED,
Are now ready for sale. This stock is the only complete lot of Buffalo Robes that will be offered this season. All are this year's Robes, and are strictly graded, properly cleaned, and will be delivered in perfect condition. We should also direct the attention of buyers to our large stock of Grey, White and Black Japanese Wolf Robes, which we import direct, and are unquestionably the finest collection in the market. We have a large stock of Lined and Trimmed Robes, Bear, Wolf, Buffalo and Fancy Sleigh Robes, at all prices. We have also a large stock of
BUFFALO, COON, BLACK RUSSIA AND WOLF COATS,
All made in our own premises, under our personal supervision, and guaranteed to give satisfaction We keep constantly in stock a complete assortment of Dressed and Raw Furs of all descriptions also Raw and Dressed Elk and Bear Skins. We respectfully invite the trade to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Office and Warehouse,
No. 37 St. Joseph St., Montreal.
September 6th.
John Reiplinger,
AGENT
212 eodx

Third Edition

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Routine Work—The Memorial from Niagara—Reports of Committees—Messages From the Bishops—The Deabte on the Prohibited Marriages Question.

After the meeting had been opened the Prolocutor named the following as a committee on the constitution of a Domestic Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada:—Revs J D H Browne, Dr Roe, J P Lewis, Canons Brigstocke and Carmichael, W F Campbell, Ven Arch Jones, Ven Arch Dixon, Chas Hamilton, Messrs J G Foster, E J Hemming, A H Campbell, G R Parker, Thos White, L H Davidson, E B Reed, R T Walkem and J J Mason.

It was decided that the memorial of the Diocese of Toronto on the duties of church wardens be referred to a committee to prepare a canon detailing these duties and that in doing so, they take into consideration the draft canon received from said diocese.

A lengthy memorial from the Diocese of Niagara asking that steps be taken restraining the divergence in ritual. The following is a brief summary of the memorial:—It was learned in the Summer of 1881 that four of the younger clergymen of their diocese were in the habit of using the alb and chasuble. When spoken to, they said that it was a matter of conscience with them, and that the Rubric required them to use them. The memorialists had consulted the reports of the decisions made by the Court of Arches in cases of extreme ritual which set forth that so far from a clergyman being bound to wear such vestments it was illegal for them to do so. The memorialists urged upon the Synod to enact a canon which would at least render illegal in each Province what had been established in England.

Some discussion arose as to whether the memorial could be received, and several points of order were raised. It was finally decided to receive it.

Rev. Canon Carmichael then read the report of the Committee on Temperance to the effect that the committee do not recommend that a provincial temperance society be formed at present, but strongly recommend that Parochial and Diocesan societies be formed in each district, also that the House of Bishops be requested to appoint a special Sunday for a temperance Sunday.

The report of the Committee in the constitution of the Synod and the rules of order in the Lower House was then read. It consisted chiefly of recommending small alterations and insertions in the constitution and rules of order.—Carried.

The report of Committee appointed to consider the question as to the power of the Synod to pass the proposed canon on vestries was read as follows:—

"That having considered the question they were of opinion that the creation of the proposed canons was doubtful as within the jurisdiction of this Synod, but that the applicants be requested to apply to the legislature of Ontario, which body can render the required relief."

The Committee to which was referred the Memorial of the Diocese of Niagara requesting the Synod to enact a canon for the promotion of greater uniformity in the public worship of the Church in the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada reported that having carefully considered the matter referred to them they were of opinion that this question of ritual covers so much ground, and the means for the promotion of greater uniformity in public worship is surrounded by so many difficulties, that they are unable to frame such a canon as is called for, and they recommend that this Synod should urge upon all clergymen, having the care of souls within this Ecclesiastical Province, the duty of submitting to the ruling of the Diocesan in all matters connected with public worship.

The question of the appointment of a joint Committee to prepare and report a canon dealing with the case of persons who shall contract or shall have contracted marriages within the prohibited degrees, if they consider it advisable and lawful for this Synod to deal with such canon provoked considerable discussion, a number of delegates speaking for and against.

Dr. Lobley in the course of his remarks said that he would vote for the erection of the canon as in the motion for several reasons. The law was very clear that no marriage shall be contracted with a deceased wife's sister, therefore the duty of the church is clear that clergymen are not to celebrate such marriages, and the brethern of the laity who would seek to contract such marriages commit an offence against the Ecclesiastical Province. Canon Carmichael said that his vote on the matter depended on the answer that should be given to a plain question. The gentleman having the carriage of the question must have some idea of a course to be pursued in such a difficulty.

Rev. Mr. Ford said that if they had agreed upon a plan they would have put it in the form of a canon. It was that they wanted to get an opinion on the subject.

Canon Carmichael then replied that if the ultimate end of the question was the refusing of the Holy Communion to any one who had been so unfortunate as to contract such a marriage, he would vote against it if he was the only one to do so. He was not in favor of such marriages and would never advise them. The speaker then declared that there was another reason, a sentimental one, perhaps the blow was aimed at a woman, (cries of "no, no," "we protect them.") The Rev. Canon repeated his statement, saying that women were the most constant communicants, and therefore they would be most affected. Make the canon prospective, he said, but do not bring sorrow into the households of those who have already married within the prohibited degree.

Mr. R. T. Walker said that the canon was a measure of relief. It was not levelled at those who had transgressed before the passing of the canon, but against those who should knowingly offend in the future.

The following messages were received from the House of Bishops:—

"The Metropolitan begs to inform the Prolocutor that in compliance with the request of the Lower House the Upper House has appointed the Bishop of Ontario and the Bishop of Montreal a committee to act with a committee of the Lower House in considering the question of a canon of discipline of the laity."

"The Metropolitan begs to inform the Prolocutor that the Upper House has agreed to substitute for the words, 'unless a majority of the House of Bishops consent' in Canon viii. the following:—"except with the consent of two thirds of the House of Bishops in session assembled provided that not less than a majority of the whole number of Bishops of the Province be present and voting.' The acceptance of any such resignation shall be signified in writing by the Metropolitan to the Bishop desiring to resign his See, and to the secretaries of his Diocesan Synod, such notification to specify the date at which the resignation shall take effect, which shall not be later than three months from the date of the acceptance of such resignation."

"The Metropolitan begs to inform the Prolocutor that the Upper House has concurred in the amendments made to Canon V, but also calls the attention of the Lower House to the fact that there is a clerical error in line 4, and also in line 8 of the clause," of assessors, and that in the former should be read "Upper House," and in the latter "said House" instead of the words "House of Bishops."

Chief Justice Allen was of the opinion that the act passed by Parliament of Canada declaring these marriages, retrospective and prospective, as legal would raise a very serious difficulty, in fact perhaps make it impossible for any committee appointed by the Synod to deal with the subject. The debate was still in progress when the hour for adjournment arrived.

AGAIN IN THE MARKET.

The Brydges Residence for Sale—Probable Purchase by the Sacred Heart Nuns.

The late residence of Mr. C. J. Brydges, which was recently purchased by Mr. L. A. Senecal for $25,000, is again in the market, and it is understood the owner is willing to dispose of it for the same figure. An offer has been made for the property by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart Convent at Sault au Recollet, but has not yet been closed, pending the authorization of the Mother Superior of the order, who resides in France. It is however pretty generally believed that the property will be disposed of to the reverend ladies, who purpose pulling down the present house and erecting a handsome convent facing on Sherbrooke street and extending back the full length of the property on Upper St. Urbain street.

Condensed Telegrams.

A telegram to New York from Pierre, Dak., offers inducements to Slade and Mitchell to fight near there.

Frank Von Meter, son of the Evangelist, was arrested in New York on a charge of embezzling $4,700 from a lumber firm at Newark, while bookkeeper.

The police are looking for Abram Nesbitt, a 16 year old son of the President of the National Bank, of Easton, Pa., who ran away from home. He is said to be heir to half a million dollars.

THE McGREEVY McDOUGALL SUIT.

Mr. McDougall's Plea to the Action.

The plea to Mr. McGreevy's action against Mr. John McDougall will be filed early next week by Mr. Ben. Globensky, Q.C. (Lacoste & Co.), who has been retained to defend the suit. Mr. McDougall's defence is simply this, that McGreevy never subscribed, as he alleges, the thousand shares of the stock of the North Shore Railway Company to which he put his name as a member of the Senecal Syndicate; that fifty per cent of the stock having to be paid in to meet the first payment to the Government which amounted to about $500,000, and that Mr. McGreevy having failed to pay the amount he subscribed for on the 14th of September, 1882, Mr. McDougall having previously advanced the amount for Mr. McGreevy, furnished the latter with a document by which he agreed to re-transfer him the thousand shares within two months of Mr. McGreevy repaying him $50,000 and interest, and any amounts which in the mean time Mr. McDougall would have to pay as a shareholder. Subsequently Mr. McDougall was called upon to pay $7,500, and on the 13th November last Mr. McGreevy tendered him the $50,000, but not the $7,500 or the interest, which consequently, according to the written agreement, gave him a perfect right to refuse to re-transfer the stock which Mr. McGreevy claims to be worth $200,000 according to the sale made to the Grand Trunk Railway.

Evening Telegrams.

FROM OTTAWA.

Mr. Chapleau—Intercolonial Railway Claims Commission—Personal.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau left for Montreal last night. He will return on Monday.

Mr. Fred. White, Comptroller of the Mounted Police, left yesterday for the North-West.

The case of Starr and Dewolff was continued before the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners to-day. Mr. Grant was also examined relative to Section 23. These cases will probably close to-day.

Sir Hector Langevin leaves for Quebec to-day.

The merchants here report good Fall trade prospects.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Friday Morning's Session of the Conference.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 15.—The report of the Committee on the Children's Fund was taken up This fund has hitherto provided an annuity of $30 for each minister's child under 18 years of age, and has been collected from a per capita tax on the membership of the church. The opposition to the adoption of this scheme is explained by the contention of some that often poor circuits are taxed for the benefit of ministers having large stipend. On the other hand it is claimed that such cases are exceptional and that the scheme provides the most equitable method for the support of ministers' families. The discussion occupied the entire morning.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Rev. Mr. Webber presented the report of the Committee on engrossing the records of the four contracting churches ratifying the union. The parchments, beautifully engrossed, were presented to the Conference signed by the delegates representing the different churches.

Rev. Mr. Griffith presented the report of the Committee on the superannuation fund. Its recommendations harmonize closely with the provisions of the superannuation fund of the Methodist Church of Canada. Five years' service will entitle a superannuate to an annuity of $25 for five years. Annuities increase from this point a amount and in the number of years for which iney are available being graded from year to year thstead of in terms of five years as in the Methodint Church of Canada. Twenty years' service and higher, entitle to permanent claims the hnnuity for twenty years service being $175; for 30 years' service and higher $10 for each year. Forty years' service would therefore entitle to an annuity of $400. Provision is also proposed for a grant of $20 to each child of a Superannuate up to the age of 16 years. The debate on the Children's Fund was resumed, speeches being limited to five minutes.

An amendment by Rev. Dr. Carman, seconded by Rev. J. Roberts, was carried in favor of the continuance of the Children's Fund until 1886, and that a commission be appointed to investigate the practical workings of the scheme and report to the next General Conference.

The Conference adjourned.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The General Conference opened at 7.30.

The report of the Committee on the Superannuation Fund was taken up. Rev. Mr. Webber enquired as to its being obligatory upon all ministers to contribute the annual tax of $12 to the fund He claimed that this matter should be optional The clause was passed requiring all ministers to contribute.

Rev. Mr. Service protested against accepting the scheme, if future general conferences have the power of changing the amounts of annuities and the terms of years in which they shall be due. It was explained that by parliamentary legislation such power was vested in the general conference as the Methodist Church of Canada and with reference to the united church it is proposed to obtain a similar charter to that which controlled the Superannuation Fund in the Methodist Church of Canada so that in that case the scale of payments may be changed.

On the clause as to the executive officers of the scheme it was represented that the president of the General Conference has been excluded in his official capacity from the Superannuation Board of the Methodist Church of Canada.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Sutherland it was resolved that the general superintendents of the Methodist Church shall preside on the Superannuation Board and the treasurer shall be appointed by the General Conference as other conference officers. The Conference rose at 10 o'clock.

The amount of business is so great that the session is sure to be prolonged into next week. The entire constitution of the church, including all interests temporal and spiritual, has to be constructed de novo for the united church.

Special Notice.

Great Reduction in the Price of Pianos

The N. Y. Piano Co. of Montreal issue the following circular, to which they desire us to call the attention of our readers. This we do willingly, as we understand this firm to be among the most reliable and extensive piano houses in the trade, and doing a very large business all over the Dominion. Being connected with the finest and most reliable piano and organ manufacturers in the United States and Canada, they have facilities for supplying our people with good and durable instruments at the lowest prices fully guaranteed by the company or the makers.

CIRCULAR.

From the N. Y. Piano Co., St. James St., Montreal:

We have made arrangements to supply the public direct with beautiful 7⅓ Oct. Rosewood Pianos for $200 net cash. We have also made a large reduction in the prices of our Organs; $60 cash will now purchase a beautiful Cabinet Organ, fully guaranteed. These pianos and organs are all good, reliable instruments and such as are usually sold by agents at an advance of 75 to 100 per cent. Remember all our Pianos and Organs are warranted for five years.

Please send for price list and circular to
N. Y. PIANO CO,
226 and 228 St. James St.,
Montreal.

General agents for the celebrated Pianos of Albert Weber, N.Y., Decker & Son, Dunham, Hale, Vose, Williams & Son, and Heintzman & Co., also the celebrated Bell Organs.

Illustrated catalogues with cuts of the pianos sent on application.

NEW BIRD CAGES, WINDOW Poles and Cornices, Toilet Boxes, Table Cutlery, Plated Spoons, Forks, &c., Table Mats, Ladies' Garden Sets, Step Ladders, &c. T. B. PACY, 25 St. Lawrence St. 199+

COTTAGES, Nos. 36 & 38 Shuter street and 13 & 15 Tupper street for sale. These beautiful new cut-stone cottages contain drawing room, dining and breakfast rooms, five bedrooms, B. & C., cellar, &c. Large yards and fuel sheds. Internal and external are very attractive and well built, and are worthy of special attention. H. H. Geddes, 207 St. James street. 218 1

PIANO TUNING.—For tuning or repairing pianos or organs in first-class style, apply to the N. Y. PIANO CO., St. James St. 218 3s

Last Edition.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE CITY SURVEYOR.

Thrown from his Horse in Mount Royal Park.

The public will learn with regret of a serious accident which befel Mr. George D. Ansley, city surveyor, this morning, while out riding around the mountain. From what can be learned, it appears that the unfortunate gentleman was within a short distance of the Mount Royal cemetery, when his horse became frightened at some object and ran away, throwing him to the ground with terrible force. Unfortunately he struck on his head and became unconscious. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Charles Caron, of Outremont, was passing by and observed his prostrate form near the roadside. Mr. Caron tried to restore the injured gentleman to consciousness, but failing in this, placed him in a carriage and drove him to the General Hospital. On reaching that institution Mr. Ansley was removed to a private ward when, on examination, it was found that besides a number of severe contusions about the forehead, his left side was completely paralyzed. It is also feared that in addition to the above injuries his skull is fractured. This afternoon Mr. Ansley was still in the same precarious state, not yet having recovered consciousness. Dr. Bell admitted that the case was a most serious one, but said that he was unable as yet to venture an opinion whether it would prove fatal or not. Mrs. Ansley, who was immediately acquainted with the intelligence of the sad affair, will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends. Quite recently in conversation with a number of gentlemen Mr. Ansley is reported to have stated that his horse was exceedingly high spirited and that in riding him he always incurred a certain amount of danger of being thrown off. The horse has not yet been captured.

Enquiries at a later hour elicited the information that the condition of Mr. Ansley remains unchanged. The doctors in attendance still refuse to express an opinion as to whether the case will prove fatal or not. The horse which ran away was captured this afternoon a considerable distance from the scene where the accident occurred.

MISTRESS AND SERVANT.

The Sherbrooke Street Assault Case.

This morning His Honor the Recorder rendered judgment in the case of the Second-Co-Defendant Dagneau, accused of a joint assault on the person of Jane Anne O'Grady, on the 27th August last, while being ejected from the house of Mrs. Macdougall, wife of Hartland Macdougall, Broker, Sherbrooke street. The circumstances which gave rise to the arrest of the defendant as principals in the pretended assault, together with Mrs. Hartland Macdougall, chief detective Andrew Cullen and Mr. Amos Cowen, builder as aiders and abettors of such assault, are as follows according to the evidence adduced. The complainant Mrs. O'Grady was hired as cook and housekeeper from May last to October next at the rate of four dollars per week and lodgings in Mrs. McDougall's town residence. Everything went smoothly enough until a short time since, when Mrs. O'Grady's husband, the groom, was discharged. Subsequently his wife became obstreperous, and on several occasions made things unpleasant for her mistress. Mrs. Macdougall finally discharged the complainant from her service and ordered her to vacate the premises immediately, especially as she had been on three different occasions previously notified to vacate. The servant refused absolutely to be discharged or vacate before the first of October, and after repeated warnings to go out quietly, Mrs. Macdougall ordered two of her workmen to expel her as peaceably as possible, upon which the defendant touched her on the elbow and showed her to the door. Mr. Barry appeared for the complainant, Mrs. O'Grady, and the five defendants were represented by Mr. C. L. Gethings. The Recorder dismissed the charge this morning, holding that Mrs. Macdougall had a perfect right to dismiss her servant and order her expulsion as she had done.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Silverstein Case.

The whole of the time of the Court of Queen's Bench to-day was taken up in the hearing of the case against Adolphe Silverstein for larceny. The jury had been locked up last night and came into Court looking rather blue, and with some cause, as it is expected that the case will occupy a couple more days, and the jury will have to spend to-morrow within the limited precincts of the court room. Mr. Mercier, the bailiff, who occupied the box all yesterday afternoon, took nearly the whole of the morning completing his evidence regarding the seizure of Silverstein's goods and the sale of that portion of them which had been found in the safe on the premises of Messrs. Isaacs, Abrahams and Steinberg. He testified that these goods had been adjudged to Mr. George Bury, who had paid him for them immediately after the sale. When these articles were found to be missing and he became suspicious that they were secreted on the premises in question he obtained a search warrant and in company with High Constable Bissonnette proceeded there and found the silk in the vault of the establishment.

Mr. Abrahams was the next witness and testified as to the plan of the premises.

The goods in question had been placed where found by the prisoner, who had obtained permission from him to use the vault. He was busy at the time, did not notice what the goods were and had suggested that they be placed in the vaults to prevent their being lost among the cases in the warerooms.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

Court Unity, No. 7042, was officially opened last evening by District Chief Ranger, Bro. W. Grace, in the school room of St. Thomas' Church which was kindly placed at our disposal for the occasion. There was a large number of brethren from other Courts present. The meeting was called to order, and after reading the Charter of Dispensation it was presented to the opening members, who immediately opened business by the election of their officers as follows:—Chief Ranger, Bro T S Henderson; sub C R, Bro Jno McDermott; Senior Woodward, Bro W Atchison; Junior Woodward, Bro Hy Renaud, Senior Beadle, Bro W Montgomery, Junior Beadle, Bro W Storey, Secretary, Bro J A Edwards Court 5694; Treasurer, E Aylward; Surgeon, W A Molson, M D, who were subsequently duly installed into their respective offices. The initiation ceremony was then proceeded with and six stalwart young men presented themselves as candidates and were duly accepted as members of the Court and Order. The Court is starting off with 25 good members and bids fair to make rapid progress under its new officers.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—"Billee Taylor" was repeated to a fair house last night and to-night the engagement of the English Opera Troupe concludes with "Olivette."

Lights O' London.—Next Monday Shook and Collier's Union Square Combination opens at the Academy of Music in the Lights O' London. The company played to crowded houses at the Howard Opera House, Burlington, Vt., on Wednesday and Thursday evenings last, where it was enthusiastically received. The Company carries its own scenery, which is very fine, and an excellent representation may be looked forward to. There will be a matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Theatre Royal.—At this house next week Professor Taylor, illusionist, will entertain the public with his feats of sleight-of-hand and gift distribution. He will be assisted by Mlle Irena and a Marionette Troupe.

The Dog Show.

Complaint is made by some parties who contested unsuccessfully at the recent exhibition of the Dog Fanciers' Association, that some prizes were awarded unfairly by the judge's disregarding rule 5, of their regulations, which says that "all entries must be made in the name of the actual owner and any attempt to evade this rule will exclude all dogs entered by the offending party, if discovered in time, if not, the premiums shall be withheld." It is stated that a number of dogs were entered in violation of this rule and that although protests were entered against them the prizes were awarded to those by whom they were entered.

La Compagnie Coloniale in re De Mesle.

In The Star of the 8th instant a statement was made that Mr. De Mesle had severed his connection with La Compagnie Coloniale. We understand there has been some difficulty in getting a change in the Company whereby Mr. De Mesle would leave the business. Everything is represented as settled, and the Company is stated to be in a flourishing condition.

—The Steamer "Quebec" of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., will shortly be fitted with two new boilers, by Messrs. McDougall & Co.

THE NEW ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

A Valuable Book of Reference.

Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, have long been known as the enterprising publishers of a series of most excellent and reliable guide books, and other works of reference. Their former enterprise in publishing exceedingly accurate works has been altogether eclipsed by their latest production, which is an historical, statistical and descriptive atlas of the world, planned and executed on a scale of magnificence hitherto unattempted. It is a complete encyclopædia of the world, and as a work of reference will simply be invaluable.

One of the new departures is the method of expressing comparisons by the means of diagrams. Wishing, for instance, to give the numbers of the different nationalities of Canada, a large circle is used and the comparative numerical strength of the different races is shown by colored sections of the figure, so that a mere look at the diagram gives one a most vivid impression of the respective numbers of the different nationalities. Again these colored spaces are subdivided by dotted lines running from the centre to the circumference, showing the population each race has in the different provinces.

The same method is used in a somewhat different manner to express the relative importance existing between the different religions, the tonnage of the merchant marine, the respective national debts, the annual production of beer, the areas, the production of pig iron and steel, the relative numerical strength of the different races of the different countries of the world, together with a vast amount of other statistical information shown in the usual away, by tables.

The maps are as perfect as time, skill and money can make them. Along the left hand of the maps are a string of letters, and along the top of the map is a running series of numbers. Immediately following the map is an index giving each town and hamlet, with its population, and with directions so that by the use of the letters and numerals its place can be almost instantaneously found. Persons who are in the habit of industriously poring over maps for an almost interminable length of time looking for some out-of-the-way hamlet, will appreciate the new method.

A voluminous index is added to the work, so that no difficulty will be found in procuring complete statistical or geographical information on any subject. It may also be added that the statistics are all taken from the latest census returns.

The work is being sold by subscription, and the agent for Montreal is A. J. Knight, who has opened an office in room 139, 453 Notre Dame street, (Ottawa Building.)

DARING BURGLARY.

Safe Robbers at Work Again.

A burglary was committed in this city last night or at an early hour this morning, at the office of Messrs. S. Davis & Son, cigar manufacturer McGill street. The safe was broken into and the contents of the cash box amounting to $9.45 removed. Judging from the clever manner in which the thieves accomplished their work, there can be no doubt that they were professionals, and adepts at the nefarious art. They effected an entrance by climbing up to the second story of a new building alongside, now in course of construction, and breaking a pane of glass, withdrew the bolts and opened the window. Once inside they met with little difficulty in descending to the office in which stands the safe. With the aid of a "Jimmy," a favorite tool of burglars, operations were commenced by prying off a strong iron plate, extending perpendicularly across the side of the safe. When this obstruction was removed a hole about four inches in length and five in breadth was drilled and chiselled through the first plating encountered, which was about three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. A concrete like substance about six inches in thickness was then easily removed, after which the chisel and drill were again called into requisition to burst the inner plate. Once the work was accomplished, the cash box was withdrawn and the burglars must have been greatly disappointed to find it contained only the small sum mentioned. Upon a desk the following note was found, which had no doubt been written by the burglars in great haste. Keep this ten cents." The amount was found in cent pieces near the note. A search revealed the fact that the burglars had not stolen any cigars, thus showing that their object was only to secure the contents of the safe. The detectives have the case in hand, but so far have no clue to the guilty parties.

THE LACROSSE MATCH.

Royal Caughnawagas vs. Shamrocks.

There was a fair attendance of spectators on the Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds at half-past three this afternoon, the time for the commencement of the two hours game between the Shamrocks and the Royal Caughnawaga team. The ground was in fine condition, the weather all that could be desired, and everything promised a splendid game. As will be seen both clubs were represented by strong teams, the Caughnawagas being, however, minus a couple of good men who have been engaged, along with a number of other braves of the tribe, to pilot the surveying parties of the Canadian Pacific in Manitoba. The following were the teams:—

Indians.—Lazar Yakarie goal, White Eagle point, Francis Hemrock cover point, Thos. Dominique, Louis Hemrock, Micheal Lefebre, Mitchell Morris, Thos. B. Jocks, Joseph Leclere, Strong Arm, Dominique Moaique, Joseph Rice, home, Jas. Brurce, Captain.

Shamrocks:—Prior goal, Lally, McGregor, Morton, Butler, McGuire, McKeown, Murphy, Green, Meehan Captain, Creegan, Heelan, Hart.

McKeown and Lefebvre faced the ball at half past three precisely and for the first part of the match the game was very even, some beautiful play being got in by both teams.

The first game was taken by the Indians in fifteen minutes.

Obituary.

A large circle of friends will learn with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Macmaster, wife of Mr. D. Macmaster, Q.C., M.P. Mrs. Macmaster had been ailing for some time past. She was a daughter of Mr. Ranald Sandfield Macdonald, of Lancaster, Glengarry, and a niece of Hon. D. A. Macdonald, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

Evening Telegrams.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE TROUBLE.

The Battle With the Black Flags—No Immediate Meeting of the Deputies.

Hanoi, Sept. 15.—The strength of the Black Flags in the recent battle was 4,000. The Black Flag commander expected reinforcements from Sontag, but the French gun boats prevented their arrival.

Paris, Sept. 15.—It is announced that the Government has at present no intention to convene the Chamber of Deputies before the 22nd of October.

CABLE.

O'DONNELL'S ARRIVAL.

London, Sept. 15.—It is probable the police will board the steamer "Athenian" upon its arrival off Southampton, take O'Donnell the murderer of Carey ashore, and bring him secretly to London to avoid a public demonstration by sympathizers.

THE CROATIAN RIOTS.

Pesth, Sept. 15.—It is believed the disorders in Croatia are pioneers of a projected south Slavonian agitation against the Austrian Empire.

Agram, Sept. 15.—There is continued skirmishing between the military and peasantry on the southern frontier. All is quiet in the Zagorian district.

CATTLE DISEASE SPREADING.

Dublin, Sept. 15.—The "Dublin Gazette" of this morning says that the foot and mouth disease is spreading to an alarming extent.

AMERICAN.

TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 15.—Frank Foster and Charles Pray were drowned last night while on their way to Leachs land by the upsetting of a boat.

A LAWYER'S SUICIDE.

Norfolk, Sept. 15.—Judge Robert Mayo, of West Moreland County, shot himself fatally on the Balto steamer early this morning. He was a prominent lawyer.

AN INCENDIARY AT WORK.

Somerspoint, N.J., Sept. 15.—"Haven House" at Ocean City, and the cottage of Mr. Geo. Glennig, of Philadelphia, were burned about midnight. Loss $18,000. The Lennig family had an exceedingly narrow escape. An incendiary attempt was made to burn "Haven House" last July, and much excitement prevails.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

Boston, Sept. 15.—The steamer "Wm' Harrison," from Hull to Boston, in a fog ran into the steam Collier "Professor Morse," from New York this morning. The "Harrison" was cut to the water's edge. The "Morse" being an iron vessel received no damage. There was much excitement among the passengers.

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE.

Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 15.—The 4th section freight, bound west on the New York and New England, met the 1st section 16 freight bound east a mile from Willimantic this morning The engines and 11 cars of merchandise were wrecked. Frank Crowell, a brakeman, was hurt Disobedience of orders was the cause. The conductor of the west bound train has disappeared

CANADIAN.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Quebec, Sept. 15.—In the parish of St. Gertrude, in the County of Nicolet, while Mrs. Ignace Hamel was lighting a fire in a stove, a cinder communicated the flames to her clothing. She was fearfully burned, and died three hours later in great agony.

A PARTING GIFT FROM PRINCESS LOUISE.

Ottawa, Ont., September 15.—Princess Louise has given a picture of her own painting to the Dominion National Gallery, as a memento of her residence in Canada. The picture is five feet in length and is now on exhibition in Boston.

FINANCIAL.

There has been no session of the local Stock Exchange to-day.

The usual Saturday dulness has been experienced in monetary circles to-day. The demand for money is but very light as compared with the abundant supply. The rate of interest remains at 5 to 5½ per cent for call loans with stock collaterals and 6½ to 7 per cent for prime commercial loans as to date.

Consols in the London market are quoted at 100 9-16 for money and 100 11-16 for the account. Fours and a half are 115½ and fives 104½ Erie is quoted at 32¼, and Ill. Central 133.

The earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad for the first week in September, 1883, were $157,000; for the corresponding week in 1882, $194,900; decrease, $37,900.

The earnings of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad for the month of August were: 1883, $222,729; 1882, $158,784; increase, $63,945. From January 1st, 1883, $1,862,365; 1882, $1,339,793; increase, $522,582.

COMMERCIAL.

The flour and grain market was dull, with a weak tendency in sympathy with all other markets. With the exception of a sale of 100 bbls of Superfine flour there was no business reported on change to-day. We quote the general market as follows:—

Superior extra per brl. $5 45 to $5 50; extra superfine $5 30 to $5 35; Spring extra $5 10 to $5 15; superfine $4 70 to 4 80; Canada strong bakers' $5 60 to 5 60; American strong bakers' $6 25 to 6 75; Fine $4 10 to 4 20; Middlings $3 80 to 3 90; Pollards $3 50 to 3 60; Ontario bags, medium $2 65 to 2 70; do. Spring extra, $2 50 to $2 60; do. superfine, $2 30 to $2 40; City bags, delivered, $3 to $3 05. Canada red Winter wheat $1 18 to $1 21; do white Winter $1 15 to $1 17½; do Spring $1 16 to 1 18; Toledo red Winter $1 15; Detroit white Winter, No 2, 1 10½. Corn 62c, pease 97½ to $1, oats 33c to 35c, rye 67½ to 70c.

The following are the stocks of grain in store at this port September 15th.—Wheat 127,953 bushels, corn, 72,541, peas 2,615, oats 34,789, barley 25,244 and rye 31,199 bushels. Oatmeal 130 barrels and corn meal 185 barrels.

The stock of flour in store here to day is 34,765 barrels, against 42,458 barrels at the corresponding date last year.

The Liverpool provision market is quoted as follows: Pork 74s, lard 43s 6d, bacon 32s 6d to 47s 6d; tallow 42s.

The type erroneously made the decline noted in cheese in the Liverpool market read 6d instead of 1s 6d. To-day the market there is unchanged, viz., 51s 6d.

The advices received to-day on grain from abroad are very discouraging again and offer no inducement to either shippers from this side or importers in England to operate at the current values of the day. The decline on cargoes of Red Winter, Spring and California wheats off the coast is from 6d to 1s 6d.

Beerbohm quotes as follows:—Cargoes off the coast of wheat are dull and ditto of corn are not offering. Cargoes on passage of wheat are neglected and there is no business doing. Ditto of corn are slow. No 2 Spring wheat off the coast is quoted at 42s 6d to 43s. No 2 Red Winter off the coast is quoted at 44s 6d to 45s. Liverpool spot wheat is heavy and corn is weak. California wheat off the coast is quoted at 44s.

The Chicago wheat market has a weak appearance again this morning in sympathy with foreign advices and the absence of a shipping demand. The decline up to this noon is ⅛ to ⅝ per bushel. Business is said to be largely of the scalping order and neither buyers nor sellers show much confidence in the position and go in and out on small changes. October is 96⅛; November 98¼; December 100⅝. Corn is feverish and ⅜ to ½c per bushel lower. It continues to come forward in large volume and the reported damage to the crop by frosts is daily proven to have been greatly exaggerated. It is of course even yet extremely difficult to estimate the extent of the damage done but that the above is the case is said to be confirmed by statement after statement from country merchants who are near at hand to the producers. September is 50c; October 49½; November 49½. Oats are ⅛to ½c lower. October is 27⅞ and November 28½. The pork deal continues very unsettled and at the opening this morning a decline is noted of 7½ to 12c per bbl. October is 11 10; January 11 50. Lard is 2½ to 5c per 100 lbs lower. October is 8 00; November 7 80; January 7 85.

The number of hogs packed in Chicago since the 1st of March last is 1,450,000, against 1,402,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

The Chicago hog market is 10c per 100 lbs lower this morning. The receipts are 8,000, and shipments 5,922. Light grades are $4 90 to $5 50 per 100 lbs, mixed packers' $4 60 to $4 90, and heavy shipping $4 90 to $5 30. The receipts of cattle are 2,300 head.

The Chicago wheat market closes weak at a decline of 1c on the day and 1½c since the close of yesterday. October is 95⅞; November 97½; December 99. Corn is also weak and 1c lower. September is 49½; October 49½; November 48¼. Oats 27 September; 27⅞ October; 28 November. Pork is very weak at a decline of 21c per bbl., October is 10.82; November 10 75; January 11 30. Lard is 7 92 October; 7 72 November; and 7 77 January

The New York wheat market opens weak at a decline of ½c to ¾c per bushel, and both the export and milling demand continues exceedingly light. October is 113¾ at noon; November 115¼; December 118. Corn is also rather heavy at a decline of ½c to ⅞c. The export demand is said to be limited and home trade confined mainly to urgent wants. On speculative account fair trading is reported. September is 61⅜; October 62¼; November 62⅛; December 61⅞.

The New York wheat market closes weak at a decline of 1 to 1½c per bushel. September is 111½; October 112½; November 115¼; December 117⅞. Corn is dull at a decline of ⅞c per bushel. Cash is 62½; September 61¼; October 62¼; November 62⅛; and December 61⅛. The sales of wheat are 2,000,000 bushels, and of corn 800,000 bushels.

LIVERPOOL.—Latest prices current—Sept. 15, 5 p.m.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Flour, ₵ cwt...	10 6 to	11 6	Barley...	5 6 "	0 0
Sp'g Wheat...	8 4 "	8 9	Oats, 100 lbs...	5 6 "	0 0
Red Winter...	8 8 "	9 2	Peas...	7 5 "	0 0
No. 2 Cal'a...	8 10 "	9 1	Pork...	74 0 "	0 0
" 1 " ...	9 1 "	9 6	Lard...	42 6 "	0 0
Corn, new...	5 5½ "	0 0	Bacon...	36 6 "	37 6
Corn, old...	0 0 "	0 0	Tallow...	42 0 "	0 0
			Cheese...	51 6 "	0 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported by Macdougall Bros., Stock Brokers, St Francois Xavier Street, September 15.

	Op'g	Cl'sg		Op'g	Cl'sg
W.U. Tel...	81¾	82¾	H. T...		
Lake Shore...	103⅝	103¾	Man. Elv...		
Pacific Mail...	34	34⅛	Reading...	51⅛	51
Erie...	31⅝	31⅝	Kansas & T...	26⅝	
Do 2nd...	94¾		Chesh. & O...		
Do Pref...			Can. South...	55	54⅞
Ohio & Miss...			St. Paul & O...		
North-West...	127½	127⅝	Do Pref...		
Do Pref...			D. R...	28¼	
St. Paul...	105½	106⅛	N. P...	40⅝	40⅞
Do Pref...			Do Pref...	73⅞	74⅝
Mich. Central...	83	83	Ont. & Western	23	
Jersey Central...			Ohio & Cent...	4½	4⅝
N.Y. Central...	117½	115⅝	Erie & W...		
Del. & Lack...	123¾	123⅞	Mob. & Ohio...		
Del. & Hud...			Lou. & Nash...	51⅞	
St. Joseph...			C.C.C. & I...		
Do Pref...			San Francisco...		
Rock Island...			Texas Pac...	30	29⅞
Ill. Central...	129¾		Cen. Pac...	68½	
C. B. & Q...			Mo. Pac...		101⅝
C.C. & I.C...			St. Paul & Man.	110¾	110¾
Wabash...		22⅛	Exchange...		485½
Do Pref...	35⅞	35¼	Money...		2
Union P...	92⅝	92¾	Can. Pac...	58⅞	58⅝

BIRTHS.

MILLER—At 18 Osborne street, on 15th inst., Mrs. A.M. Miller, of a son.

YOUNG—At Adderley, Que., Co. Megantic, Sept. 6, the wife of John Young, of a son. 218 1

DEATHS.

HALETTE—In this city, Sept. 15th, James Halette, Funeral from 160 St. Antoine street, Monday, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. [Quebec papers please copy.] 218 1

HANNA—At St. Johns, P. Q., September 13th, 1883, wife of the late Robert Hanna, Funeral Saturday, at 2 p.m. 218 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—No. 548—CIRCUIT COURT—John Mulhearn, of Montreal, trader, Plaintiff, vs. William Collins, of Montreal, Defendant—On the 24th day of September, instant, (1883), at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 90 Dalhousie street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Household Furniture, etc. Terms cash. PHIL. DANSEREAU, B.S.C. Montreal, 15th September, 1883. 218 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—No. 4008—CIRCUIT COURT—The Eastern Townships Bank, Plaintiff, vs. John Nelson, Jr., Defendant—Will be sold by Public Auction by authority of justice on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of September, 1883, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the office and place of business of the said Defendant, No. 213 Notre Dame street, in the city of Montreal, all the goods and chattels seized by me in this cause, consisting of one Office Desk, Chromos, &c., &c. Terms Cash. JOSEPH SIPLING, B.S.C. Montreal, 15th September, 1883. 218 1

Diamond Ring For Sale Cheap.

A very handsome solitaire diamond Ring has been left with us to sell very cheap. This is an opportunity to obtain a genuine good diamond at a bargain. Special guarantee will be given. Established 23 years.

HENRY GRANT & SON, Jewellers,
218x 26 Beaver Hall Terrace.

INDIAN Exhibition

The Caughnawaga Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, open to Indians throughout the Dominion of Canada, to be held at

CAUGHNAWAGA,

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 28th and 29th insts.

Among the numerous attractions will be: The first Indian exhibition ever held in the Province of Quebec; Lacrosse Match between Cornwall Island Indians and Caughnawaga Indians (the Royal European team); a genuine Indian brass band will play a selection of choice music each day; war dances and races, &c., &c.; Indians working bead work, lacrosses, snow-shoes, chairs, &c., &c. Encourage our Indian friends.

Patron—L. Vankoughnet, Esq., Sup. Gen. of Indian Affairs; Honorary President, W. McLea Walbank; President, Grand Chief Joseph Williams; Secretary, Chief Jocks. Council—Section 1, Thomas Akwirotonkwas; 2, Thomas Tatawenssere; 3, John Tawenrate.

A steam ferry will meet each train at Lachine. Fares reduced. For further particulars see handbills. 218 12

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. Lawrence, Caledonia and Excelsior Baseball Clubs, are requested to meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon, at No. 109 St. Augustin street, St. Henri.
218 1 JAMES MOONEY.

DISCOUNT.

Assessments and Personal Taxes.

Rate payers are reminded of the Five Per Cent. Discount, which will be allowed on payment of the above City Dues of the current year made

On or Before 1st OCTOBER NEXT.

And further, that CUTTING OFF THE WATER SUPPLY from all rate payers in default, will be COMMENCED ON MONDAY, THE 17th Inst.

(By order),
JAMES F. D. BLACK,
City Treasurer.

City Hall,
Montreal, 15th Sept., 1883. 218 13

By THOMAS WALLS & SONS

The Subscribers will hold their next

FALL TRADE SALE OF

General Dry Goods,

On TUESDAY, the 18th inst.

And sell from consignments of

WOOLLENS, TWEEDS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHIRTS & DRAWERS, LINNENS, TOWELS, COTTONS,

AND

A COUNTRY STOCK OF

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

TWEEDS, CARPETS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c

To be sold in detail.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

THOMAS WALLS & SONS,
218 2 Trade Auctioneers.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Carpets, Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Marble Top Bedroom Furniture, Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Curtains and Poles, Kitchen Stove and requisites, everything in nice order. Sale at the residence, No. 284 ST. HUBERT STREET, on

Thursday Afternoon Next, 20th Inst.

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

SHAW & GOWDEY,
218 1 Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c., at our rooms, No. 235 St. James street, on

Friday Next, the 21st inst.,

AT TEN O'CLOCK.

SHAW & GOWDEY,
218 Auctioneers.

IN THE MATTER OF GARIEPY & GIRARD, of Henryville, Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the Insolvents have made an assignment of their Estate to the undersigned in trust for the benefit of their creditors. Parties having claims against the above named Insolvents are requested to fyle the same duly attested, on or before the 15th October next, to the undersigned.

JACQUES GRENIER, L. S. OLIVIER, } Trustees.
Montreal, 15th September, 1883. 218 7

LOST, or STOLEN, A Cocker Spaniel Slut, from corner St. Urbain and Vitre streets; had on a chain collar. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to John Scanlan, corner St. Antoine and Vitre streets. 218 1

LOST, Saturday afternoon, between 365 Notre Dame street and Fisher's, a five dollar bill belonging to a poor woman. Finder return to 365 Notre Dame street, and be rewarded. 218 2

LOST, on Thursday last, a red Cow. Finder will please return to 32 St. Mary st 218 1

LOST—From the steamer "Union" on the 4th September, coming from Murray Bay, a zinc trunk containing boy's clothes. Any one having the same will please forward to the St Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, C. O. D., Quebec. Sept. 14, 1883. 218 3

LOST—A Brindle Dog, half bull, 11 months old, with white spot on breast. The finder will please leave word at Custom Office, Champlain Shed, Bonaventure Station. Any person keeping him after this notice will be prosecuted. 218 1

FOUND—A black Spaniel Dog. The owner can have same by applying to H. C. Danforth, Business Agent of Royal Museum, and paying expenses. 218 3

WANTED—GIRL ABOUT 14, TO TAKE care of a baby. 1677 St. Catherine st. 218 3

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A SMALL family; good wages. Apply at 132 Mansfield street after 6 o'clock. 218 2

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK AND housemaid; family of three. At 44 McGill College Avenue. 218 2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral house work. Apply No. 4 Notre Dame St., West. 218 2

WANTED—A BOY FOR A GROCERY TO carry parcels. Apply 30 City Councillors Street. 218 1

WANTED—BOY AT 39 WILLIAM STREET. Enquire for Spero. 218 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—1000 LABORers for Railway Extension; stone masons, stone drillers, plug and feather men, skilled artisans of all classes. Apply at once. Also cooks, housemaids, Chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and general helpers, &c. Scobell, Vidler, & Co., 5 Place d'Armes Square. 218 1

WANTED—A NURSE, AT 97 UNIVERSITY street. 218 3

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT FOR family residing 4 miles out of town; with or without washing. Apply in morning, 16 University st. 218 2

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14, TO MIND a child 2 years of age. 114 Chenneville street. 218 1

WANTED—COOK, AT 873 SHERBROOKE stree Apply at 2 o'clock or 8 o'clock p m. 218 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GENeral servant willing to wash and iron; French preferred. Apply between the hours of 1 and 2, 30 Victoria street. 218 2

WANTED—HOUSEMAID; PROTESTANT; best of references required. Apply 1128 Dorchester st. 218 3

WANTED—AT 38 VICTORIA STREET IMmediately, thorough servant; good wages; pleasant home. 218 1

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15, TO GROOM a pony, milk a cow and make himself generally useful. Apply at 27 Ontario Avenue. 218 2

WANTED—A SEWING GIRL FOR UPholsterer's work; must be a good hand and work a sewing machine. Apply to F. Smith, 1376 St. Catherine street. 218 2

WANTED—PAINTERS; MUST BE ACcustomed to car work. John Taylor & Bro., 16 St. John st. 218 2

WANTED—TO TAILORS—A CUTTER OF twenty years' practice and incontestable ability, is open for an engagement. Address P.O. Box 969. 218 3

WANTED—A MESSAGE BOY; REFERences required. 225 McGill st. 218 1

WANTED—A MAN COOK FOR DREDGE at St. Anne's. The Gilbert Blasting & Dredging Co. (Limited), 722 St. Joseph st. 218 2

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR BOTTOMing room in Boot and Shoe Factory. Address at once, P.O. Box 1887. 218 1

WANTED—A CITY TRAVELLER TO SELL staple lines of goods; one having a connection with the Grocery trade preferred. Apply to 519 St. Paul st. 218 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—No. 1576—CIRCUIT COURT—Alexander Walker, of Montreal, trader, Plaintiff, vs. Galbraith Ward, of the village of Outremont, said District, Defendant—On the 24th day of September, instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, St. Urbain street, No. 498, 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, Stoves, and other Household Furniture. Terms Cash. WILFRID DUMAS, B.S.C. Montreal, 15th September, 1883. 218 1

BAILIFF'S SALE.—Province of Quebec—District of Montreal—No. 1610—RECORDER'S COURT, of the City of Montreal—The City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. Camille Giroux, Defendant, and Gustavius Griffin, M.D., Plaignant—On the 24th day of September, inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Plaignant, St. Catherine street, No. 1995, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of Household Furniture, &c. F. X. LAPLUME, B. S. C. Montreal, 15th September, 1883. 218 1

REWARD.

$500.00 reward will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who wrote anonymous letter concerning the undersigned.
218 1 WM. H. TAPLEY, 132 St. James St.

Furnished House TO LET.

At the West End; rent $50 per month.
Address,
218 1 "A. D.," Star Office.

A FEW Secondhand Pianos for Sale Cheap.
DEZOUCHE & ATWATER,
218 5* 49 Beaver Hall.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Let—Containing eight apartments, pleasant locality, 1084 St. Catherine street near Bleury. Apply on premises or at 229 St. James street. 218 6

TWO fine flats to let, in the large building of the N. Y. Piano Co., St. James St., the two upper flats, suitable for lodge rooms or light manufacturing. Reasonable rent to a desirable tenant. Apply to H. J. SHAW, Manager. 218 3z

TO LET—Upper tenement, five rooms. Apply 809½ St. Catherine street. 218 1

TO LET—Furnished house, 36 Fort St. Apply to R. K. Thomas, 131 St. James st. 218 1

TO LET, House and Garden, pleasantly situated, in healthy locality, on the line of the City Passenger Railway. Apply at 374 St. Henry, opposite Tollgate. 218 1

TO LET—At Victoria avenue, Cote St. Antoine, cottage, nine rooms, bath and water closet; rent nine dollars per month, no taxes. Address Box 1368, Post Office. 218 3

TO RENT—At Hochelaga, a Fine Cottage, facing the River, 10 acres below the Convent, with about 5 acres of land, nice garden with all kinds of fruit trees; formerly the property of late Hon. Thomas Bell. Possession 1st October; rent low. Apply, J. T. LeTourneux, 259 St. Paul street. 218 2

ROOMS, large Parlor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 18 Cathcart street. 218 2

ROOM, Large, unfurnished. Suitable for light housekeeping, 30 St. Antoine street.

ROOM TO RENT, Furnished, 71 Alexander street. 218 4

ROOMS, nicely furnished, for gentlemen. 100 Mansfield street. 218 1

ROOMS at Mrs. Mitchell's, Lady Doctress, 496 Lagauchetiere street, 2 doors from Cote street. 218 2

ROOM, for gentleman, with dressing-room containing hot and cold water. Address S. 1162, Star Office. 218 1

ROOMS, for light housekeeping on parlor floor; coal oil stove, hot and cold water. Address S. 1163 Star Office. 218 1

ROOMS—Furnished. 56 University st., opposite English Cathedral. 218 3

ROOMS—Two or 3 well Furnished Rooms with private bath in one. 33 McGill College Avenue. 218 1

ROOMS—First-class furnished rooms, double or single, in a private family. Gas, bath, hot and cold water. Three minutes' walk from McGill College. Address, "Comfort," Box 799, Post Office. 218 2

ROOMS—Single and double room with board. 43 Metcalfe street. 218 1

ROOMS—2 neatly furnished Bedrooms. 24 St. Lawrence Main street. 218 5

BOARD—Table board. 80 Cathcart st. 218 1

FOR LALE, Two Milch Goats. Apply at 52 Park Avenue. 218 2

FOR SALE—Sewing Machines, all kinds; $7, $10, $15, $25; warranted; all kinds repaired, exchanged, rented. The Lawlor S. M. Co., 354 Notre Dame street. 218 1

FOR SALE—Immediately good all wool Overcoats, $3.50, British manufactured Waterproofs, $3.75, at 577 Craig street. Robert McDowall. 217 1

FOR SALE—Cheap, a quantity of glass lettering, &c., for window signs. Address "Sign," P. O. Box 537. 218 3

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The Ferry Farm, Three Rivers, close to the Railway Station, fronting on St. Maurice River. EMILE HART, 32 Victoria Square. 218 13eod

FOR SALE — A thoroughbred Scotch Collie Dog, or would exchange a smaller thoroughbred. Address "R 141," Star Office. 218 2

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Cook Stove for wood or coal, as good as new. Can be seen at 26 Beaver Hall Terrace. 218 2

FOR SALE—Or will exchange, Concert Flute for a Piccolo. Address, "Q 1102," Star office. 218 1

FOR SALE—"Argand," "Windsor," "Crown Jewel," "Queen," "Countess," "Triumph," "Brilliant," "Gurney Base," and other hall stoves equal to new. At 188 St. James street West. 218 1

FOR SALE—Less than wholesale prices, Piano Covers, Towels, Toys and Fancy Goods. 301 Notre Dame st., 2nd flat. 218 1

FOR SALE — Secretary Book Cases, Large and Medium size Wardrobes, British Plate Mantle Mirror, Walnut Vis-a-vis office Desk, at 188 St. James street west. 218 1

FOR SALE, all kinds of Planers and Woodworking at one-third first cost price. Mullin & Co., Papineau Square. 218 1

FOR SALE, Dry Kindling, $1.75 Cut Hardwood, $2.25 load delivered. Mullins' Office, 58 Radegonde street, and Papineau Square. 218 1

FOR SALE, the Brick and Stone Tenement property, fronting on St. George and Chenneville streets, consisting of nineteen tenements; will pay twelve per cent.
HUGH GALLAGHER,
218 1 235½ St. James st.

WANTED, For Two Ladies, large Bedroom and small Sitting Room, unfurnished, with board. Must be near the Cathedral. Address, with references, "R 1130," Star Office. 218 1

WANTED, for 1st of October, double Bed-room and Sitting-room for lady and two daughters in respectable locality. Address, "R 1133," Star Office. 218 1

WANTED, Evening Private French Lessons; would teach Shorthand in return if required. Address, stating terms, "R. 1129," Star Office. 218 1

WANTED, everyone to know that Miss Paddock, 252 St. Joseph street, will give superior instructions upon the piano and cultivate the voice for parlor or stage, cheaper than usual until Sept. 20th. 218 1

WANTED, A Small Furnished House, in West End, for a family of three. Address, P. O. Box 1014. 218 3

WANTED, a Phonographer, two or three evenings weekly for mutual assistance in obtaining speed. Address S. 1186, Star Office. 218 2

WANTED, Agents for Paddock's New Medicines in every town and country in Quebec. Small capital or security. Business permanent and pays $25 to $100 per month. Call or write. Oscar Paddock, 254 & 256 St. Joseph street, Montreal. 218 1

WANTED, to rent, a small store, with dwelling, on St. Lawrence Main street, between Craig and St. Catherine streets. Address S. 1178, Star Office. 218 3

WANTED, Victoria Mutual Building Society Books, that have already received liquidation appropriations, being the subscriptions refunded therein according to amended by-laws; must be cheap. Address, stating terms, S. 1177, Star Office. 218 2

WANTED, Furnished House or Tenement, by a gentleman and wife. No children. Address, "T 1192," Star Office. 218 2

WANTED—A large double room without board; Gas, bath, &c.; private family preferred. Address "R 1147," Star Office. 218 1

WANTED—Immediately premises, suitable for work-shops; large enough for 20 to 30 men to work in; must be dry and good light. Apply to W. R. Coysh, cabinet maker and upholsterer, 119 Bleury st. 218 2

WANTED — For October 1st, small house, partly furnished preferred, for gentleman, daughter and servant, West End, between Bonaventure and Dorchester. Address "Q 1106," Star office. 218 3

WANTED—A Child's Iron Swing Cot. Address with description and price, "R 1131," Star office. 218 1

WANTED—A Gentleman desires a good room, breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner, in a private family up town; will pay for a thoroughly comfortable home. Address P. O. Box 566, City. 218 3

WANTED, for Winter months, one unfurnished room, with use of kitchen, by mother and daughter; central locality. Address R. 1127, Star Office. 218 1

WANTED, a small furnished House, for the Winter at Lachine; please state lowest terms to J. O., P.O. Box 308. 218 1

WANTED—Board and Lodging with a French Protestant family, by a young man. Address, "XX 1929," Star Office. 218 1

WANTED—A good rooom with board, for a week or ten days, commencing 19th, for a Gentleman and his wife. Apply with terms to G. A., Stanhope P. O., P. of Que. 218 2

WANTED—Second-hand shaping machine, capable of taking about 6 inch stroke. Send particulars to P. O. Box 1167. 218 1

WANTED—A Small Cottage, pleasantly situated, in the West End, furnished or unfurnished; no children. Address, with particulars, "G. 758," Star office. 218 1

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MACHINE girl; will pay $5 or $6 per week. Apply R. J. Inglis, Tailor, 251 Notre Dame st. West. 218 1

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man with 3 years experience in office work, speaking both languages and having knowledge of shorthand. Good references. Address "G 1093," Star office. 218 2

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

BLANKETS!

Having secured a special advantage for a cash purchase, our Stock of Blankets is unsurpassed. Do not purchase until you have seen ours.

D. G. LAIDLAW,
—450 Notre Dame Street.— 215

R. Sharpley & Sons,
282 AND 284 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MARBLE CLOCKS, with Sides to Match, either in Marble or Bronze. A number of new designs just received.

Our present stock of ELECTRO-PLATED WARE is now very complete, including a very fine selection of

TEA SETS and EPERGNES,

Electro-plated on the Finest Nickel Silver, of best English manufacture. We make a speciality of

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

We are constantly receiving the latest designs in AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE from the following well known houses:—

REED & BARTON, and WILCOX SILVER PLATE CO'Y.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
218 3x

J. S. MAYO,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

OILS!
Of Every Description

9 COMMON STREET,
MONTREAL,

AMERICAN LUBRICATING OILS A SPECIALTY.

As I carry the largest and best assorted stock of Oils in the Dominion, I am prepared to fill all orders promptly and at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Valuable Farm,
Longue Pointe Road,
only ½ mile below Hochelaga Toll Gate,
BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mr. MICHAEL RAYMOND, to sell on the premises, on

Saturday Afternoon, 22nd Sept.,

his magnificent farm of 193 arpents, fronting on the road and west to ELMWOOD, the farm of the Marquis of Bassano. It has new dwelling house, splendid large new barns, good supply of pure water at house and a never failing spring on the farm for the cattle (never drys. It has also a mine of marl, valuable for fertilizing. It has other advantages, as well as being one of the FINEST FARMS ON MONTREAL ISLAND. The soil is very rich and well cultivated. The distance from the city is very short, being only a few minutes' drive. As it is rarely that a farm can be had at any price in this part of Longue Pointe road, those wishing to purchase should examine it immediately. Nothing equal to it has been in the market for many years. There is a mineral spring on it that is very valuable. Perfect title. Terms will be made known day of sale. It can be seen at any time, and Mr. N. Raymond, 107 Dubord St., Montreal, will give any information required.

SALE AT 3 O'CLOCK.
THOS. J. POTTER,
Auctioneer.

There is also an Iron Mine on the above farm.
218 6

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

"STEINWAY & SON" UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE,

LARGE BRITISH PLATE MANTEL MIRRORS, HANDSOME PARLOR AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, EXTRA GOOD BILLIARD TABLE, &C.

The Subscriber is instructed by the

HON. JUDGE LORANGER,

To Sell at his Residence,

No. 31 St. Hubert St., cor. Dubord St.,

On Friday Morning, 21st September,

The whole of the Furniture and Effects, very rich-toned upright Pianoforte by Steinway & Son, Brussels and other Carpets, handsome Parlor Set, covered in Raw silk, Curtains and Cornices, several very handsome B P Mantel Mirrors, Brass and Bronze Gasaliers and Brackets, corner Easy chairs, paintings and engravings, ornaments, rich wall brackets, Wal. Sideboard and extension dining table, extra good Wal. and leather dining chairs, glassware, etc. Hall stand and chairs, English oilcloth, "Honing's" colored engravings, "Fox Hunting," handsome walnut bookcase, lounges, easy chairs, walnut wardrobes, walnut cylinder desk, very fine billiard table 9x5, with everything complete, walnut and other bedroom furniture, mattresses, carpets, &c., cooking range, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK.
THOS. J. POTTER,
218tf Auctioneer.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

204 PEEL STREET,

and three Building Lots adjoining it, will be sold by Auction, WITHOUT RESERVE, by order of

ALDERMAN RICHARD HOLLAND,

at my Room on

TUESDAY, 2ND OCTOBER,

at Eleven o'clock. Full particulars will be advertised. No more choice position in the city, and the house is without exception one of the nicest and best built modern dwellings in Montreal.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
218tf Auctioneer.

THE CENTRAL CITY RESIDENCE,

749 Dorchester Street

Between St. James' Club and the Windsor Hotel.

—ALSO THE—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Will be sold on the premises on

MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER.

Full particulars will be advertised.

THOS. J. POTTER,
218 tf Auctioneer.

61 BRUSSELS CARPETS,

AND A FEW

Tapestry Carpets.

Finest lot of secondhand Carpets that has been sold in Montreal for years. Many of them are as good as new.

LARGE LOT WHITE CROCKERY.

Sale at my room, WEDNESDAY MORNING, 19th SEPTEMBER, at TEN o'clock, by order of the WINDSOR HOTEL.

Also, SPLENDID PIANOFORTE, equal to the finest made. Lot of Household Furniture, &c.

THOS. J. POTTER,
218 Auctioneer.

Estate of the Late

A. M. De Lisle, Esq.

The sale of the lots on St. Louis Park, St. Denis and other streets, will be advertised in a couple of days. Widow unavoidably postponed, owing to Mr. M. Nolan De Lisle's severe illness.

THOS. J. POTTER,
218 2 Auctioneer.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF First-class Pianos (second-hand) will take place in a few days, at The Uptown Auction Rooms. Parties having Pianos to sell, will do well to give early information.

JAMES LEA,
218 1 Auctioneer.

SALE THIS EVENING AT 8 o'clock, at The Uptown Auction Rooms, 1412 St. Catherine street. Large quantity of furniture and other goods.

JAMES LEA,
218 1 Auctioneer.

Banking Office of John Shaw & Co.

Messrs. GOLDIE & McCULLOCH:

Dear Sirs,—The Safe came to hand yesterday, and we positively cannot speak in too high terms of its appearance. A great many have seen it and all pronounce it the most *perfect piece of work* of the kind they have ever seen.

Yours truly,
JOHN SHAW & CO.

Estimates for all kinds of Burglar-proof Work furnished on application to ALFRED BENN, Gen'l Agent,
218x2aw 31 St. James Street West, Montreal.

A DRIVE

-IN-

GLOVES.

AT THE

Paris Kid Glove Store,

262 ST. JAMES ST.

Call, Examine and be Convinced

That we hold the reins of the Glove business in Montreal, and that we are driving it for all its worth. We have just received four cases of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Gloves, which make our stock at present

Larger than all the Glove Stocks in Montreal put together,

With a line of bargains they find it impossible to meet which accounts for the overflow of business we are doing.

A detailed list of our bargains would require more space and time than we can spare at present. We invite the public to call and look them over. One thing we would like to impress on the public—we never push a customer to buy our goods. We show them to all freely and with pleasure, and rely on the good judgment of our patrons to make the sale. We not only fit Gloves to the hand, but we are now prepared to make any alteration on a glove to secure a perfect fit. We also repair any Glove bought from us as long as it holds together

Free of Charge.

Paris Kid Glove Store,

262 St. James St.,

NEAR McGILL.
215xtf

COVERNTON'S CARBOLIC TOOTH WASH cleanses and preserves the teeth, and purifies the breath. Price 25 cts. Prepared only by
C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,
D203z Cor. Bleury & Dorchester Sts

SYRINGES. SYRINGES.

Manufactured at the

Canada Truss Factory,
690 CRAIG ST.

The newly-invented Royal Syringe is cheaper and better than any other, being so constructed as not to draw air.

A large stock of hard rubber Syringes and Syphons on hand. 215 4z

THE UPTOWN AUCTION ROOMS
1412 St. Catherine Street.

Best place in the city for sales of Pianos, Books, Paintings, Fine Art Works, Statuary, Plated-ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

JAMES LEA,
179 tfx Auctioneer.

From no other cause would people submit to such vile odors, &c., as arise from the use of ordinary coal oil.

A TRIAL OF

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

Will obviate all such effects and produce a much more powerful light. For Sale at

WILEY'S CHINA HALL,
218 1 NOTRE DAME STREET.

FOR CRACKED OR SORE NIPPLES and for hardening the Nipples, use Covernton's Nipple Oil before confinement. Price 25c. Dispensing Chemists corner of Bleury and Dorchester Street. 30

Is it Worth While.

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other,
In blackness of heart that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other,
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel,
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,
Pierced to the heart; words are keener than steel
And mightier far for woe than for weal.

Were it not well, in this brief life's journey,
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
Forever, and aye, in dust at his side.

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all in peace on the plain,
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother;
And laughs in his heart at his perils and pain,
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow down into the dust?
God pity us all! Time too soon will tumble
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,
Humbled, indeed, down into the dust.

Joaquin Miller

[NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.]

"PHANTOM FORTUNE,"

—BY—

MISS BRADDON,

Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "Taken at the Flood," "A Strange World," "Dead Men's Shoes," "Weavers and Weft," "Mount Royal," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXIII.—CONTINUED

The poet discovered that all the beautiful heads were like Miss Fitzherbert. "It is the same line," he exclaimed, "the line of lilies and flowing waters—the gracious eneffable upward returning ripple of the true retrousse nose, the loveliness which has lain dormant for centuries—nay, was at one period of debased art scorned and trampled under foot by the porcine herd as akin to the pug and turn-up, until discovered and enshrined on the altar of the Beautitul by the great Boticelli revival."

Miss Fitzherbert simpered, and accepted these remarks as mere statements of obvious fact. She was accustomed to hear of Boticelli and the early Italian painters in connection with her own charms of face and figure.

Lesbia, whose faultless features were of the aquiline type, regarded the bard's rhapsody as insufferable twaddle, and began to think Mr. Smithson almost a wit when he made fun ot the bard.

Smithson was enchanted when she laughed at his jokelets, even although she did not scruple to tell him that she thought his favorite pictures detestable, and looked with the eye of indifference on a collection of jade that was worth a small fortune.

The poet fell into another rhapsody over those classic cups and shallow little bowls of absinthe-colored jade.

"Here, if you like, are color and beauty," he murmured, caressing one of the little cups with the roseate tips of his supple fingers. "These are worth all the rest of your collection; worth van loads of your cloisonne enamels, your dragon-jars in blood-color and blue. This cloudy indefinable substance, not crudely transparent nor yet distinctly opaque, a something which touches the boundry line of two worlds—the real and the ideal. And then the color, great heaven, can anything be lovelier than this shadowy tint which is neither yellow nor green; faint as the dawn of newly awakened day. I have seen just such a tinge in the sky going home from parties," concluded the bard, smiling on the company, as they gathered round the Florentine table on which the jade specimens were set out, Lady Kirkbank looking at the little cups and basins as if she thought they were going to do something, after all this fuss had been made about them. It seemed hardly credible that any reasonable being could have given thirty guineas for one of those bits of greenish-yellow clouded glass, unless the thing had had some peculiar property of expansion or motion.

* * * * *

After this breakfast in Part-lane Lady Lesbia and her admirer met daily. He went to all her parties, he sat out waltzes with her in conservatories and on staircases; for Horace Smithson was much too shrewd a man to enter himself in the race for dancing men, handicapped by his forty years and his fourteen stone. He contrived to amuse Lesbia by his conversation, which was essentially mundance, depreciating people whom all the rest of the world admired, or pretended to admire, telling her of the secret springs by which the society she saw around her was moved. He was judicious in his revelations of hidden evil, and careful to say nothing which should offend Lady Lesbia's womanly dignity; yet he contrived in a very short time to teach her that the world in which she lived was an utterly corrupt world, whose high priest was Satan; that all lofty aspirations and noble sentiments were out of place in society; and that the worst amongst the people she met were the people who laid any claim to being better than their neighbors.

"That's why I adore Lady Kirkbank," he said confidentially. "The dear soul never pretends to be any better than the rest of us. She gambles, and we all know she gambles; she pegs, and we all know she pegs; and she makes rather a boast of being up to her eyes in debt. No humbug about dear old Georgie Kirkbank."

Lesbia had seen enough of her chaperon by this time to know that Mr. Smithson's description of the lady was correct, and this being so, she supposed that the facts and tritas of character which he told her about in other people were also true. She thus adopted the Smithsonian, or fashionable pessimist view of society in general, and resigned herself to the idea that the world was a very wicked world, as well as a very pleasant world, that the wickedest people were generally the pleasantest, and that it did not much matter.

The fact that Mr. Smithson was at Lesbia Haselden's feet was obvious to nearly everybody.

The lady, who had at first treated him with supreme hauteur, had grown more civil as she began to understand the place he held in the world, and how much social influence goes along with unlimited wealth. She was civil, but she had quite made up her mind that nothing could ever induce her to become Horace Smithson's wife. That offer which had hung fire in the case of poor Belle Trinder, was not too long delayed on this occasion. Mr. Smithson called in Arlington-street about ten days after the breakfast in Park-lane, before luncheon, and before Lady Kirkbank had left her room. He brought tickets for a private matinee in Belgrave-square, at which a new and wonderful Russian pianiste was to make a kind of semi-offical debut. They were tickets which money could not buy, and were thus a worthy offering for Lady Lesbia, and a plausible excuse for the early call.

Mr. Smithson succeeded in seeing Lady Lesbia alone, and then and there with very little circumlocution asked her to be his wife.

Her social education had advanced with rapid strides since that Summer day in the pine-wood, when John Hammond had wooed her with passionate wooing. Mr. Smithson was a much less ardant suitor, and made his offer with the air of a man who expects to be accepted.

Lesbia's beautiful head bent a little, like a lily on its stalk, and a faint, faint blush deepened the pale rose tint of her complexion. Her reply was courteous and conventional. She was flattered, she was grateful for Mr. Smithson's high opinion of her, but she was deeply grieved if anything in her manner had given him reason to think that he was more to her than a friend, an old friend of dear Lady Kirkbank's, whom she was naturally predisposed to like, as Lady Kirkbank's friend.

Horace Smithson turned pale as death, but if he was angry, he gave no utterance to his angry feelings. He only asked if Lady Lesbia's answer was final—and on being told that it was so he dismissed the subject in the easiest manner, and with a gentlemanlike placidity which very much astonished the lady.

"You say that you regard me as your friend," he said. "Do not withdraw that privilege from me because I have asked for a higher place in your esteem. Forget all I have said this morning. Be assured I shall never offend you by repeating it."

"You are more than good," murmured Lesbea, who had expected a wild outbreak of despair or fury, rather than this friendly calm.

"I hope that you and Lady Kirkbank will go and hear Madame Metzikoff this afternoon," pursued Mr. Smithson, returning to the subject of the matinee. "The Duchess's rooms are very lovely: but no doubt you know them."

Lesbia blushed, and confessed that the Duchess of Lostwithiel was one of those select few who were not on Lady Kirkbank's visiting list.

"There are people Lady Kirkbank cannot get on with," she said. "Perhaps she will hardly like to go to the Duchess's, as she does not visit her."

"Oh, but this affair counts for nothing. We go to hear Metzikoff, not to bow down to the Duchess. All the people in town who care for music will be there, and you who play so divinely must enjoy fine professional playing."

"I worship a really great player," said Lesbia, "and if I can drag Lady Kirkbank to the house of the enemy, we will be there."

On this Mr. Smithson discreetly murmured "a revoir," took up his hat and cane, and departed, without, in Sir George's parlance, having turned a hair.

"Refusal number one," he said to himself, as he went downstairs, with his leisurely catlike pace, that velvet pace by which he had gradually crept into society. "We may have to go through the refusal number two, and number three; but she means to have me. She is a very clever girl for a countrybred one; and she knows that it is worth her while to be Lady Lesbia Smithson."

This soliloquy may be taken to prove that Horace Smithson knew Lesbia better than the girl knew herself. She had refused him in all good faith; but even to-day after he had left her, she fell into a day dream in which Mr. Smithson's houses and yachts, drags and hunters formed the shifting pictures in a dissolving view of society; and Lesbia wondered if there were any other young woman in London who would refuse such an offer as that which she had quietly rejected half an hour ago.

Lady Kirkbank surprised her while she was still absorbed in this dreamy review of the position. It is just possible that the fair Georgie may have had notice of Mr. Smithson's morning visit, and may have kept out of the way on purpose, for she was not a person of lazy habits, and was generally ready for her nine o'clock breakfast and her morning stroll in the Park, however late she might have been out over night.

"Mr. Smithson has been here, I understand," said Lady Kirkbank, settling herself in an arm chair by the open window, after she had kissed her portegee. "Rilboche passed him on the stairs."

"Rilboche is always passing people on the stairs," answered Lesbia rather pettishly. "I think she must pass her life on the landing listening for arrivals and departures."

"I had a kind of vague idea that Smithson would call to-day. He was so fussy about those tickets for the Metzikoff recital. I hate pianoforte recitals, and I detest that starched old Duchess, but I suppose I shall have to take you there—or poor Smithson will be miserable," said Lady Kirkbank, watching Lesbia keenly over the top of her newspaper.

She expected Lesbia to confide in her, to announce herself blushingly as the betrothed of one of the richest commoners in England. But Lesbia sat gazing dreamily across the flowers in the balcony at the house over the way, and said never a word; so Lady Kirkbank's curiosity burst into speech.

"Well, my dear, has he proposed? There was something in his manner last night when he put on your wraps that made me think the crisis was near."

"The crisis is come and is past and Mr. Smithson and I are just as good friends as ever."

"What!" screamed Lady Kirkbank. "Do you mean to tell me that you have refused him?"

"Certainly. You know I never meant to do anything else. Did you think I was like Miss Trinder, bent upon marrying town and country houses, stables and diamonds?"

"I did not think you were a fool," cried Lady Kirkbank almost beside herself with vexation, for it had been borne in upon her, as the Methodists sometimes say, that if Mr. Smithson should prosper in his wooing it would be better for her, Lady Kirkbank, who would have a claim upon his kindness ever after. "What can be your motive in refusing one of the very best matches of the season—or of ever so many seasons? You think, perhaps, you will marry a duke, if you wait long enough for his Grace to appear; but the number of marrying dukes is rather small, Lady Lesbia, and I don't think any of those would care to marry Lord Maulevrier's granddaughter."

Lesbia started to her feet, pale as ashes.

"Why do you mention my grandfather's name—and with that diabolical sneer?" she exclaimed. "When I have asked you about him you have always evaded my questions. Why should a man of high rank shrink from marrying Lord Maulevrier's granddaughters My grandfather was a distinguished man—Governor of Madras. Such posts are not given to nobodies. How can you dare to speak?" if it were a disgrace to me to belong to him a

CHAPTER XXIV.

"CLUBS, DIAMONDS, HEARTS, IN WILD DISORDER SEEN."

Lady Kirkbank had considerable difficulty in smoothing Lesbia's ruffled plumage. She did all in her power to undo the effect of her rash words—declared that she had beeen carried away by temper—she had spoken she knew not what—words of no meaning. Of course Lesbia's grandfather had been a great man—Governor of Madras; altogether an important and celebrated person—and Lady Kirkbank had meant nothing, could have meant nothing to his disparagement.

"My dearest girl, I was beside myself, and talked sheer nonsence," said Georgie. "But you know really now, dearest, any woman of the world would be provoked at your toolish refusal of that dear good Smithson. Only think of that too lovely house in Park-lane, a palace in the style of the Italian renaissance—such a house is in itself equivalent to a peerage—and there is no doubt that Smithson will be offered a peerage before he is much older. I have heard it confidently asserted that when the present Ministry retires Smithson will be made a Peer. You have no idea what a useful man he is, or what staunch service he has done the Ministry in financial matters. And then there is his villa at Deauville, a positively perfect place, the villa, I mean, built by the Duke de Morny in the golden days of the Empire—and another at Cowes, and his place in Berkshire, a manor, my love, with a glorious old manor-house built in the time of Elizabeth; and he has a pied a terre in Paris, in the Faubourg, a ground-floor furnished in the Pompeian style, half-a-dozen rooms opening one out of the other, and surrounding a small garden, with a fountain in the middle. Some of the greatest people in Paris occupy the upper part of the house, and their rooms of course are splendid; but Smithson's ground-floor is the gem of the Faubourg. However, I suppose there is no use in talking any more; and there is the gong for luncheon."

Lesbia was in no humor for luncheon.

"I would rather have a cup of tea in my own room," she said. "This Smithson business has given me an abominable headache."

"But you will go to hear Metzikoff?"

"No, thanks. You detest the Duchess of Lostwithiel, and you don't care for pianoforte recitals. Why should I drag you there?"

To be Continued.

The name Caledonia is given to Scotland by Tacitus, and according to Venerable Bede it was known by that name until 258, when an Irish tribe invaded it and called it Scotia.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given £1000 to the Edinburgh University Building Fund.

Mr. George Napier, Sheriff of the County of Peebles, is dead, at the advanced age of 81.

One of Scotland's sweetest modern singers, William Thompson, recently died in Glasgow, at the age of 22.

It is said W. H. Mallock, the well known writer, will contest St. Andrews at the next election in the Conservative interest.

University College, Dundee, will be opened Oct. 5th. by the Earl of Dalhousie. Prof. Stuart of Cambridge, will deliver the inaugural address.

It is stated that the residents of the Hebrides, have turned their attention to fishing, and intend, in the future, to follow that pursuit more than farming.

Sheriff Barclay, who has been Sheriff-Substitute of Perthshire for fifty years, and who is now eighty-four years of age, has resigned on account of failing health.

The Perth and Aberdeen Presbytery of the United Original Seceders have resolved to send a memorial to Mr. Gladstone protesting against the recent violation of the Sabbath by the House of Commons.

Rumors are afloat that Mr. Andrew Carnegie will probably be asked to contest a Fife burgh at next general election; but it is stated that Mr. Carnegie is already pledged to an English constituency, Wolverhampton being mentioned.

At a recent meeting the Aberdeen University Court, Dr. Matthew Hay, assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica in Edinburgh, was appointed to the Chair of Medical Logic and Jurisprudence in Aberdeen University, vacant by the resignation of Professor Ogston.

A fatal quarrel between women recently occurred at Glasgow. Four females who were drinking together had a dispute, and three of them attacked the wife of a shoemaker. One of them, seizing a knife, inflicted several stabs in the region of the heart, which immediately resulted in death. The three women, one of whom is a sister-in-law to deceased, are in custody.

While Mr. Archibald Macdonald, Dundee, was passing through a field he was attacked by a bull, and being a cripple attempted to defend himself with his crutch. Mr. John Macdonald ran to his rescue, and having no weapon at hand to fell the brute, he caught the animal by the horns, and with one supreme effort gave a sudden twist to the head, dislocating the neck by the jerk, and killing the animal. John Macdonald was at one time champion athlete of Scotland.

The rent of the River Tay, which is the most productive of all British salmon streams, is expected to touch next year a higher figure than has ever yet been recorded; at paesent the commercial and angling rental united amounts to a little over £20,000, and to provide that sum, pay the working expenses, and yield a profit to those who lease the fisheries, it has been calculated that salmon to the value of £60,000 must be required—say 80,000 fish each of the value of fifteen shillings.

Lord Rosebery opened the free library presented to Dunfermline by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, on the 29th. ult. His Lordship congratulated the inhabitants on their courage in adopting the Free Libraries Act, and expressed the hope that their example would be followed by larger cities and towns. He also complimented Mr. Carnegie on his great liberality. At a luncheon held after the opening of the ceremony, Lord Rosebery, in responding to the toast of his health, expressed satisfaction that greater interest was being shown by Scotch members in Scotch affairs, and indicated the opinion that a larger share of the attention of Parliament should be given to Scotch business.

Mr. James Gibson Craig, W. S., Edinburgh, has just erected on one of the pillars supporting the St. Giles' Cathedral there a brass tablet in commemoration of the author of the National Covenant of 1581. This tablet bears this inscription:—"In memory of John Craig, for many years a Dominican friar in Italy; embraced the Reformed faith, and was by the Inquisition at Rome condemned to be burnt; escaping to his native country, he became assistant to John Knox at St. Giles', and minister of the King's household. He was the author of the King's Confession, or National Covenent of 1581. He died in Edinburgh in his eighty-ninth year." The inscription is surmounted on the left by the figures 1512, and on the right by 1600—the dates of his birth and death—while in the centre there is a representation of a dog carrying a purse in its mouth, with the words "My all."

ENGLAND.

The mania for building in London is most astonishing. There were fifty per cent. more inhabited houses in the city in 1881 than in 1871, and the number of houses now to be let in suburban London is vast.

A desperate attempt was made on the night of the 19th of August, to burglarize a ladies' college in Hallonay. The burglar was caught in the act, and upon an attempt being made to capture him he shot three persons and escaped. None of the persons are wounded seriously.

A society is being formed under the auspices of a number of Radical Members of Parliament for the purpose of promoting the "political education" of the agricultural of labourer, in view of the probable extension of household suffrage to the country.

During the excavations for the foundation of the party walls of the building which are to replace those recently burnt down in Paternoster-square, a quantity of Roman pavement was discovered at a depth of 17 feet below the ground line.

A remarkable trial took place at Gloucester the other day in which the issue turned on the custom of "Borough English" in the ancient city of Gloucester. By that custom, a Saxon one, the common law of the land is over-ridden and the youngest, and not the eldest son is the heir at law of real estate.

James Cole, a laborer of Croydon, after abusing his wife and children, seized his three-year-old son and attempted to batter its brains out on the floor. The child was rescued, but died in a few hours. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty of Murder" against Cole.

Despite the fact that attention has been called in the House of Commons to the outrages on Irish harvestmen in Cheshire, another poor fellow has been seized and kicked by Englishmen in a most brutal fashion. It is a positive fact that by means of threats and violence Irish harvestmen have been entirely cleared from a large district in Cheshire.

A middle aged man, of American appearance, by name, Edward Brennan, recently went around Salford, selling funeral cards of the Phoenix Park murderers and James Carey. Whenever persons did not feel inclined to buy these cards he appeared to have been very rough. They had deep black borders, and were as follows:—"In remembrance of James Carey, the informer, who died suddenly on board the "Melrose Castle," near Port Elizabeth, South Africa, July 29, 1883, aged 45 years. Was interred at Port Elizabeth, awaiting cremation. He saw the world in all its phases. And now has gone below to ——."—"In memory of Joseph Brady, Daniel Curley, Michael Fagan, Thomas Caffrey, and Timothy Kelly, who were put to death at Kilmainham, Dublin, on the 14th, 19th, and 28th May, and the 2nd and 9th of June, 1883. Be warned by their sudden call That you for death prepare, Or it will come, you cannot tell The manner, how or where. May they rest in peace. God save Ireland." He showed them round to a number of persons, but did not sell any. When one man refused to buy, Brennan drove his head through a large window, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested.

WORLD OVER.

The British are rapidly extending a network of railways over India. About $30,000,000 will be spent this year in the construction of new roads.

Steps have been taken to raise monuments and gravestones in Egypt to the memory of the soldiers who were killed in the Campaign or who have died from cholera.

The Austrian expedition which left Europe sixteen months ago to establish an observatory on San Maeyen island have arrived at Drontheim. The expedition was a complete success.

It has been proposed to create an inland sea in Australia by cutting a canal from Lake Eyre to the sea. The Premier of Victoria says such a canal could not be built for less than £36,000,000.

Next year the Austrian Government contemplates sending an exploring expedition to Central Asia, with the object especially of collecting information of all kinds concerninge the high Plateau of Thibet.

Divorces are very easily obtained in Switzerland and as a consequence there are more divorced couples there in comparison with the number of marriages than any other European Country. The city of Berlin and Saxony come next.

French clericals are in a flutter over a civil baptism, that occurred recently in Normandy. The proceedings, which were marked with solemnity, consisted of the crowning of the child with a cap of liberty and the delivery of an oration on the "great privilege attending the reception into the great family of republicans.

Prof. Bell, the inventer of the Bell telephone, has become involved as plaintiff in some heavy litigation concerning alleged infringements of his patent, in Prague, Trieste, and other places in the Austrian domain. The defendants are some of the most prominent capitalists of the empire, and the leading lawyers of the country have been retained on both sides.

The Prince of Montenegro has been visiting the Sultan and was cordially received. It is stated that the Sultan wants the Prince to become Governor of the northern Albanians holding the country as a fief of the Sultan. The Prince is said to be willing to hold the double position of independent ruler of Montenegro and tributary Govenor of Albania.

The French explorer, Dr. Bayol, will shortly return to France from the Dark continent. He started for the Dark continent last year in order to visit the little-known regions north of Bamakou. His object was to form a commercial treaty with various tribes, whose trade would thus be directed toward the new establishments which the French have founded between Medina and the Niger. Eight chiefs have agreed to place themselves under the French protectorate.

The presence in Savoy, at Alx, of the Italian Minister of War Ferrero, is spoken of as a sign of future war. The Italian officers are taking lists of mules and donkeys fit for carring burdens on the Alps, and the recent visit of Moltke in the maritime Alps, especially in the Roja Valley, is connected with this present visit of Italian officers. It is noticed also that all the coin gathered for the redemption of paper money is closely kept in hand, and banks have been authorized to make new issues of paper money.

The funicular railway at Territetglion, near Montreux, Swizerland, recently opened, is said to be the boldest work of the kind which has yet been attempted. The gradient is three in five. The journey, which consists of an ascent of 304 meters (the horizontal distance being 500 meters), is effected in seven minutes. The carriages, which are so constructed as to permit passengers to preserve their sitting posture, have each three brakes, an automatic, pneumatic, and an ordinary one. One carriage ascends as the other descends.

During the rebellion in Corea a year ago a nobleman named Rijutel saved the queen's life, and the King offered to reward him with any rank or honor which he might aspire to. His reply was: "I only ask to be permitted to go to Japan, in order that I may see and study the civilization of other lands." While in Japan he called upon a Christian Japanese, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the claims and objects of Christianity. He was deeply impressed, his interest ripened into conviction, and before long he was baptized into the Christian faith. Rijutel's great desire is now to give the Bible to his people, and he has zealously begun the work of preparing a Chino-Corean version.

CANADA.

A Canadian editor who is out of potatoes offers a year's subscription to the owner of the largest potato left at his office, the potatoes to become the property of the editor.

Winnipeg papers state that the emigrants no longer care about going to the far west but prefer to purchase land in Manitoba. The only vacant land in that province now lies to the north and east of Winnipeg.

Major Ridout, lately of the Royal Military College, Kingston, makes public his claim to be a descendant of Pocahontas and Capt. Smith. He has in his possession the signet ring of the latter, and a number of other interesting relics.

The altitude of certain towns in Ontario above the level of the sea is as follows:—Barrie 779 feet; Goderich, 715; Belleville, 307; Hamilton, 325; Pembroke, 400; Peterboro, 629; Simcoe, 376; Guelph, 1,100; Stratford, 1,132; Toronto, 342; Windsor, 620.

It is said that a high class weekly is soon to be established in Toronto. Goldwin Smith's *Bystander* is to be merged into this weekly which is to be edited by G. G. D. Roberts, M.A., the New Brunswick poet. The new journal will be independent of all political parties, and will advocate Canadian independence.

Professor Tanner, of England has been visiting the North West. His object was to find out the truth about the country. He thinks there is abundant scope for successful immigration. On his return to London Professor Tanner will present a detailed report of the country to the Council of the Institute of Agriculture.

Mr. Alexander Lawson, of the Yarmouth, N.S., *Herald*, has discovered that the first newspaper which ever appeared in what is now the Dominion of Canada was the Halifax, N.S. *Gazette*. The initial number appeared on March 23rd, 1752, was about 10 by 15 inches in size, and printed in one leaf of two pages. A copy is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.

Among the recent ingenious attempts to trap the guileless Canadian farmer may be cited the cabinet organ fraud. A firm in Massachusetts has flooded the country with advertising matter offering to give a cabinet organ for the "small sum of $11 and a list of 25 names." The organ duly arrives, and has to be taken out of the custom house, for which a further sum of $11.60 is required, making a total of $22.60 for an instrument that would not bring $5 from any dealer in Canada.

When a citizen of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., wishes to send a letter to a friend in the opposite village on the Canadian side of the river, he directs it, prepays the postage and puts it in the Post office on the American side; then, in order to reach the Post office on the Canadian side, which is about one mile distant, the letter goes to Detroit through the United States mails, crosses from Detroit to Windsor, where it enters the Canadian mails, and is sent over Canadian routes back to the Sault, reaching the Canadian office there is about ten days from the time it started—ten days to go one mile. But when one is in a hurry he goes across the river himself and talks to the other fellow; he doesn't write.

There are engaged in the getting out and manufacture of lumber in Canada about one hundred thousand men, who support families forming a grand total of half a million, or about one ninth the population of the Dominion. In all the industrial establishments of Canada $165,000,000 of capital is invested; in sawmills and machinery over $25,000,000 is placed. The amount invested in lands and lumbering outfits is about $50,000,000 in all, or more than one third of the amount invested in all other industrial establishments. The total product of lumber in 1881 was $38,541,752, or nine dollars for each inhabitant of the country, of which enough was sold abroad to bring into the country $23,991,052.

UNITED STATES.

A Maryland family who entertained a wayfarer for several months have recently received from Europe a draft for $10,000 as a recompense for their hospitality.

Excitement has been created among the Chinese in San Francisco by the decision of the special court of the Six Companies that women cannot be held in slavery in this country. The case was that of a pretty Chinese girl in a disreputable house who was married by a respectable Chinaman and taken to his house. An old hag, who imported the girl, tried to recover her chattel, claiming that the girl still owed her for her purchase in China and passage money to this country. The court held that the girl was free to follow her own inclination.

It is stated that the heirs of Brigham Young have brought suit in Salt Lake City, Utah, against President Taylor, of the Mormon Church, and his grand staff of officers, charging them with having stolen over $500,000 from Young's estate.

Sham fighting is a dangerous amusement. In a sham battle this week, thirteen men were so injured as to require surgical treatment, and in one in Vermont an old soldier lost an arm. Legs and arms and lives are too valuable to be risked for an hour's sport.

The population of Rugby, Thomas Hughes's Colony in Tennessee, is now about 250. The colonists engage most profitably in the raising of garden produce, as the season for fruits and vegetables is three weeks earlier than it is around Cincinnati, the principal market. The climate is very healthful.

Mr. West, whose donation of $300,000 has given Cincinnati a perpetual art loan and school of art, says that, having no one dependent upon him, he "thought he owed it to the people who had helped him prosper, and whose labor had improved his real estate, to make an honest dividend to them." He is glad he did it.

A novel enterprise was recently effected in Chicago. Four hundred newsboys who had attended ten consecutive Sundays at a rink Sunday School were rewarded with new suits of clothes of good material. The boys were happy. Each boy who keeps up his Sunday School connection is promised an overcoat for a Christmas present.

A young Connecticut scamp named Lockwood, recently started a peculiar swindling scheme. He sent circulars over the country that a deceased philanthropist had left $780,000 in the hands of his executors to save persons who had been guilty of defalcation from ruin and disgrace. Numerous answers to this circular were received, confessing dishonesty and applying for money, when Lockwood proceeded to blackmail them. His victims dared not complain, but the story crept out and now the ingenious young swindler is in prison.

The Apache Indian may be susceptible of civilization, but it seems to be of a crude sort thus far. A traveler who writes about that warlike race to "The Boston Post" tells of a buck who was called "a bad Indian" because he had killed his mother, wife and papoose. He complained to the Indian agent: "They don't treat me fair. They call me 'bad Indian.' They say I killed my mother. Yes, I did, but I did it because she was too old to work. Then they say I killed my wife. I did that because she was too sick to work. They talk about my killing my papoose. Well, I did that too, but it cried too much and I couldn't sleep. I am 'good Indian,' not 'bad Indian.'"

A fatal affray recently occurred in Cherokee County, North Carolina, over a game of cards, in which Don Davis was instantly killed and his son probably fatally wounded by Poll Bryerson. The three were playing a game of cards in a shanty on the peak of a mountain at the time of the occurrence. The Davises had furnished a jug of apple jack, the quality of which Bryerson did not like. A dispute followed, and Davis, Sr., demanded an apology for the insult to his tipple, which Bryerson declined to make. Both disputants immediately drew their revolvers. Bryerson succeeded in firing first. His ball struck his antagonist in the chest, and killed him almost instantly. The son of the dead moonshiner and card player denounced Bryerson for his conduct and attempted to punish him. Bryerson was too quick for him, and before the son could draw his weapon, he fired upon him, the ball striking young Davis in the side, inflicting a fearful wound, from which he will probably die.

A Newport newspaper correspondent writing about the Philadelphia girl says:—Her manners are frank, cordial, unpretentious. Truth rings in every sentence, intelligence governs her conduct, and a courteous consideration for others constitutes her guiding rule of life. She makes a delightful companion, a friend of the type whose very wounds are faithful, a true and tender sweetheart, and the purest and best of wives. Her laugh has a ring of sincerity, her conversation a tone of healthful confidence in God and the world and her attachments, whether as a friend or as a nearer one yet and a dearer, are innocent of coquetry and untouched by selfishness.

The Germans of Iowa are starting a movement to oppose the woman's suffrage agitation. They say that if women obtained the right to vote they would be under the influence of the clergy, and would take an extreme position in relation to beer and wine drinking and the observance of Sunday. It would be impossible to reason with them in favor of moderate and reasonable temperance and Sunday laws, and their votes would establish total prohibition and blue laws as bad as those formerly enforced in Connecticut. Various German journals affect to regard this threatened evil as of a serious and imminent character, and call upon the Germans as a body to take a pronounced position in opposition to it.

Special Notice.

W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, was cured of Liver and Kidney Complaint after life was despaired of. He had remained from ten to fifteen days without an action of the bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and he writes that he is a better man than he has been for twenty years past.

We have a specific and certain cure for Catarrh Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Canker, Headache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price, 50c. Sold by Laviolette & Nelson 240 Notre Dame, B.E. McGale, 301 St. Joseph 6

Nothing known to medical science can surpass the healing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.

N. H. Downs' Elixer is sold by Druggists. 3

Mrs. Kellogg, the mother of Clara Louise Kellogg, tells how the great singer sang her first song, as follows:—

"Louise was but nine months old. We had just buried a little one in the South, and had fled northward to escape the infection of a disease there prevailing, very fatal among the children. We brought with us a servant girl that had care of the child, and was always singing a certain favorite song, couched in the quaint and queer music of the plantation. One day little Louise was sitting on the floor when she commenced singing in perfect time and tune the song alluded to, which so frightened me that I called out to my mother. 'The baby will die!' Mother came hastening into the room, expecting to find the child in the agonies of death, only to exclaim, 'Nonsense! There is nothing the matter with the child. See, it is crowing at you now.' 'But, Mother,' I exclaimed, 'that nine-month babe has just been singing wonderfully the nurse's song, and it is going to die, I know it is!' and I went almost wild in my alarm. But the baby did not die, and thank God that it didn't, for it was born to bless—as only music can bless—the hearts of a world."

SEVERAL MEDICAL GENTLEMEN FROM THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMIES

have joined M. Souvielle, of Paris, and ex-aide Surgeon of the French Army, assisting him in his well known Throat and Lung Institutes, where over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000 capital are invested, and twenty eight French and English Physicians and Surgeons are employed at the branches of the International Throat and Lung Institutes, where thousands of people are yearly successfully treated of all diseases of the air passages, viz.: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Throat and Heart Diseases, by the Spirometer, an instrument which conveys the elements of medicine in the form of cold applications direct to the seat of diseases, and invented by M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon French Army. Persons unable to visit the Surgeons or the Institute can be treated by letter, and instruments with full directions, expressed to any address. Write to M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon French Army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English specialists, who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, are in charge of Institutes.

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

ROB BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR

WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

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

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

The excruciating pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine. These Pills require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

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The most nourishing preparation combined with excellent tonics.

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With QUININE and SOLUBLE BEEF.

Of all iron preparations, it is the most successful against chlorosis, weakness or poor blood, because it contains all the elements for the regeneration of blood, bone and flesh.

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a l'Iodure ferreux inaltérable
Sans odeur ni saveur de fer ou d'iode

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Poorness of Blood, Debility of Constitution,
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SEDATIVE SYRUP

of Bitter Orange-peel and of
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM

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That Bromide of Potassium acts as sedative and composing agent upon the whole nervous system is a thing well established now by the reports of all physicians. Mixed with Laroze's Syrup, of so universally appreciated an action in the regulation of abdominal functions, it is administered without any accident to be feared and always with the greatest success, to adults in *affections of the heart, the digestive and respiratory organs, epilepsy, hysteria, megrim, Saint-Vitus's dance and all nervous affections* in general, and to children in *convulsions, restlessness, sleeplessness* and cough during dentition.

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TOGETHER WITH
LAROZE'S SYRUP of Bitter Orange-peel
CHALYBEATE SYRUP of orange-peel, quassia-amara and Proto-Iodide of Iron.
DEPURATIVE SYRUP of Bitter Orange-peel and of Iodide of Potassium.

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The Old Line Always Ahead.
MONTREAL to OTTAWA,
—In Two Hours—
And Fifty-Five Minutes.

Summer Arrangement in effect, Monday, July 9th, 1883

TIME TABLE.	Local Express.	Fast Express.	Local Express.
Leave Montreal, Arrive Ottawa,	7.00 a.m. 11.20 "	8.45 a.m. 11.40 "	4.30 p.m 8.31 "
Leave Ottawa, Arrive Montreal,	8.15 a.m. 12.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m. 7.25 p.m.	6.40 p.m 10.40 "

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W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. | ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Supt.

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CENTRAL VERMONT RR.
Green Mountain Route.
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7.15 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS for Troy, Albany, New York, Springfield and Boston via Fitchburg.

8.00 a.m. — FAST TRAIN and White Mountain EXPRESS, arriving Montpelier 12 noon, Wells River 3.10 p.m., and Fabyans 5.40 p.m. Boston via Concord, Manchester and Lowell 6.10 p.m., Worcester 7.30 p.m., New London 9.55 p.m., and New York via White River Junction and Springfield at 11.30 p.m.; also to Waterloo.

5.00 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS for New York via Troy, arriving in New York 6.45 next morning, also to Waterloo and Magog.

7.30 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston via Lowell or via Fitchburg. For Greenfield, Northampton, Holyoke and Springfield, without change, to New London, Hartford, New Haven and New York.

FAST TRAIN leaves Boston via Lowell 1 p.m., arriving Montreal 11 p.m., with Pullman Buffet parlor car to Montreal and sleeping car to Chicago without change.

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

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Canadian Passenger Agent.
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St. Albans, Vt., Aug. 25, 1883. 106x

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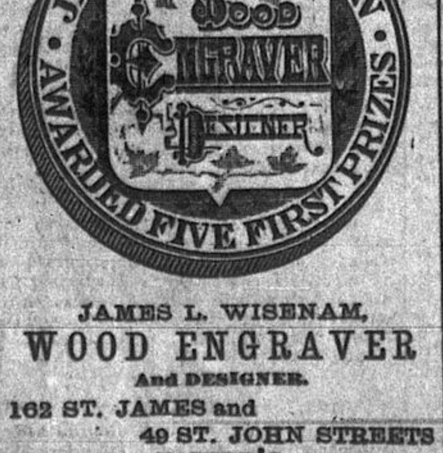

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And DESIGNER.
162 ST. JAMES and
49 ST. JOHN STREETS
MONTREAL.

Railroads.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—Passenger train for Toronto, 7.40 a.m. Express for all points West, 10.50 a.m., and (Sunday included) 10 p.m. Mixed, to Brockville, 12.30 p.m. For Cornwall, 5 p.m. Ottawa via Coteau, 9 a.m., 4.30 p.m. ARRIVE FROM THE WEST—Express, 7.15 a.m., 7 p.m. Passenger from Toronto, 9 p.m. Mixed, 6.30 p.m. Cornwall, 9 a.m. Ottawa via Coteau, 11.45 a.m., 8.30 p.m. From Vaudreuil, 8.15 a.m.

GOING EAST—Island Pond, 3.30 p.m. Mixed to Quebec, Richmond and Island Pond, 7 a.m. Quebec, 7.00 a.m., 10.15 p.m. Portland, 7.30 a.m., 10.15 p.m. Mixed for St. Hyacinthe, 5.10 p.m. Hemmingford at 5 p.m. ARRIVE—From Quebec and Portland, 6.05 a.m. Island Pond, 11.59 a.m., 6.00 p.m. Mixed from Quebec, Richmond, 9.40 p.m. Express from Portland 7.35 p.m.

FOR LACHINE—7.00, 7.55, 9.00 a.m.; 12 noon, 3.30, 5.00, 6.15 p.m., Saturdays only 2 p.m., St. Lambert, St. Henry and Point St. Charles, 5.45, 6.50 and 9.00 a.m., 12.10, 5.00 and 6.15 p.m., Saturdays only 2 p.m. Leave Lachine, 7.25, 8.20, 9.35 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00 p.m., Saturdays only 2.30 p.m. From St. Lambert, Point St. Charles and St. Henri, 6.15, 7.35, 8.50, 9.45 a.m., 1 and 8.00 p.m., Saturdays only 2.40 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST—St. Johns and St. Albans, 7.15 and 8 a.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.30 p.m., Boston, 7.15 and 8 a.m., 7.30 p.m., New York via St. Albans and Troy, 7.15 a.m. and 5.00 p.m., New York, via White River Junction and Springfield, 8 a.m. 7.30 p.m. Waterloo, 8.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Magog, 5.00 p.m. Saturday only, 8 a.m. ARRIVE—From Boston, 10.00 a.m., and 11.00 p.m. New York, via Springfield, 10.00 a.m. New York, via Troy and St. Albans, 8.25 a.m., 9.50 p.m.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

Boston, Lowell, Nashua, &c.—9.00 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. Portland and Old Orchard Beach, via White Mountains —9 a.m. Newport, Waterloo, Bedford, Springfield and all points on Connecticut River Line—5.10 p.m (except Saturdays); Saturday, 2.00 p.m.; other points, 7.30 p.m. ARRIVE—From Boston, Lowell, Nashua, &c.—10.00 a.m. and 3.25 p.m. From Portland, &c—8.25 p.m. From Springfield and Conn. River Points—10.00 a.m. From Newport, Waterloo and Local Points, 8.55 a.m.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILWAY

GOING SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rouse's Point and St. Johns, 7.15 a.m. and 6.15 p.m. ARRIVE FROM—8.25 a.m. and 10.10 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

LEAVE for Ottawa—Express, 7.00, 8.45 a.m, 4.30 p.m. St. Jerome, 11 a.m. St. Jerome and St. Lin, 5.20 p.m. ARRIVE—From Ottawa, Express, 12.15 a.m., 7.25 p.m, and 10.40 p.m. From St. Jerome, 4.05 p.m. From St. Jerome, St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.35 a.m.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

For Three Rivers and Quebec—Express, 9.00 a.m. Lightning Express, 4.00 p.m. Sunday train, 9 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. Joliette and St. Felix de Valois—5.15 p.m. Arrive from Quebec—Express, 3.40 and 9.30 p.m. From Joliette and St. Felix de Valois, 8.50 a.m.

ST. LAWRENCE STEAMBOAT CO.

Leave Canal Basin daily, except Sunday, at 6.30 p.m. for Cornwall, Morrisburg, Ogdensburg, Brockville, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Gananoque and Niagara Falls. G. T. R. 7.40 a.m. train connects with steamer going west at Morrisburg, and 10.50 a.m. at Brockville. ARRIVE from all up river points at 6 p.m.

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