The Montreal Daily Star.

VOL. XIII., NO. 72. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881. PRICE ONE CENT.

Morning Telegrams.

Sparks from the Telegraph.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., harbor is clear of ice.

A Kurd attack on Urumiah is expected from day to day.

A death from the plague has occurred at Seville, Spain.

Nearly all the ports on the Cape Breton coast are clear of ice.

Coal has been found in great abundance near Mesidi, Mexico.

The new Belgian expedition will go to Western Africa shortly.

The New Brunswick Legislature was prorogued on the 25th.

The new Portuguese Ministry will support the majority of the Cortes.

Five exhibitions are to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Main the coming summer.

The next Ontario Provincial Exhibition will be held in London in September.

A monster Democratic meeting held in Madrid yesterday condemned Cuban slavery.

Should the Scott Act be accepted in Hamilton, it will be submitted in Toronto.

The steamboat "Willie," with 750 bales of cotton, has been burned on Saterne River, Monroe, La.

Mr. Bradlaugh's appeal in regard to his seat in the House of Commons will be heard next Wednesday.

The steamer "Progress," engaged in cutting out the ship "Boyne" from the ice at Cape Charles, has broken her propeller.

The Hudson River Railroad Company has issued an order to discharge all train men and brakemen who cannot read and write.

The Spanish Anti-Slavery Society has declared its intention to continue the propaganda until slavery in all the Spanish colonies is abolished.

The report that Commodore Shufeldt has been sent on a special mission to China for the purpose of organizing the Chinese navy is denied.

An arrangement has been arrived at between the Ameer of Cabul and the British regarding the surrender of Candahar to the former, and Ayoob Khan's envoy has left Candahar.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has passed a resolution authorizing the Government to continue to press the claims of the Province on the Dominion Government for a share of the Fishery Award.

The situation at Tunis is increasing in gravity. The French Consul-General's reply to the address contains an accusation against the Bey, and declares that the French flag is menaced.

The Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies' offices in the Parliament buildings, Ottawa, transmitted some 5,000,000 words during the session to the press of Canada, an average of about 73,000 per day.

The German income for the new financial year is estimated at 592,936,000 marks; ordinary outlay, 511,652,000 marks; supplementary estimates, 81,304,000 marks; subsidies to be drawn from various Federal States, 103,288 marks.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLES.

Hoisting the Flag of the Transvaal—Dissensions among the Boers.

NEWCASTLE, March 25.—The Boers hoisted the flag of the Transvaal amid loud acclamations before they dispersed. Paul Kruger will arrive on Saturday. He will assist Sir Evelyn Wood in governing the Transvaal until the Commission has concluded its labours.

LONDON, March 26.—A despatch from Durban says it is reported that there is dissention among the Boers at the terms of peace, and outbreaks are predicted.

THE EAST.

The Porte's Final Proposal—War Preparations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—At Wednesday's meeting of the Conference, the Ottoman delegates presented their final proposal. They declared that the Porte could neither cede Crete nor any part of Albania. The line of frontier they proposed is understood to go considerably beyond that offered by the Turkish note of the 3rd of October.

It is rumored that Turkish negotiations will now be carried on by the Powers.

LONDON, March 25.—A despatch from Athens says the Greeks are reported to be largely preparing for war.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Appeal to the Queen from British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 25.—A Victoria, B.C., despatch says:—The resolution for an appeal to the Queen concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway came before the House to-day. The Attorney-General and Finance Minister favored the resolution. Mr. Smith, leader of the Opposition, deprecated sending delegates to London, but would not vote for the resolution. Mr. Williams, member from the city, said if the Government had acted so cowardly to a tribe of Indians they would have had a war now on hand. He would like a resolution to put a musket in every man's hand to fight the Canadian Government. Resolution passed by 22 to 4.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.

The Liberal Candidate Returned.

BRIGHTON, Ont., March 26.—The election of a member to represent East Northumberland in the House of Commons, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Joseph Keeler, took place to-day, and resulted in the election of Mr. Crouter, the Opposition candidate, by a majority of a 174. The following are the majorities:—

	Crouter.	Kennedy.
Murray	7	..
Brighton Township	186	..
Cramache	60	..
Seymour	78	..
Brighton Village	48	..
Colborne	16	..
Percy	..	190
Campbellford	..	23
Hastings	..	8
Majority for Crouter	174	..

THE IRISH AGITATION.

National Land League of Great Britain Organized—The Objects of the Association.

LONDON, March 25.—At a meeting here, to-night, Mr. Parnell said it was greatly desirable to form an organization in England and Scotland for the purpose of forwarding the objects of the Land League. It was not intended, he said, to compete with the Home Rule Confederation, which would still remain in existence. The English land question, he thought, was at present not ripe for settlement, but anything achieved in Ireland would favorably affect the laborers of England and Scotland. It was impossible for the Government to finally settle the Irish land question, but any proposals tending to ameliorate the condition of Irishmen would be accepted. By the means proposed—organization—they could, as in America, educate public opinion in England and Scotland. Money, he said, is flowing from America to Ireland at the rate of £4,000 weekly. A resolution was adopted to constitute a National Land League of Great Britain, with Justin McCarthy as President. A Committee was nominated for the purpose of framing a plan for organization. A resolution was also adopted that the objects of the organization be to assist the Irish Land League, reduce rack-rents and enable Irish tenant farmers to become owners of their holdings on reasonable terms. That the best way to attain these objects is by taking practical steps to cultivate English public opinion.

The steamer "Australia," which sailed on Thursday for New York, is supposed to carry one Coleman, suspected of being concerned in the Mansion House outrage. The Inspector of Police and a Constable left Falmouth, to-night, in a tug to await the "Australia" off the Lizard, where she was expected at midnight.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Candahar Debate—Mr. Stanhope's Motion Defeated.

LONDON, March 25.—The Candahar debate was resumed.

Lord Hamilton, Conservative, stated that no intimation had been received that Skobeleff's policy was disapproved. He regarded the announcement of Skobeleff's recall as a mere Parliamentary blind.

Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster-General, dealt principally with the financial aspect of the question. He strongly vindicated the policy of the Government.

Lord Hartington stated that the intimation of Skobeleff's recall had not been received through the Russian Government. It was possible that he would follow the British departure from Candahar, but when was there a transfer of the throne in Afghanistan unattended with disturbance, and was it any business of England to prevent it? He said the retention of Candahar would expose us to perpetual quarrels and collisions with Russia, and if she interfered by military operations, or diplomatically, it would mean a rupture of her diplomatic relations with England, and we should be free to take such measures as we thought necessary to protect our frontier, and assist the Afghans to hold their independence.

Sir S. Northcote warned the Government that if they left the difficulty arising from the evacuation to be settled by natural selection, it would be settled by Russian selection.

The remarks of the other speakers were unimportant.

Mr. Stanhope's motion was rejected, 330 to 246. The announcement of the result was greeted with loud cheers from the Liberals.

The Indian Budget describes the position of India as prosperous. After the war expenses are paid, it is hoped there will be no cause for anxiety in regard to the finances of India.

How well he looks, what manly vigor he possesses, how clear his eye, how elastic his step, how buoyant and cheerful his spirits, is said of him who has read the "Science of Life;" for having read, he must of necessity have practised, the principles of self-preservation so potently set forth therein.

Vegetine will cure Dyspepsia.—6

Medicines.

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We remain, yours truly.

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9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo,	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods,	.25
12.	Whites, too profuse Periods,	.25
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14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	.25
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19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza,	.50
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Churches To-Morrow.

☞ To secure insertion Church Notices must be sent to the Office not later than 5 o'clock Friday.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.—Morning at 11, evening at 7.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN, Oddfellows' Hall, 662½ Craig Street.—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Wm. W. Robertson.

CALVARY (Congregational).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. J. L. Forster.

CRESCENT STREET (Presbyterian).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. A. B. Mackay.

CHALMERS (Presbyterian).—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. E. Wallace Waits, of Stratford.

COTE ST. LOUIS MISSION.—Preaching of the Gospel at 11, in the schoolhouse, Berri street. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL (Episcopal). —Morning service, 11 a.m.; afternoon service (Litany), 4:15 p.m.; evening, 7 o'clock.

DOUGLAS (Methodist).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. Wm. Hall.

DOMINION SQUARE (Methodist).—Morning at 11, Rev. W. J. Joliffe, evening at 7, Rev. E. A. Stafford, B.A.

ERSKINE (Presbyterian).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. J. S. Black.

EMMANUEL (Congregational).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. J. F. Stevenson.

MESSIAH (Unitarian).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. W. S. Barnes.

NEW JERUSALEM.—(Swedenborgian).—Morning at 11, Rev. E. Gould.

OTTAWA STREET (Methodist).—Morning at 11, evening at 7.

OLIVET (Baptist).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. W. N. Clarke, D.D.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST, St. Lawrence Schoolhouse.—Morning at 11, evening at 7.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE. — Service at 2 p.m., Rev. Professor Fenwick.

REDEEMER, Cote St. Paul (Episcopal).—Morning at 11.

ST. JAMES STREET (Methodist).—Morning at 11, evening at 7.

STANLEY STREET (Presbyterian).—Morning at 11, evening at 7.

ST. JOSEPH STREET (Presbyterian).—Morning at 11, evening at 7.

SALEM, Panet Street.—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. S. Massey.

ST. LUKE'S (Episcopal).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. J. F. Sweeny.

ST. JUDE'S (Episcopal).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. Jas. H. Dixon.

ST. LAMBERT (Methodist).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. Dr. Mark.

ST. MARTIN'S (Episcopal).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. J. P. DuMoulin.

ST. GEORGE'S (Episcopal).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. Dr. Sullivan.

SHERBROOKE STREET (Methodist).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. Geo. Forsey.

ST. ANDREW'S (Church of Scotland).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. Gavin Lang.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S (Reformed Episcopal). Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. B. B. Ussher.

ST. MARY'S (Episcopal), Hochelaga.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. J. Douglass Borthwick.

ST. GABRIEL (Presbyterian).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. Thos. Henderson, of Paris, Ont.

ST. STEPHEN'S (Episcopal).—Morning at 11, the Lord Bishop, evening at 7, Rev. Canon Evans.

S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST (Episcopal).—Morning at 10:30 and 11:15; Litany at 4:15, evening at 7.

ST. PAUL'S (Presbyterian).—Morning at 11, Rev. C. A. Doudiet, evening at 7, Rev. John Jenkins, D.D.

ST. JOHN'S (German Protestant).—Morning at 10:30, in German, evening at 7, in English, Rev. G. C. H. Haaskarl, M.A., B.D.

S. JAMES THE APOSTLE (Episcopal).—Morning at 11, Ven. Archdeacon Leach; Choral Litany at 4:15, Rev. Canon Ellegood; evening at 7, Rev. Canon Norman.

TRINITY (Episcopal).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. J. Walters.

TAYLOR'S (Presbyterian).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. John Jones.

WESLEY (Congregational).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. Jas. Roy.

ZION (Congregational), Queen's Hall.—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. A. J. Bray.

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THE MONTREAL CITY ATLAS.

The originals of St. Louis, St. James and St. Ann's Wards are now finished; owners of property in these wards will find it to their interest to call and verify the originals, in so far as their property is concerned.

The plans will be on view for this purpose, until April 20th.

The originals of St. Mary's Ward will be completed in a few days, and the whole Atlas is expected to be ready for delivery early in the summer.

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FOR SALE, A CIRCULAR IRON STAIR Case, cheap. W. Hall, 197 St. James street. 70 4

FOR SALE, A GROCERY WAGON, WITH top cover, six months in use. James Virtue, 19 Aylmer street. 66 6

FOR SALE, SECOND-HAND SAFE. 29 Bonaventure street. 69 5

FOR SALE, SECOND-HAND PLANING, Sawing Machinery, half price, exchange for wood or lumber. 25 Lagauchetiere. 69 4

FOR SALE, A CHILD'S CARRIAGE, SEWing Machine, and Jig Saw, or exchange for hens. 511 Dorchester street. 69 3

FOR SALE CHEAP, SMALL BLACK AND Tan Dogs. 34 Vallee street. 71 2

FOR SALE, A STRONG WAGON, SUITABLE for farmers or market gardeners, the wheels were all made over new last fall, the wagon is a bargain. Apply to Mr. Johnson, 19 Milton street. 69 12

FOR SALE, A TWO WHEELED CHAISE, suitable for a doctor. Apply at Starr's Stables, Victoria Square. 69 3

FOR SALE, DOG CART WITH HARNESS, Apply 791 Ontario street. 65 12

FOR SALE, GOOD SECOND-HAND SQUARE and Cottage Pianofortes, 7-octaves, at 105 Champ de Mars street. 68 8

FOR SALE, ENGINE 15 HORSE POWER. Apply to Edmond Morisseau, No. 151 St. Paul street. 68 15

FOR SALE, ONE THOUSAND LOADS OF good pit sand. Apply to John Moore. 106 Ottawa street. 62 13

FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS LEATHER Top Buggy Phaeton. Can be seen at the manufacture of Joseph Mercier, 52 Notre Dame street. 62 15

FOR SALE, ASH AND WALNUT FIXTURES, Glass Partitioning, Gas Fixtures, and Iron Shutters, also, Oil Cloth, 150 St. James street. 61 tf

Business Chances.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO make money, best business stand between Lachute and Montebello. A large brick house and garden attached, for sale or to let, near Grenville station, Q., M., O. & O. RR., near river, boating and bathing. A business man with small capital would do well in securing this valuable stand. Apply to H. G. Gilchrist, Grenville, Q. 71 6

FOR SALE — Saloon and Restaurant; License granted for next year. Enquire for H 1353, STAR Office. 71 3

DRUGGISTS—FOR SALE, GOOD DRUG business, rare chance for man with few hundred dollars capital, balance in instalments out of profits. Extra inducements if subscriber can retain office in building. Dr. J. F. T. Jenkins, 331 St. Antoine street. 68 5

FACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE—Corner Seigneurs and Richardson streets, lot 100x75, brick building, 40x60, two stories and high basement, well lighted with windows on three sides, has boiler, engine and shafting complete, heated by steam pipes throughout. Apply to H. & J. RUSSEL, 463 St. Paul street. 14tf

Wanted to Purchase.

COUNTER SHOW CASE WANTED, EBONY preferred. Address "Apothecary," STAR office. 70 3

WANTED, A LONG SNIDER RIFLE. State price to "H. 1483," STAR office. 71 1

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A LIGHT Spring Cart, must be cheap. Address, "G. 1431," STAR office. 70 2

WANTED, A GOOD, NO TOP, ROOMY Buggy, with high seat, to admit of good sized valise being carried beneath it, and sufficient length in front of seat to prevent cramping of the legs in long drives, the wheels and whole carriage must be strong and in good condition. Address "Buggy," P.O. Box 2056, City. 64 18

WANTED, THREE LIGHT DRIVING Carts. Apply at STAR Office, 158 St. James street. 56

Lost.

LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING, BEtween Notre Dame, Bleury, Craig, and Radegonde streets, a Portemonraie containing money, &c. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 495 St. Paul street. 71 2

LOST OR STOLEN, FROM THE MONTREAL Horse Market, College street, a Skye Terrier Dog, color blue, large size, 10 months old, short tail, long ears. Any person keeping him after this notice, will be prosecuted, liberal reward given. J. Maguire. 71 3

STOLEN — WHITE BULL SLUT, BROWN mark over eye. Anyone giving information at 316 St. Patrick street, will be handsomely rewarded. 68 5

Property for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE — A Good farm of 4½ arpents wide, by 25 long, and beautifully situated in the parish L'Acadie, very near the church, well fenced and watered, a very large and spacious house in good order, good barns and stables, outhouses &c., well stocked with cattle and farming utensils. The house is furnished with first-class furniture. The whole will be sold cheap. Apply to Mrs. Abraham St. Antoine, L'Acadie, or to J. A. Rheaume, at H. R. Ives & Co's. Foundry, 125 Queen street, Montreal. 60 2aw

HOUSES FOR SALE!

Victoria street—4 Cut-stone Houses, $2,850 each. Also, 4 small houses in East End, with ground, and stabling for 10 horses, $3,000 for whole block; a great bargain.

Apply to
GEO. D. ROSS, Real Estate Agent,
66z 213 Notre Dame street.

295 ST. CHARLES BORROMEE Street, near Sherbrooke, for sale. Any person looking for a good, well built house, with marble mantles, (very handsome) large Drawing-room, Furnace, Stables, &c., and thoroughly rat proof, are invited to take an inside view of the above premises. R. K. THOMAS, 194 St. James street. 66 7

GRIST MILL FOR SALE AT STE. JUSTINE, COUNTY VAUDREUIL — Three runs of stones, can be worked by steam or water-power, all in good going order. Four miles from the railway station. Terms liberal. Apply to the proprietor, A. LAPOINTE, on the premises. 57 2aw

FOR SALE CHEAP, several first class Houses in the West End.
ALSO,
$5,000 to Lend on First Mortgage, at 6 p.c.
For further particulars, apply to
JAMES C. RAMSAY,
71 2 17 St. John Street.

FOR SALE — Furnished at Cacouna, a semi-detached Cottage, facing the river. Built by Lachance. Apply to George W. Hamilton, 13 Hospital street. 66 6

FOR SALE—A desirable Farm, containing 300 acres, with stone dwelling and first-class outbuildings, advantageously situated in the Eastern Townships. Terms easy. HUGH GRAHAM, STAR office. 49 tf

FOR SALE — A good Farm of eighty acres, well situated in the County of Huntingdon, near the Village of Athelstan, with Dwelling House and Out-buildings. Apply to HUGH GRAHAM, STAR Office. 54tf

FOR SALE—A Farm of two hundred acres, in the County of Ottawa, about eight miles from the city of Ottawa. Terms to suit. Apply to HUGH GRAHAM, STAR office. 29tf

To Let.

TO LET—At Mount Royal Vale, a nice House with garden. Apply at 97 Jurors street. 71 6

TO LET—Cottages at Lachine, ten minutes from depot, near the river; first-class order. Apply J. B. CARON, Grocer, Lachine. 50 25

TO LET—At Mount Royal Vale, Brick Cottage, garden and stable. J. WALKLEY, Molsons Bank. 71 12

TO LET—House, No. 10 Boyer's Farm, Lachine, above station. Rent $140 net. Apply, by Telephone, to L. A. Boyer, 88 Common street. 68 10

TO LET—House, furnished, 55 Metcalfe street, for the summer months. Rent low to good tenant. Address, P. O. Drawer 2124. 69 6

TO LET—126 and 128 St. Joseph street, good Grocery stand; also, 419 St. Joseph street, four rooms, good yard and stables and five small dwellings, 217 St. Martin street. 70 6

TO LET — That very desirable Store and Dwelling, Nos. 188 and 190 St. Lawrencet, opposite the market. Apply to W. B. Gifford, 5 Lemoine street. 70 6

TO LET—At Outremont, for the Summer months, part of large House and garden, situation delightful, healthy and convenient; Bus four times a day. Address, E 1375, STAR Office. 70 3

TO LET — That first-class Cottage, No. 171 Cadieux street, all modern improvements, immediate possession if desired. Apply next door. 69 6

TO LET—Splendid locality for Factory, three flats, with very good light store and entrance, 288 St. Paul street, corner St. Gabriel. Address on premises. 57 12

TO LET—Houses, 100, 106, 108 & 110 Stanley street. Apply to O. J. DEVLIN, 118 St. James street, or MRS. CHALMERS, 104 Stanley street, or at 732 Sherbrooke street. 69 6

TO LET—A first-class House in excellent order, centrally situated, being No. 656 Palace street, near Beaver Hall Hill. Rent $400 and taxes. Apply on premises. 69 6

TO LET—In St. Andrew's, Argenteuil Co., a large and commodious Brick Store and Dwelling, centrally located.
Apply to MRS. MEIKLE,
69 6 44 Victoria street.

TO LET—Nos. 60 and 62 Argyle Avenue, very neat Stone Cottages, Furniture in 62, only short time in use, cheap for cash, immediate possession. M. Phelan, 267 St. Antoine street, or 120 St. Joseph street. 66 12

TO LET—A Furnished Cottage and Grounds, at Outremont, for the Summer months. Apply at 162 St. James street, Room No. 1, Barron's Block. 65tf

TO LET—That cut-stone Store, with Dwelling, Yard and Stabling, situated corner of St. Lawrence Main and Lagauchetiere streets, a desirable position for any business. Apply to V. HUDON, 183 Commissioners street. 62 12

TO LET—Shop and Dwelling—365 St. Lawrence street—Rent low—The shop is 24x29, with two well-finished windows, and is undergoing a thorough repair. Apply to N. QUINTAL, No. 478 St. Paul street. 57 15

TO LET—Double House, with garden, (next to Chalmers' Church, Main street,) extension kitchen, B., W. C. and Gas Fixtures. Rent low, no taxes. 33 55

TO LET—Stores, offices, shops and dwellings, self-contained and tenement houses, in different parts of the city. Apply to WILLIAM DORAN, Accountant and Estate Agent, 214 St. James street. 43tf

TO RENT—That commodious large House, No. 1766 St. Catherine street, extension kitchen and flower garden, heated with hot water. Also, two of those nice Cottages on Baile street. Rent $240 and taxes. Apply to
67 6 G. L. MARLER, Seminary.

TWO UPPER FLATS TO LET.
IN BUILDING LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
66 12 Apply at Office, 99 St. James Street.

ST. ANNE — TO LET—Cottage, containing six rooms, commanding one of the best views, situated above the bridge, 15 minutes' walk from the depot. Rent $20 per month. Apply to G. C. T., P.O., St. Anne's de Bellevue. 69 4

NEW STORES TO LET IN East End St. Catherine street—Three new first-class Stores, with Dwellings above on St. Catherine street, between St. Christophe and St. Andre streets; also, Store 270 Notre Dame Dame street, at present occupied by C. B. Lanctot, Church Ornaments. Rents low. Apply to GEO. D. ROSS, Real Estate Agent, 213 Notre Dame street. 64z

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Houses and Store, Nos. 69, 71 and 73 St. Maurice street. Apply E. McIntosh, Notary, No. 116 St. Joseph street. 65 8

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Residence, 23 University street, for several years occupied by the undersigned. Possession immediately.
67 6 D. T. IRISH.

SALOON TO LET!
THAT FIRST-CLASS STAND, No. 60 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
REAR ENTRANCE BY EXCHANGE COURT.
Will be fitted up to suit tenant. Apply to
ROBERT KANE,
62 No. 10 Exchange Court.

LOTS for piling Cordwood, Lumber, or for Factories, at Mile End, with Railway track to them already built, or to be built by the undersigned if needed.
Lime Kilns to rent or for sale. Apply at 2 p.m.
LOUIS BEAUBIEN,
55 25 16 St. James street.

TO LET.
UPPER AND LOWER TENEMENT,
No. 90 DUROCHER STREET, and SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE in rear. Apply to
A. A. PERRY,
2z No. 33 University street.

TO LET.

78 Lusignan street, Grocery Store, fixings, Lodgings, Stablings, in a block of 16 houses, sufficient to pay running expenses.
86 Lusignan street, upper, five rooms, self-contained.
90 Lusignan street, lower, do. do.
412 Seigneurs street, lower two flats, seven rooms,
78½ St. Andre street, first-class upper cut-stone, eight rooms, porch, baths, W. C.
All in good repair.
DR. O'LEARY,
68 6 410 Seigneurs street.

WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS STAND TO LET

In the most central part of the City of Quebec, the store, No. 53 Fabrique street, at present, and for the past fourteen years, occupied as a Confectionery Store, by W. McMillan, Esq. Rent moderate. Possession 1st May next. Apply to

JOHN E. BURKE,
63 10 2 Fabrique street, Quebec.

SAW AND PLANING MILLS,
Corner Visitation and Ontario Streets,
FOR SALE OR TO LET,
ON THE BEST TERMS POSSIBLE.
Upper flat used as box factory, first-class engine and boiler of 45 H. P.
If not sold a long lease will be given.
N. QUINTAL,
63 27 478 St. Paul street.

TO LET—HOUSES.
No. 253, Stone House on St. Antoine street, west of Mountain street.
No. 255, Do. Do. Do.
No. 33, Stone House, Upper and Lower Tenements, on St. Louis street, east of Bonsecours.
No. 56 New Brick House, on Perthius street, just in rear of St. Louis street.
ALSO
Several vacant lots, each of 25,000 to 30,000 ft., in superficies suitable for lumber and stone yards. Apply to A. PREVOST & CO., 266 and 268 St. Paul street. 50

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A three-story Brick House, situated on Moulton Avenue, in rear of 456 St. Lawrence street, containing ten rooms with Bath room and Summer kitchen.

Also a three-story Brick House, No. 458 on St. Lawrence street, containing five rooms and shop with a good cellar.

And for sale, Two Brick Houses of two-stories each with Basements; there being four thousand and five hundred feet of ground attached to these buildings; suitable for a large factory. The whole of this Property will be sold on reasonable terms of payment, one-quarter cash; one-quarter in one year, the balance may remain for five years at six per cent. interest if required.

Apply to No. 1 Moulton Avenue, rear of 456 St. Lawrence street.

58tf J. H. DORWIN.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THREE MILES FROM McGILL STREET,
On the Lower Lachine Road, called
"*CLYDESIDE COTTAGE,*"

with 10 acres of land, extending from the St. Lawrence to the Aqueduct. Fine garden front and rear. Tile drained. Capital and extensive out-houses, and large cold vinery. House heated by hot air, and hot and cold water in second floor. House contain 13 apartments and a fine billiard room. Terms easy.

Possession immediately if required.

Apply to
S. BURLAND & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
38tf No. 114 St. James street.

To Let.

TO LET—Houses and Stores in different parts of the City. Apply at offices of R. STANLEY BAGG, 19 St. James street. 70 3

TO LET — That desirable Shop and Dwelling, No. 1425 St. Catherine street, corner Peel street, will be put in perfect order. Apply 662 Craig street. 71 6

TO LET — For the Summer months, Furnished House in the West End of the city. Rent $50 per month. Address, P. O. Box 1939. 71 2

TO LET—Cheap — A first-class cut-stone Lower Tenement, No. 301 St. Hubert street. Apply at 2207 or to Mr. J. G. Hunt, G. T. Railway Offices, Jacques Cartier Square. 71 4

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Two Cottages at Brockville, as Summer Residences. View and description in *Canadian Illustrated News* of May 17th, 1879. River lots adjoining for sale. Apply to J. W. B. Rivers, Brockville. 48 1aw

TO LET—That nicely situated Upper Tenement House, No. 41 Donegani street, off Windsor street, containing eight rooms, Bath and W. C., Gas, &c. No taxes. Rent $16 per month. OWENS BROS. & CO., 389 William street, near Guy street. 70 6

TO LET—No. 8 Prince Arthur street, near Durocher, a stone-front House with wing kitchen; furnace, range, &c.; newly painted and tinted. Rent low. Apply to
R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 210 St. James street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Three Cottages, containing ten rooms each, bath room and water closets, being Nos. 193 and 195 Cadieux street, and No. 163 Laval Avenue. Apply to Provincial Loan Company, No. 96 St. Francois Xavier street. 64 4eod

FOR SALE OR TO LET — At Sault au Recollet (Back River), that magnificent property, belonging to B. Piche, 6 arpents, with garden, orchard, first-class house, out-houses, &c. For full particulars address B. PICHE, proprietor, Terrebonne. 30 3aw

TO LET.

132 and 134 SHUTER STREET—These two very fine rock stone front Houses, containing twelve apartments, extension kitchen, large fuel cellar, furnace, &c., &c., will be rented to desirable tenants at the low rental of £65 per annum.

T. ATKINSON,
71 6 194 St. James Street.

SEVERAL OFFICES, FINE
SAMPLE ROOMS, AND A LARGE WELL-LIGHTED HALL,
TO LET,
In the fine building of the NEW YORK PIANO CO., 226 and 228 St. James street.
Apply at once, on the premises. 71 2

TO LET—The three-story Stone HOUSE 706 Sherbrooke street, occupied for some years by the late Mrs. Anderson, and in perfect order.

The SECOND STORY in Mr. Darling's Building corner of St. James and St. Peter streets, is being converted into offices, several of which are taken, and the remaining ones can be arranged to suit tenants.

Also, the House and Shops 522 Craig street. Rent $350.

M. E. DAVID,
68 3 eod 704 Sherbrooke street.

HOUSES TO LET.
ST. CATHERINE ST., No. 1738—26x40 feet, 14 Apartments, Furnace, superior and first-class in every respect.
FORT ST., No. 30—22x37, 14 Apartments, desirable locality.
Do. No. 42—21x36, 10 Apartments, very comfortable deep lot.
ST. MATTHEW ST., No. 44—22x36, 14 Apartments, in excellent order, good locality.
These Houses are especially well drained, will be let low to desirable tenants. Apply to
W. A. MERRY,
67 6 229 St. James street.

TO LET, EITHER IN ITS ENTIRETY OR DIVIDED TO SUIT TENANTS,

Those splendid premises Nos. 1385 and 1387 St. Catherine street, lately occupied by J. K. Urquhart. The Store, Furniture and Pictures are of the best kind and in perfect order; the cellarage is unequalled. The upper part of the building, known as St. John's Lodge, is completely furnished and brings in a considerable revenue, there are also apartments for a dwelling which are now occupied by Mr. Ireland, Engraver. The whole presents a fine opportunity for a first-class retail business, as the situation is undoubtedly one of the best in this street.

Immediate possession will be given, and the rent paid in full to first May next.

Apply to
SAMUEL C. FATT,
68 3eod 112 St. Francois Xavier street.

Rooms.

ROOM, A LARGE WELL FURNISHED Bedroom to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 19 Hanover street. 71 3

ROOM, UNFURNISHED, WANTED IN, OR vicinity of Bleury street, must be central, and near town, terms must be moderate. State particulars, price, &c., address "H. 1491," STAR office. 71 2

ROOMS, APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHed or unfurnished. 41 Bleury street. 71 3

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED BEDROOMS, with or without board, at Club Chambers, 855 Dorchester street. 71 6

ROOM. 102 CATHEDRAL STREET. 71 8

ROOMS, AT 11 BELMONT. 71 6

ROOM FURNISHED, WITH USE OF KITchen. Address "G. 1424," STAR office. 71 2

ROOMS FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, gentlemen only. Address "H. 1467," STAR Office. 71 2

ROOMS, TWO UNFURNISHED. 82 SANGUinet street. 71 6

ROOMS FURNISHED. 174 BLEURY.

ROOM—WANTED, SINGLE ROOM WITHout board, by gentleman. Address stating terms, "E. 1360," STAR office.

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, board if required. Terms moderate. 43 Berthelet street.

ROOM, FURNISHED, WITH USE OF KITchen. Address "G 1424," STAR Office.

ROOMS, TWO ROOMS AND BOARD wanted, for two ladies, ten minutes' walk from Victoria Square. Address C. 1286 STAR office.

ROOM, A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH board. 100 Mansfield street.

ROOMS — WANTED TWO OR THREE rooms in a private family, furnished or otherwise, and with or without board, references exchanged. Address with full particulars, "Quiet Couple," STAR office. 70 3

ROOMS, FURNISHED, TO LET. 1163 ST. Catherine street. 71 6

ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms to let, in a private family. 45 Bleury St. 70 3

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board, west of Guy. Address "G. 1425," STAR office. 70 3

ROOMS, FURNISHED. 1 BEAVER HALL Square. 69 5

ROOMS WITH BOARD. 1428 ST. CATHErine street. 69 6

ROOMS WITH BOARD. MRS. SEARL, midwife. 569 Lagauchetiere street. 69 6

ROOM TO LET, FURNISHED, WITH USE of kitchen. B. and W. C. 335 St. Antoine street. 69 6

ROOMS, 40 BEAVER HALL TERRACE. 69 4

ROOM VACANT, LARGE FRONT ROOM. 25 St. Denis. 68 10

ROOM FURNISHED. 229 ST. ELIZABETH street. 66 7

ROOMS AND FULL BOARD, AT 1462 ST. Catherine street, opposite Emmanuel Church. 62 tf

Board.

BOARD—COMFORT AND CLEANLINESS, COUNTRY air, health, good attendance, at reasonable price, lower than in the city, all the city conveniences, right on the car track; also, furnished rooms. Apply Richmond Cottage, off Upper St. Urbain street, N. E. corner of Hotel Dieu. 25

BOARD — CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS visiting the city, will find good rooms with first-class board, at 87 Cathedral street, rooms also, for regular boarders. 70 6

BOARD AND LODGING—WANTED TWO rooms for two ladies and a gentleman, with board, west end. No reply noticed that does not give terms, must be moderate. Address "K. N.," STAR office. 69 6

BOARD AND FRENCH—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board and rooms, also lessons in French, by an accomplished teacher, at 1148 St. Catherine street. 306 tf

VICTORIA COFFEE AND CHOP HOUSE,
167 McGILL STREET. 167

The best place in the City to get value for 25c. Dinner unsurpassed, Rapid Waiters, good, well Cooked Food, and plenty of it. 239eod

Solicitor of Patents.

C. G. C. SIMPSON,
GENERAL PATENT OFFICES,
146 St. James street.

Patents secured in all countries where patents are granted. 99 1eod

Situations Vacant.

WANTED.
500 Coat, Pants and Vest Makers.
54 25 JAMES O'BRIEN & CO

TO TRADESMEN—WANTED, BY A COMpetent Accountant, books to write up and adjust either in the evening or during the day. Terms moderate. Address D 1207, STAR office. 68 12

SALESWOMAN WANTED — FOR FANCY Goods Store: must speak French and English, and board in the house. Wages $6 per month, including board. 83 St. Lawrence street.

BOY WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR PARcel delivery, must be well recommended. 235 St. Lawrence Main street.

AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Address "G. 1419," STAR office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD Jobbing Blacksmith. Apply 113 Commissioners street. 70 3

WANTED, AT 134 UPPER ST. URBAIN street, a General Servant, no washing or ironing. 71 2

WANTED, RESPECTABLE WIDOW, AS Housekeeper. 632 Lagauchetiere street, 9 to 11 a.m. 71 3

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED HOUSE and Tablemaid. Apply 156 Metcalfe street. 71 2

WANTED, TWO GOOD SMART GIRLS, ONE for the dining-room, the other for kitchen; the dining-room girl, must know her business, none other need apply. Victoria Coffee and Chop House, 167 McGill St. 71 2

WANTED, EXPERIENCED SHIRT Ironers. Apply, Troy Laundry, No. 9 Bleury St. 71 2

WANTED, A GOOD SERVANT GIRL, FOR a family of two, must be well recommended. Apply 606 Wellington street. 71 2

WANTED, A GOOD SEWING GIRL, AT 34 Arcade street, one that speaks English preferred. 71 3

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. Apply 146 St. Joseph street. 71 3

WANTED HEAD LAUNDRESS, AT WINDsor Hotel, good pay for a competent person. Apply to housekeeper. 71 3

WANTED FIFTY WAITERS, AT THE Windsor Hotel, for evening of 29th inst. Apply to Mr. Geriken, between 11 and 12 noon, or between 8 and 9 p.m. 71 3

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO LOOK after child. Apply 6 Plateau street. 71 2

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN the stereotyping trade. Apply at the STAR office. 73 tf

WANTED, TWO DRAWERS AND TWISTers of cotton Warps, high wages. Apply to Cantlie, Ewan & Co., 38 St. Joseph street, Montreal. 71 2

WANTED UPHOLSTERER, TWO OR three years at the trade. 1217 St. Catherine street. 71 2

WANTED, ONE GOOD UPHOLSTERER: good wages, steady employment. 1217 St. Catherine street. 71 2

WANTED, A COOK. APPLY WITH REferences, to Mrs. George W. Hamilton, No. 179 Drummond street, between 10 and 11.30 in the morning. 71 3

WANTED, FAMILIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S washing. Enquire for "G. 1421," STAR office. 70 4

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family. Apply to 111 St. Famille street, good city references required. 70 3

WANTED, A GOOD UPHOLSTERER, Wages $9. F. Smith, 686 Dorchester street. 70 3

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 87 Cathedral street. 70 3

WANTED, MILLINER, FIRST-CLASS. Apply 280 St. Joseph street. 70 3

WANTED, A NURSE, TO ASSIST IN THE care of young children. Apply at 32 Coursol St. 67 tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A NURSE girl, one speaking French preferred, must have city references. Apply 261 Peel street.

WANTED, A BOY TO MAKE HIMself generally useful. Apply 447 St. Paul street.

WANTED, A PRACTICAL TAILOR FOR the country, good wages by the week. Enquire for "D. 1309," STAR office.

WANTED, GOOD SHIRT IRONERS; ALSO, a good Collar and Cuff Ironer, constant employment. Apply at S. Carsley's Shirt Factory. L. W. Scott, Manager.

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID. APPLY AT 1226 Dorchester street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-class Milliner, at Mrs. O. Peloquin, 274 St. Joseph street.

WANTED, A LADY TO ASSIST IN HOUSEkeeping. Address "D. 1323," STAR office, giving particulars, address and references. No anonymous applications entertained.

WANTED, MACHINISTS, TWO GOOD vice hands and two lathe hands. Apply to Wm. Bateman & Co., 215 Fortification Lane.

WANTED AT ONCE, SMART OFFICE BOY good handwriting, and speaking English and French. Apply 16 DeBresoles street.

WANTED, A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF a garden and vinery, and to be generally useful. Apply by letter, to Box 1235 P.O., Montreal.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, Protestant. 176 Mance street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES FOR MILLINery and dress-making. 131 Bleury street.

WANTED A COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS laundry work; also, a Housemaid who can sew neatly, French-Canadians preferred. 72 Berri.

WANTED, A GARDENER. ADDRESS H. Beaudry & Co., 278 Notre Dame.

WANTED, A GOOD MILLINER; ALSO, Dressmaker, for a country store. Call at Albion Hotel, Thursday, 24th inst., 5 p.m., enquire for A. H. C.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST. Apply to R. Mitchell & Co.

WANTED, A SMART GIRL, OF 14 OR 15 to assist at light housework during the day. Address "E. 1345." STAR office.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS SERVANT, Apply at No. 2 Platt street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, MUST be good plain cook, and have references, at 75 Drummond street.

WANTED CIGARETTE MAKERS, STEADY work. Apply J. Rattray & Co., 80 St. Charles Borromee street. 69 6

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT. 96 Fortier street. 69 4

WANTED, 14 SMITHS IMMEDIATELY. Apply Richelieu Hotel. 68 6

Situations Wanted.

TO MERCHANTS!

Employment wanted by a young lad (18), writes a good hand, and has a good English education. Please address "Richard," STAR office. 64tf

MILLER, FIRST-CLASS, IS OPEN FOR EMployment immediately, highest references, &c. Address "C. 1259," STAR office. 68 5

WANTED A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man, in wholesale dry goods, or as timekeeper or shipping clerk, speaks both languages. Address, "H. 1507," STAR office. 71 3

WANTED, BY A HANDY MAN, WORK BY the day or week, understands gardening and the use of carpenter's tools, good references. Address "E. 1374," STAR office. 70 4

WANTED A SITUATION, AS TIMEKEEPer, Invoice or Copying Clerk, Storeman, or any position of trust, good city references. Address "E. 1275," STAR Office.

WANTED, BY A STEADY, HANDY MAN, a situation as Storeman, Fireman, Engine-driver, or Night Watchman, good references. Address, "S. 989," STAR office.

WANTED, BY THE FIRST WEEK IN April, a situation as cook. Refer to 160 (old No. 20) Mance street.

WANTED, A POSITION IN A GENTLEman's family about first May, for a young woman respectably connected, as companion or nursery governess, or other position to assist in light housework, references exchanged, Eastern Townships or States preferred. Address "R. 1220," STAR office. 68 6

WANTED A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, by a first-class man of long experience in this city, can furnish good recommendations. Address "B. 1231," STAR office. 68 4

WANTED BY A MACHINIST, WITH A knowledge of book-keeping, a situation as foreman, or any other position of trust. Address "V. 1094," STAR office. 68 6

EFFICIENT BOOK-KEEPER, OPEN FOR an engagement, unexceptionable references, willing to go on trial. Address, "F. 1388," STAR office. 70 3

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, AS WORKING Housekeeper, by a widow lady with two children, is well qualified. A highly respectable situation rather than the salary object of applicant. Apply by letter, to Box 856, P.O. 67 7

FARM EMPLOYMENT — SCOTCHMAN. (wife and one child) wishes employment on farm. Enquire for "G. 1430," STAR office. 70 3

SITUATION WANTED, AS ASSISTANT Book-keeper, or Clerk, speaks both languages. Address "F. 1389," STAR Office. 70 4

SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, as Coachman or Gardener. Good references. Address or enquire "G. 1446," STAR office. 70 6

SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN to mind horse, and make himself generally useful, seven months from England, good references. Address "E. 1350," STAR office. 69 8

SITUATION WANTED, AS GASFITTER, IN or out of Montreal, has some knowledge of Finishing. Address "R. A.," STAR office. 67 6

Poetry.

HER CHOICE.

Oh! I would be a poet's love,
To bear his songs of praise,
And know he prized me far above
His glorious wreath of lays.

To know myself from shore to shore
Invoked in lays of fire;
To hear my name forevermore
Re-echoing from his lyre;

To feel that every sigh of mine
Smote on the hearts of men,
With tender cadence, borrowed from
The magic of his pen;

To know that my most transient smile,
Transfixed with glory bright,
Might to the unborn ages go
In lines of living light.

This diadem of high renown—
Oh! gladly would I wear,
Esteeming it the proudest crown
My woman's brow could bear.

For well I know, in royal worth—
In all things nobly good—
The poet's love must be a type
Of perfect womanhood.

And purity within her breast
Must reign in virgin pride;
Her thoughts—her words be chaste as snow
Upon the mountain side.

And like a pale, but glittering star,
For him, alone, serene,
And coldly, must she shine afar,
His goddess and his queen.

M. J. W.

A Marriage and a Will.

By Pearl Ingram.

"The young scoundrel!" shouted Uncle Philip, waving a sheet of note-paper frantically in the air. "Not one cent of my money shall he have! I'll send for my lawyer this instant, and alter my will! I'll—I'll confound it! perhaps my old eyes have deceived me. I'll send for Ethel, and see."

He sat down and rang the bell violently.

"My niece," he said, shortly, to the servant, and buried himself again in the letter, oblivious to the fellow's bewilderment.

Happily, at this moment, the desired personage floated in, a jaunty hat set back on her wind-tossed curls, and her fair young face all aglow with good spirits and healthful exercise. It was not an easy task—even for old Uncle Philip—to dash all that bloom and brightness aside, perhaps forever.

"My dear," he commenced, feebly, "I—I—Confound the young reprobate! He was not worthy of you."

The young girl put a pair of soft arms around his neck, and murmured some cooing words, meantime letting one white hand wander slowly but surely toward the letter. A moment later she held it triumphantly out of his reach, and with a merry laugh, plunged into its contents.

Uncle Philip watched her, half-curiously, half-despairingly, as she read, but when she turned the page, he turned away with a heart-felt groan.

"It's come!" he gasped, wiping the perspiration from his brow. "For the Lord's sake, Ethel, don't faint!"

Ethel did not faint, but all the bloom vanished from the sweet face, and the letter fell from her shaking hand.

It had only been one brief paragraph—

"DEAR UNCLE:—I married the daughter of your old friend, Mr. Richards, last night, and I can truthfully say that I have never seen a fairer or sweeter bride."

That was all, but was it not enough, when, not two months before, the writer had placed, with his own hands, a sparkling engagement ring on little Ethel Sherwood's finger! It glittered there now; but Ethel drew it off, with a look like a wounded animal in her brown eyes. She sent it to him with her congratulations and not one word of reproach. But not so with Uncle Philip. He gave his nephew a piece of his mind, and the next day called Ethel into his library and showed her his new will.

"Everything goes to you, my dear," he said, chuckling complacently. "As for that dishonorable rascal of a nephew, let him take his fair bride to his sanctimonious father. I wash my hands of them both."

"O uncle!" faltered poor, tender-hearted Ethel, imploringly; and then she stopped, stifled by her tears.

"Well, what now?" queried Uncle Philip, resignedly. "Women are never satisfied. Speak up, my dear, speak up."

"If you would only forgive him!" said Ethel, pleadingly. "Perhaps he loved Mr. Richards' daughter—"

"Love be d—d!" broke in Uncle Philip, explosively. "I beg your pardon," he added, "but love is no excuse for dishonor. He talked to you of love when he was here."

Ethel winced perceptibly.

"He can never get along without your help," she continued. "His father's salary is so very small."

"I know it" said the old man, grimly; "and I am glad of it. Why didn't he take my advice?"

"He is your only brother," pleaded Ethel, piteously.

Uncle Philip blew his nose with savage emotion.

"I told him that I'd wash my hands of him, if he adopted the ministry for a profession," he growled, "and I kept my word."

"But you'll forgive his son," said Ethel, coaxingly; "O Uncle Philip! You'll forgive Walter—I mean Mr. Clifton—for my sake?"

"No, I will not," replied the old gentleman, emphatically. "The dishonorable hound! The miserable scamp! My money goes to you—I'll not leave him a cent!"

Ethel drew her graceful figure up to its full height. Her dark eyes were flashing ominously, and her pale face, was full of scorn.

"Do you think I will take your money?" she asked. "I—your niece by adoption—rob your own brother's son? If you will not leave it to them, you cannot leave it to me; for I refuse to take it. I thank you for all that you have done for me; but, when you are dead, I will not have your money. I would sooner die than touch one cent!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the old man. "So you will not have my money, won't you? That is a joke, to be sure. I admire your spirit, my dear girl, but you cannot help yourself. I shall leave it to you whether you will or no." And he indulged in another hearty laugh.

That night Uncle Philip died—"of heart disease," the doctor said, "caused by too much excitement."

About a week after his death, the chief mourners gathered in the great, oak-panelled library, to hear the reading of the will. The lawyer rattled the papers on the desk with nervous fingers, and a dead silence had fallen upon the anxious-faced group. It was evident that they were awaiting some one. Suddenly a tall, determined looking young man arose. With a brief apology he left the room, and inquired of a servant for Miss Sherwood. He was told that she was in her *boudoir*, and hastened there, but for a moment stood petrified in the doorway. Ethel was standing, with her face half turned toward him, by a secret panel that she had just slid back from the old wainscoted wall. In her hand she held a sealed document, to which she was about applying a lighted match.

"It is the safest way," she muttered. "He is gone, and they will never know."

Suddenly the already scorched paper was snatched from her hand. With a cry she turned, and saw her false lover, Walter Clifton. For a moment he stood looking at her in horrified silence, and then he broke out in a torrent of passionate, angry words.

"So this is why you sent me my ring!" he said, hoarsely. "You feared the old man might disinherit me, and you forgot your honor in your greed for gold. Take the will," and he flung it at her feet, "and the gold, if it will serve to satisfy your false heart."

He turned on his heel and was about to leave the room, but on second thought came back.

"I came here to make an explanation," he said, coldly, "and even your falseness shall not deter me from clearing my own honor."

He waited a moment for her to speak, but she stood there with still lips and tightly clasped hands.

"Knowing my uncle to be opposed, for some reason, to my father's profession," he continued, "I never thought it necessary to mention the fact that I was following the same calling. In my last letter to him I thoughtlessly remarked that I had married the daughter of his old friend meaning, that I had read the marriage service over her. I hope you understand."

He would have said more, but the girl's white face alarmed him. The last startling announcement had been too much for her; clasping her hands, she swooned away.

The young man rang peremptorily for her maid, and then, not daring to trust himself in her presence longer, rushed away.

"Miss Sherwood is ill," he explained to the impatient assembly in the room below. But a moment later the brisk little maiden rushed in, her cap all awry, and the scorched document held tightly in her hand. The lawyer's eyes sparkled as he took it.

"It is the missing will," he said, and then he checked himself, and sent orders for Miss Sherwood to make her appearance if it was possible for her to come. Ten minutes more and the trembling, white-faced young girl was almost carried in.

The lawyer stood up with a preliminary cough that was echoed by an impatient murmur all through the room.

There were the ordinary clauses and legal appendages rattled off in the ordinary legal style, and then the orator came to the pith of the will. The old gentleman had left all his personal property, excepting a few trifling legacies to distant relatives, to his adopted niece, Ethel Sherwood.

There was a dead silence for a moment after the sonorous voice of the lawyer ceased. Then a tall young fellow arose and made his way through the mourners to the side of the newly made heiress.

"Ethel," he said, "I have been a brute. Can you ever forgive me?"

And Ethel hid her happy face on his shoulder; and, not long after, the young minister was married in reality. So there were two marriages and a will.

Literary Notes.

In the *North American Review* for April is a noteworthy article by Judge Tourgee, in which the professed reformers of the civil service are put on the defensive and their schemes of reform pronounced to be incompatible with American ideas of self-government, and on divers other grounds inadmissible and impracticable. The same number of the *Review* contains, under the fanciful title, "The Thing that Might Be," a profoundly philosophical study of the laws and conditions of human progress, by the Rev. Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. The third article is a strong defense of the Roman Catholic side of the controversy about religion in the Public Schools, from the pen of Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester. The great problem of the governmental control of monopolies is discussed with reference to railway management by the Hon. George Ticknor Curtis. The same problem, in its bearing upon telegraph lines, is ably discussed by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, Mr. John Fiske has an article on The Historic Genesis of Protestantism, and Mr. Anthony Trollope, an essay on the Poet Longfellow.

The April number of the *International Review* contains the conclusion of Edwin Arnold's new poem "The Iliad of India," which must be reckoned a great literary attraction. "Improvements in Prison Discipline" is an article by A. S. Meyrick, who was the working member of a commission on prison labor appointed by Governor McClellan of New Jersey in 1879. Great interest will attach to Dr. George E. Ellis' article upon Dr. Seabury—"The First American Bishop"—from the fact that he was the pioneer Episcopal bishop in America, and that the article discusses the whole establishment of Episcopalianism in this country. The operations of the Russian Nihilists, always watched with great interest in America, are again brought vividly before the public by the recent assassination of the Emperor Alexander. Almost simultaneously with this tragic event, the *International Review* publishes a powerful article from the pen of a new writer who bids fair to take a high place in literature—Mme. S. Ragozin, a Russian lady residing in New York—upon the "Last Trial of Russian Nihilists," which is a vivid and realistic description of the state trial of sixteen Nihilist prisoners by the St. Petersburg Military Court. The author draws her information from an exceptionally trustworthy source, wields a facile and ready pen, and has written an article which no one who wishes to keep pace with the events of the times can afford to pass unread. The number will be furnished by any newsdealer, or may be ordered direct from the publishers.

New Magazines.

LITTLE FOLKS, published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London, for March, is at hand. It is a very attractive number, profusely illustrated, and full of attractive reading matter for the young. *Little Folks* is for sale at the bookstores.

OUR LITTLE ONES.—The April nnmber of this most interesting of juvenile magazines fully sustains the reputation made by its predecessors. It is *par excellence* the magazine for the very little ones. *Our Little Ones* is published by The Russell Publishing Co., Boston.

THE illustrated descriptive catalogue of the Beaconsfield Vineyard of Messrs. Gallagher & Gauthier is at hand. It contains particulars as to Grape vines, small fruits and roses, etc. It is pleasing to note the progress which is being made in Canada and especially upon the Island of Montreal in the cultivation of small fruits and flowers. There does not seem to be any good reason why it should not be made an unqualified success.

THE Profits of Fruit Culture is the title of a little pamphlet issued by Mr. Auguste Dupuis, Corresponding-Secretary County L'Islet Horticultural Society, and proprietor of the village des Aulnaies' nurseries. Mr. Dupuis appears to be an enthusiast on the question of fruit culture, and his pamplet is full of information and good counsel. Mr. Dupuis' catalogue of his nurseries accompanies his pamphlet.

THE APRIL WIDE AWAKE opens with an exquisite sunny spring-day frontispiece, "A Joyous Little Maid," drawn by the young New York artists, Messrs. Hayden and Miller. Very beautiful, too, in illustration, is the ballad of "Miss Muffet," by Mary E. Wilkins, it having three full-page drawings by Miss L. B. Humphrey. "St. Botolph's Bells," a poem of Puritan times, by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, also has a very fine full-page illustration entitled "Willing to fight for let to pray." "The Bandit's Cave," by W. J. Chase, will greatly amuse the boys, and the girls will find a capital story told under the title of "The Mite Society, at Sagetown Schoolhouse," by Mrs. M. L. Evans. Perhaps one of the best things in the number is Mrs. Kate Tannatt Wood's poem, "Mother Hubbard in 1881." There is also "A Nonsense Charade," by G. B. Bartlett, an excellent piece of music by Louis C. Elson; and everybody, young and old, will find it instructive to read Rev. Edward Everett Hale's fourth "To-Day" article. The Money Prize Competition for drawings in black-and-white for young people under eighteen years of age is extended to May 15. Wide Awake is $2 a year, 20 cents a number. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

Personal.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, has a high opinion of the late emperor of Russia. He says he should characterize him in brief as the only honest Russian he ever knew. "He had the happiness," says Mr. Forbes, "of being better than his race. He was a good man, who honestly strove for a long time to make his peopleh to purer and better, and who lived long enoug come sadly to the conclusion that it was impossible, and finally to become, in a shadowy way perhaps, tainted with the universal corruption around him."

The wife of an American counsel in England has written to a friend in this country in regard to Bret Harte:—"The paragraph which has been circulated in many newspapers, and denied in a very few, to the effect that Bret Harte has become snobbish and un-American, is a baseless slander. On the contrary, his patriotism is as pure and high as when he wrote the "Reveille; or, John Burns of Gettysburg," and he has not been one bit spoiled by all the attention showered upon him by our English cousins. The lie was [illegible] probably started by some malicious enemy, who, believing that absent friends are always wrong, thinks he can assail him, and there will be no one kind and just enough to defend him.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Wieniawski is travelling in Austria.

Sims Reeves is still singing in public.

Madame Essipoff is playing in Munich.

Lucca began a star engagement in Berlin this month.

Mr. Lauder, a Canadian, is with Liszt in Germany.

Dr. Gustav Satter is giving piano concerts in the Eastern States.

Kate Field is at work on a biography of the late Charles Fechter.

Bulow was decorated by the Grand Duke of Weimar, a few days ago.

The flute on which Frederick the Great used to play is still shown in the castle at Potsdam.

It is rumored that Anna Louise Cary will be married to a New York gentleman in the spring.

No theatre in Rome has ever been destroyed by fire, it is stated, since the fall of the Roman Empire.

A Pennsylvania music teacher fell from a third story window, and found the pitch uncomfortably high.

"Somebody's Comingwhen the Dew-Drops, Fall," has reached a sale of ove r 100,000 copies and is more popular than ever.

William Horace Lingard, the well-known English comic singer, is a bankrupt in New Zealand. "Pinafore" did it.

The roar of Niagara has been set to music, but what does it signify? Even the heights of the Andes have been scaled.

Mr. Frederic Boscovitz, the pianist, well known to Montrealers, has settled in Chicago, where he is now giving a series of *soirees musicales*.

Two organ-grinders in England travel with the following sign: "We are English musicians. Please encourage home talent. Don't let the Italians have it all their own way."

"Boston has outgrown negro minstrelsy," says a "Hub" paper. Still we presume Haverly will find room for his "40—count them—40," outside of the city of "culchaw."

A spectacular drama entitled "Voyagers in Southern Seas; or, the Children of Captain Grant," founded on one of Jules Verne's novels, will shortly be produced at Booth's Theatre, New York.

Patti before leaving San Carlo gave a concert for the benefit of the poor of the principality of Monaco. She received 124,000 francs for singing four nights at San Carlo and three nights at Nice. A front seat in the parquet cost forty francs.

It is the fashion in Boston to give favorite musicians private concerts. The lady at whose house the exclusive affair takes place sells the tickets at a high figure to her acquaintances, and then turns the amount over to the artist she has invited to play or sing to her guests.

The Booth-Irving performance will begin in London, May 2. Irving will represent *Iago* the first week and Booth the second. In September Booth will start on a provincial tour. He hopes to reappear in London next season, but no theatre has yet been selected for him.

While the storm of disapproval was raging through the audience on the first representation of Dumas' new play, the author suddenly retired from the front of his box. He was found to be busy taking care of his daughter, Mme. Lippman, who had given way to a fit of hysterics.

Mrs. E. A. McDowell (Fanny Reeves) was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by the citizens of Kingston, Jamaica, on the occasion of her benefit at that place. The lady has succeeded in making herself very popular in the islands, and has met with great success.

W. C. Hilliard, of Titusville, Pa., has been engaged for the last fifteen years in perfecting a wonderful piece of musical mechanism which combines the work of a first and second violin and a flute in one performance and gives to the violin the same range and facility for playing as an organ or piano.

Mr. Haverly, of New York, whose ambition as a manager is yet unsatisfied, is about to organize ten new companies, each of which will be provided with one or more plays. The first of these companies will have Mr. J. B. Polk as leading comedian, and will shortly appear at San Francisco in "The Strategists."

Miss Emma Thursby has been giving concerts in various parts of Germany, where she created a *furore* never equalled before. In Berlin she was called out again and again; at Vienna she was considered as one fit to compare with Patti and Lucca; at Liepzig her concerts were the event of the season, and so on all over Germany.

The astonishing report is made that a company of American comedians, headed by Messrs. Thatcher and Ryman, will fill an engagement in Paris during May for the purpose of producing there a burlesque upon Mlle. Bernhardt and her performances. Perhaps the Parisian public will fail to appreciate the point of this doubtful enterprise.—*New York Tribune.*

Notwithstanding that Sir Julius Benedict has been in darkness owing to cataract and an operation on his eyes, he has dictated what will form twelve pages, close print, in *Scribner's Monthly*, for which he was engaged to write what he knows of Jenny Lind's life and artistic career. Sir Julius accompanied the great singer through her American tour with Barnum.

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt has engaged six staterooms on board of the French line steamer "Amerique," which sails from New York for Havre, May 4, for herself, sister, Mr. Jarrett and the rest of the company. Mlle. Bernhardt will not occupy her stateroom that was fitted up for her especially on the outward voyage, but two rooms have been retained for her and they will be furnished and upholstered in a costly style.

Olive Logan writes that W. J. Florence is sometimes afflicted with rush of blood to the head, and he is afraid during one of these attacks that he may become insensible among strangers. He has, therefore, a piece of waterproof muslin sewed on the inside of the lapel of his coat, on which is written in indelible ink: "William J. Florence, comedian; return to Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar Square." The direction is changed according to circumstances.

A glass dress is being made for Fanny Davenport in Pittsburg. It will be a full toilet evening suit, and the process of making is such as to give the work the appearance of fine French satin, only that it is much more brilliant. The dress will have a long train of woven glass, and it will be elaborately trimmed with glass lace. To make what is called the glass cloth, from which this suit will be made, the glass is first spun into fine threads and then woven. There is nothing to compare with the progress of this age.

Brignoli arrived in Hartford the other day with the Emma Abbott troupe and went to the United States Hotel, where he was given a room on the second floor. He did not find it satisfactory, and he came rushing down stairs as fast as his bulk and weight would allow. To the clerk he said: "I no like ze room! I want un grand chambre in ze front, wiz ze lace draperie—wiz ze velvet carpet, and all ze fine tings like ze lady." In vain the clerk told him that it was one of the best rooms in the house. He refused to be satisged, and shouldering his baggagf left for a more congenial hotel.

Adelina Patti spends her money freely, and drives hard bargains with managers. But she is charitable, and helps many a broken-down artist with a quiet munificence of which the world never hears. Her kitchen costs her comparatively little, her tastes in this direction being simple. When she is going to sing, Patti dines about 4, the meal being an extremely light one. A long nap follows, and she is fresh for the evening's work. Her refection in the intervals of singing is of various kinds, now a raw egg, now a glass of lemonade. She has even been known to take a cup of tea. After the play she is often the life of a supper party. Though lacking the gift of wit, she enjoys it keenly in others, and has a lively sense of humor. The secret of her charm lies in her animal spirits. She is gay, and makes others gay.

SPORTING NOTES.

Referee is satisfied that the Rowell-Albert, O'Leary-Vaughan matches in New York were hippodromes.

At the new Louisiana jockey club meeting next month it is proposed to run some races at night by electric light.

The Toronto Draught Club will play twelve men against Hamilton on Good Friday. Hamilton wanted to play, sixteen a side.

A very sad occurrence is reported from New York. Plaisted and Nagle have signed articles for a boat race.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Hanlan has been interviewed by an Auburn reporter and told him that people had better not dare him too much or he might row again.

The stride of Vaughan, the tall Englishman, is said to be 52¾ inches—equal to three steps of Rowell's dog trot. The military step is 28 inches.

Frenchy Johnson has written a letter denying that he is near death's door, and asserting that he does not know who cut the boats at Chautauqua.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Mr. D. J. Bannatyne has again gone upon the turf, and has purchased four fillies from Mr. M. K. Sanford. William Pryor will train for him.

Mild betting is reported in the London clubs at 7 to 4 on Oxford, but it is expected to be 3 to 1 if Cambridge is sending such a poor crew as is expected. This is said to be one of the races about which there is a great deal of talk, but on which little money is invested.

Dr. Carver, of San Francisco, and a gentleman who shoots under the name of Mr. Rover, a well-known member of the London Gun Club, are matched to shoot at pigeons on the 31st of March, at the Queen's grounds, Hendon, for $500 a side, with the privilege of increasing the stakes. Both gentlemen are to stand at 35 yards rise and shoot at 100 pigeons each.

English sporting authorities are calculating that Hughes gained at least 3 miles 133 yards advantage from the shape of the track alone in his recent record (568 miles, 825 yards) in New York, over the record made by Rowell (566 miles) in the Agricultural Hall, London. This would make Rowell's record in reality better than Hughes' by 1,048 yards. Rowell took about a quarter of an hour longer to make his record, but he was fresh and strong, while Hughes finished weak and used up.

Horse racing has been developed so much of late in Spain that in the year 1880 no fewer than eleven towns instituted races, of which the prizes were worth $45,000, besides cups and other valuable pieces of plate. Sixty-two horses in 1880 won 150 races. In Madrid races take place every year, in May and November, on a fine course, beautifully situated at the extremity of the Castellane drive, and the members of the Society to Encourage Racing, under the patronage of King Alfonzo, include the elite of the aristocracy and military men. In Southern Spain an effort is being made to form studs with Arab and English horses, and Andalusian racers.

The following American horses are entered in the English Handicaps:—In the Lincolnshire Handicap are "Wallenstein," "Nereid," "Mistake," "Seminole" and "Brakespeare." In the Newmarket Craven Meeting are "Wallenstein," "Mistake," "Bookmaker" and "Brakespeare." In the Newmarket International Handicap are "Wallenstein," "Nereid," "Mistake" and "Brakespeare." At the Epsom Spring Meeting, for the great Metropolitan Stakes, "Wallenstein" and "Mistake" are entered. The great Surrey Handicap has "American Spendthrift," "Wallenstein" and "Nereid," and in the City and Suburban Handicap are "Uncas," "Nereid," "Iroquois," "Foxhall," "Barrett" and "Seminole."

Thoroughbreds belonging to Gen. A. Buford were sold at public auction at Basque Bonita, near Lexington, Ky., on the 23rd. Getaway, bay colt, foaled in 1878, by Enquirer, dam by Colossus, engaged for Travers and Kenner stakes at Saratoga, and a number of Kentucky stakes, sold to Milton Young for $10,000; Faulconbridge, brown colt, foaled in 1878, by McWhister, dam Alice Gray, by Enquirer, engaged in tidal stake at Coney Island, Derby at Brighton and appeal stakes at Brighton Beach and older stakes, and sold to P. H. Williams for $2,000; Lizzie McWhister, chestnut filly, foaled in 1879, by Enquirer, dam Ontario, by imported Bonnie Scotland, and engaged in two stakes at Long Branch and autumn stake at Coney Island, sold to L. P. L. Sheath, of Louisville, for $1,360.

Gleanings and Gossip.

Dr. Talmage says: "If, when I get to heaven, I find that less than 100,000 souls have been saved through my instrumentality, I'll ask to be excused and to be allowed to come back and atone for the dead failure."

The clever and successful New York newspaper reporter makes more money in the course of a year than the average preacher, lawyer, doctor or clerk of his own age. He is not by any means an object of commiseration.—*New York Sun.*

Senator Jones, of Florida, at a St. Patrick's Day dinner, in response to the toast, "The Land of Our Adoption," said that if any man should feel proud to respond to the sentiment he was that man, for he had landed in this country a penniless boy at ten years of age.

Wendell Phillips, in an address on Ireland in Boston on Sunday evening, said: "The cause of Ireland has been advocated with free speech, with argument, with precedents and statistics, but to-day Gladstone sits down on the safety valve, and it will be his own fault if he goes sky way."

Lord George Campbell, the younger brother of the Marquis of Lorne, who is now in Washington, is mentioned as the handsomest young Briton who has touched these shores in a long time. He has a smooth, classical countenance, a lofty forehead and a stately bearing; and he calmly scrutinizes surrounding objects through a glass held before his right eye.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. G. A. Sala has contradicted the disgusting statement made by Mr. Carlyle in his "Reminiscences" that somebody read a newspaper in a mourning coach at the Duke of Wellington's funeral. Mr. Sala says that as an artist he had a pass "between the lines," and saw the minutest detail of the whole procession; and what were read by persons in the coaches were not newspapers, but the large black-bordered official programme of the ceremonial.

HANGING HORROR.

Breaking of the Rope at an Execution—Sufferings of the Victim.

James Black, a negro, was hanged at Marion, S.C., on the 18th March, for the murder of a companion named Eli Wilcox in a grog shop a year ago. He had been reprieved twice. Black was removed from his cell at noon, and conducted by the sheriff to the scaffold located in the jail yard. He stopped as he was in the act of putting his foot on the first step, and shook hands with his friends gathered about him. He then mounted the steps, and, from the platform of the gallows, addressed the crowd. He admitted that he had killed his friend, and said, at the time he committed the act, he was under the influence of liquor. At 1 o'clock the noose was adjusted and a few moments later the trap sprung and the body of the murderer dangled in the air for a moment. A creaking noise was heard when, to the horror of the spectators, the rope snapped and Black fell to the ground, spitting blood and calling for water. The distance of his fall was about 13 feet. An examination showed that the rope was completely rotten. The Sheriff and his assistants quickly removed the noose and assisted the man to his feet. A drink of whiskey restored him to something like his natural condition, and he inquired as to what was going on, and what that gallows meant. He soon understood the situation. As soon as he was sufficiently restored to move about, the sheriff and his deputies conducted him up the scaffold steps a second time. A new rope was obtained and another noose placed around Black's neck. A few minutes later the drop was sprung and his body once more dangled in space. This time the effort was successful, and, after hanging 17 minutes and 3 seconds, Black was pronounced dead. The body was cut down and turned over to the relatives of the dead murderer.—*Boston Herald.*

MILITARY COLUMN.

The Buffalo papers tell us that several members of the New York State Militia have been fined and sent to prison for non-attendance to their duties! Here is a lesson for our volunteer Militia. In Canada a man may absent himself forever, and all that will be done to him is to "send for his uniform."

The militia of Ireland consists of 12 regiments of artillery, 211 officers, 210 non-commissioned officers, 4,872 men; 21 battalions of infantry, 663 officers, 764 non-commissioned officers, 16,897 men; 14 rifle battalions, 351 officers, 364 non-commissioned officers and 8,231 men. Total, 30,000 men and 1,225 officers. The constabulary consists of twelve thousand two hundred men and about three hundred and ninety horses.

Gen. Luard's annual report is very short. He makes some good suggestions, but we believe he is agitating for reforms at wrong end of the line. The backbone of the Militia is the city corps, and if Gen. Luard tried to get paid adjutants, more clothing, and winter and summer head dresses, we believe he would be doing more good for the service than asking for boots, an article of dress which men must own whether they are volunteers or not.

Canada sends a team of twenty riflemen every year to Wimbledon. This team costs the country something between $6,000 and $7,000, or more than it takes to pay for the annual drilling of four crack battalions. Now, if this $6,000 or $7,000 was spent at the butts in this country, instead of at Wimbledon, the chances are that we would be able to turn out 700 good shots, and in the event of trouble 700 good shots would be found more useful then twenty crack ones.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is an advocate of the short service system. Gen. Roberts is not. He says the cry against the short service system is owing to the objection the officers have of getting so many recruits. There is one thing certain—this old idea of not being able to make a good soldier in less than six or seven years is all nonsense. The fact is that young soldiers have more dash if old ones are more steady and that a mixture of the two elements is desirable.

No matter what reforms are made in the Canadian Militia experience satisfies us that we will never have a well organized force until we have a paid adjutant for each corps. It is impossible for men to devote the time necessary to perfect organization without being paid. Officers commanding corps spend more time in the interest of the service than it is fair or reasonable to expect, and until men are paid for attending to regimental organization corps will always be breaking up and other corps reforming.

We wonder that the General commanding has not thought of advising the compulsory retirement of commanding officers after being five years in command. As things are now, promotion is blocked, and young officers despair of ever getting beyond the rank of captain. It may be urged that it is hard to get good commanding officers, and when one is found he should be allowed to continue in command. This is simply a condemnation of the whole force. A system that cannot produce successive commanders of battalions must be unsound.

The militia system in Canada is about the worst in the world. That is the simple truth, and until we all recognize this fact whatever measures of reform we propose will be futile. The fact is we have too many men for the money voted, and the only way to meet the difficulty is to form our 1st Reserve of 5,000 of the city battalions, and form the remainder into a 2nd Reserve. Each 1st Reserve should turn out Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers and Army Service Corps. These men would form the neucleus for the 2nd Reserve in the event of war.

The Toronto *Telegram* joins the Ottawa *Free Press* in thinking a constabulary force would be better than our present militia. The question comes to this—would 600 or 700 constabulary men be of more use than the 40,000 badly disciplined and wretchedly organized militia force now at our command. The answer it appears to us must depend on circumstances. If there was no danger of trouble on our border we would prefer the 600 or 700 constabulary, but if there is danger then we would prefer the 40,000 even as they are. The expense would be about the same.

It now turns out that the position of the British troops on the Spitz Kop, Amajuba Hills, was not as strong as at first reported. All accounts agree in describing the position as one that could be approached under cover nearly all the way and that the defenders had no clear zone in front of their firing line. Rocks, boulders and high grass hid the approach of the Boers. There were only 350 men engaged on the summit and out of this number ninety-seven officers and men were killed, 131 were wounded and ten are still missing. All English military critics admit that the Boers are, man for man, far and away superior shots to the British.

There are at present 329 officers in the British army who have been promoted from the ranks. Of these 1 is a Lieutenant-General; 1 a Major-General; 3 are Colonels; 6 Lieutenant-Colonels; 7 are Majors; 41 are Captains; 26 Lieutenants; 17 Second Lieutenants; 33 are Riding Masters, and 194 Quarter-Masters. The fact is that for an educated young man, with dash, good looks, a good figure and steady habits, there are nine chances to ten of winning a commission in a few years. And the cause is evident. There are very few well educated, good looking, steady young men enlist, and when they do they find no competition, and their promotion becomes a matter of certainty.

The Toronto *Globe*, like a great number of other papers, is fond of pointing to the number of able Generals that the American war turned out from civil life. This is a standard argument, but it is in most cases a fallacious one. The Northern and Southern armies were built up together. There was a twin-like development between them, and the officers and men had time to become strategists and soldiers, as experience taught them, day by day. But place a Northern or a Southern army in 1862 before an equal army under the command of experienced Generals and seasoned troops, and the result would be short, sharp and decisive. The experienced men would not give the inexperienced time to master the trade.

There are a few of our volunteers who are like children in swadding clothes—they cannot bear to be criticised. They must be for ever getting "taffy." They must be petted and petted, pampered and powdered and told that "no regulars in the world could surpass them for soldierly precision." They lack the manhood to stand a frank analyses of their ways and means, and they are made of stuff that is generally found wanting when the *musique de la guerre* is around. They talk of "ready ay ready" when they are falling to pieces of sheer decay. They are "gallant" and "glorious" and all the other adjectives in the dictionary. And this is just the kind of nonsense that has demoralized the force, and the best friends of the volunteer militia are the men who tell them so. The whole volunteer system is rotten, and nothing but a complete overhauling will ever make it what it ought to be.

The principal features of Mr. Childers' scheme of army organization consists in making nineteen, instead of eighteen, years the minimum age of enlistment; in leaving the soldier seven instead of six years with the colors, before he can pass to the reserve; if serving abroad the soldier will be liable to remain with the colors for eight years; no recruit under twenty to be sent to India; allowing volunteers to join the reserves; of linking two line battalions with two militia battalions, and of abolishing all distinction between line and militia, except the militia to wear "M" on their shoulder straps. Besides these four new A.D.C.'s to the Queen are to be appointed from the volunteer force, and twenty-five Companionships of the Civil Branch of the Order of the Bath are to be conferred on the auxiliary forces. In the regular army the pay and position of non-commissioned officers are to be improved, and altogether the proposed changes are giving satisfaction. But no Companionships of the Bath or no assimilation of uniforms for Canada. We must keep our distinctive marks as *maleces* here.

Sunday Reading.

One of the inestimable privileges of children born in a Christian family is their growth and nurture under the healthy and refining influences of family religion, and the almost unconscious moulding of thought and feeling into Christian forms. Children should be taught to be thankful for this privilege.

Again, be specially upon the watch against those little tricks by which the vain man seeks to bring round the conversation to himself, and gain the praise or notice which his thirsty ears drink in so greedily. Even if praise comes unsought, it is well, whilst men are uttering it, to guard yourself, by thinking of some secret cause for humbling yourself inwardly to God, thinking into what these pleasant accents would be changed if all that is known to God, and even to yourself, stood suddenly revealed to man.

Think as little as possible about any good in yourself; turn your eyes resolutely from any view of your acquirements, your influence, your plan, your success, your following; above all, speak as little as possible about yourself. The inordinateness of our self-love makes speech about ourselves like the putting of a lighted torch to the dry wood which has been laid in order for burning. Nothing but duty should open our lips upon this dangerous theme, except it be in humble confession of sinfulness before God.

It may satisfy the scruples of some who are superstitiously attached to King James' edition of the Bible, and allay the anxieties of others, who are afraid lest the truths of religion should have suffered at the hands of the revisionists, to know on the best authority that the work of translation has been faithfully performed, that the verbal alterations made are couched in scholarly language, and that though many such changes have been necessarily forced upon the translators, still they are neither so great nor of such a sort as to cause alarm in the minds of Christians of any denomination. No special doctrine of the Christian Church has been assailed nor has one single truth accepted of all as of obligation for salvation been eliminatad or tempered with.

Preforated Pews.

Where does all the preaching go to? How is it that there is so little to show—that the outlay is greater than the income? Where has the truth gone to? You have seen these patent chairs perforated with holes. These holes are artistically arranged in squares or circles; still they are only holes. Just so there are many pews which are only gospel sieves.

The gospel is lost. Did the pew hold all that is given to it, the best results would be seen. Ah, but you are dissatisfied with the pastor, witn the church, the society, perhaps with your Bible and your God? Is it not your fault, possibly? Worried and vexed, have you no blame to take to yourself? Isn't your pew perforated?—*J. R. Kerr.*

Keep the Life Pure.

Once upon a time an Arabian princess was presented by her teacher with an ivory casket, exquisitely wrought, with the injunction not to open it until a year had rolled around. Many were the speculations as to what it contained, and the time impatiently waited for when the jeweled key should disclose the mysterious contents. It came at last and the maiden went away alone, and with trembling haste unlocked the treasure; and lo! reposing upon satin lining, lay nothing but a shroud of rust; the form of something beautiful could be discerned, but the beauty had gone for forever. Tearful with disappointment she did not at first see a slip of parchment containing these words:

"Dear Pupil—May you learn from this a lesson for your life. This trinket, when enclosed, had upon it only a single spot of rust; by neglect it has become the useless thing you now behold, only a blot on its pure surroundings. So a little stain on your character will, by inattention and neglect, mar a bright and useful life, and in time will leave only the dark record of what might have been. If you now place within a jewel of gold, and after many years seek the result, you will find it still as sparkling as ever. So with yourself; treasure up only the pure and the good and you will ever be an ornament to society and a source of true pleasure to yourself and friends."—*Religious Herald.*

Self-Sacrifice.

Self-sacrifice is at the root of all the blossoms of goodness that have survived the wreck of paradise. There never was a heart but had gleams of it. Shining at times in some royal natures diffusive as the light of day without clouds, there is yet no life so dark and clouded but it sends a golden shaft through some opening rift. To be great-hearted, for the love we bear to our Master, and in imitation of him, is the ideal of Christianity, for it is the religion of him whose life and death were self-sacrifice. If we are to follow, we must, like him, bear a cross.

It has been so from the beginning. Call the dead roll of the world's worthies—its prophets, apostles, martyrs and saints, the great teachers of mankind, the architects of our liberties, the heroes of civilization, the ministering angels who have blessed the poor, the sick, the dying, the helpless. Has not the measure of their goodness been that of self-denial? They have suffered, that others might suffer less: they have died for the truth that others might live; they have defended human rights by enduring unspeakable wrongs—the tears and blood. Love, like the fabled bird pierces his own bosom to feed his loved ones. Is not itself to be reached through death? The Blessed One entered not into his glory until he had been crucified.

The leaders of mankind have had to tread a blackened and scorched path of suffering, and we enter into their labors without their sorrows. White angles of earthly saintship, like those of heaven, are only gained through much tribulation. Every thing good costs self-denial. —*J. D. Geikie.*

VANISHED GRAVES.

Lessons Drawn by the Rev. Robert Collyer From the Life and Death of Moses.

"Moses, the man of God, died. And He buried him over against Beth Peor. But no man knoweth his sepulchre unto this day"—Deuteronomy xxxiv., 5 and 6, was the text selected yesterday by the Rev. Robert Collyer. There is something very grand and touching, he said, in the last days of the life of this man Moses, as you trace them by glimpses and glances in the Bible and in the traditions that group themselves about the Bible, the folk lore and fireside memories of the people to whom he was a prince and a saviour. He was so full of life, as these traditions run, that the angels of death start back and say they cannot do it when the Eternal bids first one and then another of them release the mighty and masterful soul and bring it home. And when at last one is found who dare go on the solemn errand his sword sinks point to the earth when he comes into the strong man's presence and his heart also fails him. He saw the light shining strong and clear they knew, when he came down from the mount forty years before, where he talked with God. The angel manages to tell the old man he must die; but it is no use, he will not hear the angel or obey, and answers stoutly, "I will not deliver up my soul into thy hand." He wants to live and will live by sheer force of will, so they believe he beat death back on the first trial, as men do still sometimes, to all human seeming, and took a new lease of life. Time passes and the scene changes, as the fireside stories run; and at last, the word goes forth from the throne that he must die. He goes home with the message in his heart and with the sorrow of it in his eyes; and when his wife asks him what has befallen that he should look so unlike himself, he tells her the great sad secret that the word has come to which there is but one answer. He asks for the children, and, when they come and crowd about him in their pathetic bewilderment, he weeps over them a great, strong father's tear. As he does this something whispers, "Is death such a terror that you should shrink from the stroke and fall into this bewailing?" "You can leave them in my hand," God answers; "I am the Father of the fatherless." I have touched on this story because one loves always to find the real man as he stands within the myths and miracles which have grown up about these heroes and saints of the old days, to feel the beat of their heart and catch the glance of their eyes to hear the words they said and watch them weep or laugh and wax to a white passion and to melt with all tenderness, and to feel how real and human they were in these days when men would resolve them all into a nation or a name, for this reason, that we may note the beautiful verity which still remains within this final imagination of the lost body and the vanished grave.

DOING ONE'S DUTY.

For is not this the meaning of the story and as true now as it was then, that if we have striven to ever so poor a purpose to do our day's work in this world and to be true as this man was to our calling and election hampered through we may have been and hindered and all out of time here and there to the main fact and purpose breaking down now and then and becoming unworthy, passionate wilful or weak and wayward, yet when we have done with it all, and with our life down here, then the day comes to us all when the body, the mean and of the earth earthy, is not found. God and the great angels and nature and our human kind have caught us at our noblest and best and that remains forever, as the man who lived his life on this earth while all the rest is hidden away in the vanished grave, that these were spots on the sun of our life, the overmastering and enduring brightness swallows all and abides. It is certainly the truth we find in the lives of all the great, true men in the Bible, from that shadowy old Noah to St. Peter. They were mean in spots, all of them, and vile; were drunken, or lied, or blasphemed, or were cowards or poltroons, or boiled over with evil passion in some fatal moment; and there it is, the honest old Book will not cover the thing up or apologize, but because within the faults and failings and sins there was a real striving human being bent on serving God and not the devil. There they stand to-day among the saints and heroes. The meaner part is not found. It is in the vanished grave. She had been walking the streets—that Mary the Magdalene. It was an awful thing to have such a body, but deep down within the body was a soul that wept for woe and pity and shame. I knew a Mary—a Magdalene. She lived in Chicago and her child lived fifty miles away. She said to me one day in broken accents and weeping:—"You must not be so hard on me. Some one must pay over this money I have brought you for her board and education. I dare not let them know who I am and what I am—a lost woman. I would die rather than she should know." One of these came to him and kissed his feet and wept. And because it was the best she knew she bought something of a lovely aroma and poured it out where the tears had fallen, and the great divine heart understood it all. It was the soul that was peeping through the eyes, the woman pleading with the lost woman —and there she stands among the saved; for are not these homes for such women, all as monuments reared over her vanished grave.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Liberality consists less in giving much than in giving wisely.

I am a man of peace. God knows how I love peace. But I hope I shall never be such a coward as to mistake oppression for peace.

Faith, like light, should ever be simple and unbending; while love, like warmth, should beam forth on every side and bend to every necessity.

Men are sowing seeds of truth or error, of dishonesty or integrity, every day they live and everywhere they go, that will take root in somebody's life.

When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies within me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out.

Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse; whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred man in company.

Life is divided into three terms. That which was, which is, and which will be. Let us learn from the past to profit by the present, and from the present to live better for the future.

Profanity never did any man the least good. No man is richer, happier or wiser for it. It commends no one to society; it is disgusting to refined people, and abominable to the good.

Adhere rigidly and undeviatingly to truth; but while you express what is true express it in a pleasant manner. Truth is the picture, the manner is the frame that displays it to advantage.

Get out of your heads the infinite delusion that you can do as you like and escape the operation of Divine law. Deliver yourselves from the cruel delusion that you can sow tares and reap wheat.

The human face never is so beautiful as when the soul has passed through some great struggle, when it has triumphed in this unseen battle-field, and there is a divine irradiation of the countenance.

Peaceful and harmonious relations in human society, the blessings of friendship, and the joys of affection can be the share only of him who can govern his feelings instead of allowing his feelings to govern him.

Though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer. Worldly gifts cannot bear up the spirits from fainting and sinking when trials and troubles come, any more than headache can be cured by a golden crown, or toothache by a chain of pearls.

We may attempt many things beyond our power and fail; but, if above and through all these we have an honest and constant determination to make the most of our powers and abilities, to do our duty as far as we can discover it, to lead pure and helpful lives—in that attempt we need never fail.

The truth cannot be burned, beheaded, or crucified. A lie on the throne is a lie still, and truth in a dungeon is truth still; and the lie on the throne is on the way to defeat, and the truth in the dungeon is on the way to victory. No accidents of position change the essential nature of things, or the eternal laws which determine their destinies.

Every duty brings on peculiar delight, every denial its appropriate compensation, every thought its recompense, every love its elysium, every cross its crown; pay goes with performance as effect with cause. Meanness over-reaches itself; vice vitiates whoever indulges in it; the wicked wrong their own souls; generosity greatens, virtue exalts, charity transfigures and holiness is the essence of angelhood.

Women admire strength without seeking to imitate it; men gentleness without bestowing it in return. Patience is strength; impatience is weakness. To sit quiet, even though what is going on wearies you, is a gain. Buds do not come up in a day, and if you wait you may find flowers where only a little while ago you thought it was all barren waste. Strive against the disposition to fly from one place to another.

To be happy in this life, a man must realize that what is called his "lot in life," is the deliberate and eternally premeditated plan of the Almighty, and that it is planned with infinite wisdom, and in infinite love. The moment he sees this and comes into harmony with God's plans, his circumstances are ameliorated, and all the things which he has most lamented, are transmuted into inestimable blessings. But if he rebels against God's designs, he dashes himself to pieces on the rocks of what seems to him a pitiless fatality.

Whatever is beautiful is refining. Whether in nature or in art, the presence of the beautiful softens and purifies. But let no young lady fall into the blunder of supposing that only that which is expensive can ever be beautiful. It is labor, care, skill, an artistic eye, and a refined taste that beautify. Whether in home or in dress, in speech or in manners, money is not the main thing which provides the beautiful. The dowdy apparel of many a slattern has cost more money by far than the neat and beautiful garb of her indigent but orderly neighbor.

TEMPERANCE AND INTEMPERANCE.

We verily believe that the single sin of intemperance is destroying more souls than all the ministers of Britains are instrumental in saving.—[Rev. John Wesley.

MM. Le Bon and Noel have extracted from tobacco-smoke the following products, which they recently presented to the French Academy in three flasks:—1, Prussic acid; 2, an alkaloid of agreeable odour, but as poisonous as nicotine; 3, aromatic principles still undetermined, but contributing with the alkaloid mentioned to give tobacco-smoke its perfume. The alkaloid is thought to be identical with a compound, collidine, the existence of which has been observed in the distillation of various organic substances, but the physiological and toxical properties of which have been overlooked.

A license system that will stamp out "doggeries" where men are encouraged to lounge, punish dealers who sell liquor to drunkards, drunken men and boys, and compel them to keep orderly houses, may be maintained in efficient operation through the self interest of license holders, and public opinion is prepared to sustain it. Restraint thus put upon the worst features of the traffic may be depended upon to go much farther in eradicating tippling tendencies among the people than any prohibitory statute yet invented.—*Chicago Times.*

If there is any doubt as to the better way of dealing with the liquor question, than that of prohibition, and that doubt hangs in favor of license, don't vote in its favor, until you consider that every distiller and saloon-keeper will vote with you in great harmony; and that you also select to associate with every low drunkard, and every other vile law-breaker of the land. You also stand in force against all the best citizens, to whom we must look for the development of our country, to sustain our schools and universities all over the country, as also to build up and sustain our Church, and defend Christianity in our midst. May we not say with the editor of the *Christian Advocate*: "'It is in—and we can not get it out,' is one thing; but to say 'it is in and we can not get it out, therefore we will license it and protect it by law,' and thus make it honorable, and then fall down and worship at its muddy and vile shrine, and thereby strengthen it; that is another thing."—*Exchange.*

THE BIBLE AND TEMPERANCE.—The Bible, says the *Christian Union*, does not treat drinking of fermented liquors as a sin; it leaves every person to exercise his own judgment on his own responsibility as to when and what he will drink. It is therefore his clear right to decide that question for himself, and so his clear and solemn duty to resist every attempt, from whatever quarter and however conscientious, to decide this question for him and to bind his conscience—to his own Master he standeth or falleth. The right to decide involves the duty of deciding. In coming to a decision in the exercise of his own judgment, and answerable to God, and God alone, he should get all the light that he can from science, and the experience of the world. Science makes it clear that any drinking of distilled liquors as a beverage is an abuse of a necessary but dangerous medicine; it makes it probable that all drinking of even the light wines and malt liquors is disadvantageous to healthy persons under middle life; it leaves it as yet uncertain whether it is ever advantageous to others except the sick or the infirm. Experience in this country indicates very strongly that whatever may be advantageous for other peoples and in other climes, for the excitable American people, overstimulated by a thousand exciting influences, the course of wisdom, both for the sake of the individual and of the community—that is, both for one's own sake and that of others —is the one of general abstinence. We do not say "total abstinence" because total abstinence, in the strict meaning of those words, is almost unknown, and looseness of language in such matters is demoralizing.

What is temperance? Temperance, in the Bible, does not mean moderate indulgence; it means self-command, power over passions and appetites, ability to indulge in moderation, or to deny, for higher ends, any natural desire. It means the soul's control over the body and over itself. He who practises the grace of temperance is master of himself, and lord of his own life. So it comes to pass that its opposite, intemperance, is not drunkenness alone. Drunkenness is one form of intemperance, but unchastity is another, and gluttony is another, and habitual anger is another, and violent, unguarded speech is yet another. Great and of many forms is the holy grace of temperance. So it comes to pass, too, that there is no truth in the frequent remark that the Gospel enjoins, not abstinence from intoxicating drinks, but temperance, or moderation in the use of them. The Gospel enjoins temperance, which is self-mastery. It commands us to have no appetites that we cannot deny for the sake of a higher good. If intoxicating liquors are hurtful to mankind, the Gospel requires us to have such power over ourselves, and such true love toward our fellow-men, that we can utterly abandon it. In respect to some things the true Scriptural temperance means moderation, in respect to other things it means total abstinence. Nor is there any truth in the idea that in order to have a genuine temperance there must needs be a certain amount of indulgence. "How can I be temperate," some one asks, "in what I totally abstain from?" Return to the definition of temperance, or holy self-command, and the question is answered. Your abstinence may be the highest proof of your genuine temperance, or holy self-command. Such notions as these—that abstinence and temperance are not the same, and that abstinence is more than the Gospel calls for—are dangerous, as the ruin of thousands prove; but they are also absurd, as soon as the real testimony of Scripture is consulted. God shield us all from the danger of them, by showing us the folly of them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A wife makes a great mistake when she is too lavish with her endearments. A little reticence in the conduct of his wife is to a man's love like salt in his soup and lemon in his cheese-cakes; and the self-respecting dignity of a woman, which is neither cold nor hard, nor yet aggressive, but is only self-respecting and dignified, ranks in his mind higher than the servile fondness of a spaniel. Husbands love to be loved, but they hate to be bored; and a very caressing, very demonstrative, perpetually administrative, and profoundly abject wife clogs by excess, chills by the mere force of repetition, and repels by the very strain of monotony.

When a man learns to mind his own business and only that, he is on the path of social safety. It is hard to tell a man to mind his own business in plain terms; yet it is one of the simplest rules of conduct, and the most useful that mankind can adopt in their intercourse with each other. There is a great deal of Paul Pry spirit in the human heart, or wonderful inquisitiveness in regard to the personal and private affairs of friends and neighbors. This spirit makes more mischief in the community than almost any other cause. Let every man mind his own business and there will not be half the trouble in the world that there is at the present time.

No doubt exists as to the excellent moral and physical effect of marriage. Not only do married people die less than others, but they show less tendency to suicide, to mental derangement, to theft, and other evils or crimes. Widowers commit suicide much more than married men. It is remarkable that men who have families commit less crime than those married men who have not; and the same applies to widowers. The presence of children recalls them, doubtless, to a sense of duty. The influence of children further appears to be greater than that of a wife, and it keeps married men from crimes more than widowers. In all social situations women are found to be much less disposed to crime than men, and the presence of children greatly influences the morality of married women. Those who have children show only about half the tendency to crime of the others. Widows, on the other hand, seem to be more often inspired with criminal thoughts where they have children than where they are without them. As regards a tendency to suicide, the presence of a young family exercises a peculiarly well-marked influence. Both in the case of married men and that of widowers this presence diminishes by about one half the tendency to commit suicide. Women are generally less disposed to suicide than men; but whether in the married state or widows, they show much less tendency to take their own lives where they have children than where they have not. Some of these results are contrary to common notions, and are interesting on that account.

IRELAND.

Parnell's inconsistency—Eviction Cases | Hardships of the present Land Law—A bad look out for the League in the near future.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, signing "Facta non Verba," communicates the following:—"In view of the present condition of business in the House of Commons the following facts may be of interest to your readers. Speaking at Cork on Oct. 4, Mr. Parnell is reported to have said—'Now we are a party occupying an independent position in the House of Commons, pledged to remain aloof from every English party who will not concede to Ireland the right to home government, pledged in the words of Mr. Fred. Lucas to be a separate element in the Legislature, and, if necessary, disorderly, disorganising, interfering with every business that may be transacted, as far as it is expedient or feasible. We can push the policy just as far as we like.' Speaking at Clara last Sunday the Home Rule leader informed his hearers that those who accused the Irish party of obstructing the business of the House were 'liars.' On reference to the debates which have taken place during the present Session I find that upon the Address and the Protection Bill alone thirty-five members of Mr. Parnell's party have spoken 714 times, or an average of twenty times each; fifteen members have spoken 489 times, or an average of thirty-two; while ten members have delivered themselves 356 times or an average of thirty-five speeches apiece. In this enumeration I do not take into account mere interruptions, though much time is wasted by them; nor do I refer to the questions, some hundreds of which these gentlemen have thought fit to propound during the last six weeks. I merely wish to draw attention to the actual speeches which have arisen, or have been supposed to arise, out of the consideration of a Bill of three clauses, and out of the question whether it should be introduced or not. I think, with these facts before them, I may fairly leave the public to judge whether the more correct description of the situation is to be found in Mr. Parnell's Cork manifesto or in his tasteful disclaimer at Clara."

The Dublin correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes:—The following cases are typical of what we may expect when the great eviction wave sweeps over the country. It will be curious to note the action of the Land League when it finds the support of hundreds of evicted tenants thrown on its hands:—Hugh McLaughlin held a farm at Crestaghkeel, near Buncrana, on the property of Messrs. George and Wm. McClay. He was evicted in April, 1880. The history of his holding is peculiar. His father got eight acres of wild, uncultivated mountain land at £1 10s. per annum for forty-two years. The old man built a house on his land and improved it. On the expiration of the first lease Hugh, the son, got a renewal for twenty-nine years, the rent being raised to £3 5s. On this second lease expiring the rent was raised to £6 10s, and when Hugh got three years into arrears he and his five children were evicted without compensation. This was done in April when the unfortunate man had his land ploughed ready for the reception of the seed. He is now destitute. Thomas Farnan held a farm of nineteen acres one rood (Irish measure) on the estate of Colonel Stephen H. Smith, at Kentown, near Carlanstown, county Meath. The rent was £46 16s, and the valuation £30 10s. He was forcibly evicted in May, 1880, but allowed to return as caretaker. Possession was again taken by the Sheriff in June, and since that time Farnan and his wife have been living in an old house near the farm. Before being evicted Farnan asked for two months' respite, and a reduction of rent to £40, but this was peremptorily refused. He is now living on the Land League. The case of Mrs. Farrell is peculiarly distressing, owing to the respectable position formerly occupied by the victim. Mrs. Farrell held a farm of between seventy and eighty acres on the Meath estate of the Earl of Mayo at Harristown, near Beauparc. The rent was £50 over the government valuation, and the farm had been in possession of her husband's family for many generations. She only owed a year's rent at the time she and her family were evicted. Since then the children have gone to America, and the old lady is now living, almost destitute, in Navan, about two miles from her former home. The farm has been vacant 12 months. The grass has been allowed to rot in the meadows, not so much as a perch being disposed of, either by public or private sale. Here, too, may be introduced Jno. Hennessy. This man and his wife and six children are now living in an old forge near his former farm in a state of semi-starvation. He was ejected some months ago from his farm of twenty acres by Mr. John Grace, of Gracefield, Queens county, for non-payment of two years' rent, which is £10 per annum over the Government valuation. The case of Patrick Cormick is so curiously illustrative of the land war in one of its most interesting phases that I will allow him to tell his own tale, simply prefacing it by saying that he is at present in a destitute condition, the sight of himself and his little ones being described as most piteous. Cormick's story is attested by men thoroughly acquainted with all the facts:—"I, Patrick Cormick, of Lissoy, Glasson, Athlone, county Westmeath, do state my case as follows:—I was evicted on the 14th day of June last. I again got into possession—that is, I had no other place to go and I took possession again. I was summoned before the magistrates at Petty Sessions, at Glasson, as a trespasser, and I was fined 5s. and 3s. 6d. costs, and the magistrates warned me if I went there again they would send me to jail. I did go back there and do still hold possession, and did not pay the fine. At the time I was ejected, I offered Griffith's valution as rent, and several times since. I also offered to leave the case to the Land League to settle, and the answer I got was that he (the landlord) would not leave it to the priest nor to the Sullivans, nor to Parnell, and he tried twice in the last month to serve me with another summons, and I evaded the summons. He has me wasted greatly, my crop being half lost, and the remainder kept my family up till lately. I am now on the verge of starvation. I have a wife and seven children, and am at present without any means of support. I mean to keep a firm grip of my land at all legal hazard. The valuation of my holding is £6 15s, and my rent was and is £9, and not a penny would be allowed."

A "Galway Magistrate" writes from Wyoming Territory to the New York *World* a letter from which the following is an extract:—I may be pardoned a short personal explanation, as my intimate connection with Ireland will support the matter of my statements. My father was an extensive proprietor in three Irish counties, and as a younger son I found myself, when still a minor, inheritor of an estate rather large than valuable in County Galway. There I resided during part of two years, am a magistrate of the county, and I believe a popular one. Although a Protestant I was on excellent terms with the Catholic priests and community, and as the rents of the estate were very moderate, payments were regular and "his Honor" was ever a welcome summer visitor.

Tempora mutantur! And so it happens that I am writing this from the wildest region of the Big Horn Mountains, and the Land League is holding in a firm grasp those broad acres I used once to call my own. Not that the tenants generally are either unable or unwilling to pay rents; they are rather submitting to this reign of terror, knowing at the same time that eventually the law will assert itself and evictions *en mass* will follow. One old friend writes through my agent, inclosing the rent he is afraid to pay personally, "God save your Honor; when will you come over? The snipe be jostling one another in the bog by the barony bridge."

Now, Sir, is the impoverished condition of the lower-class Irish to be attributed to the influence of the land laws and the payment of rents, or is it rather to be ascribed to the reckless improvidence and indolence of the national character, aggravated by religious and sectarian animosities? Now, I imagine that upon the nature of the evidence educed in support of one and the other of these views, one class will be justified—another class will be condemned. Mr. Parnell and his following say that the soil is capable of supporting its present population if only they may do away with the interests of a certain class. We of that class say "No; there is a certain elementary measure of political economy that rent is not an element in the cost of production. That is to say, were all the land in Ireland declared rent free to-morrow, the price of the necessaries of life would not diminish." We say, too, that "a comprehensive scheme of Government emigration will help you, but that your first requisite is self-help." It is a question of rent, then: to take a case within my own experience, how is it that to all outward seeming the most impoverished, brutalized tenantry in the country are to be found on the property of my neighbor, Lord Ardilaun? The noble lord better known as Sir Arthur Guiness, made recently a public exhibit of his estate accounts, and he showed seriatim that since his accession he had laid out on drainage and improvements one-third more per annum than the whole rental of the property. This liberal expenditure has not only had no effect in bettering the condition of the tenants, but on the contrary they have showed themselves before all others open to each stale device of those who live by sedition. And now let us ask, in all humility, who are the most worthless immigrants in this country? Is it not we Irish who, face to face with a Government and an existence of the most utilitarian order, are still blown about by every wind of doctrine? Who are the followers of Denis Kearney? Who are the supporters of Boss Kelly? The Irish. We are pleasant and witty, and at least in private life cheerful and generous; but for all that, as citizens, both here and there, with some brilliant exceptions, we have been tried and found wanting. We are fluent speakers, but poor fishermen; at least, sport apart, we would sooner preach resistance than catch mackerel; and now I am reminded of a curious fact that shows wherein we are behind our neighbors and fail to do "justice to Ireland." As you doubtless know, almost the entire coast population of Cornwall lives by the pilchard fisheries. To get an idea of the value of this annual harvest, Mr. Brady, one of the Fish Commissioners, once told me that within one span of nets he had seen a lake of pilchards that realized £30,000. Now this mine of wealth, incredible as it may seem, is rejected by the Irish fishermen of the southern coast, to betake itself, a golden harvest, to the fishing villages of Cornwall. Every pilchard that reaches Cornwall first "schools" on the south-eastern coast of Ireland, and this fact is so well known to the Cornishmen that each year they send "lookers" to Kinsale, in County Cork, and by their report it is known to within a few hours when the schools of fish will break water on the Cornish coast. This is but one instance of the indolence and inaptitude of the national character. If, however, in the matter of industry we were everything we are not, it is still impossible to get over the fact that 5,000,000 of us—subsistent to an extent no country in Europe save Russia is, on agriculture—are cribbed, cabined, and confined to one island the area of which is less than one-quarter that of this Territory of Wyoming. Heaven send either a plague or a civil war in good season, for without such Malthusian checks to population we needs must starve. The Land League, failing the active interposition of the Government, will doubtless ruin plenty of landlords, but it is ridiculous to suppose that it can improve the position of the masses. The problem seeking solution is how 5,000,000 of people, some 75 per cent of whom are agriculturists, can obtain subsistence from 20,000,000 acres of land, a large portion of which is irreclaimable bog. Any one acquainted with the returns from land will at once recognize the impossibility of this, especially in Ireland, where owing to damp and cold, highly carbonized food is essential to a generous support of the vital power.

In conclusion, may I express a hope that the flow of subscriptions from the Irish of this country to the coffers of the League may continue! In one way or another this entire fund is finding its way to the Imperial Treasury or into the pockets of landlords and lawyers.

EDITORS.

How They Conduct Their Business and Themselves.

Having in the two preceding lessons, children, told you about reporters, let us see what can be learned about editors. There are different kinds of editors. The editor-in-chief sits in a room all by himself, but he doesn't have such an easy time as you may think. People who want offices come to see him. He says to each one: "Are you true to the old flag, and will you do what we want you to after you are elected?" If the man says yes the editor-in-chief writes an article saying that the country is on the brink of a crisis, that the glorious Constitution is the palladium of our liberties, and that the only way out of the woods is to elect the sterling patriot and self-sacrificing hero Mr. —— to the office of Constable. When you get to be editors, boys, and want to write an article that will make things hum, be sure to ring in something about the palladium of liberty. It is not libellous, and reads pretty. After the editor-in-chief has read all the papers except his own, he tells the other editors what to write about. Once a very cultured and æsthetic editor in Boston didn't like a speech that Ben Butler had made in Congress, and so he said to another editor who had recently come from Montana: "You might touch up Butler a little to-morrow, and mildly criticise his course." So the new editor wrote an article beginning.—"If that cock-eyed victim of strabismus, Ben Butler, doesn't quit btiing off more than he can chew somebody should send him a new pair of ears. His present ones are a little too small for a donkey." The next day the new editor said to the editor-in-chief: "How did I handle old Ben? When you want the fur knocked off of those Congressmen, come to me." The editor-in-chief looked at him steadily for a while, and then said the cashier had his money all ready for him in an envelope down stairs.

The managing editor has to read all the correspondence, see that the man in the next room has his letters from Paris and London finished by Friday night, so that they will be ready for Sunday's paper, look after all the poetry that is sent in, and keep an eye on things generally. Managing editors hire other editors and reporters. Once a young man in Kokomo concluded that he would like to assume a prominent position in metropolitan journalism, so he came to Chicago, and asked a managing editor if they "were in want of any hands." "Are you a journalist?" asked the managing editor. "That's what I am, boss, and don't let it elude your retentive memory," was the reply. He kept on talking a long while, and finally the editor said: "You must be an awfully strong man." "Why?" asked the Kokomo man. "Because," said the editor, "you act as though you wouldn't drop if a house fell on you." The young man went back to Kokomo.

Poets are funny people, and bother editors a good deal. A female poet once came into the office of a Chicago paper and handed the editor some manuscript, which she requested him to read. It was pretty tough, but he waded along until he got to a place where the poetess said: "And should your love fail me, I care not whether the morrow comes for me or not." "Is that all right?" said the editor. "Oh, yes," replied the poetess. "Then," said the editor, kindly but firmly, "you had better hustle around, for it is after 11 o'clock now, and if the morrow is coming for you it will be here in precisely forty-six minutes, and no woman ever got ready to go anywhere in less than that time." This editor was a married man.—*From "Tales for the Little Folks," by Murat Halstead.*

Retired.

The *Canadian Military Review* for March, issued from the press of "B" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, Kingston, has the following, which we cordially endorse:—"We regret in common with every well wisher of the force to see the retirement in General Orders of Captain and Adjutant George Sully, Victoria Rifles of Canada, one of the three remaining original members of the Corps. Having rendered good and faithful service, always present for duty when required, during 20 years, his loss cannot fail to be seriously felt by the "Vics." Being most indefatigable and conscientious in everything he undertakes he found military duties clash with his occupation, and in the interests of his employers felt it his duty to retire. We trust the loss to the militia will be a gain to himself."

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Coming Exhibition.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I hope the people of your city will make the arrangements for the exhibition that is to be held this year a little more complete than they were last year. We in Quebec were far from being satisfied with many things connected with last year's display, and if you want us to go to Montreal again I expect that you will take the trouble of giving us value for our money. Those who went *last* were the best treated, for they saw everything, while those who went first were disappointed. I hope you will take the hint.

QUEBECKER.

Post Office Hours.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I take the liberty to draw the attention of the Post Office authorities to the great inconvenience and loss of time suffered by a large portion of the community owing to the late hour at which the office is opened in the morning. Eight o'clock is too late for manufacturers and others living on the outskirts of the city. If seven o'clock be substituted it will be a great boon to those who are limited to time in the morning, and they are by far the largest class who go to the office. In the principal large cities of the United States the Post Offices are left open both night and day, from Monday morning until Saturday night; this is not perhaps necessary here, but a change in the hours of opening and closing would be a great convenience.

SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Having read with interest in your valuable journal a few remarks on the title of C. E., and the statement that the profession of Land Surveying was on a better footing than Civil Engineering in Canada than in the United States, I beg to endorse such views with the remark, that to make the former profession more perfect, the Board of Examiners should compel every candidate during the examination, to work out the problems, &c., he is given *before leaving the room*. When attending the preliminary examination I noticed not a few who immediately wrought out the most difficult problems after being absent a few minutes, or for dinner hour, and whom I can prove to have been unable to do so themselves honestly and independently at the time. Kindly publish the above that the Examiners in Quebec especially may correct this great error they commit (perhaps blindly), and rise another step in the opinion of surveyors generally and a

SURVEYOR'S CLERK.

Quebec, March 18th, 1881.

The Clan Tartans.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The stray paragraph in your paper of yesterday regarding the 42nd and 79th Highlanders is not now in accordance with the facts. Although many suggestions were made by the War Office authorities, the scheme of army reorganization, presented by Mr. Childers in its relation to Scotch regiments, deserves commendation; and it was not matured until every regiment concerned was fully consulted. I would gladly give you the particulars—as I find them in recent Scotch papers—but refrain, —as being only interesting to a modicum of your readers. I am a thorough Scotchman and Highlandman to boot, and have seen, with my own eyes, men in the uniform of every Scotch regiment, although limited in two cases to single specimens. You will, therefore, pardon my writing you. Under the new scheme, the tartan is fully preserved and conserved, too, with every essential historical association. The 79th remains as it was, and it stands alone, as the one odd battalion in the British service—all the others are linked in congruous pairs.

Yours truly,
JOHN KNOX.

The Appearance of a Country.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—How much could be done towards the beautifying of a country if the towns and villages that intersperse it were cared for and decorated with some regard to their peculiar surroundings, and how easily could this, in nine cases out of ten, be done, without the incurrence of the smallest expense. An instance which has called forth the remark has just occurred at Ste. Anne, the pretty little village on the banks of the Ottawa, near its confluence with the St. Lawrence, and the scene of Moore's "Canadian Boat Song."

Many of the annual visitors to Ste. Anne will regret to find that what was last year "par excellence" the finest part of the view from the principal hotel is shut out by the erection on the river bank of a timber deformity in the shape of a building, whose contemplation as a substitute is almost sufficient to drive them home again in disgust and disappointment! If Ste. Anne possesses anything to boast of in the way of natural beauty it is its river bank adorned with the cozy looking summer residences whose picturesque appearance their owners delight in improving yearly, and its busy river traffic in boats, batteaux and steamers, whose panoramic coming and going is a constant enlivenment to the scene, and the utter want of appreciation by its inhabitants, not merely of what they own of the beautiful, but what conduces so materially to their own worldly advantage, is no less surprising than deplorable. Have the hotel proprietors no interest in this matter, or no influence? They must certainly, in a pecuniary sense, suffer by this blot upon what might be made one of Canada's fairest resorts, and should, for their own sakes, step forward in opposition to the consummation of such an act of vandalism.

Yours truly,
VOYAGEUR.

The Revetment Wall Question.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Our city council is asked to spend a large sum of money for the continuation of the present revetment wall to the city limits. Probably $70,000; possibly as little as $50,000 would be taken as a last resource to secure that much to aid the Government and the Harbor Board to complete this work, and while it would be a highly desirable thing to have, the question is: Will it be policy for the city to assist to so great an extent? Suppose for argument's sake that the city does not give this aid; what then?

The Government is now under contract to pay nearly $175,000 for the crib work previously contemplated: this work with occasional repairs will last fifty years—not much more; then what? It must all be done over again by the Government, or the Corporation, which then owns the road at as great probable cost, in order to protect their track; mind, this will be compulsory. Would it not, I ask, be a wiser business policy, to spend the other $127,000 needed to make the work stand for a century or more, almost without repair. If the Government sells the road this will be paid back to them. The Corporation buying it would prefer to pay $127,000 more for this part of the work if durable and prospectively solid for a century than to face the certainty of having to renew the crib work at a cost of $100,000 or more within a few years, besides a constant bill for repairs; or if they built this stone wall after a time to lay out $250,000 to get what may now be done for an additional $127,000. If the railway is sold, who gets this $127,000? Does the city get back its contribution of $40,000 or $70,000? Does the Harbor Board get back its $50,000 contribution? No; the Provincial Government gets it and these authorities have the "handsome appearance" to console themselves with. And not much of it will ever be spent by that Government on the Montreal end of the Province either, judging from past experience. If the railway is not sold, it is a matter of saving the same amount to the Government in repairs and eventual reconstruction. It seems a very foolish policy of the Government to spend so much money as it is going to on this wall, and then have but a temporary structure after all. Far better to complete it at its own expense as it should be.

POLICY.

Death in the Drain.

To the Editor of the THE STAR:

SIR,—While residing in London, England, I was called professionally to Croydon, one of the outlying parishes, to attend some cases of typhoid fever. When there I made a thorough examination into the sources from which the desease originated. It was soon found to be confined to families who were supplied by a milkman whose cows were fed on hay from a sewage farm near Croydon. The grass from this farm was eagerly sought after, as it was long and luxuriant. The fields were manured by both liquid and solid sewage, and large crops were obtained, but at a frightful expense to life and health. The milk supply was discontinued, and since then no further attacks of fever have occurred.

After careful studying of the Lennoxville College outbreak, I am inclined to believe that the typhoid germs were brought in by some of the eatables or drinkables, and not by any cause due to the situation.

I have had a rather severe lesson in my own house. As during my absence at London, my drains were altered and a new soil pipe put in, a heavy odour was noticed, but on calling in a plumber, he said a little putty would stop the leakage. This being of no avail, I sent for a mason, who was in the habit of laying and taking up drains, and he immediately discovered the cause. The first tile pipe was simply laid against the second, both large ends together, no cement used, and the lead pipe, instead of being inserted in the tile pipe, was actually placed outside, and all the drippings and gas escaped. This was actually done by the plumber. The mason soon altered the existing state of affairs, and since then my cellar has been perfectly dry and inodorous. I should think that a good many houses have been treated similarly, and I would advise the calling in of a mason or bricklayer in the first instance, and many valuable lives would be saved.

L. O. THAYER, M.D.

Who are the Nihilists.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—As there appears to be some doubt as to the class of men from whom the Nihilists are recruited will you allow me a few lines in your paper to tell you what I know about them. I was in St. Petersburg three years ago for a running visit, and I had some opportunity of hearing something about this now infamous, or famous, society. It appears that when serfdom was abolished the sons of the serfs were in some cases sent to St. Petersburg or Moscow to college. There they were led to believe that once they were educated the avenues of preferment and distinction would be open to them and that they could aspire to look forward to hold positions of trust and emolument in the State. Time went on, their minds meanwhile being prepared for the coming revolution in social advancement for which they so ardently hoped. They graduated and then they found all their fond hopes vanish, and they were as far from social distinctions, political preferment or perhaps common advancement as ever. They longed for an outlet for the education they had obtained and they found it not. Then came discontent, and discontent begot conspiracy and conspiracy begot assassination. This, sir, I am satisfied is the cause of Nihilism and these are, in most part, the classes from which the ranks are, day by day recruited. The average Russian is not a revolutionist. He is sluggish and comparatively contented. But the student class see constitutional governments spread all over Europe: they see other countries furnish openings for the education and genius of their children, and they naturally ask themselves why should Russia be an exception to a rule that works so well all over the rest of Europe? There is, of course, a great deal of truth in all they say, and the misfortune is that the autocratic form of government gives these men no means of open agitation and so they rush into the character of the conspirator.

F.

The Ventilation of Sewers.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I was glad to see that Mr. F. N. Boxer, Sanitary Engineer, entered into particulars about the sewage of Paris, the way the authorities disposed of it and the probable success or failure of the plan. I must remind you that the sewage of Paris is, in some cases, distributed over the adjoining country, and Mr. Boxer says that this is an experiment, and that it is merely *on its trial*. Well, I am satisfied to leave it so, although when on the ground I heard that the experiment was successful. But now to another phase of the sewage question, and that is—Ventilation. In one of your leaders last week you reminded us that the sewers in London are ventilated by manholes in the streets, and you appeared to invite discussion upon the subject of the ventilation of sewers in this city. This is a subject of more importance to us than the disposal of the sewage itself. If street ventilation will free our homes from the poison of the sewers without seriously tainting the atmosphere, then it is, at least, a subject well worth discussing. True, I am an amateur at sanitary engineering, but I know enough of chemistry to warrant the statement that pure air, dilution and dispersion will dissipate every taint and danger in the atmosphere arising from open sewers. Stagnation and concentration of sewage gas within sewers and drains would be prevented, and with numerous openings the interchange between the pure air and sewer air would bring about dilution and dispersion of the sewer gas as soon as generated. Has not experience proved that it is in unventilated sewers that the gas concentrates and becomes deadly, while in fully ventilated sewers the air is purer than in many of our stables. In fact the greater the ventilation the less the danger, and if the sewer air at one man-hole is offensive, all that is necessary is to make one or two more man-holes in the neighborhood, and the offensive characters of the original sewer will at once disappear. The result upon the dwellings is this: Under the present system the sewer air is forced back into the houses while under the ventilating system the sewer air is purified and allowed to escape. But the best proof of the success of the ventilation plan is that it is no longer an experiment—it is a success, and the condition of our houses in this city warrant me in saying that it is a subject that demands immediate attention.

TOURIST.

Canada's Deaf-Mutes.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The Quebec Legislature grants yearly about $7,000 towards educating the deaf-mutes in this Province, at any rate the above sum is divided between the Mile End and the Cote St. Luc Road Institutions, the former receiving the bulk of the $7,000, yet these institutions are largely maintained by public charity, and many deaf-mutes seeking admission are turned away for want of funds to carry on the good work. The latter named institution at present has only about 33 pupils, as many as its funds will allow, but it can accommodate 100, and why are those poor mutes who cannot afford to pay denied education? The Mile End Institute was obliged to refuse admittance to thirty mutes last session for want of accommodation. There are some 75 pupils there at present, as many as can be comfortably accommodated in the small building. There are two more institutions for deaf-mutes in Lower Canada, but the sums allowed them could not be ascertained by the writer. We hear of them as being hard up for funds. The Cote St. Luc Institution has a floating debt of several thousand dollars. The Belleville Institution in Upper Canada is a Government affair. Good! No mutes are turned away there for want of funds. In the United States there are at present fifty institutions, and about a million dollars is expended yearly by Congress for the education of their deaf-mutes. A million! What a contrast to a few thousands grudgingly given by the Quebec Legislature for the same purpose. The hearing and speaking children have public schools enough, and plenty of funds wherewith to run them, I affirm that the mutes need an education more than any other people, and their wants in that direction should be attended to; they should enjoy the comforts and advantages of acquiring an education and sound moral and religious training, so essential to their happiness in this world and in that which is to come. An effort was made by the writer to benefit the mutes in Manitoba, but when proper enquiries were made by Bishop Machray, Winnipeg, at the time of the Assembly of the Diocese of Rupert's Land, it was discovered that there were only a few mutes out West, a number not warranting the establishing of an institution. It is to be hoped the Dominion Government will kindly do something for its mutes, in the form of increased yearly grants, and that the charitably disposed will loosen their purse strings sometimes, as it is of vital importance that the condition of these afflicted ones should be ameliorated, and that the spirit of universal love be implanted in their obscured minds. I gratefully acknowledge valuable aid kindly extended to me by Bishops Bond and Machray, and also to Rev. J. Empson, M. A., the Rev. R. Lindsay, M.A., and others, as regards the ascertaining of the number of deaf-mutes in the far West.

C. W. BUTT.

Montreal, March, 1881.

THE DEATH RATE.

A Warning Against Old House Drains and Old Style Traps.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The annual report of the Health Officer, on the mortality of this city during the past year, shows a slight increase over that of the preceding one, and that the death rate is within a fraction of 30 to 1,000, that is, about 5,000 inhabitants are borne away to the cemeteries in one year, and we have been congratulated upon the healthy state of the city.

I fail to see it. We have had no severe epidemics during the past year or the death rate would evidently have been much higher; but according to the statistics of healthy cities—and there is no reason why this city should not be a healthy one—our death rate is far too high. Fifteen hundred, at least, die here annually more than the health proportion in all cities where the locality is no better than Montreal, but where sanitation is properly understood and its laws carried out. It is really a serious matter. Why, if 1,500 immigrants settled down in Montreal annually it would be a matter to congratulate ourselves upon, something for the Government to be proud of; and for obtaining a far less number the Emigration Department pays out large sums of money, and yet we consign 1,500, old and young, to the grave yearly for the want of a proper sanitary organization, without scarcely—as a community—giving a thought to the gravity of the question.

In some unhealthy cities in England experimented upon by the Sanitary Commission appointed by the Government the death rate has been reduced to 16 and 17 per 1,000, and in model blocks of dwelling houses in London, the death rate is from 14 to 17 per cent. lower than in private dwellings, from the sanitary system in which they are constructed and regulated. There is no apparent reason why the death rate of Montreal should not be reduced to at least 20 per 1,000, which would save from 1,400 to 1,500 lives annually.

The warning I desire to give publicity to is against old house drains, and, particularly, the old fashioned trap. There cannot be a doubt but that a large proportion of deaths in this city are caused directly from defects in house drains, and that the number of lives lost, indirectly, under the depressing influence of sewer gas and bad ventilation, is much greater than the public suppose. The medical profession are well aware of this fact; as a celebrated physician once remarked, when speaking of the impropriety of building hospitals in crowded cities:—"*In the city hospital ward the most expert pyhsician cannot cure, whilst in the country hospital the greatest bungler cannot kill.*"

As a practical instance of the danger arising from defective house drains, I will mention that two days since I was called upon to examine the state of a drain in a house in which a child had recently died of diphtheria. The floor having been lifted, and the tile drain exposed to view, there was found to be a joint imperfect, and a 9-inch trap, with the hand-hole simply covered with two loose pieces of board, over which clay had been spread; the clay had evidently fallen down through the loose-fitting cover, and hence the poisonous gas escaped, which no doubt was the cause of the death of the child. This old-fashioned (so-called) trap, was a trap merely in form, and it wanted two inches in dip to even make a slight water seal. The dip of this trap formed a disgusting cess-pool, full of a foul smelling deposit, and directly over this was the imperfectly covered hand-hole. Now as these imperfect (so called) traps have been put into many houses built a few years back, a friendly warning against them may be of service, for they are simply a snare and a delusion. It is such traps that have caused an outcry against traps altogether, but that is a mistake, a good trap is really a safe-guard against sewer gas.

F. N. BOXER.
Sanitary Engineer.

Our Mounted Police.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last you made a most unjustifiable attack on our North-West Mounted Police. It seems to please you that Sir John Macdonald is reported to have said something about the force not being intended as an asylum for inebriates, and coolly say the organization is made up of the ne'er do wells of the country. It is at least safe to throw discredit upon a body of men 360 strong, who are separated from you by a distance of several thousand miles. You seem to forget that these men are scattered over an area of thousands of square miles in nineteen different detachments, with from 2 to 51 constables each, and are expected to act as escorts, detectives, policemen and farmers. Men who are constantly leading a life of isolation, far from the advantages and comforts of civilization, who are often exposed to a temperature of which we in Montreal have no idea, and, above all, are surrounded by blood-thirsty savages, often on the brink of starvation, and whose vengeance may be aroused by a single imprudent act, are not to be envied. Men who voluntarily choose such risks and discomforts for food and clothes and a small sum per day, and with no other advantage than enjoying the freedom of nature, should at least be spoken of with consideration. Already one of their number has fallen by the hands of the red men and the day (in all human probability) is not far distant when they will have to face death in its most terrible aspect. You have only to read the reports of the Department of the Interior to see how time and time again an attack on the post or store of provisions has been barely avoided by the coolness and judgment of the officer in charge. To illustrate I shall quote from the Official Report of 1879. This day the neighborhood of Wood Mountain was excited by a small disturbance occasioned by a sub-constable striking an Indian and putting him out of the fort for obstructing him at his work and attacking him with a stick of wood. The Sioux were at first quite excited and a few of them proposed to attack the post. There were two hundred lodges in the vicinity. Such scenes are not rare and will eventually terminate in the savage nature of the Indians asserting itself. Again, the constables frequently have to do with the meanest and most despicable of our race, men who make it a business to smuggle and sell liquor to the Indians, and out-laws and cut throats from both countries. Such people will lose no opportunity to bring as much discredit on the force as possible.

In conclusion I would venture to say that our Canadian Mounted Police will compare physically and morally with any body of enlisted men on this continent. It is out of the question to expect that our Mounted Force will be any better than the average men of our towns and cities. To throw discredit upon an enlisted body of our countrymen who have taken their lives in their hands and live among savages and who, from their isolated position, are unable, to a certain extent, to defend themselves is, to say the least, very unfair and unjust.

Respectfully,
EDWARD MCLOUGHLIN.

[This letter is all sentiment and special pleading. "Blood-thirsty savages," and "enjoying the freedom of nature" are flights of fancy. Physically, the Mounted Police are no doubt all that is here claimed for them. Morally, we doubt it, Sir John A. Macdonald doubts it. Col. Osborne Smith, of Winnipeg doubts it, the press of the North-West appear to doubt it, and from our every-day experience *we know* that many of the recruits are made up of "ne'er do wells." No doubt they turn out well enough, but Sir John was not far astray when he said that the service is looked upon, wrongly let us hope, as an "asylum for inebriates."—ED. STAR.]

Death of the "Tyrant."

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Nihilism has "triumphed" and the "tyrant" of all the Russias is no more. The men who deny the existence of God, deny the rights of the King, and blasphemy is followed by murder. But of the "tyrant," what were his "tyrannies" or his crimes. That he was a perfect type of a Christian monarch I do not believe, but that he was the greatest, aye and the best ruler Russia ever had I know beyond all question. I have lived in St. Petersburg. I have seen Alexander II. scores of times. I know too what people generally said about him, in the seclusion of their own homes, and I know that the nobility looked upon him as the most radical Czar that ever ruled Russia. What Catherine II., Alexander I., and Nicholas desired but dared not accomplish, Alexander II. did—emancipate 23,000,000 of serfs. His reign will remain a synonym for reform. Again in 1864 he emancipated the Polish serfs, while a great part of his life was consecrated to improve the State colleges and push commercial relations with the outer world. Who established trial by jury, and in 1865 gave representative assemblies to all the provinces? Who, but the dead "tyrant," Alexander II! Who freed Bulgaria, established common schools for the soldiers, freed public instruction from military discipline, abolished the law which prevented Russians from travelling abroad, pushed railroads and canals all over the empire, and was the beloved of the soldiery who followed his eagle to battle? His failings may not indeed have leaned to virtue's side, but that he was a "tyrant" is as far from the truth as that he was an angel. Take him all in all, he was a human being who possessed failings too often incidental to men, but he was no more a "tyrant" than I am a sprite. True, thousands of patriotic men and delicate women were sent to Siberia during his reign. In these wholesale transportations there was often too much severity, and the stain of unnecessary cruelty will cling to the memory of the late Emperor on that point alone. That was the one dark spot on his life. For that I condemn him as much as the most violent Nihilist, but I would not assassinate him. Nihilism is born of infidelity. It is the child of irreligion, and it is this want of belief in God that forced Nihilism into the barbarity of murder. It was a crime for Alexander II. to send a conspirator against his life into exile, but it is a virtue for one of those same conspirators to send Alexander II. to his grave. In the opinion of the Nihilist "might forms the sole groundwork of society." The "destruction of everything that now exists" is a part of their published programme, and it would not surprise me to hear of Alexander III. meeting the same fate as his father, and that, too, before long. That the present order of the world's government is the best possible I do not believe, but for my part I would rather have imperfection as it is, a thousand times over, than the Government that denies the existence of God, and hands the liberties of the people over to the care of a community of Robespierres.

ONE WHO HAS LIVED IN RUSSIA.

Spiritualism.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Two or three weeks ago I wrote you a letter on spiritualism. In that letter I invited discussion upon the merits of the phenomena. In reply there appeared two letters—one in your issue of Saturday week and another in your issue of last Saturday. The arguments contained in these letters were these: The first writer refused to discuss the question except on its merits as a science. The writer of last Saturday, however, added that the deception (?) of the science was owing to *objective* and *subjective* vision: The one the vision one fancies such as *delirium tremens*, and the other the vision which exists in the senses. He says too that the slate trick (?) is no more surprising than many other tricks (?) of the conjurer's art. The writer said too that spiritualism was deception, but that is an assertion, it is not an argument, and permit me to hope that, in future, the question will be discussed on its merits alone, and that writers will not give way to invective when they fail to convince by logic or reason. But to business, now first of all about this question of science. Well, sir, we deny that spiritualism is a science, therefore, we cannot discuss it from the scientific standpoint. How can you prove it a science? Can you tell when the phenomena will occur. Is Christianity a science? If it is discussed as a science, do you not call the men who do so materialists or infidels? Science is a formulated arraignment of facts which occur in regular order, and is governed by laws infallible in their arrangement. Spiritualism has none of these. It has no regular laws to govern it, and it is impossible to regard it as coming within the realms of true science. It may, indeed, be a subject for scientific research, as it was with Dr. Dodd, Prof. Hare, Prof. Gregory and others, but their experience has resulted in converting the most of them from their treating it as a science, and they adopt the more sensible plan of treating it as supersensuous, or as arising from causes which, they say, are not yet discoverable by or amenable to the usual methods of science or human sensation. Your ordinary reader too often falls into the mistake of thinking that so-called "scientific men" are true scientists. Students know otherwise, and one of the difficulties we, as well as others, have to contend against is that the world is led too much by scientific men and not enough, perhaps, by true science. At all events, Spiritualism is not a science, no more than the Divinity of Jesus Christ is a science; it cannot be discussed as such, and all efforts in that direction will end in leaving the investigator just where we began, acknowledging that science has failed to prove anything in connection with the phenomena. On that point I have at present no more to say. But, says writer No. 2, Spiritualism is the result of a deceptive vision. Now, if spiritualism was only what we *saw*, there might be some ground for entertaining the theory of objective and subjective sight in connection with it. But what of the sense of feeling? What of the positive and undeniable *intelligence* in the phenomena, the reading of sealed letters, and the information about events, and the startling knowledge of secrets which are supposed to be as dark as the grave? Does *objective* or *subjective* vision slap you in the face or pull one's garments, as a visible hand did in broad daylight, the garments of a reporter of the New York *Tribune*. Does *objective* or *subjective* vision tell you of the contents of a letter in the pocket-book of a friend or *speak to you*, in husky tones, and *tell you* that the visible face you see is that of a long dead relative or friend? No sir, the truths of spiritualism are like the problem of Kepler, which even at this day, not one in a hundred understand. For thirty years scientists have failed to account for the phenomena and these latest efforts of *objective* or *subjective* vision and mesmerism, have railed like the rest. That hypnotism can produce wonderful results I grant, but neither of them have accounted for the mysteries of spiritualism. To attribute it to mesmerism is, in my opinion, wild. No man can mesmerise a multitude. He may operate on a few who are within easy reach, but he cannot mesmerise on a whole audience. If it could be so, science, art, commerce, morality, would all be at the mercy of the charmer. The argument about mesmerism is grasping at the last straw, the argument of objective and subjective vision is weak, and does not embrace the issue involved, and the argument in favor of scientific investigation has failed after being tried for over a quarter of a century. If nothing better than these can be supplied, I must remain what I have learned to become by belief and practical experience.

A SPIRITUALIST.

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS
And People in Canada Say About
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,
As a Remedy for Consumption and Wasting Diseases.

PETITCODIAC, N.B., Nov. 5, 1880.
MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE:—I have used and prescribed for some time "Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil," and find it an excellent fixed preparation, agreeing well with the stomach, easily taken, and its continued use adding greatly to the strength and comfort of the patient.
A. H. PECK, M.D., Penn. Med. College.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA, Nov. 8, 1880.
MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE,—Gents: For nearly two years I have been acquainted with Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, and consider it the finest preparation now before the public. Its permanency as an Emulsion with the pleasant flavor, makes it the great favorite for children, and I do highly recommend it for all wasting diseases of the system.
Yours, very truly,
C. A. BLACK, M.D.

HALIFAX, N.S., November 19, 1880.
MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE,—Gentlemen: I have prescribed your Emulsion for the past two years, and found it more agreeable to the stomach, and have better results from its use than from any other preparation of the kind I have tried.
H. M. CAMERON, M.D.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.
MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE,—Dear Sirs: I feel it a duty I owe not only to you but to the community, to make the following statement: About three years ago my eldest daughter was taken with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs, and notwithstanding all that her medical attendant could do, she got worse and worse, and appeared to be in the last and hopeless stage of consumption. The doctor said he could do no more, but recommended your Emulsion, and the effect of it was, in the opinion of every one who knew her, simply marvelous. Before she had used the first bottle, she felt much better, and to the surprise of us all, she continued to mend so rapidly that in three months she was able to go about as usual, and has continued in such excellent health that she got married 18 months ago, and has now as fine and healthy a son as you can find in the country.
WILLIAM BLAND.

ELORA, ONT., July, 1880.
This is to certify that my daughter has had lung disease for some time, and was very much reduced in flesh, and had not strength to walk across the street. She was advised by a lady friend to try Scott's Emulsion, and to our great surprise before she had used three bottles her health was completely recovered. I recommend it to every one troubled with the same disease.
JOHN W. BOWES,

For Sale by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.
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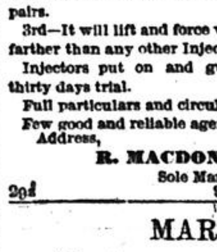

EXPLANATION.—A—Steam supply pipe. B—Steam supply for forcing. C—Exhaust pipe. D—Water supply. E—Steam cut-off for forcing. F and F—Cut-off, water valves and lock. H—Cut-off, water [illegible]. [illegible]
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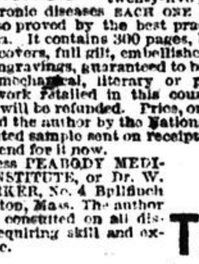

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Will be Given by the Members of BARNJUM'S GYMNASIUM

On TUESDAY EVENING, 5th APRIL,

At the QUEEN'S HALL,

IN WHICH THIRTY ADVANCED GYMNASTS WILL TAKE PART.

This Institution has been established for sixteen years, and the class this season has never been surpassed either in numbers or physique. Those selected to take part have attained great proficiency and are determined that this entertainment shall beat in excellence and variety any ever given in Montreal.

Novel feats of strength and skill will be introduced, and no pains shall be spared to provide a fine and interesting programme. The Pyramid Ladders, 24 feet high, will be a feature of the entertainment.

To insure comfort, the reserved seats will be numbered. On and after TUESDAY, 29th instant, a Plan of the Hall will be on view at the New York Piano Rooms, 226 St. James street, when Reserved Tickets may be exchanged for the one first issued.

Tickets.....................25 cents. | Reserved Seats..........50 cents.

To be obtained at Dawson's, DeZouche's, McLaughlin's, Drysdale's, N. Y. Piano Rooms, Ashford's, Gard's, the Gymnasium, 19 University street, and from the members. 72

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

SATURDAY, 26th MARCH!

LAST DAY OF THE SEASON. BAND OF VICTORIA RIFLES FROM 3.30 TO 6.30 P.M.

Auld Lang Syne.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! 71 2

WESLEY CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL).

REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., PASTOR.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27th, 1881.

The REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., will preach at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.

Subject for the Evening—"Law and Freedom." Rom. viii. 2. 72 law

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REV. WM. S. BARNES, PASTOR.

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27th, 1881.

Morning Subject—"Concerning Trade!"
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WEDNESDAY (30th March) EVENING.—Lecture— Subject—"Jesus, the Teacher." The public invited. 72

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SINGING, RECITATIONS, DIALOGUES, &c., &c.

Tea from 6.30 to 8 p.m.

Admission 25c. 72 1

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Performance for the Benefit of the LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, AND THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

By the Members of the Montefiore Social and Dramatic Club,

Under the Direction of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Warner,

Of Boucicault's masterpiece, in Five Acts

"LED ASTRAY!"

Reserved Seats, $1; General Admission, 50c; Gallery, 25c.

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By REV. G. H. WELLS, IN ERSKINE CHURCH,

Has been POSTPONED until

MONDAY, MARCH 28th, at Eight p.m.,

Instead of 17th, as previously arranged.

Subject—"Council of Constance."

Admission, 25c. Tickets at the door. 71 2

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B. F. UNDERWOOD,

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MARCH 31—Christianity and Civilization.
APRIL 1—What Liberalism offers in place of Theology.
APRIL 2—Theological Fallacies and Assumptions.
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AT EIGHT O'CLOCK P.M.

Admission 50c.

Seats may be reserved without extra charge at the office of the New York Piano Co., 226 St. James street.

Tickets for sale at the Queen's Hall each evening. 72 8

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The Battalion will parade in DRILL ORDER, at the Armory, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order,

JOHN F. NOTT, Captain & Acting Adjt. 72 2

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MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28th.

GRAND MUSICAL EVENING,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE IRISH SOCIETIES OF MONTREAL,

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Vocalist to the French, English and Irish Courts, Executante of International Music at Dublin, Paris and Philadelphia Exhibitions. Also, honored by Lord and Lady Dufferin and the *elite* of Canadian Society.

Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.

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QUEEN'S HALL.—ANNUAL CONCERT by MADAME VINCENT and her Pupils,

Tuesday Evening, March 29th.

Doors open at 7:30. Concert at 8.15. Admission, 50c.

Tickets for sale at New York Piano Rooms and Nordheimers'. 69 6

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The Waltz taught in six private lessons, $2.50. Single lesson, 50c. Private classes for teaching.

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New Advertisements this P.M.

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The Committee heartily thank the generous donors for their liberality thus far, and hope that this notice of their needs will meet with a kind response.

Subscriptions may be sent to any member of Committee, or to D. McMILLAN, Secretary, 551 Dorchester street.

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ASK FOR CHADWICK'S SPOOL COTTON—TRY IT.

ASK FOR CHADWICK'S SPOOL COTTON—TRY IT.

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THE GREAT SALE —OF— Pianos and Music! STILL CONTINUES —AT— A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S.

THERE ARE STILL SOME Splendid Pianos and First-class Music TO BE DISPOSED OF AT BARGAINS. 70 eod

Auction Sales.

By Thomas J. Potter.

134 DROLET STREET—Positive Sale solid Brick House, in nice order, healthy and pleasant situation, by St. Denis street cars. House cost over $2,000. Must be s convenient to business good investment or buy a ho occupied by owner, and Monday, 28th Rare chance to make a homestead. Sale at my room on March, at 11 o'clock. THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer. 68 5

TO CONTRACTORS & OTHERS—Valuable Stone Quarry, Back River Road, near the Ottawa Hotel, will be sold at my room, on Monday, 28th March, at Eleven o'clock. THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer. 69

53 BLEURY STREET, No. 9 TECUMSEH TERRACE. The above cut-stone front House, easily convertible into a first-class store, at small expense, will be sold at my room on

Monday, 28th March,

and offers an opportunity of making a good paying investment, being situate on the best side of this great thoroughfare, which is to be widened on the other side, and must increase greatly as a business street. Cadastre No. 681, 24.6x99.6. Area 2438 feet. Terms one-fifth cash, balance at six per cent.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer. 66

200 BARRELS APPLES, (a consignment) will be sold at my rooms, 195 St. James street, on

Monday, 28th March, at Two o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer. 71

"CHICKERING" PIANO-FORTE, VALUABLE FURNITURE, CARPETS, fine Billiard Table, handsome Mirrors, Ornaments, Pictures and General Effects. Sale by order of MRS. EVANS, No. 860 SHERBROOKE STREET (opposite McGill College Grounds), on

Tuesday, 29th March.

DRAWING-ROOM—Brussels Carpet, new pattern, oak and green, flowered; Chickering Piano, a very superior instrument; handsome Parlor Set, B. W. and Gilt Frames, covered in Green Silk, Brocatelle, finely Upholstered, made to order by "Jaques & Hay"; two very handsome Gold Frame Mantel Mirrors, Gilt Frame glass-back Wall Bracket, Consol Glass with Marble Topstand, Crimson Curtains, Lace Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Occasional and Fancy Tables, Music Stand, richly worked Brackets and Ottomans, &c.; valuable Bronze Ornaments, Bronze Gas Brackets, new Gasaliers, fine Mantel Clock, &c. Water Colors by "C. T. Berkholme," Oil Paintings, English Landscapes by "T. Stanley" and "J. S. Barber." Engravings, Chromos, &c. DINING-ROOM—Fine Walnut Furniture, including handsome Sideboard, Leather-seat Dining Chairs, Extension Dining Table, &c.; Mantel Clock and Ornaments, finest Platedware, Cutlery and Glassware, Dinner Set, maroon rim; Dessert Service, &c; fine Aquarium, &c. HALLS, PASSAGE AND STAIRS—Brussels Carpets, Hall Stand and Chairs. SITTING-ROOM—Easy Chair, Couch, Davenport Desk, Library Table, Consol Glass, Mantel Mirror, Oil Paintings, &c., Worked Tables, Fancy Chairs, &c. BEDROOMS—Fine Marble-top Walnut Bedroom Furniture, Wardrobes, Dressing Glasses, Crystal Gasaliers, Bronze Gasaliers, Toilet Ware, Iron Beds, Bedding, &c.: Lawlor Sewing Machine, &c.; Wilson Invalid Chair. BILLIARD-ROOM—Valuable Carom Table, in perfect order, by "W. H. Griffith, New York, with all necessary equipment, &c. KITCHEN—"Carpenter" Range, Refrigerator, and usual requisites, contents Servants' Rooms, &c. Sale at TEN o'clock.

On view Monday Afternoon.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer. 71

15 AYLMER STREET—Good Investment—Well-built Solid Brick House, close to ST. CATHERINE STREET and PHILLIPS SQUARE. Sale

Wednesday, 30th March.

The house is well built and in perfect order, and this sale offers a splendid opportunity for either investment or occupation. Sale at TEN o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer. 71

MIGNONNE, AMHERST AND JACQUES CARTIER STREETS.

Very Choice Building Lots by Auction, on Wednesday, 30th March.

Corner lot Jacques Cartier and Amherst streets, 25x76. Three lots adjoining, same size, with lane in rear. Lots in Amherst street will also be sold as per plan. There is no finer situation in the East End. The above property is close to the busiest and best part of St. Catherine street. Sale at TEN o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer. 71

By M. Hicks and Co.

SALE OF NICE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, GASALIERS, GOOD CARPETS, BLONDE CARRIAGE MARE, HARNESS, CARRIAGE, WOOD CART, &c.,

On Tuesday Morning, 29th instant.

The Subscribers are instructed to sell at the residence, No. 191 CADIEUX STREET,

the neat Household Furniture, &c., consisting, in part:—Rich-tone Pianoforte, Haircloth Parlor Suite, Bronze Gasaliers, Tapestry Carpets, Pole and Rings, Lace Curtains, B. P. Mirror, Pictures and Ornaments, Sideboard and Dining Table, Centre Tables, "Wheeler & Wilson" Sewing Machine, Ash and Walnut Bedroom Sets, Easy Chairs, Couches, Mattresses, Kitchen and Hall Stoves, &c.

—ALSO—

one Blonde Carriage Mare, five years old and sound; Set Harness, Covered Carriage, Wood Cart, &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers. 71

VERY IMPORTANT SALE BY CATALOGUE —OF— Unredeemed Pledges, —OF— DECEMBER, 1879, JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1880,

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, April 1st & 2nd,

The Subscriber have received instructions from J. L. MOSS & CO., to Sell by auction at their Sale Rooms,

430 and 432 NOTRE DAME STREET,

$10,000 WORTH OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES,

Comprising—Diamond Rings, Gold Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Alberts and Guards, Jewellery of all descriptions, Silks, Clothing, Blankets, Coats, Furs, Revolvers, and a number of articles too numerous to mention.

Sale each day at TWO o'clock.

☞ Articles on view Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, up to the hour of sale. A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from purchasers on each article at time of sale. No reserve.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Catalogues may be had of M. Hicks & Co., or J. L. Moss & Co. 72 6

New Advertisements this P.M.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH IS WARRANTED TO

Cure Nervous Headache in 5 minutes!!
Cure Bilious Headache in 5 minutes!!
Positively remove Scurf and Dandruff!!
Prevent Falling Hair and Baldness!!
Cure all Diseases of the Scalp!!
Promptly Arrests Premature Grayness!!
Makes the Hair Grow Long and Glossy!!
Immediately Soothes the Weary Brain!!

For Sale by all Druggists. Price $3.

Address THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, CANADA BRANCH, P. O. Box 2050, Montreal, for circular giving full information. 19 eod

LAW FORMS OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK

J. THEO. ROBINSON, 54 St. Francois Xavier St.

Auction Sales.

By Benning & Barsalou.

EXTENSIVE THREE DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS BY CATALOGUE.

The Subscribers will sell at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street,

On WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Consignments of NEW DRY GOODS, suited to the Spring and Summer Trade, forming a complete assortment of all goods required for the Wholesale and Retail Business, and amounting to upwards of Sixty-five Thousand Dollars ($65,000).

ALSO,

(With positive orders to be sold)

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS, a complete assortment, amounting to over Thirty-five Thousand Dollars ($35,000).

AND

2 cases Assorted Superior Silks,
1 do Black Satins,
5 do Canada Tweeds,
5 do Ready-made Clothing,
11 bales Grey Cotton,
6 cases White Shirtings,
13 do Assorted Prints,
6 do Assorted Hosiery,
19 do Assorted Dry Goods, just received.

LIKEWISE,

27 cases LINEN GOODS, consisting of Table Linens, Towellings, Towels, Crash, Hucks, Canvas, &c., &c.

For particulars, see Catalogues.

Terms liberal.

Sale each day at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers. 66

By John J. Arnton.

LARGE VACANT LOT—A short distance above Sherbrooke street.

60 feet front on Cadieux street; 60 feet front on St. Hypolite street. Average depth, 120 feet.

This is without doubt one of the most desirable Lots in the eastern portion of the City, and will be sold at my Rooms, on

Thursday, March 31st instant,

At Half-past TEN o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer. 71

BUILDING LOT.

That desirable VACANT LOT on N.W. corner of ST. GEORGE and ONTARIO STREETS. Cadastre 107, sub. N, area about 3,565 square feet. The lot has a good frontage on St. George and Ontario streets, being ample space for two good houses.

Easy terms. Commuted. Sale at my rooms on

Thursday, March 31st, at 10:30 o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer. 69

79 AYLMER STREET, near SHERBROOKE STREET.

Two-story Brick House, with extension kitchen, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Lot about 28x77.

The House is in convenient situation for a business man who wants a homestead. Easy terms. Commuted. Sale at my Rooms, on

Friday, April 1st,

At Half-past TEN o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer. 71

By Shaw & Gowdey.

FINE-TONED PIANOFORTE, by Vose, full 7 octaves, handsome Rosewood Case, neat pattern Brussels Carpets, large Gilt-frame Mirror, Parlor Set in Green Terry, Engravings and other Pictures, Walnut and Mahogany Dining-room and Bedroom Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Walnut Wardrobes, China and Glassware, Cutlery, Refrigerator, Mangle, two Hall Stoves, nearly new, good new Cooking Ranges and Kitchen Requisites. Everything in very nice order at the residence, No. 90 Durocher street, by order executors late Chas. Baillie, Esq., on

Monday Morning next, the 28th inst.,

At TEN o'clock,

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers. 68

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Forty tons White Lead and Paints, in Irons, Keg, and Tins, best brands. 259 bundles Iron Wire, slightly damaged; lot Sheet Iron, Sand-paper, Locks, Cutlery Hardware, &c., in lots to suit the trade. At our Stores, St. James street,

Monday Afternoon Next, 28th inst.

Sale at 2:30 o'clock.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers. 69

IMPORTANT CATALOGUE SALE!

ITALIAN STATUARY,
ALABASTERS AND TERRA COTTAS,
GROUPS, STATUETTES, BUSTS,
VASES AND URNS,
ROMAN MOSAICS, BRONZES,
SORRENTO TARSIA WORK,
D'ABRUZZI PLACQUES, &c.,

Colored Neapolitan Character Figures.

IMPORTED BY ROBERT REID,

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

Friday and Saturday, 1st and 2nd April,

SALES AT 2 AND 8 P.M.,

In the store of the Art Gallery, Corner St. Catherine street and Phillips square.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers. 72 eod

By C. F. Elwes.

POULTRY ANNUAL AUCTION SALE.

The Subscriber will hold his Annual Sale of Choice Bred Poultry, Turkeys, Ducks, Fancy Pigeons, &c., &c., at the store No. 771 Craig street, (where the last Exhibition was held), on

Tuesday, March 29.

Entries for the sale to be made at No. 254 St. James street.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

C. F. ELWES, Auctioneer. 71 3

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

All the Household Furniture and Effects belonging to Mrs. (Hon.) F. X. Trudel, will be sold at her residence 491 St. Denis street, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at Ten o'clock a.m., comprising Piano, Parlor Set, Gasalier, Frames, Wardrobe, and several articles of great value. 71 2

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.—Will be sold at auction, to the last and highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the Fifth of April next, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the office of the undersigned notary, No. 61 St. Gabriel street, in this city, the immovable hereinafter described, belonging to the substitution created by the last will of the late Francois Tavernier, in his lifetime, of the City of Montreal, viz.:—A Lot of Land, lying and situate in the City of Montreal, bounded in front by Bonaventure street, on one side by the heirs of the late Fabien Dube, on the other side by Joseph St. Onge, representing Etienne Collard, and in rear by James Fogarthy, representing Marquis, containing about fifty feet in width by about fifty-eight feet in depth, known as part of Lot number eight hundred and forty-one (841) on the Official Plan for the St. Antoine Ward, in this city. For particulars apply to H. P. PEPIN, N.P., No. 61 St. Gabriel street. 61 2aw

IN THE MATTER OF VICTOR DROM, Confectioner.

SALE OF CONFECTIONERY, SHOP FIXTURES, HORSE, SLEIGH, EXPRESS, HARNESS, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Will be sold by authority of justice at the Store No. 880 St. Catherine street, on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, the Stock of Confectionery, Shop Furniture and Fixtures, comprising—Wooden and Marble-top Tables, Chairs, Marble Slab, Gasaliers, Stoves and Pipes, Refrigerator, Copper Kettles, Moulds, Pans and Work Tables; Glass Stands, Scales, Mortar and Gas Governor, &c. Also, good Horse, Harness, Sleigh, Express Wagon, Rubber Hose, and all the Household Furniture, with between 4 and 5 tons of Coal. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH SIPLING, B.S.C.

Montreal, 24th March, 1881. 72 3eod

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, And Amending Acts.

In the matter of RACETTE & LARIVIERE, Hardware Merchants, of Montreal, Insolvents.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders for the Book Debts of the above Estate, will be received until

Wednesday, the Thirtieth day of the current month inclusively,

By the undersigned, at the offices of La Banque d'Hochelaga, Montreal, where a list of said debts can be seen.

J. E. BRAIS, Assignee. 68

BANKRUPT STOCK —OF— DRY GOODS! FOR SALE BY TENDER.

In the matter of JOSEPH LITTLE, of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham, Merchant, carrying on business under the name and style of J. Little & Co.

Tenders at so much on the dollar on Inventory value will be received by the undersigned up till

Monday the 28th March, at 12 o'clock noon,

for the following Assets belonging to the above-named Estate, viz.:

General Stock of Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, and Millinery	$13,152 56
Store Furniture	432 00
Book Debts	3,871 66
	$17,456 22

Tenders cash, or half cash and balance in three months with undoubted security.

The Stock is in excellent condition and well assorted, consisting chiefly of staple goods, and the business stand is one of the best in Port Hope, and afford a splendid opportunity for any one starting business.

Tenders may be offered for Stock and Debts, together or separately.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Inventory and List of Debts can be seen at the store in Port Hope, or at the office of the undersigned.

SAMUEL C. FATT, Trustee,
112 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal, 17th March, 1881. 64

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

The undersigned will sell for one month only, Maple, $7.50 per cord, delivered in City, and other kinds at corresponding low rates.

YARD—Corner ST. HUBERT and CRAIG STREETS.

R. GRAHAM. 61 eod

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & Co., Proprietors, 158 St. James street.

Vol. XIII.............................No. 72

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE STAR for the week ending March 19, and the corresponding period of 1880:—

March 1880.			March 1881.		
Monday	15	15,084	Monday	14	16,226
Tuesday	16	14,960	Tuesday	15	16,003
Wed'sday	17	9,661	Wed'sday	16	16,006
Thursday	18	15,501	Thursday	17	15,791
Friday	19	15,313	Friday	18	16,639
Saturday	20	15,657	Sat'rday	19	18,093
Total		86,176	Total		98,158

Average daily circulation for week ending March 19, 1881—

16,359.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.

Answers to Correspondents.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—A friend of mine owes money for groceries. Is such a debt outlawed in three years? ANS. No.

L.L.S.—What is the name of the book that is the "Sequel" to the "Wide, Wide World?" ANS. "Queechy," price 30c.

IMPROVEMENT.—Please inform me if Gaskell's Compendium or Self-Taught Penmanship is what it is claimed to be? ANS. We believe it is a good thing of its kind.

W.G.—I noticed an item in your Canadian news about a railway velocipede for the use of trackmen. 1. Please tell me the price? 2. What duty would be charged on them? ANS. 1. $40. 2. 35 per cent.*

SULUMOR.—When a person is sentenced to be hanged why is it always on a Friday? ANS. We never knew till this moment that the fact was as *you* state it. It is no doubt accidental. There is no law on the subject.*

G.W.—1st. Can you give me the date of the coldest day we have had this winter? 2nd. Also the date of the mildest day up to the 10th of the present month? ANS. 1st. Feb. 2nd; 15° below zero. 2nd. March 7th; 44° above zero.

SUBSCRIBER.—How can a patent be obtained in the Dominion, and to whom should I direct a letter? ANS. The rules and forms can be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, but you had better consult some patent solicitor.*

H.S.—1st, What is your opinion of Edison's Electric Light? 2nd. Has it been a success in any part of the Dominion of Canada? 3rd. Edison's Post office address. ANS. 1. It is a success on the whole, although it has some serious faults. 2. Yes, in Montreal. 3. He has just removed to New York, so we cannot give his full address.

CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Are there any locomotives running on any railway in Canada that have no flanges on the driving or any other wheel? ANS. There are plenty of locomotives in Canada that have no flanges on the driving-wheels. The Mogul type on six wheels coupled are invariably made with the centre pair of wheels flangeless.*

J.D.—Coming out here with a small family and not being able to find employment, I was under the necessity of pawning my clothes to provide food for my children. Can the pawnbroker sell my clothes after they have been in his possession six months, as the ticket states he will do so? ANS. A year is the time fixed by law, but perhaps you have made a special agreement.*

ENQUIRER.—Can a boy 16 years of age have a house and household effects in his name, so that in case a suit should come against his father the aforesaid house and household effects cannot be seized? ANS. If the boy has a tutor and has properly acquired the goods and chattels, he can of course claim them in case they are seized. His opposition would, however, be liable to contestation, on the ground of fraud and collusion, if done merely to cheat the creditors.

W.M.—A friend offered to loan me $20 in 1874 which I accepted, there being no written agreement between us nor time specified for payment of the same. He now demands the amount with interest to date. Can he compel me to pay the amount and can he claim any interest? ANS. Yes, the amount can be collected from you. As to interest, if you were ever in default to pay the amount, it is due, but if you did not agree to, and never have been asked to, refund the amount, you cannot be forced to pay interest.

W.W.—In 1874 I was in New York in business; I had two stores; I bought several lots of goods on 30 days or 60; owing to domestic trouble I left my two stores under my wife's care and I left for Europe. About thirty days after I received a letter from my wife stating that the creditors had closed up both of my stores, so I never paid them for what goods I got from them. If I return to New York what can they do to me for this offence? My two stores were sold out by sheriff's sale and went to the benefit of the creditors, but I am yet in their debt. ANS. They can do nothing except to hold you responsible for the balance due and collect it of you when you get it.

S.McL.—What can a person do to a keeper of a low saloon outside of the city limits, as a member of my family resorts there? He spends his nights and Sundays there, and when I go for him they deny him. What is the best thing I can do? ANS. If this person is in the habit of drinking to excess his wife, father, mother, brother, sister, tutor, curator, or employer may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to the keeper of this saloon, not to sell to the person having such a habit. If during the course of a year from such notice the saloon-keeper sells any liquor, he may be sued in damages, and may be condemned in from $10 to $500 according to circumstances.

M.M.—I have certain real estate and stock investments in my own right, and wish to leave the same to my husband by will, for his use and enjoyment, but to become the property of my children at his death or in the event of his marrying again. I do not wish to hamper or inconvenience him in regard to this property either with respect to principal or interest; at the same time, does the law require me to mention any specific sums or investments while making my will now, or must an inventory be taken at the time of my death, or in the event of his marrying again? I may mention that my husband and I are separated as to property, but I wish him to have free and full control of it, and yet wish it ultimately to come to my children, be it increased or decreased. ANS. You can either will your property absolutely to your husband or give him the usufruct of it, to revert to your children. In any case, an inventory must be taken after your death.

THE latest about Parnell is that his frequent visits to Paris are made not to conspire, but to court. It is said that he is smitten with the charms of a daughter of *La Belle France*. If such be the case, he has likely given up all hopes of re-visiting America. He would not be nearly so interesting, especially to the female sex, as a benedict. And there is nothing like having the women on your side, old boy, when you want to agitate. They are a power in themselves.

THE United States is the land of peculiar institutions. The Southern States had their slavery. In parts of the country lynching is an institution; and in Utah there is polygamy. President Garfield has, it is said, determined to put a stop to this peculiar institution, and if he succeeds he will leave his finger marks on American history. There are, however, two kinds of immorality—the one that is recognized by law or custom and the one that is not recognized by either.

THE New Yorkers are in earnest this time about having their streets cleaned. The members of the Street Cleaning Bureau are getting hauled over the coals with a vengeance. The *Sun* has gone into the fight determined to conquer. This is what it says in regard to the negligent officials who have caused all the trouble. "Mark every such man, and, if he ever comes up for re-election, point him to the graves he has filled, and tell him to appeal to the graveyard for votes."

WHEN St. John, N.B., is in direct railroad communication with Montreal *via* Megantic will the Intercolonial pay as well as now? It will shorten the distance by 276 miles, and as a commercial undertaking will have all the advantages over the present route. Possibly, in time, both roads will be necessary, and while the country may have benefited by the road already in existence, it will benefit more by the one that is coming. But meanwhile the lesson to learn is that it is "commercial" and not "military" necessity that should guide us in constructing our railroads, building our canals, or making any of our highways for commerce.

WITH England it is one down and the other come on, in her wars. No sooner is one enemy put aside than another turns up and the Empire is "never peace." But there is one phase of all these wars which will some day come seriously to the front. Do they pay? Does it pay to spend £11,000,000 to conquer Abbyssinia and then leave it? Does it pay to spend £5,000,000 to conquer Ashantee and then abandon it? Does it pay to leave millions of money and many men in Afghanistan, Zululand, and the Transvaal and get little or nothing in return. And now they say that the Basuto war is going to begin again. Will the fat ever be out of the fire?

ON Tuesday night a grand dinner was given in Boston to Carl Schurz, late Secretary of the Interior, at which were present nearly all the leading representative men of the city and of the Republican party in particular. The ex-Secretary had been assailed by the press of Boston and accused of cruelty towards the Ponca Indians while in office. The dinner was given to him by the citizens as a proof of their confidence in him in spite of the hostile criticism to which he had been subjected. Fair play is a jewel and that Bostonians evidently believe in it is shown by their readiness to atone for the injustice which Mr. Schurz is believed to have suffered at their hands or rather at the hands of the journalists who are supposed to give expression to their convictions.

STILL another discovery about trichinosis. Heretofore it has generally been supposed that thorough cooking destroyed the parasite. Eminent physicians in the U. S. had expressed the opinion that the encapsuled parasites could not survive a certain elevation of temperature, and that death rendered them harmless. Now however, this protection is denied and an eminent Parisian chemist affirms that thorough cooking is not sufficient to kill trichinæ, and that they would escape the action of boiling water in cooking. Thus the authorities disagree and the patients die. The American chemist will no doubt now be heard from, and it is to be hoped that the health of the community will be placed above the exigencies of trade, and that the chemists will give an honest analysis.

SOME of our contemporaries wish to frown down the proposed winter navigation of the St. Lawrence experiments. This is not fair. The proposition is at least entitled to a fair hearing. It should be discussed on its merits, not on prejudice either for or against. Let the subject be ventilated; let competent men give their opinion; let experienced pilots tell their experience, and let the public know all the facts one way and the other. This thing of frowning down new enterprises is out of date. The greatest triumphs of man's genius have been "frowned" upon at their inception. Stephenson was laughed at; Watts was caricatured; DeLesseps was pronounced insane; Edison was called a fraud, and all the long record of inventors were subjected to opposition, if not contempt. But this navigation scheme should be fairly and calmly discussed and let the public know whether it is practicable or not.

JUST what everybody expected! The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick passed a bill abolishing the Legislative Council. But the measure had to go before the Council before it could become law. What did the Council do? The answer is very simple. Nobody ever expected that the Council was such a disinterested body as to be willing to legislate itself out of existence, notwithstanding the Councillors know perfectly well that the business of the Province could be carried on as efficiently—if not more so—and certainly at much less expense, were the Upper House abolished. Oh, no, these gentlemen have delightful little sinecures, and also comfortable quarters where they can play at legislation, and these little things they are loth to part with. Therefore they threw out the bill, and no further action can be taken on this matter for another year. Thus it will ever be till a change is made in the manner of constituting the Legislative Councils of the Provinces.

The Celebration Period.

There are few things the genuine Yankee so dearly loves as a "celebration," particularly if it can be made to minister to his national pride. It would be hard to reckon up all the celebrations that have already taken place as the centenaries of successive incidents in the war of emancipation came round; but it seems to us as if every hamlet that could claim to be within ten miles of any remembered skirmish with the British troops had "celebrated" the glorious day. One of the last affairs of the kind was the celebration at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, of the capture of the unfortunate Major Andre and the foiling of Benedict Arnold's treason. A people less fond of celebrations would have passed over this incident in silence. The treatment of Andre by Washington has not redounded to the credit of the latter; and as to Arnold's treason, most nations would prefer to forget their traitors. There is, however, a blessed prospect that these celebrations are coming to an end. Arrangements are now in progress for a grand celebration of the centenary of Yorktown, which ought pretty nearly to close the chapter. The proceedings on this occasion are to be of special solemnity and poor President Grevy, who would much rather be excused, has been "roped in," and made to promise to send representatives of the French Government. Well, if all this self-glorification does our cousins good they are welcome to it. The time is probably coming when as a people they will have more difficult tasks before them than they had at Lexington or Yorktown, problems of an economic and social character to solve that will not be disposed of by a parade of fire-engines and militiamen. Whether they will be the stronger to meet real trials for all their indulgence in tawdry shows remains to be seen.

A Backward Step.

Our friends in Nova Scotia are surely taking a step in the wrong direction in proposing, as a bill now before the Legislature introduced by the Provincial Secretary does, to abolish the University of Halifax, and distribute the grant formerly made to it among the denominational colleges. In this way the Government of the Province, which ought to stand free from all connection with different forms of religious belief, will be made to minister directly to denominational ends. Such a policy is the direct reverse of that followed some years ago in regard to the denominational colleges of Ontario. The grants to these colleges were entirely withdrawn, and in spite of all pressure and an enormous amount of agitation, particularly on behalf of Victoria College, Cobourg, the Government held to its position. The agitation was confined, it is true, mainly to those who were directly interested in the maintenance of the denominational colleges. The Methodist people, in spite of the most violent appeals of a portion of their clergy, were never profoundly stirred on the subject. They had sense enough to see that State education, and education subsidized by the State, ought to have no denominational character; and so they quietly set to work to make up to their own college at Cobourg more than the Government had withdrawn from it. And Victoria College and Queen's College at Kingston are to-day, we verily believe, on a better footing than they would have been had the Government grants never been discontinued. We have very little doubt the Nova Scotians will some day see the falsity of the position they are now assuming, which is, to put it briefly, that higher education cannot with advantage be conducted upon an unsectarian basis, but that the State, if it helps such education at all, must do so through the several churches of the Province. In the meantime, as they seem bent on the experiment, let us all watch it for our instruction.

Destruction of Forests.

The American forests are not "going," but it is said that they are almost gone. The white pine that was to last for "hundreds of years," then "for many decades," has been nearly exhausted, and all over the continent the cry is raised that a very few years will see the last of the "inexhaustible" timber regions of the United States. Increase of population has denuded the forests of their wealth and a timber famine stares the people in the face. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have whatever pine timber there remains in the North-West. This is estimated at 73,500,000,000 feet. The annual winter's cut is said to be 8,000,000,000, and thus we see that at this rate in nine years the pine supply of America would be at an end! But this is not a true estimate. The demand must increase with the population, and six or seven years will, probably, be enough to denude the pine forests of their last plank for exportation. The State of Maine has still more timber than its people want and this exhausts the list. The *North-Western Lumberman* furnishes the statistics and a writer in the New York *Times*, Mr. William Little of New York, a son of Mr. James Little, of Montreal, whose writings on the timber question have proved of great value, sounds the alarm in tones and with a fund of figures which indicate his knowledge of what he says. Now, the question is: What is Canada to do? The history of our forests is somewhat similar to the history of the forests of the United States. They, too, have been destroyed by reckless precipitancy; the Government sold them almost for a song; circular saws wasted one-quarter of our trees into sawdust; fires, caused by carelessness, have licked our forest wealth into the clouds; and yet we moved not. It was the old story of "easy got, easy gone." But there is one thing we can do and that is protect ourselves by an export duty on our timber. The owners of limits and timber merchants may object, but unless something like this is done a few years will see us with the one great source of our wealth gone, and if the owners of timber limits *benefit now* people at large will *suffer* then, unless we "lock the stable before the steed has gone."

Mr. Beecher and his Revival.

Mr. Beecher is trying hard to have a "revival," but it doesn't work as well as might be expected. His lecture room is only about half filled, and four-fifths of the attendants are of the female sex. He had to caution his friends the other day that he did not want people, on pretence of seeking spiritual advice, to come bothering him with requests for his influence in procuring political appointments. He says he does not expect any such results as were witnessed in 1857. People are less demonstrative now, and take things more coolly. He doesn't even attach much importance to conversions; he will be content if he can only sow a little good seed here and there that will hereafter have a good effect upon people's characters.

The fact is, Mr. Beecher is engaged just now in up-hill work. The time for revivals is not in general when things are "booming." Interest in New York and Brooklyn centres just now in the Stock Exchange. It is the business of this world, not the quotations of the next, that men are now giving all their attention to. The great revival of 1857 came at a time of the deepest financial depression, when men had been pulled up short in the race for wealth and made to feel the instability of earthly things. In a certain sense they may be said to have this feeling now; for, even in the midst of prosperity, there are predictions of a relapse; but the spirit abroad is one of sheer adventure, a determination to face all risks, and make what hay can be made while the sun shines. It is deserving of notice that the last period of depression produced no revival like that of 1857, showing that men are not affected as they once were by temporal misfortune. What would seem to be needed at present is not sensational preaching, or any deliberate attempts at revivals, but the presentment of the particular truths that the existing conditions of civilization require. There is a message for every age, and the message for this age is the one that shall directly touch the characteristic sins of the age, and cause men to see themselves and their doings, not in any conventional light, but in the light of absolute truth. What are we? What ought we to be? These are the questions to discuss. These are the living issues of the time. Until there arises a preacher who will make the world see itself as it is, and make it shiver in presence of the moral poverty which goes with so much material grandeur, one who will bring us face to face with the social problems we strive to ignore, and tear to rags the sophistries woven of selfishness by which we seek to evade plain social duties, religious growth will be at a stand-still; and, in spite of all machine-made revivals, there will only be more and more of Pharisaism and spiritual deadness in the land. The day for the next "revival" worthy of the name will be the day when society wakens up to the recognition of a new truth, to the sense of a new obligation. Nothing less than that will give the needed stimulus to the moral life of the world.

Beet Root Sugar.

A considerable interest, not to say excitement, has been recently awakened in regard to the manufacture of beet sugar in Canada. In considering this new "boom" it might be well to recall a few facts in the history of beet sugar, and to refer to some of the unavoidable difficulties in the way of its success in this country or the United States. It should not be forgotten that 40 years of the most careful nursing by the French Government, or by the Emperor Napoleon (which is the same thing), were required to raise the industry from an experimental and artificial condition to one of profitable independence. That this result would not have been reached had it not been for the intense personal desire of the Emperor to make France independent of foreign sources of its sugar supply, both on account of his political opposition to Great Britain and Spain, and the loss of the French West Indian colonies. The vanity, too, of Napoleon, which could not brook a failure, was a powerful agent in securing the result, which was reached by the force of this man's will, and in spite of many natural and economical obstacles. From France the industry spread to Germany and Austria, where very similar political and economical conditions prevailed. Many efforts were made after the close of the Napoleonic wars to introduce beet-sugar into Great Britain, but these all resulted in failure. In America, too, this industry has its history. Twenty years ago it was tried in Illinois and failed, and so disastrously, that it was many years before the failure was forgotten. For a few years past spasmodic efforts have been made in the States of California, Maine and Delaware to revive the business, and capital and energy have been liberally spent. But the results are not encouraging. Sugar is made, no doubt, and beets are grown, but the sweet product leaves a bitter memory in the pockets of the adventurous manufacturers. The question then arises, is this to be ever so, and if so, why? We fear this must be the result in both Canada and the United States; and forming this opinion from a thorough knowledge of the chief difficulties, we feel impelled to caution too sanguine persons from risking money in what must be a losing enterprise. The fundamental difficulty here is that the roots cannot be grown cheaply enough for profitable manufacture. In Europe the beets cost the manufacturers about two dollars per ton. Here they have hitherto cost more than five dollars. The difference amounts to a sum of $45,000 yearly on a business of 15,000 tons, which is the capacity of a moderate sized factory operated on the most economical system. A difference of but one dollar per ton would pay a dividend of 15 per cent on a capital of a hundred thousand dollars. This is the fatal "sticking point." It rests with the farmers. They cannot produce beets cheaply enough, or at least they do not. A good crop is 20 tons per acre. The culture is a costly one. Many farmers have abandoned it in despair after a yield of 7 or 8 tons, which was not enough to pay for the labor. And so the Portland (U.S.) factory has endeavored to secure roots from localities a hundred miles from the factory, and thus meet a burdensome expense for freight in addition to paying the impossible price of $5 per ton. We regret to have to discourage anything that might help to extend the resources of the country, especially in an agricultural direction. But, knowing the truth of this matter, it is our duty to lay it before the public.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A Canada boy only twelve years old committed suicide. Canada needs more toy shops. —*New York Herald*.

Poor Paul Boyton is luckier than his brother. He has only fallen into the hands of the half-civilized Chilians, while the latter is in the tender mercies of Buckshot Forster.—*Boston Pilot*.

Agitation prevents rebellion, keeps the peace, and secures progress. Every step she gains is gained forever. Muskets are the weapons of animals. Agitation is the atmosphere of the brains.—*Wendell Phillips*.

The Right Honorable the Minister of Justice in the Dominion Parliament called an opponent "A foul, false, malicious and a convicted slanderer and liar." That man ought to be a mate on a lake steamer.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Englishmen are often laughed at in Canada for their lack of knowledge when writing of Canadian geography, but it is refreshing to find in the chief organ at Toronto that Hants County is in New Brunswick.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

Manager Forepaugh offers a salary of ten thousand dollars to the loveliest lady in America, for one year's engagement in his circus. Gail Hamilton can afford to turn up her nose at a Cabinet office now if she wants to.—*Boston Pilot*.

Carlyle eulogized Cromwell, approved heartily of the execution of Charles I., did repeatedly the work of a good republican—but Carlyle also eulogized a despot, and a Prussian despot; he detested the Latin races, and particularly the French.—*Courrier du Canada*.

The Scotchmen have carried their point, and the tartans have another lease of life. Some of the morning papers have been advocating the abolition of the feather bonnet, but the writers of the articles could never have seen a Highland regiment on parade. The waving plumes are the most imposing and picturesque part of the uniform.—*London World*.

The Government must bitterly regret that, by their opposition to the despatch of Indian troops to Malta, they are precluded from sending Sikhs and Ghoorkas to the Transvaal. We can ill afford to lose old soldiers like those in the 92nd and 60th; but unless we send a strong division from India at once, there will not be many left to tell the tale of defeat.—*London World*.

The New York *World's* London correspondent fails to see what object the Fenians could have in blowing up the Lord Mayor, and suggests that the police put up the job. In the same way the outside world might fail to see what object the New York *World* could have in keeping a nincompoop to retail rubbish from London, and suggests that it should employ some one who can write sense.—*Toronto Mail*.

If Parnell, by throwing in his influence with the Tories, should succeed in defeating the Government land measures he will have kicked over his basket of eggs and shown the hollowness of his demand for land reform. To ask for bread and then turn round and stab the man who gives it to you, can hardly be said to be the best way of showing your gratitude. This seems to be what Parnell proposes to do with Gladstone. —*Toronto Telegram*.

When we come to select the Judges of the land, to whose hands are confided the lives, the liberties, the property and every interest of every citizen for protection, even a demoralized public opinion would tolerate the selection of the best men, without regard to political rewards or national exigency. No man should be elevated to the Bench who is not a *good* jurist, with legal habits of mind which enable him to adapt principles and weigh and analyze evidence.—*Montreal Herald*.

As for the Arms bill, it is evident that there can be no injustice in preventing people from carrying firearms at such a time as the present. The principle of the bill is the same as that of the Blake Act, which was applied to Montreal during the Hackett trouble, the carrying of firearms being looked upon as *prima facie* evidence of an intention to break the peace. It is nonsense to talk of the injustice of preventing an Irish tenant from carrying firearms. You cannot plant potatoes with a shot-gun.—*Toronto Telegram*.

To screen their own cowardly souls the Nihilists of Russia commit murder in an ambuscade. They take the lives of a dozen innocent men without remorse. The life of the humblest peasant or Cossack who was slain in St. Petersburg the other day is as precious in the eyes of God as the life of Alexander. What had these poor souls done to forfeit their lives? Leaving the Czar out of the question, how can we regard the assassins in any other light than that of ruffians whose hands are stained with innocent blood?—*New York Herald*.

We do not object to a Judge because he has been a politician. Legal abilities and accomplishments are not incompatible with political life; but merely political appointments of men without merit are what we dread; and Sir John has given us some ground for fears that in all our Courts such appointments are in store for us. He dares not, and perhaps does not, desire to act on such a principle in Ontario; "but they manage these things better in France," and in our Province we fear the wily Premier's hand will be forced in local matters as the price of the solid support we give him away from home.—*Montreal Herald*.

ETIQUETTE DEPARTMENT.

MARIA wishes to know:—In walking up and down a promenade where one meets the same people frequently, is it necessary to bow more than once? ANS.—No, it is not necessary, the first bow is all that is required.

James asks:—If I am walking with a lady in a crowded street or in a crowded hall, how ought I to manage where it is impossible to walk with her? ANS.—In a crowded street or hall the gentleman should precede the lady in order to make way for her to pass.

TOM asks:—I have received a card of invitation to a gentleman's dinner party, is it necessary that I should go in dress clothes, white tie, &c? ANS.—Certainly, wear dress clothes. Gentlemen are supposed to dress for dinner as they would for an evening party. Sometimes, especially during summer months, when dress clothes and the weather are not in accord, formality is done away with, and the invitation is accompanied with permission to appear in morning dress; this, however, is an exceptional case. As a general rule we may be safe in advising Tom to wear dress clothes for any evening parties, whether dinners or otherwise, in so doing he cannot make a mistake.

DANSEUSE says:—"I was at a large ball the other evening and most of the gentlemen to whom I had given dances arranged to find me in a stated part of the ball-room as the great number of persons present made it difficult for them to find their partners. One gentleman kept me waiting some time for his dance and as he did not make his appearance I had the valse with some one else. I afterwards found that I had quite annoyed my pre-engaged but negligent partner. Was I not justified in doing what I did? ANS.—We think that the fact of the gentleman in question having shown his annoyance on losing his dance was rather a reflection on himself. It ought to be borne in mind, however, that the difficulty of finding partners at a crowded ball is very great, and due allowance should be made for any apparent tardiness on the part of the gentlemen in coming for their dances. Danseuse, we think, is not to blame, she did all that could be expected of her in waiting where she had promised that her partner should find her, and the gentleman in question only suffered the penalty his want of alacrity deserved.

Harry says:—I have noticed this winter that several of the men wear white waistcoats with dress suits, is it the correct thing? ANS.—We believe it is, the latest fashion, and therefore for the time being certainly the most correct thing. It is an old fashion of 40 years ago revived. At that time waistcoats were very elaborate, sometimes embroidered in different colors or worked in beads. Since then they have become less varied, and in our time black or white ones are only seen. As the waistcoat is probably the only part of men's dress that is likely to undergo much change from the freaks of fashion, we may again see the elaborately trimmed and gorgeous displays of 40 years ago. We hope, however, that the day of their reappearance is far off, and that the plain suitable waistcoats of the present will enjoy fashion's favor for many years to come. White waistcoats were the recognized livery of the "Young England" party whose character and aims were so cleverly shown by D'Israeli in his charming novel "Coningsby." The fashion consequently was not general, for a good many people did not care to be classed with the New England section of the community and hence avoided their livery.

EPSILON wishes to know is it necessary that answers should be sent to cards of invitation to "At Homes" for 5 o'clock teas? Is there any particular costume which should be worn by gentlemen at these institutions; should they take off their overcoats at them in winter? Is it *de rigeur* that gentlemen having heavy business claims on their time should make it a rule to call at the houses to which they have been invited to evening parties? Does an invitation to an afternoon "At Home," if accepted and availed of, demand a subsequent call on the lady giving the 5 o'clock tea? ANS.—No answer need be sent to cards for an "At Home" unless special request has been made for it. Gentlemen usually attend such entertainments in their ordinary afternoon dress, or what tailors call "morning suit," and leave their overcoats, etc., in the hall or room set apart for that purpose. It is an imperative rule that gentlemen should call after having received invitations to evening parties, and we think that even with the excuse of little time the duty of recognizing civility remains the same. With regard to calling after having been invited to five o'clock teas we think excuses may be made for business men whose time may be limited, though it must be borne in mind that the very least a gentleman can do after having received attention or hospitality is to acknowledge the compliment by calling as soon as possible upon the lady at whose house he has been entertained.

M. J. writes with regard to an answer given to a previous question: Don't you like best the French custom of giving elderly people and ladies the inside of the side walk because of its being cleaner and further away from the splashing of horses, also don't you think that a gentleman, like a soldier, should know how to salute with either hand. ANS.—Before answering M. J's criticism on our reply to Loretta's question, we desire to thank him for his appreciation of our object in giving space in our paper for noticing what may be regarded as trifles, but which are not matters of absolute indifference for they relate to our manners and customs. For though manners do not make the man the want of them goes far towards making the brute. In reference to the answer criticized, Loretta's question referred, as we understood it, to the side of the pavement on which pedestrians should walk, for the doubt to be solved was on which side of a lady a gentleman meeting her should pass. Now the rule of the road whether walking or driving is well understood in England. In crowded thoroughfares, for example, like the streets of London, people whether they know the rule of the road or not are obliged to conform to it. To observe the courtesy spoken of by M. J. in such crowds, would be alike inconvenient and obstructive. Under these circumstances, pedestrians must keep within one or other of the human currents, and true politeness is best observed by discouraging all departure from them. Of course, the rule of the road is relaxed in driving as well as in walking, where space is ample and neither vehicles or people are present to offer obstructions or to enforce order. Out of consideration for his horse, the driver will choose the most eligible part of the road, and in like manner, out of considerations of politeness and courtesy, a pedestrian will give place to a lady in order that she may walk on the best and most sheltered part of the pavement. We were thinking of crowded streets and how to get along them. M. J., on the other hand, appears to refer to the pleasant lounging on boulevards, where men and women walk more leisurely, and are sensitive on the subjects of privilege and consideration. In crowded thoroughfares, where ladies and gentlemen walk arm in arm, it is proper, and for the reasons M. J. mentions, for the gentleman to give the lady the inside place, in other words, the side near the wall, but, nevertheless, he ought in other respects to observe the rule of the road. With respect to the latter part of his question, we explained on a former occasion that a gentleman, like a soldier, ought to salute a lady by taking off his hat with the hand farthest removed from her, and we gave our reasons for doing so. One does not like unnecessarily to repeat what has been said, but the necessity for doing so frequently arises.

The Secret of Happiness.

How often have we longed for perfect enjoyment, and how seldom found it. Misfortune has come, or ill health overtaken us. Perhaps a cough has come upon us which threatens that dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, and we feel that death is near. With what joy should we be filled then, when such a remedy as DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption is placed within our reach. It has cured thousands who were nearer the grave than ourselves, and made their lives peaceful and happy. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Difficulty of Breathing, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs are *positively cured* by this Wonderful Discovery. Now to give you satisfactory proof that DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY *will cure*, if you will call at any Drug Store you can get a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regular size bottle for $1.

CANADIAN ORATORS

The Great Speakers at Ottawa and Quebec!

Sir John Macdonald Compared to Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Blake to Mr. Gladstone!

Men of Whom Canadians should be Proud!

Orators of the Pulpit and the Bar!

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, the distinguished Toronto essayist, has published, in the last number of the *Canadian Monthly*, a most interesting paper on the relative merits of British and Canadian Parliamentary orators. The press has generally taken notice of the article, mostly in an appreciative spirit, and THE STAR has also had occasion to refer to it. Mr. Davin displays a knowledge of the principal speakers of the English Parliament, as was to be expected from his experience in London journalism. He is furthermore duly appreciative of the merits of Canadian Parliamentary orators, although his criticism is tempered by several important reserves. He especially finds fault with the redundancy of our native eloquence; with its lack of literary culture, and with the tone of personality which mars its best efforts. These points are certainly well taken. Native talent we have in plenty; but reading and literature are wanting, and the result is that we have not at the present time a single Parliamentary orator of the very highest class.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Let us take in Sir John Macdonald first, not from the stand-point of eloquence exactly, but because he is by all odds the foremost statesman in the country. Sir John cannot be charged with the want of cultivation, being manifestly well versed in English history and literature, and partial to poetry, which he occasionally cites with appositeness. In political lore—British, American, and Canadian—he is a master, and thus his mind is thoroughly equipped for speech. There is this peculiarity about Sir John—he seldom makes a long discourse, but when occasion requires it, that speech is of the best. His speech at the banquet to Mr. Thomas White, in this city, some five or six years ago, was a masterpiece of retrospection, and it is a pity that it has not been preserved in pamphlet form. His charge against M. Letellier, in 1878, was also in his best "star and garter" style. And yet the Premier is not precisely fluent. He hems and haws, and often repeats bits of phrases. His chief characteristics are wit and humor, power of repartee, and the throwing out of "campaign words." We have no speaker whose sayings can be more easily or happily quoted. Now and again he can be impassioned, too, as in in that extraordinary appeal to his followers in the debate on Mr. Blake's amendments to the Pacific Syndicate Bill, which was responded to by an unanimous uprising on the Ministerial benches. Mr. Davin compares Sir John to Lord Beaconsfield, not only as a statesman, but also as a speaker, and our Prime Minister by no means suffers from the comparison.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

Mr. Blake comes next *honoris causa*. Intellectually he is our first Canadian, a noble specimen of native growth, with a Websterian head, and lines of power stamped upon his face. The advantages of being a University man are clearly displayed in him. Classic language, apt citation, felicity of illustration, serried sequence of thought, and great earnestness of delivery, are qualities that entitle him to high oratorical rank. Yet he comes just a little short of being a great Parliamentary orator. The bent of his mind is just a trifle too legal or judicial, for one thing. At the Bar he is simply superb, but in the House a trifle disappointing. When you expect him to soar on the wings of a great occasion, he flies broadly and grandly for a while, then gradually lowers to the level of mediocrity. The second half of his speeches is generally weak. For the first hour he is concentrated and incisive, but after that he becomes verbose, and his long sentences become involved. Mr. Blake is still a young man, and the schooling which the leadership of the Opposition afforded him during the last session, has served him well. When he has a special plea to urge he is irresistible, as was the case on the Pacific Scandal debate, where his tremendous arraignment demolished the government of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Davin likens Mr. Blake to Sir W. Vernon Harcourt and it is not a case where *parva licet componere magnis*.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Sir Charles Tupper is our Rupert of debate. He is a Knight in every respect, a hard rider, fearless, indefatigable. Torrential in the flow of words, hazardous in the use of facts and figures, always on the alert, taking blows and returning them like an athlete, he is a man who commands the admiration even of his adversaries, simply because he is so manly. Manliness implies power, and Sir Charles Tupper is essentially a man of power. This power is conspicuous in his oratory. He never hesitates, never falters, is dearly fond of making a point, even at the risk of exaggeration and the peril of subsequent correction. For such a rapid speaker his language is unusually correct, and his faculty of perspicuous narrative very considerable, as instanced by his two or three great speeches on the Pacific Railway. While intense earnestness is his characteristic quality, he surprised every body during the last session by breaking out in a new place and interjecting quite a creditable joke.

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

Sir Charles' attempt at humor once brought out Mr. Mackenzie of all men. But this gentleman's strong points lie in quite other directions. In certain respects the ex-Premier is perhaps the most satisfactory Speaker in the House of Commons. You always know where to find him, and always understand what he says. His clearness, straightforwardness and force come from the fact that he is always fully acquainted with the subject which he treats. He is a terrible man for asking questions, and will not be put off until he gets a direct answer. Sir John is the only one who can manage him this way, but Sir John is among the few who can get out of a tight place through the medium of a *jeu d'esprit*. There is no man of whom Canadians ought to be prouder as a statesman and a speaker than Alexander Mackenzie, a self-made man in every respect. His adversaries have always done him justice, and it is a pity that his own party have disowned him at the most critical period of his career. Mr. Mackenzie's speeches deserve to be preserved in book form, being stuffed with information and clothed in terse Anglo-Saxon, without any useless ornaments. Mr. Davin, we believe, compares him to Mr. Forster, the present Irish Secretary, but, in our opinion, he is a far superior man.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

Sir Leonard Tilley cannot properly be classed as an orator. He is a fair speaker and that is about all, but so earnest, so well-informed, so imbued with his subject and anxious to impart all that he knows to others that he generally achieves the highest aim of eloquence—conviction. He is essentially the *vir bonus* of whom Cicero so often speaks in his didactic treatises. He is always ready, but, as a rule, avoids the keener encounters of debate.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

His special adversary is Sir Richard Cartwright, altogether a remarkable man. The gallant Knight has chosen to narrow his career and his consequent usefulness by confining himself to the sphere of finance, whereas he was fitted by education and natural gifts to shine in the broadest ranges of statesmanship. Behind those spectral glasses of his lie eyes of keenest insight, and the denuded brow is the seat of robust thought. The tongue, too, is the organ of eloquent speech. A stranger in the gallery who would gather a good idea of our Parliamentary orators from a single sitting would be fortunate if he heard Sir Richard address the House in his better mood. He is fluent, collected, full of resources, and his treatment of a subject is generally exhaustive. There is no denying, however, that he has faults of manner, chief among which are bitterness and an impatience of contradictions.

HON. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL.

We come now to, perhaps, the best balanced of our Parliamentary speakers. This is the Hon. William Macdougall. Here is a man whom the fates have not sufficiently befriended, or who has not thoroughly improved his opportunities. Both as an orator and a debater, he has admittedly no superior in the House of Commons. His voice is excellent, his delivery graceful, his language choice, his argument logical, and his whole style what the French call *bien nourri*. Unfortunately, he has not had in many years the occasion of displaying all that is in him. If he were a Cabinet Minister, as formerly, or a leading member of the Opposition, he would be called upon, now and again, to rise to his full height in authoritative presentations before the House. As it is, being a splendid constitutional lawyer and of long experience in public affairs, he always commands a full and attentive audience.

HON. L. S. HUNTINGTON.

Another man who has not done justice to himself is the Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington. He reminds one very much of Mr. Macdougall, both in his outward manner and his style of oratory. He speaks with the greatest ease, his delivery is impassioned, and he wields the weapons of satire and retort with consummate skill. He is also a master of anecdote—a very pleasing and sometimes useful oratorical diversion. Mr. Huntington has never given himself the trouble of making set speeches, and, except in the memorable episode of the Pacific Scandal, which he initiated and carried to a successful termination, he has not taken that prominent part in the debates of the House which the country had the right to expect of him. Mr. Huntington, like Mr. Joly, lacks ambition, which is a real defect in a statesman's character. His cast of oratory is rather American than English, and, if he were in Congress, he would rank with such speakers as Conkling, Pendleton and Ben Hill. We call upon the member for Shefford to wake up and show the country the stuff that is in him.

MR. THOMAS WHITE.

The public of Montreal need not be introduced to the member for Cardwell. Although a junior in Parliament, he is a veteran in politics, having sat in the reporter's gallery, through consecutive sessions, for upwards of twenty years. It follows that no one is better acquainted with the party history of the country. His experience in journalism has also been of infinite service to him, schooling his mind to habits of condensation and directness. These qualities are precisely characteristics of his public speaking. From the very first session of the present Parliament Mr. White took his place as one of the leading orators and debaters of his party. He is self-possessed, master of himself and his subject, his language is lucid, and the evolution of his argument is very happy. Moderation is a feature of his speeches, as well as of his writing, and although he can parry an attack with vigor, the natural bent of his mind is conciliatory and his temper is courteous. It is a pity that a man as gifted as he should be so exclusively devoted to politics. He might widen his avocation by lectures on various topics of public interest, with many of which he is known to be familiar. Being assured of a leading position in Parliament, as he has long enjoyed a prominent place in journalism, it should be his ambition to extend his influence on the platform.

HON. W. LAURIER.

Mr. Laurier is a natural orator. As an elocutionist he has no superior in the House. He has the immense advantage, too, of speaking the English language as well as he does his native French. At the beginning of his career, the highest hopes were reposed in him, but these have not been wholly fulfilled. The reasons are that he lacks force and is deficient in proper instruction. In other words, the substance of his speeches is not as well studied as the form, and in consequence they leave no lasting impression behind them. Whether from want of diligence, or through a peculiar mental organization, he does not dive into the marrow of political questions. We should fancy he would succeed better as an academic orator, like the Hon Mr. Chauveau.

OTHER RISING MEN.

This pretty much exhausts our list of leading Parliamentary orators. There are a few rising speakers, however, who will one day make their mark. The chief among these is Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who began well, but has since allowed his legal career to absorb him over much. Mr. Charlton is gaining ground from session to session. Messrs. G. W. Ross and Patterson, of Brant, are also far above the average. It should be the aim of both Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Blake to cultivate these younger men, and afford them every proper opportunity to display their talents before the House. This *cultus juventutis* was one of the noblest and shrewdest traits of Sir George Cartier's character.

HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU.

Descending from the Federal to the Provincial arena, Hon. Mr. Chapleau is *facile princeps*. He is a born orator, and no mistake. Brilliant, passionate, and imaginative, he shines both as a speaker and a debater. He is a master of fence, and excels in the impulse of assault. His mind is receptive, too, and he can present the details of a legislative measure with fullness and perspicuity. Yet, our young Premier is not always true to himself, neglecting the forms of language, and not studying his subject with sufficient depth. The consequence is that while his speeches sound finely as improvisations, they do not read so well.

HON. HONORE MERCIER.

Mr. Chapleau's rival is Mr. Mercier, a gentleman who has been kept too long out of public life. He is evidently a well educated man; he is acquainted with public questions, and treats them with a broad firm grasp. His voice is resonant, his presence commanding and his manner vehement. When listening to him, you feel that you are in the presence of a man destined some day to take a leading part in the affairs of his country. What he seems to lack, however, is versatility and he generally makes the impression on one that he is preaching a sermon.

PULPIT ORATORS.

A paper might be written on the pulpit oratory of Canada. Montreal has certainly its share of remarkable preachers, as might, indeed, be expected from the numbers of its churches and the wealth of its congregations, able and willing to secure the best talent. St. George's Church, for instance, can boast of having wooed away from such a field as Chicago, a man of the moral worth and high oratorical standing of Dr. Sullivan. Zion Church detached from Manchester, Rev. A. J. Bray, a gentleman of many gifts, not the least of which is that of treating the worldy topics of the day as they pass, in the light of Christian philosophy and with rare felicity of speech. One of the chief Scottish cities gave us Rev. Gavin Lang, a popular preacher, strong in the firmness of his convictions. In Rev. Mr. Norman we have a scholar of rare classical attainments, and a specimen of your true English gentleman. Two of our most solid and substantial preachers are Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Emmanuel Church, and Rev. Jas. Roy, of the Wesley-Congregational, who clothe a strong theology in the most graceful literary forms. The Catholic Church is never without one or two prominent pulpit orators, but by far the greatest is Abbe Colin, of the Seminary, who has retired, owing to feeble health. He belonged to the best old French school.

ORATORS OF THE BAR.

The Montreal Bar is behind no other in the Dominion—either in the professional attainments of its members, or their oratorical reputation. It is true that the glory of the Aylwins and Drummonds has departed, but we have still a Dorion, a Johnson and a Ramsay. Messrs. Carter and Kerr have long been friendly rivals, both being models of forensic orators, with this slight distinction—that the former is more incisive and impetuous, the other, more impressive and self-possessed. Mr. Laflamme is pre-eminently a legal orator of the highest level, being eloquent in two languages—a rare gift. The Criminal Court is a splendid training school for such as have a natural talent for speech, and Mr. Curran has scored his best successes therein. But a fuller account of our Bar will be reserved for a separate paper.

As was said in the beginning, Mr. Davin has instituted a comparison between British and Canadian orators. It were easier and more consonant to make the comparison with American speakers, where the conditions are pretty much the same, owing to geographical proximity. Such a comparison could be made very interesting to would certainly not turn to the discredit of Canada. Our Senate, not being constructed on the same basis as its American namesake, no parallel can be drawn, but as between the U. S. House of Representatives and our House of Parliament, there is no perceptible difference in the intellectual standing of the members, or their special excellence as orators.

Noon Telegrams.

AMERICAN.

BORROWING POWERS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—NEW YORK, March 26.—The *Times* finds that the law passed in 1862 and repeatedly amended and enlarged thereafter gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to borrow $150,000,000 on a certificate of deposit as a temporary loan. The *Times* says with this authority, and with the ability to redeem $150,000,000 of the maturing bonds within the coming ten months from available funds and anticipated revenue, nearly half the aggregate maturing bonds can be taken care of without additional legislation, and in a manner profitable to the Government, without issuing the remainder of the 4 per cents.

DISORDERLY MEETING OF THE LAND LEAGUE.—NEW YORK, March 26.—The *Tribune* says a general meeting of the city delegates of the Irish National Land League was held last evening for the purpose of adopting a new constitution. Michael Breslin presided. The document submitted by the Committee of Constitution developed a bitter feeling and resulted in the greatest confusion. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Tone, proposed to tear the instrument into bits, denounced the meeting, and resigned. The scene ended by an adjournment.

A LONG CANOE CRUISE.—NEW YORK, March 26.—Charles E. Chase left New York yesterday for a canoe cruise of 3,000 miles. The route embraces the Allegheny, Ohio, Mississippi and Peck Rivers to the Pewaunkee Railroad to Milwaukee. The canoe will cross Lake Michigan by steamer to Kingston, canoe up the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers, Lakes Champlain and George, reaching New York by way of the Hudson River.

A TELEGRAPH SUIT.—NEW YORK, March 26.—Simeon Bear, in his suit against the American Rapid Telegraph Company, makes affidavit, showing that he and three other inventors pooled their inventions and the American Rapid Company was organized with a capital of $3,000,000, subsequently raised to $4,000,000, and still later to $10,000,000, although less than $2,500,000 was expended in stock and money.

MOVEMENT AGAINST LANDLORDS.—NEW YORK, March 26.—A meeting of 2,000 persons, a large proportion Germans, was held last evening to take measures to prevent the raising of rent. A committee was selected to devise plans for resisting landlords. The committee will probably seek to co-operate with the Irish land leaguers.

POLITICAL.—NEW YORK, March 26.—A Washington special to the *Sun* says it was announced last night that the Republicans had intimated their willingness to abandon the effort to elect officers of the Senate if the Democrats will give the assurance that they will not oppose the change next December.

THE WHITTAKER TRIAL.—NEW YORK, March 26.—Excitement was created in Cadet Whittaker's trial yesterday by a decided disagreement by experts Southworth and Hagan, regarding the pencil marks on the note of warning. Their tracings were radically different.

PICTURE SALE.—NEW YORK, March 26.—At the sale of Moore & Curtis' collection of pictures last night 82 pictures brought $27,400. Sarah Bernhardt's "Spanish Girl" started at a dollar, and sold for $35.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.—NEW YORK, March 26.—The defalcations of James Orr, lately employed by Schultz & Southwick, is estimated at over $45,000. Orr was arrested in Colorado.

OBIT.—NEW YORK, March 26.—Ex-Governor Wm. Beach Lawrence died early this morning.

LIBEL SUIT.

Allen vs. The Manitoba Free Press.

WINNIPEG, March 25.—At the Manitoba Spring Assizes, just concluded, a libel suit, of general interest to the newspaper press, was tried, occupying a whole day. Captain C. W. Allen, formerly night editor of the *Globe*, and afterwards of the *Mail*, who has since been pursuing his calling as a journalist for some five years in Winnipeg, brought an action against Kenny & Luxton, proprietors of the Manitoba *Free Press*, for impugning his trustworthiness as a press correspondent, more especially in his capacity as local news correspondent of the Montreal Telegraph Company at Winnipeg. By direction of Mr. Justice Miller, who deemed the evidence insufficient, the jury found for the defendants on the count claiming special damages as a consequence of the series of articles in the *Free Press* complained of; but, upon the count alleging malicious libel, they gave a unanimous verdict for the plaintiff, with nominal damages, amounting to $25.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Trial of the Assassins—Press Prosecutions—A Pacific Policy to be Pursued.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The trial of the assassins of the Czar commences on the 30th inst. It has been decided to proceed against Sophie Pecoffsky separately. Melikoff has ordered proceedings against the St. Petersburg *Gazette*.

The first prosecution under the revised press laws is announced. The author of an article in the *Vedomosti*, charging the administration with indolence and robbery, and society with cherishing illusions which led to the assassination of the Czar, has been summoned by order of the Minister of the Interior to appear before a Judge.

The Nihilist prisoners will be charged with direct complicity in the murder of the Czar and various other State crimes. Sophie Pecoffsky is believed to have carried the bomb which caused the death of the Czar.

LONDON, March 26.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says there are fresh and inspired proofs of Russia's pacific policy and desire for reform. The Central Asian advance will be arrested, response will be made to Pan-Slavism, and no corruption permitted in any of the departments. Peaceful relations with England will be strictly cultivated. The Prince of Wales and Czar Alexander are very great friends.

THE OPERA HOUSE DISASTER.

Criminal Carelessness the Cause—Funeral of Eighty-Five of the Victims.

NICE, March 25.—No list of victims of the Opera House fire has yet been published. The bodies in most cases are calcined and disfigured beyond recognition. During the fire several people frantic with terror threw themselves from the roof and were dashed to pieces. It is clear that the calamity was the result of unpardonable carelessness, the gaspipes behind the scenery not having been repaired or renewed for the last eleven years, and an escape of gas which occurred four months ago was temporarily stopped with cement. The day before the fire another escape was discovered during rehearsal. Two inexperienced plumbers' apprentices were left to attend to it without superintendence. It is supposed they did their work imperfectly, consequently the escaped gas concentrated behind the drops, and as soon as the burners were lighted in the wing, the explosion occurred. The meter was instantly turned off, and the theatre thereby plunged in darkness; hence the panic and the stampede. Very few persons were injured, but the number of deaths was remarkably large; 250 people were crowded into a small gallery with only one narrow door, which opened inward, as a means of escape. The majority of the victims are Niceans or Italians. There was a public interment to-day of 85 victims, the shops and other places of business being closed. A vast crowd attended the funeral. Subscriptions for the friends of the sufferers have reached 100,000 francs.

THE FRAUDS IN CUBA.

Persons in High Positions Implicated—Corruption and Mismanagement of the Colonial Administration.

PARIS, March 25.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs as follows: "General Blanco telegraphed that he has made more arrests. They include two persons of rank, one of whom belongs to a firm which has connections in Spain. Both are detained in Moro Castle, Havana. The Colonial Office declines to give their names, judicial procedures being secret in Spain. These discoveries in Cuba, and the determination of the Cabinet to punish the offenders of all ranks and their civilian accomplices, has caused visible uneasiness in Spain. As these investigations are being carried back to contracts of ten years past, they promise amusing revelations of the corruption and mismanagement of the Colonial administration under every Government, that of the Revolution, that of the Republic and that of the restoration alike. In regard to the army contracts and Custom House frauds, I hear from men who have held high positions in the army in Cuba, that matter may be found for the prosecution of hundreds of officials and many Colonial firms, if the investigations are sincere and the records are not destroyed. Senor Surra, the newly-appointed Director of the Cuban Treasury, after a long and stormy interview with the Minister of the Colonies, has only consented to leave by the next steamer on four conditions:—Absolute liberty of investigation, the right to dismiss all suspicious or untrustworthy officials, the reform of the Tribunal of Accounts, and the right to take any severe measures of correction he desires, subject only to the advising of the Home Government by wire, but never subject to the veto of the Governor-General. The Directors of the Cuban Treasury also ask permission to wire and report direct to the Colonial Office, because the military authorities in Cuba have frequently objected to a departure from the traditions of local administration, or have even refused to make charges that the Home Government deemed necessary. General Blanco had objected to full powers being given to the new Director. The Sagasta Cabinet is obliged to act vigorously because the Madrid press loudly denounces the abuses in the colonies. The Creole Deputies and Senators, in a long interview with Senors Sagasta and Leon-y-Castillo, received again the assurance that the active repression of frauds would be followed by tariff and flag duty reforms, and a modification of the Custom House regulations, Slavery Bill regulations, and a redistribution of taxation, directly the Cortes are elected in September, 1881."

447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.—The Oshawa Cabinet Co. will spare no effort to make their retail warerooms, No. 447 and 449 Notre Dame street, the leading furniture house in the city. New designs, carefully selected material, first class workmanship, and moderate prices lead them to hope for a large share of public patronage. Oshawa Cabinet Company, 447 and 449 Notre Dame street. 66 eod

Special Notice.

The ladies of St. Stephen's Church purpose holding a sale of useful and fancy articles in the lecture hall of the Church, on Thursday and Friday, April 7th and 8th.

There is no necessity for allowing a cough or cold to become serious by affecting the lungs, taken in time you can always cure it by using Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum. It is to be found in every drug store, and should be kept constantly in every house.

The date of the Social and Dramatic Club's performance has been changed from the 31st instant to April 4th, in the Mechanics' Hall, on which occasion they will play "Delicate Ground," and the "The Wandering Minstrel." Admission by members' tickets only.

When so many Consumptive and other wasting diseases are prevailing, it seems that we would be remiss in our duty if we did not urge this great rational means of recovery—Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to the notice of sufferers, and when this is done, the fault lies with them if they do not avail themselves of it, as the proofs are abundant that it is a most astonishing cure for Consumption.

At the Great One Price Store.

Reasons why everybody should trade with Jordan, Thibaudeau & Co.

1st.—Their store is one of the largest, finest, most centrally located, and best lighted of any in the city, consequently no one need be deceived in the quality of the goods they purchase.

2nd.—The store has two large windows, and one large front entrance delightfully cool in summer, with dressing-room attached.

3rd.—It is universally conceded that they keep the best quality of goods that are manufactured or imported.

4th.—They pay a great deal less rent than others pay for very much inferior accommodations, consequently they can afford to sell superior goods at about the same prices that inferior goods are usually sold for.

5th.—Their stock is very large, varied and complete in every department, as they are receiving fresh supplies every week.

6th.—They employ only experienced competent and gentlemanly salesmen, who will not misrepresent the quality of the goods they sell.

7th.—They deem it a pleasure to show their goods, and cordially invite the public to call and see them.

8th.—They will not be undersold by any other house in the city, in the same quality of goods.

9th.—Remember the place, 289 St. Lawrence Main street.

New Advertisements To-Day.

TO LET 1ST OF MAY, WEST OF ST. ANTOINE street, nice unfurnished Rooms, Bath &c., with use of kitchen if required. Apply 111½ St. Antoine St. 72 2

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—WANTED by 30th April, in a quiet family, furnished apartments for housekeeping, including two bedrooms, no bedding, linn, cutlery, or silver required. Address Box 1328 P.O. City. 72 2

LOST—BLACK AND TAN SLUT, OWNER'S name on collar. Any person returning her, or giving such information as will lead to her recovery, will be rewarded, 101 St. James street. 72 2

DOG LOST—STRAYED FROM 733 SHERBROOKE street, yesterday afternoon, a Silver Grey Skye Terrier. Information of him thankfully received by Hughes & Stephenson, 745 Craig street. 72 2

FOUND, OPPOSITE ST. PATRICK'S Church, on Lagauchetiere street, on Monday, a gentleman's shirt stud. Owner can have it by calling at 51 Bleury street. 70 3

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. 29 Guilbault street. 72 2

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A FIRST-CLASS Fox Hound. Apply to J. H. Quigley, 37 Chaboillez Square, between the hours of 1 and 3. 72 1

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. 379 Lagauchetiere street. 72 1

WANTED, YACHT FOR THE SUMMER, will purchase if cheap. Address stating terms, "A. J. M.," P. O. Drawer 1908. 72 1

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER AND two or three apprentices. 155 Canning street. 72 1

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. 166 Mance street. 72 2

WANTED—COLLECTOR, IMMEDIATELY, experienced, speaking both languages, and with references. Wanzer Office, 404 Notre Dame street. 72 2

WANTED—TEACHER, FOR THE SEWING Machine, experience and references necessary. Wanzer Office, 404 Notre Dame street. 72 2

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID TO GO A short distance into the States, one who can give satisfactory references can have a good situation by calling at 51 Belmont street. 72 3

WANTED 12 OR 15 PUPILS TO FORM A a class in shorthand, taught in five lessons of one hour each, without books, guaranteed to read and write with facility. $5 each, in class. Apply immediately, "Teacher," 684 Craig street. 69

New Advertisements To-Day.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

I. A. BEAUVAIS'.

55 dozen White Dress Shirts, to be sold at	$0 55
60 dozen Fine White Dress Shirts, to be sold at	0 65
45 dozen Fine White Dress Shirts, to be sold at	0 75
48 dozen Very Fine White Dress Shirts, to be sold at	1 25
38 dozen White Dress Shirts, with collars attached	1 00
110 dozen Dress Regatta Shirts, fine patterns, light and dark colors, no collars, marked down to	0 55
72 dozen Dress Regatta Shirts, only one collar, worth at least $1.35, marked down to	0 75
65 dozen Dress Regatta Shirts, extra pattern	1 00
250 dozen Cheap Working Shirts	0 25

95 dozen nice Working Shirts, fancy patterns, dark and light strong, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 90c and $1. Our Shirt trade will take the lead before long. Our prices are so low, and the quantity so large.

HATS! HATS!

Large lot of Men's Stiff Hats, different shapes and colors, at 65c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Large lot of Men's Soft Hats, wide and narrow rims, well assorted, 75c, 90c, $1, $1.25 and $1.35.

25 dozen Youths' Hats, soft and hard, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, $1.25.

28 dozen Boys' Hats, soft and hard, 35c, 55c, 75c, 90c, $1.

Our assortment is very large and well assorted.

DON'T FORGET OUR

READY-MADE CLOTHING, FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Pants from $1.00. Suits from $5.00.

AT THE NEW STORE,

186 & 188 St. Joseph Street. 71 2

WE OFFER FOR SALE!

OATMEAL. Bags and Barrels. Granulated in cases.

LARD, Tubs and Pails.

SPLIT PEAS. Good quality.

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
309, 311, 313 Commissioners street. 66*

PIANOS! PIANOS!

New and second-hand Pianos in squares and uprights at all prices.

Old Pianos taken in Exchange.

Pianos sold on monthly instalments.

PEASE PIANOS!

Great inducements to parties who wish to exchange their old Pianos.

A liberal allowance will be made on all second-hand Pianos offered in exchange for [illegible]

PEASE PIANOS!

The Pease Pianos are guaranteed for five years. Second-hand Pianos and Organs cheap for cash.

One German Upright, overstrung bass, three strings to each note, full iron plate,

$115.00.

One American Square, 7-octaves, overstrung bass, four round corners, in Rosewood case,

$150.00.

One New England Organ, 5-octaves, two sets of reeds, knee swell and tremolo.

$70.00.

One New England Organ, 5-octaves, 9 stops, only been used two months,

$90.00.

C. W. LINDSAY,
Agent for C. D. Pease & Co.'s New York Pianos and New England Co.'s Organs,
WAREROOMS:
1310 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
MONTREAL. 72 1

TO LET.

FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER,
CORNER INSPECTOR AND COLLEGE STREETS.

Containing 3 flats and cellar, 90x90, well lighted, and substantially built of Brick with Stone foundation.

ALSO,

Factory No. 100 Nazareth Street, 40x90.

Apply to
A. RAMSAY & SON,
10 Inspector street.
71

TO LET—Self-contained Tenements, four and five rooms. 248½ S. Constant street. 72 6

TO LET—Flats, with Steam Power, heated by steam and well lighted. Also, good Basement. Steam hoist in building. Will be Let reasonable to good tenants. Apply S. J. BRISETTE, 23½ Cote street. 72 6

FOR SALE! A Piano, 7 octave, upright, tri-cord, overstrung bass, patent iron frame, in perfect order. Price, $15. C. W. LINDSAY, 1310 St. Catherine street. 72 2

IT'S ALIVE AND AT THE NEW YORK HOUSE. Transient, $1, $1.25, and $1.50 per day. Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal. 72

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, FORbid the payment of any note endorsed by me. C. BOURBONNIERE. 70 3

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A position immediately as Amanuensis, Secretary or Companion, where her whole time would not be required. Small salary. Refers to Mrs. Lovell, 283 St. Catherine street, Montreal. Address Miss M. C. Finley, Champlain, N.Y.

MUSIC—Piano Lessons given, $1 per month. 38 Mance street. 72 2

FRENCH MADE EASY—Practical French learnt in four month. Terms—Gentlemen, $15; Ladies, $12, payable weekly. Apply to "Professor," 622 Dorchester street. 67 6

WANTED—Small Lot of Land, 25x100 feet; or lot about same size, with House, west of Bleury, above Sherbrooke street preferred. Address, W. H. J., STAR Office. 70 3

EXTRA DRY KINDLING $1.50, MAPLE $2.25, Birch and Beech $2, load delivered. 37 Radegonde street. 72 4

SPLENDID CHANCE, HANDSOME BLACK Walnut Bedroom Suite, Marble Tops, seven pieces, also Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, and other articles, only in use eleven months, and at very moderate prices. Apply 111 Stanley street. 72 1

FOR SALE, SIDEBOARD, KITCHEN UTENsils, &c., at 32 St. Urbain street. 72

FOR SALE—THIRTY GREEN WINDOW Blinds, 7 ft.x4 ft. Apply to T. Forde, 270 Mountain street. 72 1

New Advertisements To-Day.

SPRING OF 1881!

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

THE BOSTON
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
41 & 43 St. Joseph Street,

Has been the most successful establishment ever opened in the whole Dominion of Canada. The reasons are:—We know how to buy; we know what to buy; we know how to serve our customers politely; and we know how to make the

BANNER SUIT
TO ORDER, LIGHT OR DARK TWEEDS, FOR
$8.00.

This is the most wonderful bargain ever offered by us.

$10.00

Will buy a splendid Scotch Tweed Suit, well made and trimmed.

$12.00

Entitles you to a choice of Scotch, English and American Tweed Suit, to order, far superior to anything ever offered by us.

The largest stock, and the lowest prices of any house in Canada.

We believe in quick sales and small profits.

GENTLEMEN'S
Ready-Made Department!

Our Boston $5.00 Suit.
Our Hair-line Boston $7.00 Suit.
Our Check Boston $8.00 Suit.
Our Spring Style Boston $4.50 Overcoat.

RECEIVED:

500 pairs more of our celebrated $1.40 Pants.

100 dozen Shirts and Drawers, 35c. 70 4

REVISED
NEW TESTAMENT!

DAWSON BROTHERS

Are now in a position to take orders for this long-expected Book.

It will be published about the middle of May.

They will have an assortment of the various AUTHORIZED Editions, at prices to suit all circumstances. The cheapest will be 30 cents, in good type and in cloth binding, and there will be octavo editions in large type and fine binding.

They are informed that the United States Editions will be excluded from Canada by the Copyright Act.

The following will be the prices of the [illegible]

AUTHORIZED EDITIONS
FOR WHICH
Dawson Bros.
SOLICIT ADVANCE ORDERS.

SMALL EDITION:	
CLOTH, Red Edges	30 cents.
LEATHER	55 "
MOROCCO	$1.25
MEDIUM EDITION:	
CLOTH, Red Edges	75 cents.
LEATHER	$1.00
MOROCCO	1.65
LARGE PRINT EDITION:	
LEATHER	$1.60
MOROCCO	2.50
OCTAVO EDITION:	
CLOTH, Red Edges	$2.25
LEATHER	4.25

There will also be editions at higher prices. Early orders, to be executed out of first supply, solicited.

DAWSON BROTHERS,
ST. JAMES STREET. 69 2x

FRANZ & POPE KNITTER.
CANADIAN & RIBBING MACHINE.
PATD. JULY 1879
PATENTED AUG. 22 1874

THE ONLY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD

That Knits a Full-fashioned Ribbed Stocking with more Stitches in the Top of the Leg than in the Ankle.

The public is hereby cautioned against making, buying or using machines known as the "Tuttle," "Branson," or so-called "Universal" Knitting Machines, as they are direct infringements on our patents and will be prosecuted in due time.

We are protected by 37 letters patent in Canada and the United States, and our suit against the Bickford Knitting Machine Co. has been decided in our favor. Suits are now pending against the Lamb Knitting Machine Co. and others.

Full particulars, &c., and machines on exhibition, and for sale by

W. B. POLLOCK,
GENERAL AGENT,
New York House, Montreal.
72s 1ew

TO LET.

In a nice locality, No. 60 CITY COUNCILLORS STREET, a self-contained House, seven rooms. Rent $240 and taxes or $245 without taxes.

Also, an Office, 419 NOTRE DAME STREET, with private entrance. Rent $5 per month.

Apply at
[illegible]

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS!

THE ART JOURNAL OF CANADA.

THE 12th YEAR OF PUBLICATION!

A WEEKLY ALBUM OF THE GREAT EVENTS OF THE TIMES!

Patronized by the Best Classes of the Public at Home and Abroad.

The Canadian Illustrated News, established in December, 1869, is the only illustrated newspaper in Canada. It has made and maintained a reputation for enterprise and ability that is recognized by the press and public of Great Britain, the United States and Canada. In it are pourtrayed, with promptness and wonderful fidelity to nature, all the most interesting events of our times throughout the civilized and uncivilized portions of the world.

The Canadian Illustrated News is to be found in the drawing-rooms of most of the well-to-do people in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Kingston, and in smaller Canadian towns, villages, and country places, as well as many of the best families in Great Britain and the United States.

Its circulation is steadily increasing, and those who do not see it are steadily and surely becoming a smaller minority.

Those who would keep abreast of the times, who would familiarize themselves with the great public events of our own and foreign countries, who would stand in a place of safety and look on as spectators on the battles of the world and the minor incidents of war as well as enjoy what is best in art and literature, should take the Canadian Illustrated News. It may be procured from all respectable newsdealers.

OLD LONDON ALE AND STOUT!

Perfectly Pure, manufactured with great care, and is an excellent Tonic.

USE LABATT'S

PRIZE MEDAL ALE AND PORTER!

WITHOUT EXCEPTION, THE BEST IN USE.

Highly recommended by Competent Judges and the Medical Faculty.

CAUTION—Owing to the numerous imitations of this Ale the public will please ask for

LABATT'S LONDON ALE!

BOTTLED BY

J. B. RICHER, Sole Agent,

Corner St. Charles Borromee and Lagauchetiere Streets. 72 2awtf

SILVER PLATEDWARE!

PREVIOUS TO REMOVING TO No. 53 ST. SULPICE STREET,

A general reduction in prices will be made of my whole Stock of

ELECTRO PLATEDWARE, PLATED CUTLERY, SPOONS AND FORKS, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN WATSON,
370 St. Paul street, corner St. Sulpice street, Montreal. 34*

New Advertisements To-Day.

HUTCHINSON'S
SMOKE CONSUMER!
—IS NOW—
MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL!
—AND—
Applied by the Subscribers after one day's notice.

SEE CIRCULARS!

W. S. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
CANADIAN OFFICE:
63 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL. 54*tf eod

LADIES!

Why go all over Town looking for your

BOOTS & SHOES?

You can get just what you want at

THE BURNING BOOT!
110 McGill Street.
JAMES LEGGAT, Proprietor. 72*1

GEO. R. PROWSE'S
Improved double cased Wrought Iron Range
FOR FAMILY and HOTEL USE.

PERFECTION IN COOKING.
ECONOMICAL IN FUEL.
DURABLE IN WEAR.

Every one Guaranteed for a Year.

300 REFERENCES IN THE CITY.

—ALSO,—

Filters, Water Filters, Filters and Coolers Combined, House Pressure Filters, to attach to the House Water Main, filtering all the water, warranted the best.

GEO. R. PROWSE,
224 ST. JAMES STREET. 72*

CRANBERRIES!
CRANBERRIES!
BEST CAPE COD!

Requires less sugar than any other kind—30c gallon, $5.50 barrel; Cocoanuts, $5 per 100; Butter, 16c to 20c lb; Apples, $2 to $3 barrel; Hams, 12½c lb., &c. Potatoes bought and sold.

341 AND 343 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
Opposite St. Ann's Market.
721 McGRAIL & WALSH.

A GOOD NAME!

We are getting for the excellence of the work turned out and our very moderate prices.

D. ENGLISH & CO.,
JOB PRINTERS!
240 ST. JAMES STREET. 22*

GRAY'S SYRUP
RED SPRUCE GUM.

Stops a Cough Immediately. 60*

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th day of April, for the erection of a New Brick Church at Lacolle, P.Q., during the coming summer.

Lowest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

Bricks can be furnished by committee.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on application to

Rev. ROBERT ACTON, Lacolle.

Lacolle, March, 1881. 66

New Advertisements To-Day.

THE GREAT
NORTH WEST

A FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY having presented itself for those desirous of going to the North-West to take up lands and establish homes there, those who would like to hear particulars with a view to joining a movement for colonizing a desirable district, will please address

W. C. EVANS, Sec., pro-tem.,
Drawer 2160 Post-office, Montreal.

None but steady respectable persons are wanted in this enterprise, which has many very important advantages in its favor.

Those who want to go West should communicate immediately, as the company will be filled at once.

Persons who have been made acquainted with the deails say it is a splendid opportunity.

References kindly permitted to the following gentlemen.

W. W. OGILVIE.
JOHN CORISTINE.
DAVID REAY,
HUDSON.
HUGH GRAHAM.
WM. GARDNER,
ATHELSTAN.
64t

SECOND-HAND PIANOS!

STODART	$200.00
FOX	175.00
CHICKERING	165.00
VOGT	100.00
STODART	90.00

DeZOUCHE & CO. 67 tf

DINNER SETS,
DESSERT SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS,
TEA SETS,
CHAMBER SETS,

In China and Earthenware, a fine assortment now on hand from the following celebrated and other makers, Minton, Copeland, Wedgwood, Haviland, Brownfield.

Common goods for daily use a specialty, and at marvellously low prices. Please call and examine the complete and varied assortment.

Lamps and Lamp Goods, also a complete stock of Electro-plated Ware, always on hand.

ADAM DARLING,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
201 ST. JAMES STREET, CORNER ST. PETER STREET. 62*

JUST RECEIVING!

Ex, SS. "Lake Nipigon" and "Toronto."

57 Cases FANCY DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES!

ALL OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES AND DESIGNS!

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

BEALL, ROSS & CO.,
Nos. 204 and 206 McGILL STREET. 68*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of DEBLOIS & CO., Tinsmiths and Roofers, Montreal, has this day been dissolved.

O. DEBLOIS,
ED. BERNIER.

Montreal, 10th March, 1881.

Mr. O. DeBlois is the only authorized party to wind up the affairs of the late co-partnership, and will carry on the business as heretofore in the same premises. 68 8

NOTICE.

All persons wishing to manufacture the "Improved Screw for Grain Separators," for which Letters Patent of Canada, No. 9783, were granted to James H. Cavanagh, of Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., U.S., on the 26th March, 1879, may obtain licenses from the undersigned duly authorized attorney of the patentee.

F. H. REYNOLDS,
162 St. James street, Montreal.
20 2

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARRINGTON—At 44 Victoria street, on the 26th March, the wife of Thos. Barrington, of a daughter. 72 2

DARLING—At 99 Drummond street, on the 25th March, the wife of Thomas Darling, of a son.

RICHARDSON—At Savage's Mill's, on 23rd inst., the wife of Rev. Klement Richardson, A.M., T.C.D., incumbent of North Shefford, of a son.

FINLAYSON—At 6 Conway street, on the 24th March, Mrs. Donald M. Finlayson, of a daughter.

GREENLEESE—In this city, on the 23rd March, the wife of S. T. Greenleese, of a daughter.

CLARKE—At No. 87 Osborne street, on the 22nd March, the wife of G. W. Clarke, of a daughter.

GREENE—In this city, on the 21st March, at 1674 Chatham street, the wife of R. Greene, of London, Ont., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HADRILL, FORSTER—On the 26th March, at St. Paul's, Winchmore Hill, near London, England, by the Rev. A. L. Drought, Alfred W. Hadrill, of this city, to Frances Ann, daughter of William Forster, Esq., of Winchmore Hill.

MADILL, BUSH—At Toronto, March 23, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Mr. Thomas Madill, to Miss Alice A. Bush.

SHAVER, ROBINSON—At Toronto, March 22, John Shaver, to Cordelia Robinson.

PARMENTER, EAST—At Toronto, March 16, W. W. Parmenter, to Nellie East.

SMART, BROWN—At Toronto, March 16, Fred. G. Smart, to Jeannie Brown.

DEATHS.

JONES—In this city, at 1 p.m. on the 26th March, of inflammation of the brain, Elizabeth Edna, only and beloved daughter of Mr. Frederick Jones, aged 10 years, 8 months and 16 days. Notice of funeral on Monday.

FOX—On the 24th March, at her father's residence, 413 Beaudry street, of malignant diphtheria, Leila Augusta, aged 4 years and 5 months, second and dearly beloved daughter of Albert and Sarah Fox.

CAMPBELL—At the residence of her sister, Montreal, on Monday evening, the 21st March, Jannette, second daughter of Malcolm Campbell, Esq., Port Lewis, near Huntingdon, Que

AWDE—At St. Anne's, on the 17th March, Wm. Awde, aged 60 years, a native of Cumberl[and] England. a.m.

JOHNSON—Entered into rest, at Abbott[sford] the 24th inst., the Rev. Thomas Johns[on] [in]tending 93rd year of his age. [Re]v. F. Rob-

Funeral on Tuesday, the 29th. 71 2

Friends will please attend with[...] the 25th tice, and Clergy of the Deanery [...] [fir]st son of to be present will please notif[y] inson to that effect and brin[g] [...]e on Sunday, the

COUTU—At 243 Notre Da[me] [f]riends and acquain- March, Louis Hermilde [inv]ited to attend without L. H. Coutu, merchant 71 2

The funeral will [take place from] [Up]per street, on the 25th 27th instant, at 2 [...] of the lungs, Charles, only tances are respe[ctfully] Anderson, aged 1 year. further notice. [...] acquaintances are invited to

ANDERSON—[Fun]eral, on Monday next, the 28th March, of [...]m. 71 3

child of [th]is city, on the 24th March, of con- Frien[ds] Moses William W. Rowe, aged 56 atten[d]

inst.—Suddenly, on the 23rd March, of croup, ROY Henry, second and beloved son of James [and] Elizabeth Strike, aged 2 years and 7 months. London and Plymouth, England, papers please copy. 70 3

PATTERSON—On the morning of Thursday, the 24th March, Rachel Ferrie, only surviving child of the late Adam Ferrie, junior, formerly of Montreal, and wife of Geo. H. Patterson.

ANDREWS—At Hochelaga, on the 23rd March, Margaret Eveleigh, widow of the late Edmund Andrews, Esq.

INGLEY—On the 24th March, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. Smardon, 11 Plateau street, Mary Catharine Clare, aged 81 years, widow of the late Joseph Ingley, of Birmingham, Eng.

GARRETT—At Ottawa, March 22, Alex. Garrett, 72 yrs.

LONGLEY—At St. John, N.B., March 21, John B. Longley, 73 yrs.

REA—At Springhill, N.S., March 11, Mrs. Harriet Rea, 33 yrs.

MORRISON—At Woodstock, March 15, Geo. A. Morrison, 30 yrs.

BELL—At Bristol, N.B., March 23, Mrs. Emma Bell, 29 yrs.

LEONARD—At St. John, N.B., March 20, William Leonard, 73 yrs.

STEEN—At Round Hill, N.B., March 20, Joseph Steen, 52 yrs.

SIMMONS—At Bloomfield, N.B., March 19, Geo. H. Simmons, 45 yrs.

RACEY—At Milton, Ont., March 21, Thos. Racey, 90 yrs.

CRAIGS—At Harvey, N.B., March 13, Mrs. E. Craigs, 75 yrs.

CONDON—At Halifax, N.S., March 18, Edward Condon.

HESPELER—At Yorkville, Ont., March 22, Jacob Hespeler, 71 yrs.

McKEAN—At Canfield, Ont., March 12, Mary McKean, 54 yrs.

DOCTOR NELSON's prescription for coughs and colds should always be tried when all else has failed to obtain a cure.

The great sale of Pianos and Music still continues at A. & S. Nordheimer's. There are still some splendid Pianos and first class Music to be disposed of at bargains.

Dark Tweed Suits, $5.00, worth $9.00; English Tweed Suits, $6.50, worth $10.00; All Wool Scotch Tweed Suits, $8.50, worth, $14, at Huston's, the cheapest clothing house in the city, 3 St. Lawrence Main St.

NEW FURNITURE.—H. J. Shaw & Co., are daily receiving all the newest styles of drawing-room, bed-room, dining-room, library and hall furniture, with the present addition. They are able to offer to the public the largest and best assorted stock in the Dominion. 69-3†

The New York Piano Co. have several fine offices and large, well-lighted rooms to lease in their building on St. James street. The upper flat of this building is one of the finest in the city suitable for a Masonic, Oddfellows, or Temperance Hall, being about fifty by eighty feet, and sixteen feet high. The N. Y. Piano Co's. building is one of the finest and best situated on St. James St. 71 2

About a year ago our city was visited by a widely-known free-thinker, Col. Ingersoll, whose lectures caused much uneasiness in the minds of many orthodox citizens. Yet we have got over the effect without apparently having suffered any of the predicted evil consequences. Now we are to be treated to a visit from another free-thought lecturer, a man who is widely known and highly respected, Mr. B. F. Underwood. He is to deliver four lectures in the Queen's Hall. He differs in style and manner both from the Colonel and the equally well-known English Radical, Bradlaugh, and elicits both through his earnestness and ability at once the attention and respect of his large audiences. His views are clearly stated without coarseness, his manner is polite, and he meets many of the ablest men in the United States in debate without ever losing the respect and esteem of any.

The Discovery of the Age.

Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma positively cured. Hundreds given up by their physicians have and are still being cured by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties to the seat of those diseases. Every physician and heads of families should have one. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter, and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instrument at the Doctor's office, Montreal, without charge. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillips square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamp for reply.

The Weather.

1 p.m.—Thermometer at Hearn & Harrison's during the last 24 hours :—

6p.m.	8a.m.	1p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
34°	24°	31°	34°	20°	[illegible]

Barometer—6 p.m.—29.62 8 a.m.—29.64 1 p.m.—29.56

10 a.m.—Probabilities next 24 hours: Fresh to strong westerly to north erly winds; continued fine, cold weather.

New advertisements this P.M.

PERSONAL—I WISH TO STATE THAT the arrest made by Detective Cullen of a person of the name of James Ford, in connection with the tea robbery at Messrs. George Childs & Co., wholesale grocers in this city, is not the son of James P. Ford, Esq., formerly grocer, St. Mary street. I deem it my duty to myself to make this statement through the medium of your paper.—JAMES FORD, Jr., Law Student. 72 1

PERSONAL—IF CELIA BURNHAM WILL call at THE STAR office she will find a letter containing information of interest to her. The letter will only be delivered personally. 72

PERSONAL—THE PARTY WHO EXchanged Overcoats at the Montreal Lodge, Oddfellows' Hall, Craig street, last night, 24th inst., please return it to 151 Chatham street, and receive his own, and oblige owner. 71 2

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO called at 27 St. Peter street concerning unfurnished apartments, kindly oblige with her address. 70 4

PERSONAL—IF E. B. DON'T RETURN TO F. G. R. what she is mean enough to keep, it will result in trouble. 70

PERSONAL—IF A. McLOUGHLIN, WHO kept a store at 79 Wellington street, or any of his friends will please send his address to "F.R.," STAR office, he will hear of something to his advantage. 67

New Advertisements this P.M.

MONDAY MORNING

The following special bargains will be found on our counters Monday morning, to which we invite all who are looking for bargains in Dress Goods.

DRESS GOODS!

Special line of new All-wool Fish-bone Serge[s] for summer wear, in all the newest shades, wil[l be] sold on Monday at S. Carsley's for 33c pe[r y]ard, all the worth 40c.

Special line of new Spring Challies leading shades, will be sold at

S. CARSLEY[...]rning,

Monday M[...] per yard, worth from

For 18c, 20c and [...] All-wool Summer Serges 25c to 30c. [...sha]des, will be sold Monday at

Special line o[f ...]2c per yard, worth 28c.

in all the new[...]

S. Carsley's[...]

DRESS GOODS!

[Special] line of new All-wool Hindoo Cassimere, [for sprin]g wear, in all the most desirable shades, [will] be sold Monday at S. Carsley's for 49c and [5]c per yard, worth 60c to 75c.

Special line of new All-wool Mousseline Foulce, for summer wear, in all the leading shades, will be sold, commencing Monday, at S. Carsley's for 38c per yard, worth 50c.

Special line of new All-wool Drap D'Ete, for costumes, in all the most desirable shades, will be sold, commencing Monday, at Carsley's, for 38c per yard, worth 45c.

Special line of new American Beiges, camel's hair finish, suitable for spring and summer wear, in all the leading shades, will be sold, commencing Monday, at S. Carsley's, for 25c per yard, worth 33c.

Clapperton's Thread is both smooth and strong.

S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL.

71

THE JERSEY.

The demand for the Jersey is very great, both in London and Paris. For real comfort it surpasses anything yet brought out. For this season's trade we have had these goods made to order and have made great improvements on last year's styles and shapes which we feel sure will meet with the approval of our customers.

Next week we will have a grand display of Ladies and Children's Cashmere Jerseys at such prices as will satisfy everyone.

Black Cashmere Jerseys, in all qualities, from $2.30 to $5.00.

Navy Cashmere Jerseys, in all qualities, from $2.30 to $5.00.

Seal Cashmere Jerseys, in all qualities, from $2.30 to $5.00.

Cardinal and Grenat Cashmere Jerseys, in all qualities, from $2.30 to $5.00.

Sky Cashmere Jerseys, in all qualities, from $2.30 to $5.00.

Children's Jerseys from $1.85.

BIG WEEK.

Tremendous week in the Ladies' Kid Gloves department just passed. Next week we hope to find it much larger, new goods and special prices will do it.

REDUCED FROM $1.00 TO 80c.

Ladies' Kid Gloves in the finest and choicest Opera shades reduced from $1.00 to 80c. per pair, OR TWO PAIRS FOR $1.50.

Remember S. Carsley's for Kid Gloves.

JUST TO HAND.

One case of Torchon Laces.
One case of Torchon Insertions.
One case of Hamburg Edgings.
One case of Hamburg Insertions.
One case of Ladies' Lace and Silk Fichus.
One case of Kid Gloves.
One case of Fancy Ribbons.
One case of Antique Lace.
One case of Satin Pleatings for the bottom of dresses.

Remember S. Carsley's for Kid Gloves.

—S. CARSLEY,—

MONTREAL.

72

Park's Knitting Cotton is a beautiful make.

HOLY DAY!

Yesterday being a Holy Day of obligation for Catholics my store was closed.

I make the above statement as some who call themselves Catholic were open.

H. F. POIRIER.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR

NEXT WEEK!

Next week I shall give the choice out of a hundred boxes of Flowers at 5c per bunch. Prices range from 50c to $2 per bunch.

Next week I shall offer good quality two-button Kid Gloves for 30c per pair.

Next week I shall offer good quality Ladies' Merino Vests, L. N. S. S., for 37c each.

Next week I shall offer splendid all-wool Beige Dress Goods for 23c per yard, in all leading colors.

H. F. POIRIER,

1311 & 1313 ST. CATHERINE ST.,

QUEEN'S BLOCK.

72 1

HENRI JONAS'

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

ARE THE STRONGEST.

TRY THEM!

To be had at all First-class Grocers.

61†

SPRING AUCTION SALES

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We would advise those who propose selling their furniture to give us an early call. Some of the most important sales have been secured.

Sales of REAL ESTATE, TRADE SALES, FARM STOCK and sales at our Rooms, Valuations and Appraisals. Cash advances.

SHAW & GOWDEY,

Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 235 St. James street.

50 †

Four O'clock P.M.

Telegrams.

CABLES.

THE TURF.—LONDON, March 26.—Yesterday of the Liverpool Spring day was the second day for the Grand National Meeting. The race won by Captain Kirkwood's Steeple Chase was gelding "Woodbrook." The aged chestnut [...] was secured by Capt. Machill's second place [...]l," and the third place by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's five-years-old "Thornfield." [The r]ace was 12 to 1 against "Woodbrook," 8 to 1 against "Regal" and 9 to 4 against "Thornfield." aged "Reg[al]" Thirteen ran. The betting just before the

ABANDONING LAING'S NEK.—PROSPECT HILL, March 26.—Laing's Nek was clear of Boers by 7 o'clock, Thursday evening. They marched off in an imposing column of 3,000 mounted men and 250 wagons. Neither the men nor the horses show any traces of sickness. They will disperse after reaching their own territory. The Royal Commission has a difficult task to perform, as a majority of the Boers view it with suspicion.

ROCHEFORT'S LETTERS. — LONDON, March 26.—The Geneva correspondent of the *Daily News* says he hears on the best authority that the first letter to the Paris *Intransigeant*, purporting to come from Geneva, giving the particulars of the assassination of the Czar, was an amplification of a despatch sent from St. Petersburg to Paris worded in such a manner as to escape the notice of the police.

AMERICAN.

LAND LEAGUERS DEFEATED.—NEW YORK, March 26.—The *World's* London special says the Poor Law Guardian elections, just held throughout Ireland, resulted disastrously for the Land League. Its candidates were defeated almost everywhere.

FROM QUEBEC.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—QUEBEC, March 26.—Yesterday afternoon, as the up train on the Intercolonial Railway was nearing St. Ignace, a passenger from Prince Edward Island, giving the name of H. Corbet, suddenly sprang from one of the cars, making a complete somersault into the air and fell on the snow alongside the track. The conductor, Mr. McKenna, immediately had the train stopped, and returned in search of the man, but although the marks of where he struck were visible in the snow, the man himself was nowhere to be found. People from the train patrolled up and down the track for a distance of over two miles, but without seeing any signs of the missing passenger. At the time the man jumped the train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and the wonder is that he was not instantly killed. Corbet was on his way to Manitoba and is said to have had a large sum of money on his person. His baggage is now in charge of the baggage-master at South Quebec.

A NEW MAP.—The heirs of the late Joseph Bouchette, Esq., of the Crown Lands Department, purpose publishing his latest map of the Dominion, including all the changes and new divisions since his last previous map of 1851, and upon which the best of his time had been engaged since his retirement from office.

City News.

—Judgments in Review and in the Superior Court will be rendered on Thursday, the 31st inst.

—None of the river roads are passable to-day, and the air-holes in the ice are increasing both in number and size rapidly.

—The Victoria Skating Rink will be closed for the season after to-day. This afternoon the "Vics" band will be present.

—A meeting of the Union Catholique will be held to-morrow afternoon, when Mr. F. A. Quinn will deliver a lecture on Daniel O'Connell.

—Mr. J. L. Archambault has received a copy of the by-laws of the Union Sucree Franco-Canadienne and has been authorized to apply for incorporation for the concern.

—A special meeting of the City Council will be held on Monday next to consider several important matters, especially the proposal of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau concerning the revetment wall extension.

—The second of the series of social entertainments, under the auspices of the Orangemen, in connection with Princess Louise Orange Lodge, took place, last evening, in the Odd-Fellows Chambers, Craig street.

—The Social and Dramatic Club have changed the date of their performance from the 31st inst. to the 4th of April, on which date, in the Mechanics' Hall, will be presented "Delicate Ground" and "The Wandering Minstrel."

—The committee appointed the other day to take steps for establishing an asylum in the city for the Protestant Insane, had a conference with the Hon. W. W. Lynch in Mr. David Morrice's office yesterday. The Minister promised to forward the views of the committee as far as lay in his power.

—A conference of railway officials was held at the Windsor Hotel yesterday on the subject of Western railroad rates, when there were present Messrs. Frary, of the Broome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R.; Butterfield, Utica & Black River R. R.; Cummings, Hoosac Tunnel R. R.; W. F. Smith, Central Vermont; George B. Oswell and W. Wainwright, Grand Trunk R. R.

—A largely attended meeting of the Young Men's Reform Club was held last evening at the Club's rooms, Windsor Hotel, Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., President, in the chair. The Committee on the Blake dinner made their report, stating that all the tickets excepting a very few had been sold, and the arrangements for the reception and dinner were all completed. About forty new members were proposed and elected. Mr. Cheesman read an able paper on electoral representation, which was remarked upon by Messrs. Greenshields, Bienvenu, of *La Patrie*, and Pacaud, of *L'Electeur*.

—A lecture was given upon "Spiritualism—Ancient and Modern," by Mr. Samuel E. Dawson, in the Christian Union Course, at the Church of the Messiah last evening. Ald. George W. Stephens was in the chair, and the audience was large and appreciative. The lecture was intensely interesting, abounding in good points and indicating great research and familiarity with the subject. At its close the thanks of the audience were conveyed to Mr. Dawson. It was announced that on next Friday evening a lecture would be given in the same place by the Rev. J. Clark Murray, LL.D., upon Immanuel Kant.

Personal.

Lord and Lady Campbell are visiting California.

Mr. Cimon, the newly elected member for Charlevoix, is recovering.

The Governor-General will probably leave for Manitoba in the middle of July.

Monsignor J. B. Proulx, of the Episcopal Palace, Toronto, died at his brother's residence, Terrebonne, yesterday, aged 73.

Mr. W. F. Smith, General Passenger Agent of the Central Vermont RR., and Mr. D. McKenzie, his assistant, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Whitfield, Iberville; R. W. Thomas, Detroit; W. E. Rockwell, Kingston, and J. A. Merion, New York, are at the Canada Hotel.

W. H. Chisholm, Lachute; Judge G. E. Rioux, Sherbrooke; J. N. Tremblay, N.P., Lacolle, and F. Dupont, St. Liboire, are at the Canada Hotel.

G. Fraser, M.P., E. O. Bickford, P. Wyles and S. Cameron, Toronto, and R. Whitaker, Manager Cornwall Cotton Factory, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Jos. Belanger, M.P., Quebec; L. N. Carriere, of the Credit Foncier du Bas Canada, and a number of registrars from different parts of the province, are at the Richelieu Hotel.

D. Girouard, M.P., Dorval; Dr. Schultz, Manitoba; Robt. N. Hall, Sherbrooke; J. N. McClung, Toronto, and General N. M. Curtis, are registered at the St. Lawrence Hall.

J. J. Haines, jr., Belleville; F. G. Lockett, Kingston; A. M. Foster, Danville; Jas. S. Dixon, Berthier; W. R. Bateman, Boston; E. Meadows, Kingston, and H. A. Grange, Coteau, are at the Ottawa Hotel.

The Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector of the Church of S. James the Apostle, is shortly to take a trip to Europe, in the hope of recruiting his impaired health. During his absence, Canon Norman will be assisted by the Rev. W. Kerr, brother of the rector of Trinity Church, Quebec.

Among the graduates at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, last week, on whom the degree of M.D. was conferred, was Miss Anna A. Lapham, of Carleton, St. John, N.B. She is the first New Brunswick lady who has taken a degree. She is to practise her profession in St. John.

THE EXHIBITION.

American Customers—The Best Way to Advertise the Exhibition—Invitations to President Garfield and General Grant—Grand Military Review—Effect on International Relations—Reciprocity—Mr. Henry Lyman's Opinions.

Retailers say that their best paying customers during the last Exhibition were from the United States. *Ergo*, we should advertise the next one as much as possible among our neighbors. It would be beneficial also that they should know and see more of us, and that the odious trade barriers which prevent us selling to our natural customers across the line should be felt to be more and more irksome until their abolition is determined on in the interests of both countries. How then can we advertise the Exhibition in the United States? In very many ways, the most unusual the better. The Exhibition Committee of course could advertise in the principal papers and post up bills, but even these means could be surpassed in a much simpler way. Let the city of Montreal invite some such prominent American citizen as

GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

If he were approached in the proper way he could, no doubt, be convinced that his famous journey round the world was most incomplete without a visit to Canada. General Grant has never been accorded a public reception in this country, and we have little doubt that he would gladly accede to a publicly manifested request to visit Montreal during the next exhibition. The hero of the American civil war has many ardent admirers in Canada and in Montreal, who would give him a very warm welcome. The exhibition would benefit by it in that every newspaper in the United States would record the event and the suite of journalistic correspondents that would accompany him, would turn the eyes of almost the entire continent in this direction, and attract the tide of travel to Montreal in greater floods than ever. The city needs some such advertisement as this would give, for its beauty and elegance is always admired by visitors, and needs only to be more widely made known to permanently secure a great part of the summer and fall travel. As it is, there are numbers of travellers who visit this continent and roam all over it, yet never experience the pleasure of the sail through the exquisite scenery of the Thousand Islands, down the mighty rapids to Montreal, the Canadian city of churches, nor view the grand sights from Montreal to Quebec, or take the unparalleled trip up the Saguenay. One other advantage of having so illustrious a guest here at that time would be that of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne could scarcely refuse to be present also, probably with H.R.H. the Princess Louise. And we know what immense crowds followed the Marquis last year. The honor of opening our Exhibition this year might be tendered to General Grant.

A REVIEW OF THE MILITIA.

While General Grant is the guest of the city, an opportunity might be given him to review some of the crack corps of the Canadian militia. Montreal has several volunteer regiments, of which her citizens are justly proud, and who, for physique and pluck, could stand the test of a comparison with the historic regiments of more military empires. If the review took place, contingents might be brought down from Quebec, Ottawa and Kingston, and a splendid body of men assembled, of whom any General might be proud. This would be an attraction outside the Exhibition, but at the same time it would draw thousands to the city who would also visit the Exhibition, but would never be attracted by it alone. Again, if the invitation to General Grant did not suffice, President Garfield, Secretary Blaine and the entire Federal Cabinet should be asked to become our guests. If any or all of them accept, the city could give them a right royal or right republican welcome, if they like it better. There can be no harm in sending the invitation, and even its public announcement in the American prints would be an excellent advertisement for the Exhibition. It is by means of energetic efforts of this or a similar nature that the attendance at the Exhibition can be made a success and permanent good secured to the city. The visit of such prominent men from across the line would have most beneficial international effects.

RECIPROCITY.

There is little or no communion between the two nations although there are almost as many Canadians south of the line forty-three as north of it. If the leaders of American political life were to visit us, we could show them more of the wealth of our country in one hour, more of its wonderful resources and the developments of its industries than they could ever learn from the press and authorities in their own land. They could be met by the leading Canadian statesmen and representative commercialists, and the personal contact and influence resulting therefrom would have a more beneficial effect on the friendly relations of the two countries and the prospects of reciprocity than all the newspaper representations now made about it seem likely ever to have. On this side of the line the majority are anxious for it, for talk as we may about inter-Provincial trade,

THE NATURAL INTERCOMMERCIAL RELATIONS of this continent are from the North to the South. The Maritime Provinces naturally deal with Maine and Massachusetts; our own province should supply the manufacturing districts of the New England States to the South of us with agricultural produce, such as dairy articles, and eggs, hay, oats, barley, horses, etc., which we produce naturally and which nothing but an artificial barrier prevents us selling in their proper markets. Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia have similar commercial relations to the southward. The Canadian press are in favor of reciprocity, but little attention is paid to it in the United States, although occasionally a stray article is devoted to it. The cultivation of these friendly relations would do much to forward our aims, and hence in an international point of view exhibitions may do great service to this country in making known the extent and variety of its resources and developments.

Immediate steps at organization are necessary so that the full plan of the Exhibition and the programme be immediately determined upon. The difficulties should be faced at once and the whole line of action be laid out. The initial step lies with the Permanent Exhibition Committee, who should ask that a citizens' meeting be held and committee named to co-operate with them.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS FROM MR. LYMAN.

In an interview with Mr. Henry Lyman, the Treasurer of the Citizens' Committee, he made the statement that there remained to the Committee's credit in the Molsons Bank, the sum of three thousand dollars, the balance of subscriptions from last year.

In regard to the Exhibition generally he regretted the lack of a thorough and durable organization, such as existed in France for example. The French people were remarkable for their organizing power, as the most complete success of their Exhibitions manifested. Every part of the country was subjected to a most complete organizing influence. Care was taken to gather up the results of an Exhibition and compare it with previous ones. Here we had merely an aggregate of materials brought together and put into buildings, some got prizes and were taken away. There should be a system of thoroughly reporting all the results of an Exhibition, its defects and good points, and this would serve as a basis for further advances in future years. There would thus be a certainty of progressive successes. To get all the advantages desirable from an Exhibition, it would have to be carried on in a more efficient way. The Permanent Exhibition Committee were, of course, the proper parties to commence action. They were Government appointees, and they should see that the necessary improvements take place. They, however, received no remuneration. It might be better managed if remuneration was given to certain parties to overlook the arrangements. He considered, at all events, that the committee should call a meeting of the citizens and invite the assistance of a citizens' committee to co-operate with them. The $3,000 remaining from last year's subscriptions could be applied as would be determined upon. He thought, however, that all attractions should be centred as much as possible in the exhibition grounds.

THE NEXT EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I rejoice to see that you are taking up the question of the next Montreal Exhibition in time. Thanks to your energy and foresight last year, the Exhibition was a success, and I remember too well the flurry there was to get exhibits in order in time for the opening. But this time there should be no excuse. Meanwhile, would it not be well to enter into communication with Toronto and other places in order to prevent two Exhibitions being held at the same time. Last year the Toronto Exhibition was going on for three days, I think, after ours was opened, and this must have told against both.

EXHIBITOR.

Col. DeSalaberry's Statue.

The statue of the old Hero of Chateauguay, the contract for casting which was given to Mr. Herard, of the firm of Cooper, Fairman & Co., of this city, in January last, by the committee of the residents of Chambly, is just completed. Through the courtesy of Mr. Herard a STAR reporter yesterday examined the statue, which is admirably finished, reflecting credit on the founder. The gallant old Colonel is represented as standing erect with his right foot slightly advanced, and his hands resting on the hilt of his sword. He is in the full regimentals of the Voltigeurs, with Wellington boots, shell jacket and military cloak. On his breast are the "Chateauguay" and "1812" medals. The surface of the metal is oxydized by a process of Mr. Herard's invention. The figure is seven feet high, and weighs some two tons. The mouldings and finishing were done by Mr. Herard, and the fused metal supplied by Robt. Mitchell & Co. The effect of the whole is admirable, and it is a work of art all citizens of Montreal may well be proud of, as it is entirely the work of Montrealers, born and bred, even the files, chisels and chemicals used in its production being of Montreal manufacture.

The Registrars' Tariff.

A delegation of the Registrars of the Province, consisting of Messrs. St. Germain, Registrar of St. Hyacinthe; Auger, Montreal East; Poulin, Rouville; Bessette, Iberville; Lefebvre, of Shefford; and L. N. Carriere, of Levis, waited on the Hon. Mr. Lynch here yesterday for the purpose of laying their opinions before him in relation to the Registrars' tariff.

Mr. Auger drew the attention of the Minister to several items in the Act respecting Registrars, which were not sufficiently explained. The Government should have these made clearer. They did not wish an augmentation of their emoluments, but simply the revision of the tariff, and that the items which were not clear should be made so by some amendments to the Act.

Hon. Mr. Lynch was personally convinced that the matter was deserving of consideration. The best course for the deputation to pursue was to appoint a delegate to lay the matter before the Government. He would take the matter into consideration.

After having appointed Mr. Carriere a delegate to wait upon the Government, the deputation withdrew.

The Coming Lacrosse Season.

Next summer Montrealers are promised even a more successful season in this national game than last. Some of the leading clubs already have several matches on the *tapis*, and the least interesting of them will be the matches for the championship. Some important changes will be made in the principal clubs, and it is not at all improbable that some change will be made in the game. The Shamrocks will hold their annual general meeting for the election of officers next month, when it will be proposed that the order of playing the game be changed to playing for an hour and a half or two hours, and the team getting the greatest number of goals in that time winning the match, instead of the usual 3 out of 5, which sometimes concludes the match in a very short space of time. It is said that the Montreal team, who were rather backward last season, will have on a a crack team this year as several changes will be made. Employers may expect to be as much troubled by lacrosse-playing employees as ever; applications from the clerks of several wholesale houses have been made to different clubs for their ground at an early date.

The Cattle Export Trade.

A number of steamers have been engaged from this port for May and June. Space has been taken on the Allan steamers at £6, the Dominion steamers at £5 10s. to £6, the Beaver steamers at £5, and on the Donaldson line of steamers at £5 5s. to £6. Freights have also been engaged in Liverpool for about 4,000 cattle by Western Ontario men on the SS. "European" and the SS. "Thanemoor" in four trips from the St. Lawrence at £4 5s. and £4 10s.

The following were last year's shipments of Canadian cattle :—

SHIPPED 1880.	EXPORT VALUE.
50,817 cattle	$4,100,000
81,547 sheep	610,000
700 hogs	14,000
49 horses	14,700
	$4,738,700
Amount paid for supplies	220,090

COMMERCIAL.

Sydney mines have 60,000 tons of coal on the banks awaiting shipment.

Quite a business is being done in the exportation of potatoes from London, Ont., to Chicago.

Thirty cars of phosphates, valued at $12 per ton, have been shipped from Kingston to Chicago.

Dufton & Co., of London, have leased a large vacant building on King street, and are going to open it as a woollen factory.

Cable advices from the London sales report the better quality of skunk as doing well, while the poorer qualities went at very low prices.

Messrs. Jno. Steadman, Daniel Cleveland, David Cleveland, Hiram Martin and Jas. Wallace, all of the County of Albert, and Steadman Crandall, of Moncton, in the County of Westmoreland, N.B., have been incorporated as the Alma Mining Company, with a capital of $100,000, to be divided into 2,000 shares of $50 each, for the purpose of mining metallic ores in Albert County.

The cut of timber on the Upper Ottawa, above Fort Eddy, has been in excess of that of any previous year. As there is a good deal of snow in the woods, it is not expected that any difficulty will be experienced in getting the timber and logs down. The shanty-men, who have been in the woods all winter, and the teams, are coming down in large numbers, while the men for the "drive" are beginning to go up.

The imports at Halifax from the West Indies in the past week amounted to 596 hhds sugar, 500 puns and 24 trcs molasses; and 462 hhds and 24 trcs sugar for the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery. There were exported 400 brls of dry and 1,105 brls pickled fish to the West Indies, and 15,000 deals to Queenstown. An arrival from Boston landed 2,575 brls cornmeal and 240 brls flour. There is little doing at present in fish sales.

A Minneapolis despatch says: The contract for the construction of the first nine miles of the Northern Pacific Railway extension, east of the Union Pacific extension, was let yesterday to a St. Paul party; work to begin August the 1st. This is the first really tangible evidence that the Company would actually build the road eastward along the south shore of Lake Superior, and for this reason is looked upon as highly important.

Montreal Horse Market.

An important feature in this market during the week was the introduction of horses from Western Canada. Five car loads of heavy draught horses were brought to town and placed on the market. Although the prices were very high the horses appeared to take the fancy of the American dealers at once, for they were speedily bought up and shipped to the States. Last Friday a fine bay mare was bought for $500, and shipped to Massachusetts to be used for breeding purposes. At the former part and during the middle of the week a very brisk business was done, but towards the end of the week business flagged considerably. Prices remain high. The shippers were as follows :—S. R. Foreman, Freehold, N. J.; L. Devoe, Lexington, N. Y.; J. P. Place, Highgate, Vt.; C. B. Gibbs, Leicester Junction, Vt.; G. W. Evans, Ballville, N. Y.; J. A. Trafton, South Paris, Me.; C. F. Traske, Gardner, Me.; H. Hicks, Worcester, Mass.; Coolidge & Latourneux, Worcester, Mass.; Chas. Clapp, Lowell, Mass; H. W. Adams, Hartford, Conn.; Frank Shields, Boston; C. H. Hildreth, Worcester, Mass.; A. Needham, Stafford, Conn.; R. Elting, Ellenville, N. Y.; L. O. Mansfield, Hudson, N. Y.; L White, Willimantic, Conn; Geo. Lasher, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; A. W. Buckman, Newton, Pa.; M. Moses, Baltimore, Md.

The following is a statement of the shipments for the week to the States :—March 18th, 4 horses, $543; 1 mare for breeding purposes, $500. March 19th, 8 do, $847.50; 22 do, $1,574; 19 do, $1,838. March 21st, 19 do, $1,536; 2 do, $270; 15 do, $1,316; 6 do, $580.50; 17 do, $1,319. March 22nd, 13 do, $1,377; 19 do, $1,506; 10 do, $890; 10 do, $1,039; 2 do, $165. March 23rd, 2 do, $184; 19 do, $1,379; 18 do, $1,995; 18 do, $2,170; 21 do, $1,329.50; 18 do, $1,453. March 24th, 22 do, $2,132.50; 19 do, $1,674.50; 3 do, $238; 2 do, $200; 17 do, $1,397.50; 3 do, $230; 5 do, $210; 2 do, $185; 15 do, $1,504.50; 3 do, $257; 14 do, $1,392; 2 do. $175 5 do, $475.

Wholesale Provision Market.

To-day being Saturday business was in small volume and prices, while generally favoring the buying interest, were unchanged. The butter trade, both in Montreal, Liverpool and New York, shows no improvement. It is estimated that 30,000 to 35,000 packages in Liverpool will have to be sold at grease prices, from 45s to 50s per cwt, or equal to about 8c to 9c per lb. here. Finest grades are now quoted on that market at 100s to 110s and medium and lower grades at 54s to 70s. Cheese here is inactive at 13c to 14c for finest September, and 11c to 12c for medium to good. Maple sugar is selling at 8½c to 11c, and syrup at 80c to 90c per gallon. Creamery butter, per lb, 20c to 21c; Townships, per lb, 17c to 18c; Morrisburg, per lb, 16c to 17c; Brockville, per lb, 15c to 16c; Western dairy, per lb, 12½c to 14c; Kamouraska, per lb, 11c to 13c; Rolls, per lb, 15c to 18c. Mess pork, new, per brl, $19.00 to $19.75; thin do, per brl, $18 to $18.50. Hams, city cured, per lb, 12½c to 13½c. Lard, in pails, per lb, 14c to 14½c. Bacon, per lb, 11c to 12c.

New advertisements this P.M.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

A Lecture on "Wordsworth and his Time," will be delivered by PROFESSOR CHARLES E. MOYSE, B.A., London, under the auspices of this Association, in the School-Room of St. Paul's Church, on MONDAY evening, 28th instant, at eight o'clock.

ALEX. MOFFAT, President.

Montreal, 26th March, 1881. 7 22

THEATRE ROYAL!

FRENCH PARISIAN CO.'Y

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

GRAND ATTRACTION.

ENTIRELY NEW REPERTOIRE.

MONDAY, MARCH 28th, FIRST PRODUCTION

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Drama Comedy in 5 Acts, by M. M. Dennery & Dumaine. Saturday Matinee at 2.30. 72 1

THEATRE ROYAL!

J. B. SPARROW, MANAGER.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER!

The last performance given by the famous COLLIER COMPANY will commence THIS EVENING, at 7 30 sharp. Plan at Prince's. 72 1

CRYSTAL PALACE RINK!

Grand Military Skating Match

For One Hour, on Thursday Evening next. Admission 15c. 72 1 SAML. ROBERTSON, Manager.

MONTREAL

Workingmen's Mutual Benefit and Widows' and Orphans' Provident Society.

The Annual Meeting will be held in the Oddfellows Hall, 662½ Craig street, on MONDAY, 28th inst., at 8 p.m.

Every Member is requested to attend this meeting.

72 1 JAS. H. VINCENT, Rec.-Sec.

I. O. O. F.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE, No. 2, will meet on TUESDAY Evening, the 29th instant, at 8 o'clock sharp, and pay an official visit to Beaver Lodge, No. 6, Point St. Charles.

By order of the N. G.,

72 1 FRANK G. VAREY, Rec.-Sec.

THE SECOND

Annual Meeting & Exhibition

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS,

WILL BE OPENED AT

HALIFAX!

By His Excellency the Governor-General

On Monday, July 4th,

When the Assembly of Members, Honorary Members and their Families, will take place in the Province Building, which has been granted by the Government of Nova Scotia for that purpose.

The Exhibition will consist of:

1st—Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture by Canadian Artists, not previously Exhibited in Halifax.
2nd—Architectural Designs.
3rd—Designs in Industrial and Decorative Art.
4th—A Loan Collection of the Works of Eminent Artists.

All works intended for Exhibition, must be sent to Halifax, before

SATURDAY, JUNE 18th.

They should be addressed to the Secretary Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, Province Building, Halifax, N.S., all charges pre-paid.

His Excellency the Governor-General will give a Bronze Medal for the best original design, applying any Canadian plant, flower or leaf to industrial decoration.

Messrs. Rolph, Smith & Co., of Toronto, will give medals and money prizes for original designs for Christmas cards.

At the first Exhibition of the Academy, held in Ottawa last winter, the Council having found those competitions to afford valuable stimulus to the art of design, hitherto undeveloped in Canada, will be glad to publish at once any suitable propositions offering prizes for original design in any specified branch of work. All awards of prizes at this Exhibition will be made by the Council of the Royal Canadian Academy.

It is provided in the Constitution of the Academy that there shall be "Honorary Members, etc."

A large number of gentlemen who expressed their desire to be thus associated with and support an institution founded by His Excellency and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, for the advancement of Art in Canada, have been elected as Honorary Members; others will doubtless be glad to join in so important a work, which it is the desire of its illustrious founders should rest upon the broad basis of the voluntary support and sympathy of the people of Canada.

Gentlemen desiring to be elected will please send their names to the Secretary for the approval of the Council.

M. MATTHEWS, Secretary,

72† 1 14 KING STREET WEST, Toronto.

COVERNTON'S NIPPLE OIL!

NEVER FAILS TO HARDEN AND SO PREVENT CRACKED OR SORE NIPPLES,

If used for a month before Confinement.

Price, 25c. Prepared only by

C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists,

CORNER OF BLEURY AND DORCHESTER STREETS.

Prescriptions carefully prepared by competent assistants. 34z

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid for second-hand books, old coins, curiosities, &c., at 799 Craig street, next door to St. Antoine street. 309 †

HOUSES TO LET.

No. 19 McGill College avenue. 12 rooms. Rent $400.
No. 369 St. Antoine. 10 rooms. Rent $240. Heated by furnace.
Nos. 7 and 11 Lincoln avenue. 12 rooms. $320. Heated by furnace.
No. 24 Shuter. 14 rooms. $450. Heated by furnace.
Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cathcart. $240. 10 rooms each.
No. 105 St. Hubert. 11 rooms. $240.
No. 8 Rousseau. 8 rooms. $100.

A large number of Tenement Houses of different rents and sizes.

Apply to WILLIAM DORAN, Accountant and Estate Agent, 214 St. James street. 70tf †

TO LET.

The 2½-story Stone Front House, No. 1865 St. Catherine street west, near Cote St. Antoine Road. Will be put in good order.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,

72 3 191 St. James street.

ROOM.

Furnished Bedroom in St. Catherine street, near Queen's Hall Block, to be let to a single gentleman. Address, N 827, STAR Office. 62†

ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS to let, without board. 27 Beaver Hall Terrace. 72 12

ROOMS—WANTED BY THE MIDDLE OF April, two unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Address "J. 1532," STAR office. 72 3

ROOMS—TO LET, BEDROOM, SITTING-room, and kitchen, furnished for housekeeping. Address, "J. 1542," STAR office. 72 1

ROOM AND BOARD. 128 ST. GEORGE ST. 72 2

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER

AND

GENERAL BUSINESS MAN

IS OPEN FOR AN ENGAGEMENT ON APRIL 1st.

Address V 1073, STAR office. 66 tf

OFFICE BOY WANTED.

APPLY WITH REFERENCES,

"STAR" OFFICE.

70 2

SCRIP WANTED!

Persons having MANITOBA or NORTH-WEST LAND SCRIP to dispose of, will meet with a cash purchaser, by addressing T. G., STAR Office. 14tf †

General Servant Wanted!

No Washing. Good Wages.

Good references required. 4 Milton street. 71 3

WANTED CIGARETTE MAKERS, STEADY work. Apply J. Rattray & Co., 80 St. Charles Borromee street. 69 6

WANTED—FOR ST. ANNE'S, A CATHOLIC Governess, able to teach English and Music, a middle-aged person preferred. Apply to P. E. Brown, 9 Chaboillez Square. 72 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — A GOOD General Servant; also, a boy about 13 years, at 20 University street. 72 1

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING GIRL BY the day, one that can cut and fit. 372 Aqueduct street. 72 2

WANTED—MUSIC LESSONS, IN EXchange for French. Address "J. 1551." STAR office. 72 2

WANTED YACHT — SMALL, CENTRE Board Yacht, cat or sloop rig, 16 to 20 feet. Address P.O. Box 1195, Montreal. 72 5

WANTED—RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN accustomed to housework, must milk well. R. T. Baynes, Cote St. Antoine. 72 3

WANTED—A CUTTER FOR A TAILORING establishment. Apply at 203 McGill street. 72 2

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, small family, nice place, good wages, must be well recommended. Apply immediately, at 97 Cadieux street. 72 2

WANTED—A CARPENTER AND JOINER. Apply at 165 Dalhousie street. 72 1

New Advertisements this P.M.

"H. P. EMERSON" PIANO-FORTE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., Tapestry Carpet, Hair-seat Parlor Set, Centre Table, Whatnot, &c., neat medium-sized G. F. Mirror, Mantel Clock, Ornaments, Chromos, Engravings, &c., B. W. Sideboard, Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, &c., New Set, Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, &c., in mahogany case (never been used), Solid "Bird's Eye" Maple Bedroom Set, very well made; also, Iron Beds, Bedding, &c., &c., Cooking Stove for Wood, Refrigerator, Kitchen Requisites, old-fashioned Brass Urn, 100 years old, &c., &c. Sale at 262 ST. ANTOINE STREET,

Wednesday Morning, the 30th March,

At TEN o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

The Piano is a very sweet-toned instrument, 7 octave, four round corners, modern make.—T J.P. 72

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS. Splendid G. F. Mirrors, over 100 yards best Brussels Carpet, Double and Single Parlor Sets, &c., &c. Sale by order of L. Gauthier, Esq., at his residence No. 335 SHERBROOKE STREET, next to St. Denis street, on

Thursday, 31st March instant,

Handsomely carved Walnut Frame Parlor Set to be sold in two lots, carved B. W. Centre Table, two valuable Gilt Frame Mirrors, Pictures, a few articles of rich Parian Statuary bought in Italy, Ornaments, Chromos, &c. Sitting-room Furniture, Mantel Clock, &c., Splendid Black Walnut Sideboard, Fine Walnut Extension Trussleg Dining Table, Leather Seat Chairs, Leather covered Dining room Couch, Carpets, Curtains, &c. Hall Stand. Bed Room Furniture, Beds, valuable Rosewood Bedroom Set, with marble tops, &c., &c. Sale at TEN O'CLOCK.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

Mr. Gauthier is removing to his country residence at Beaconsfield. 72

ALL NEAT FURNITURE and EFFECTS, "Good News" Range, in good order; Hair-seat Parlor Set, M. T. Centre Table, two Ash and Walnut Bedroom Sets (very neat), one Black Walnut Set, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Walnut Dining Table, Lounge, &c., American Base Burner Hall Stove, "Good News" Range, with H. W. Pipes, good Kitchen and Laundry Utensils complete. Everything in nice order. Sale at 48 Mackay street,

Friday, April 1st, at Ten o'clock.

72 THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE LIBRARY, by Auction. Standard Works. History, Fiction, General Literature, *Punch* and *London News* from beginning, &c. Also COLLECTION OF LEGAL WORKS, &c. Sale on

Saturday Afternoon next, 2nd April,

at TWO o'clock, at my room 195 St. James street. Catalogues will be ready two days before sale.

72 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

NOTRE DAME AND CLAUDE STREET.—Corner Block Three Stores, belonging Estate late Timothy Donohue.—Sale by authority of justice, at my room, 195 St. James street, on

Tuesday, 5th April, at 11 o'clock.

The above fine Block has greatly increased in value since the widening of Claude street. Plan on view. Full particulars in the official advertisement. No reserve.

J. LONERGAN, Public Notary. THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer. 72

VALUABLE PROPERTY.—St. Catherine St., near corner of Stanley St. By Auction. A splendid lot of land, 54 x 102, together with small Shop and other buildings theron, 1432½, 1434, 1436 and 1438 South side St. Catherine St. Fine situation either for Stores or Dwellings. Sale at my room

Tuesday, 5th April,

at half-past Eleven o'clock.

72 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

INSOLVENT ACT of 1875,

And Amending Acts.

In the matter of THE MECHANICS' BANK, a body Corporate and Politic, duly incorporated, and having its Head Office in the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

A Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the ELEVENTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, after which dividend will be paid.

JAMES COURT, Assignee.

Montreal, 24th March, 1881. 72 1

SHERIFF'S SALE!

FIVE SELF-CONTAINED HOUSES,

Being Nos. 73, 75 and 77 Jurors street, and Nos. 30 and 32 St. Alexander street, will be sold at the Sheriff's Office, on

Wednesday Morning, March 30th, at 10 o'clock.

72 3

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

CROMPTON'S CORSETS!

The best and Cheapest Corsets in the Dominion.

Full lines of these celebrated Corsets always on hand in both White and Drab.

The Adjustable Corset—Crompton's.
The Spoon Busk Corset—Crompton's.
The Reliable Corset—Crompton's.
The Perfect Corset—Crompton's.
The National Policy Corset—Crompton's.
The Flexible Hip Corset—Crompton's.
The Gem Corset—Crompton's.
The Louise Corset—Crompton's.
The Artistic Corset—Crompton's.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CROMPTON'S CORSETS,

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

403 and 405 Notre Dame Street,

CORNER ST. PETER.

Five Per Cent. Discount for cash on all purchases over One Dollar.

Dress and Mantle Making Department.

Show Rooms open on Thursday morning, 17th instant, second & third flats of the LONDON HOUSE, 448 NOTRE DAME STREET, where Miss McArthur may be seen from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. daily.

63† JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GLASS ADVERTISEMENT.

GLASS SHADES!

All sizes. Oval and Round.

GLASS ROLLING PINS!

The Novelty of the Age.

GLASS ICE CREAM SETS!

Venetian Shaped.

GLASS JUGS AND GOBLETS!

RUBY GLASS FINGER BOWLS,

SWEETMEATS, &c.

WILEY'S CHINA HALL,

425 Notre Dame Street.

72 1†

HATS FOR POLITICIANS,

PATRIOTS, ALDERMEN, and other real, supposed, or would-be benefactors of their country,

At COWAN'S.

We have specially imported a number of extra large sizes of all favorite makers. Our own Pullovers any style and size. Feather-weight Hats, graceful and easy-fitting. Becoming Hats for all types of countenance. We aim to please. Satisfaction and perfect fit guaranteed.

R. W. COWAN & CO.,

THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets, Montreal. 71†

LACE CURTAINS!

Just Opened, a Large Lot Very Cheap,

IN NEW DESIGNS,

From $1 to $14!

Also, WINDOW POLES, CORNICES, &c.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,

72 1† 47 & 49 St. Joseph Street.

FURTHER EFFECTS OF THE NATIONAL POLICY, following up the progress made during the past thirty-five years, during which time we have made frequent additions to our business. We have now to find additional room for one of the most extensive stocks of Wholesale and Retail Furniture ever on view in the city, having our entire available space crowded with new Spring Stock. We are now fitting up the four upper flats of those fine wholesale warerooms, corner of St. Joseph and McGill streets, which we have leased for a term of years and which communicates with our own stores by iron doors, giving us a large front on McGill street, and, when all improvements are complete, in a few days, will have the largest, best assorted, and decidedly the cheapest Furniture Stock in the Dominion. A call of inspection is requested by OWEN McGARVEY & SON, 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph street. 68†

Upper Lachine or Dorval.

WANTED

A Furnished or Unfurnished House!

Address, with full particulars,

71 2† D 1300, "Star" Office.

New Advertisements this P.M.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE ELECTRO SILVER PLATED-WARE!

18 DE BRESOLES STREET,

MONTREAL.

72 1†

NUBIAN
BLACKING!

We claim for the

NUBIAN BLACKING

That it is Waterproof.
That it preserves the Leather.
That without brushing, it gives a brilliant Polish.
That it never soils.
That it makes Boots and Shoes last much longer.
That it is suitable for all kinds of Leather and Rubber Goods.
That it is easily and quickly applied.
That so little being required, makes it the cheapest of all kinds of Blacking.

RETAILED AT

25 cents per bottle,

By Boot and Shoe Dealers, Grocers, and Druggists all over Canada.

WHOLESALE AT

FOGARTY & BRO'S.,

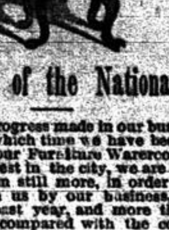
MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

72tf



Further Effects of the National Policy!

Following up the progress made in our business during thirty-five years, in which time we have been obliged to extend and enlarge our Furniture Warerooms, till even now they are the largest in the city, we are about to enlarge and extend them still more, in order to meet the demands made upon us by our business, which has doubled during the past year, and more than doubled this year, so far as compared with the corresponding period last year. We have leased the four upper flats of the Wholesale Warerooms, corner of St. Joseph and McGill streets, adjoining our warerooms on St. Joseph street, which will be connected by four large iron doors, which will extend our premises right through to McGill street, making one of the best business premises in the city, and giving us four large flats for showrooms and storage, which we need so much for our finished stock, of which we have now on hand one of the largest, best assorted, and decidedly the cheapest ever on hand in the Dominion. Our advantages in purchasing our goods are many. In the first place, we buy every article and all material for cash, and during the dullest season of the year, thereby obtaining discounts that for other terms than ready money we could not command. Then our experience of so many years in the business in this city affords us a knowledge of the tastes and wants of our customers, so that our goods are almost always sure to please. These advantages enable us to mark down to prices which even come under cost to some in the trade, who hold out for large profits and consequently slow sale; but our motto of thirty-six years' standing still prevails—"Quick Sales and Light Profits"—our adherence to which has placed us at the head of the furniture business in this city. When all our purchases are in stock, our assortment and our warerooms will exceed any in the Dominion, and equal any in Boston or New York. Our present showrooms are sixty feet front by ninety feet depth and six stories high. The new addition will be about the same size, but only four flats, which, together, will give the largest floor-room of any furniture warerooms in the Dominion. Our stock of Cane and Wood-seat Chairs, in the knock-down for shipping, is very complete, and we can fill orders from 10 to 10,000 chairs in a few days' notice. From 1,000 to 5,000 chairs constantly on hand for renting out to concerts and public entertainments at the rate of $5 per hundred.

OWEN McGARVEY & SON,

72 1 † 7, 9 AND 11 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

REMOVAL.

J. R. MARTIN

HAS REMOVED HIS

ENGRAVING

— AND —

Lithograph Business

To more Spacious Premises,

16 BONAVENTURE STREET,

VICTORIA SQUARE.

(NEXT TO McLAREN'S) 40eod †

CARPETS! OILCLOTHS!

In addition to the unusually large and fine assortment of

Best quality Velvet, Brussels & Tapestry Carpets just opened,

A large line of the CHEAPER GOODS have just been received, which for value cannot be surpassed.

TAPESTRY CARPETS, 50c, 55c, 60c, 70c, 80c and 90c. BRUSSELS, $1.00, $1.10, $1.15, $1.20, $1.25, $1.35, $1.40. VELVET, $1.40 Fine American OILCLOTH, 50c. UNION CARPETS, 50c up. WOOL, 80c up. HEMP, 10c up. WINDOW POLES, from $1.50. CORNICES at reduced prices. SCHOOL BAGS, 25c to $1.00. The whole stock of Curtain Materials and Furniture Covering offering at a reduction of 25c. STAIR RODS all prices.

5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

72†eod 459 and 461 Notre Dame Street.

Reward of 16,600 francs AND SIX GOLD MEDALS TO E. LAROCHE

Quina-Laroche

Vinous Elixir

Containing all of the principles of three Peruvian Barks, the yellow, red and gray.

Has nothing in common with the wines of Sulphate of Quinine.

Is prescribed throughout the world for *malarial fevers, intermittent, weakness, for convalescents, debility, etc.*

22, 20 & 19, Rue DROUOT, PARIS and in all Drugstores

LAVIOLETTE & NELSON,

AGENTS,

200 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

DENTAL PEARLINE!

A FRAGRANT TOOTH WASH!

Superior to Powder. Cleanses the Teeth. Purifies the Breath. Beautifies the Gums. 25c per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. Sole manufacturer,

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

70† 144 St. Lawrence Main street.

Last Edition.

A Spirited Undertaking.

For $5 the Young Men's Christian Association will hammer knowledge into a numskull! Granting a common intelligence, and for the sum of $5 these young men have a plan by which they will be able to quicken thought, open the cabinets of the brain and diffuse knowledge. The amount is small, and the return large. It is worth $5 for a man to understand the bones in his body alone, but for $5 the Young Men's Christian Association will give ten lectures on "Physiology and Hygiene," ten on "Chemistry of Common Things, with experiments," ten on "American History," ten on "The First Principles of Machinery," and courses of classes on "Commercial Arithmetic, French for Beginners, Book-keeping and Phonography." A young man can spend the half of next winter improving himself in all that tends to human enlightenment, and for a trifle. This is the kind of work that commends itself to a progressive community. It is the kind of culture which rescues the youth, fosters intellectual development and steadies the wanderers of society. Treated in a popular way, there is nothing more interesting than lectures on the food we eat, the eye we see with, or the brain that directs. The dullest mind can appreciate lectures on air, water, coal, cooking, fogs and explosives. Who is there that would not like to listen for an hour or two to the story of "Pre-Historic America," and wander amidst the adobe houses of New Mexico, or the mound builders of Iowa. The history of Cortez, Pizarro, Bolivar, "The Virginians," Cartier, Champlain and Frontenac, all conjure up associations which crowd the memory with early days of interest and of hardy triumph. The most of us read with interest the story of Maisonneuve, and these lectures will give them all, and others, anew, and will help to fix on our minds those historical memoirs, which all men should have at their fingers' end. For the mechanic the lectures on machinery will be full of interest, and even for those who are not mechanics they will be interesting. Now-a-days nearly all educated men know more or less of mechanics and their uses, and in a country such as this, such knowledge may find useful occupation any day. If $5 cannot be afforded—one course of ten lectures can be attended for $1, or a single lecture for 15c, and thus the temptation ought to be almost irresistible. It is a good work, and the Y. M. C. A. deserve well of the citizens for undertaking it. Free as these lectures are from all sectarian subjects, Catholic and Protestant can alike avail themselves of the advantage, and we will be much disappointed if, this day twelve months, there are not scores of young men of all religious denominations in Montreal, who will thank the Y. M. C. A. for inaugurating this undertaking.

Telegrams.

CABLE.

SPURIOUS RELICS.—LONDON, March 26.—A Rome despatch says the Pope recently ordered the Cardinal Vicar to institute a strict inquiry into the sacrilegious traffic in spurious relics. The Cardinal Vicar addressed a circular to the Catholic administrations throughout the world, intimating that no bodies had been taken from the catacomb for 30 years, and warning them against imposters. The entire osteological specimens, purporting to be remains of early Christian martyrs freshly dug from the catacombs of Rome, have been shipped to America.

CIVIL WAR THREATENED AMONG THE BOERS.—MOUNT PROSPECT, March 26.—It is generally thought that when the Boers are left to themselves there will be civil war amongst them in a few months. Several influential Boers state that if the Civil Commission decide on the retention of the country east of 30 degrees longitude, or south of the Vaal River, or to retain Utrecht or Wakkaerstroom, Joubert will rise instantly, as his property is in that district.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.—LONDON, March 26.—The *Times* says the principal countries have so much interest in definitely settling the question of currencies, and Germany has so much interest in reversing a change from silver to gold, which caused so much disturbance in the money markets of the world, that there is almost on all sides a disposition to come to an agreement at the coming monetary conference.

THE OPERA-HOUSE DISASTER.—NICE, March 26.—The burnt opera-house was very old, and rebuilt by the government fifty years ago. The stage fittings were of the lightest material and the scenery painted on paper. There were only two doors, one leading to the pit and the boxes and the other to the galleries. The latter was only four feet wide.

GOLD FOR NEW YORK.—LONDON, March 26.—The steamer "Wieland," from Havre today, for New York, took out £80,000 in specie. £150,000 in gold was taken from the open market yesterday for shipment to New York. The *Economist* says gold has also gone from Paris for America, and it seems probable there will be more remittances.

VICTIMS OF THE NICE DISASTER.—PARIS, March 26.—David Kennedy, the well-known Scotch vocalist, is said to have lost a son and two daughters by the fire in the Opera House at Nice. They were studying music at Nice under Signor Lamperti and frequented the Opera House.

DENIAL.—LONDON, March 26.—Mr. Gladstone denies that he intends taking a sea trip during the Easter recess of Parliament.

MR. PARNELL.—LONDON, March 26.—It is reported that Mr. Parnell is engaged to marry an American heiress.

SS. ARRIVAL.—QUEENSTOWN, March 26.—Arrived, SS. "Baltic."

CANADIAN.

THE FIRST DEPARTURE OF THE SEASON.—OAKVILLE, Ont., March 26.—The tug "Golden City" left here about 1.30 p.m. to resume her duties in Toronto, commanded by Captain F. Jackman, jr.

THE MAIL STEAMER.—HALIFAX, March 26, 2:45 p.m.—The SS. "Polynesian" has just been signalled.

FROM OTTAWA.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

THAT DEFALCATION.—OTTAWA, March 26.—The defalcation in the funds of the Anglican Diocese of Ontario is about $15,000, not $30,000 as reported, owing to the mismanagement of the late clerical secretary.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Benjamin Ahern, of McRae, Ahern & Co., coal dealers, has been arrested for embezzlement, by falsifying the books of the firm to the extent of about $800.

JUBILANT.—The Liberals here are jubilant over the East Northumberland election.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION will not meet till late next week.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL meets this afternoon. This will probably be the last meeting that will be held for some time, as ministers are preparing to flit next week. The Ministers of Justice and Customs leave for their home in a few days.

INDISPOSED.—Sir John Macdonald is indisposed. He has been at his office only once since prorogation.

FROM TORONTO.

FISHING OUT THE BAY.—TORONTO, March 26.—Unless care be taken the fish in Toronto Bay and Ashbridges Bay will be all fished out. The system in operation, by which licenses to fish are granted, does not seem to work as satisfactorily as it might.

PIGEON SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.—The Toronto Gun Club is negotiating for the purchase of 1,000 wild pigeons, the intention being to have a grand pigeon shooting tournament when the birds are secured.

A GHASTLY FOOTBALL.—A number of boys amused themselves to-day on King street by playing football with the skull found recently in a lane, the finding of which at the time created a momentary sensation.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The boy who carries the mails for Doncaster narrowly escaped drowning yesterday while fording the Upper Don River. His horse stepped into a hole and threw him into the water, but he pluckily held on to the mail bag until he effected a rescue.

A REFUGEE IRISH LANDLORD.—John Bodkin, a refuge Irish landlord, has arrived in the city and is stopping at the Queen's Hotel. He is the possessor of 2,500 acres of land in Kilcooney, County Galway, and was compelled to leave for a time. Bodkin is a fine specimen of an Irish landlord. He is six feet five inches in height and weighs 250 pounds. It is his intention to visit Australia by way of San Francisco. To an interviewer he remarked, Ireland at present is a good country to be out of.

THE HIND CHARGES.

Mr. Hind Addresses a Letter to Sir Chas. Dilke, and Makes Further Charges.

HALIFAX, March 26.—The following letter is published to-day:—Windsor, N. S., March 23, 1881.—To Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—Sir: I beg respectfully to call your attention to the enclosed telegram relating to your recent alleged statements in the House of Commons, concerning myself and the fraudulent statistics presented to the Halifax Commission. This telegram has been widely circulated in American and Canadian papers, and is liable to produce very misleading impressions, which I feel sure you will be glad to correct. You are reported to have stated in the House of Commons that Her Majesty's Government had referred my representations to the Dominion Government and requested me to send any further communications I might have to make to that Government. I beg to state that I have received no intimation from Her Majesty's Government, or from any other source to that effect. You are further alleged to have stated in the House of Commons that "no good purpose could be served by giving currency and importance to groundless and incredible statements." I venture to remind you that any man who chooses to look at my proofs can satisfy himself, not merely that my statements are absolutely true, but that they reveal a concerted system of roguery and fraud in the falsification of Canadian public documents from 1871 to the 23rd November, 1877, the day on which the award was made. I have addressed a letter to His Excellency the Governor-General on the subject of Mr. Whitcher's report on this matter, a copy of which I shall transmit to you as soon as it is printed, referring to your alleged statements in the House of Commons that my representations are "groundless and incredible." I regret to be compelled, in the interests of truth, to affirm, pointedly and emphatically, that if the simple English method were adopted of looking at the proofs, instead of reasoning on them in the abstract, there would be no necessity for "darkening counsel with words without knowledge." "Incredible" they may appear at the first blush, but a simple, an honest, and a manly examination of them would show their absolute truth, the shame of their promoters and abettors, and the vast wrong done to a great and friendly people. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, HENRY YOULE HIND, compiler of the analytical index to the documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

City News.

—The Chief Joseph fund has reached the sum of $200.

—Rosa D'Erina, Ireland's "Queen of Song," is to give a farewell concert in this city at the Mechanics Hall, on Monday evening next, previous to her departure for California. That will be the last chance to hear a most talented and versatile artiste, who sings in half a dozen different languages and is famous over two continents.

Military.

A Board of Examination for the granting of first-class certificates to military officers was held yesterday by Lieut.-Cols. Fletcher and Worsley in the Brigade office.

Traffic Arrangements.

A conference of passenger agents of Western railroads was held at the Windsor Hotel last evening, with a view to making arrangements for traffic during the coming summer. Nothing definite, however, was done, and the meeting was adjourned to a future day.

Amusements.

NEEDLES AND PINS.—The sale of seats for the three performances of this charming little play, on April 1st and 2nd, will open at the Academy of Music box office, St. James street, on Tuesday next. This company is now playing in Detroit to crowded houses, and is highly complimented wherever it appears.

Conference in Notre Dame Church.

A conference will be held to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock in the Church of Notre Dame. The preachers will be Rev. Fathers Giband and Levesque, of the Society of St. Sulpice. The subject to be treated will be "The True Rule of Faith is to be found only in the Roman Catholic Religion and Church."

ST. ANN'S WARD ELECTION.

A Mandamus Applied For.

A writ of *mandamus* has been applied for by Messrs. Macmaster, Hutchinson & Knapp in the contested election case of Connaughton, petitioner, *vs.* James McShane, jr., and the City of Montreal, defendants and respondents. The writ is returnable on Tuesday.

Cheap Tickets.

Albert Pominville, a porter at the American House, has been selling tickets on commission for the Vermont Central and South-Eastern Railways for some years past and very recently failed to account for the proceeds of a great many tickets sold. Being arrested and bailed in the sum of $400, he at once disappeared, and it is reported by those who are in search of him that he cannot be found.

Strike at Caughnawaga.

The Indians employed since last December, by chief Thomas Jocks, to work in his quarry at Caughnawaga, at the rate of $1 a day, have struck for an advance to $1.25 until the 1st of May, and to $1.50 after that date. The strike is said to be a result of the Indian Act, which expels the whites living at the place, and gives the Indians the monopoly of the labor market. As it is the employer has shut down his works, and the men have been thrown out of employment.

Mendelssohn Choir Concert.

The Mendelssohn Choir will give a concert on Thursday, April 7th, in the American Presbyterian Church, with Mr. S. P. Warren, of Grace Church, New York, as organist. The chief features of the programme will be Bach's cantata, "My spirit was in heaviness," and Schumann's "New Year's Song," also a cantata. As this will be the last public concert that the Mendelssohn Choir intends giving, the large Church will, doubtless, be filled on the night in question.

Rouge and Bleu.

The plot thickens. The rival editors have neither ordered "pistols and coffee for two" nor short swords at eighteen paces, but forgery, deliberate forgery, has been disclosed in connection with the case. We have it on the best of authority the lawyer whose name was used, that the letter to the *rouge* editor asking for $25.15 damages to the *bleu's* coat, and $1.33½ costs of letter, was never written by him. Now the point will be to find out who did write it, and the next thing we will likely hear is that *rouge* and *bleu* did not meet and scuffle at all.

Another Den Broken Up.

The police made a descent upon a house of ill-fame in St. Urbain street, on Thursday night, and arrested the keepers, William F. Smith and a woman, Annie White, whom he claimed as his wife, together with three inmates, Alice Swallwell, Bella Campbell and Mary Baker, and a man found there, William Gunnelly. The lot came up before the Recorder to-day and Smith made a spirited defence, but the evidence was too strong for him. The whole lot, except Gunnelly who was discharged, were sent down for six months each.

Practice Court.

In the Practice Court this morning Mr. Justice Torrance rendered a number of *ex parte* judgments. In the case of Morse *vs.* Sir Hugh Allan *et al.*, ten days were allowed the plaintiff to find security for costs, he being a resident of Toronto. In the case of Gagnon *vs.* Lalonde, an action *en separation de corps*, His Honor announced that the case had been settled out of Court. In the case of Canovan *vs.* Campbell Bryson *et al.*, His Honor dismissed a motion that the defendants deposit a sum of money to meet the expenses of experts appointed by the Court.

Starvation or Whooping Cough.

The wretched woman, Anne McGauvran, who was arrested last week for not providing for her children, was brought before Mr. Dugas to-day, that evidence might be taken against her. His Honor observing that she had but two children with her, asked what had become of the infant.

"He died yesterday in jail, your Honor."

Mr. Dugas—"It is a shame! You starved the children! A beast would not do what you have done."

She replied that she always provided for her children and that the child had died of whooping cough.

Led Astray.

There will doubtless be a large audience on the occasion of the representation of this piece by the Montefiore Social and Dramatic Club, not only from the fact that the play will be given in aid of the two Jewish charities of this city, which, of itself, is sufficiently commendable to draw a full house, but also on the merits of the piece in question. This was the play represented by McDowell's company some four years ago, when Mr. Neil Warner took the leading *role* of Rudolph, and the great hit it made at that time speaks well for the coming performance. Judging from the state of the Academy box plan to-day, there will be but very few reserved seats left.

Canadian Ship Builders for the United States.

The Dry Dock Company of Chicago having suffered very severely from the strike of the caulkers and ship builders in their establishment, Capt. A. E. Shepard, of the steam barge "Mary Jerecki," was deputed by the President of the Company to proceed to Montreal and Quebec and secure as many ship carpenters and caulkers as he could engage, to work in the Company's establishment for the next three months at $2.75 per day, the men to pay their own passage. The Captain arrived here on the 14th inst., and left at the beginning of the present week with some forty workmen and their families. Several others promised to follow shortly.

Kingston Locomotive Works.

These works have reorganized and new capital to the extent of $150,000 was taken yesterday by Messrs. Hugh Mackay, Hon. Thos. Ryan, Hon. John Hamilton, Robert Mackay, John Rankin, L. A. Seneeal, J. A. Peterson, J. G. Ross, Thos. McGreevy, John Carruthers, A. Gunn, George A. Kirkpatrick, Hugh Ryan, Wm. Harty and others. The works will be taken over in a few days, and the Directors are negotiating with Mr. Walter McQueen, the Vice-President of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, to assume the management. The new machinery and other improvements contemplated will cost in the vicinity of $30,000. Already the Company have orders on hand to keep the hands actively employed for fully six months.

The Alleged Over-Assessment Case.

The case of alleged over-assessment of property was continued by Mr. Arthur Prevost, through his counsel, Mr. Joseph Duhamel, Q.C., before the Recorder to-day. It is claimed that the estate of the late Amable Prevost, valued by the assessors at $208,000, has a real market value of only $143,000, and should be assessed only on such value according to sect. 2, chap. 52, 39 Vict. The owners say they are willing to sell it for such amount, and two witnesses, Mr. Joseph Laramie, contractor, and Mr. Giguere, both experienced evaluators, testified that the estate was worth only the amount alleged by the owners. The owners present a petition to have the taxes levied on the estate according to their valuation, and ask that $3,000, the amount alleged to have been overpaid since 1876, be refunded.

The Timber Dues.

A deputation of lumbermen waited on the Quebec Government a few days ago and asked to have a slight reduction in the new dues imposed and to have them assimilated to the Ontario system of assessment, which levies dues on the board measure contained in logs as calculated by Doyle & Scribner's tables instead of on the diameters of the logs. After a full discussion of the whole matter the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands said he hoped to be able before long to promise the lumbermen some slight concessions and probably a diminution in the tariff. It was also possible that next year there might be a change in the system of collection. This could not be attempted during the present season, owing to other instructions having been sent to agents and bush rangers. The deputation withdrew, apparently very well satisfied with the interview.

The New Railway Terminus.

The work of demolishing the old barracks on the proposed site of the new Q. M. O. & O. R. Station, is being pushed on as rapidly as possible, some fifty men being engaged in the work. The crib-work, along which the extension is to run, is being rapidly thrown up and about five hundred yards of it have been built to the height of six or eight feet. The crib is being filled as it is built, by the smaller stones and rubbish from the barracks, the larger stones and tiles of which will be used in the erection of the station. The cedar logs which were piled on the ice in the winter for use in constructing the crib-work, have been removed to Papineau Square, for fear of a shove in the ice, which would be sure to carry it away. A gang of fifty men were set to work yesterday cutting away the hill for the ramp by which vehicles will pass from Water street, near the old hospital, under the track on to the wharf. Mayor Beaudry visited the scene of operations this morning, and expressed his approval of the progress made.

Gas in the Sewers in St. Ann's Ward.

A numerously signed petition was shown at THE STAR office to-day, from prominent citizens and residents of St. Ann's Ward, asking that the city authorities employ the proper means to cause the Gas Company to remove their works on account of the same having become a nuisance to the inhabitants of the locality in which their drains are located, through which the gas and refuse from their chemical manufactory pass. We spoke of the effects at some length in a previous article. Among the signers are the Revs. Canon Evans, J. W. Sparling, pastor of the Ottawa street Methodist Church; John Nichols, minister St. Mark's Presbyterian Church; John Jenkins, D.D., LL.D., for the Protestant School Commission; Senator Penny and many others. But one case of refusal to sign was reported, and that was by a gentleman who acknowledged that he was a stock holder in the Gas Company. It is further represented that the works are unsafe as the Company are said to have no chemical engineer.

The Lowest Depth of Infamy.

A man named Charles Wilson, laborer, Christophe street, came before the Recorder to-day charged with being drunk and assaulting his wife. In the evidence which followed, it was proved that he married his wife, Zoe Lefebvre, a most respectable and modest-looking woman, less than two years ago; that in ten months from marriage, being almost worthless gaining a living for himself, he brought men to the house, and compelled his wife to prostitute herself for his support, representing her as his sister; that he often sent her out to solicit on the street; that this became a regular practice with him; that he took the money thus gained, and spent most of it in drink; and that, to crown all, he often abused and beat her, and yesterday violently assaulted her, striking her with his fists, kicking her on the body and pushing her through a window so that her wrist was very badly cut by the glass. The wife appears to be of a very mild and yielding disposition, which, together with fear of her husband, can be the only way to account for her following under his direction such a course of infamy. Wilson was sentenced to six months' hard labor for drunkenness, six months hard labor and $50 fine for assault, and in default of payment six months more, making in all a term of probably eighteen months which he will have to spend in jail.

Sacred Concert.

The sacred concert in the St. James street Methodist Church last evening by the United Methodist choirs, was very well attended. Owing to Mr. Hugh Patton having suddenly taken ill, his place was filled by Mr. Tattersal, of Point St. Charles choir. The opening piece on the programme, *Guilmant's* "Grand Chœur," organ solo, was a grand effort by Mr. E. A. Hilton. He also played a voluntary in the place of Mr. Patton's solo, and afterwards the overture, to "Night in Granada," was brilliantly given. "Ave Maria," with violin and pianoforte obligato, was Mrs. Thurston's *piece de resistance* of the evening, and at the request of the audience it was repeated. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," by Mrs. Wm. Ross, was certainly much better than it is often heard. Mr. Joseph Venables' "Lord, remember David" was good, and it was only to be regretted that Mr. Venables was not on the programme for another piece. A word for the choruses; but, first, it must be remembered that this is their first concert of the kind, and taking this into consideration, very little that is not flattering can be said of them. There were over eighty voices and they made a very good chorus; in the "Hallelujah," from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," the closing piece on the list, was their crowning effort. Mr. E. H. Hilton conducted, and Mr. L. A. Maffre presided at the organ. The choirs talk of forming a Society shortly, and it is to be hoped that before very long they may again place such a programme before the public as they did last night.

THE QUEBEC COLONIZATION SCHEME.

A Row in the Camp.

A meeting of local directors of the new scheme for colonizing the waste lands of this Province in the Eastern Townships, which was successfully launched in London, England, some months since by Rev. A. J. Bray and Mr. Stockwell, was held at the office of Hon. Mr. Caron, of Quebec, on Thursday last, when important business was transacted. All the directors except Mr. Bray were present, and it is stated that he has been unceremoniously treated in the matter. It appears that he was not notified to attend, and the Directors have appointed Mr. Stockwell, Managing Director, although Mr. Bray's friends claim that he was entitled to the position by the services he has already rendered the Company. Lord Dunmore is Chairman of the London Board, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett Burdett-Coutts is one of the Directors. The treatment which Mr. Bray is alleged to have received has created considerable comment here.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SUBWAY.

Boring Operations on the Ice Abandoned—Probable Suspension of Survey Until Next Winter.

It has been necessary for the contractor to abandon further operations on the ice in consequence of its rotten state. For the past three weeks there has been a foot of top water on the ice and a thin crust over this, which was not sufficient to bear a man, made it extremely disagreeable. After the last hole was bored it took two days to move the machinery one hundred feet, and as it was getting rather dangerous the machinery was moved on shore and a boring was commenced there. By working day and night fifty-six feet have been bored, but rock has not been struck. Thick clay and sand were encountered, but the engineer expects to meet with rock before going much further. After several more holes have been bored on land the report will be placed before the Board, and if they deem it satisfactory, tunnelling operations will be commenced, but if a further survey is demanded it will be necessary to wait, until next winter, as the drill would not work from a scow where vessels are passing.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE HON. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU.

A Terrible Fall—Mr. Chauveau in a Precarious Condition.

About one o'clock this afternoon Sheriff Chauveau, who resides at the Richelieu Hotel, was examining the improvements in progress in that building in company with two other gentlemen. One of the corridors leading from the dining-room adjoins a staircase from below, and is at present unprotected by ballusters. Mr. Chauveau, while looking at a new cornice, stepped backwards unconsciously, or perhaps unaware of his proximity to the stairway, and fell to the floor below, a distance of about fourteen feet, striking his head violently against the wall as he fell. To add to the disaster, an empty cement keg was standing at the foot of the stairs, and the unfortunate gentleman's head pitched exactly on the head of this, inflicting a terrible and deep wound on the top of his head and tearing a large piece of the scalp. His left eye was all but torn out. Drs. Trudel, Crevier and McCallum were sent for, and attended to the injuries. They pronounce his condition to be dangerous. Mr. Chauveau's son and son-in-law, residing in Quebec, have been telegraphed for. Mr. Chauveau, strange to say, did not lose consciousness and was able to thank his medical attendants after they had sewn up the wounds.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Organization of the Company Completed.

A meeting of the Provisional Directors of this Railway was held at the Windsor Hotel here, to-day, the following gentlemen being present: H. S. Howland, Hon. L. R. Church, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, C. J. Campbell, Hon. J. Rosaire Thibaudeau, Alphonse Desjardins, M.P., W. H. Lockhart Gordon, E. B. Osler, Pierre Garneau, A. B. Chaffee, E. O. Rickford, Adam Brown, F. X. Archambault and J. A. Ouimet.

Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, occupied the Chair, and Mr. W. H. Lockhart Gordon, acted as Secretary.

All the arrangements for the organization of the Company were completed, and the Directors adjourned till the 25th April, in order to receive the report of Mr. Lumsden, C. E., who has been instructed to make a preliminary survey of the Line and is now engaged at the work. A committee of the Directors was also appointed to confer with the Quebec Government and the various railroad companies interested in the early construction of the road which is now a certainty. The only director absent was Mr. Duncan McIntyre who is in London at present.

The meeting was unanimous in desiring to see operations on the railway commenced at once.

The following composed the committee appointed to confer with the Government and Railway Companies: Hon. R. L. Church, L. A. Seneeal, A. B. Chaffee, Hector Cameron, A. B. Osler, J. C. Campbell, and J. L. Gordon.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The State of Trade.

Investigation and inquiry among business men discloses a promising state of affairs in business circles generally. There has been an unusual trade so far this season in most of the staple lines and the outlook is more favorable that it has been for many years. Merchants and speculators do not hesitate to use their capital freely and there seems to be less risk than usual in commercial and financial operations. Houses in all lines doing business with the lower provinces report a very large order trade, and the orders come from the right class of customers. Montrealers are enabled to select their customers and very little trouble is experienced in the matter of accounts. Remittances are less since the fourth of March, but this was expected, as the country paid up so promptly during January and February, and met their quarterly settlements so well in comparison to recent years that a slight relaxation is excusable. It is the season of bad roads and idle times with the agriculturists, and trade drags with the retailer in consequence, but country merchants are sorting up their stocks very thoroughly, and the demand of the next two months will, no doubt, justify it. Travellers are all busy, and most of them are giving very satisfactory account of themselves. In conversation with leading merchants during the past week, our reporter has found a unanimous interest in the coming Exhibition, on account of the manifest business success of the one held last year. Many of them, especially manufacturers, trace a good part of the increase in their trade directly to the exhibit of last year. Many merchants freely acknowledge that their lines have extended and Montreal reaches out further to the west for trade than for many years previous. Tobacco and cigar men find this very noticeable. Boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers, hat and cap firms, dry goods and clothing men, send their travellers further and are more successful than for years past. A great many merchants who do not manufacture claim to find a great measure of relief from the present Protection Policy of the Government, business is steadier and less liable to wild and ruinous fluctuation and speculative control than when the States had free access to our trade. They claim it to be more beneficial to regular legitimate business and the solid growing wealth of the country to be left undisturbed by these purely extraneous influence. It is rumored that a new paint factory is to be started here in the spring, and as the supply is already greater than the demand dealers are somewhat anxious. The remedy may possibly be found in our new Brazilian line, as our prices will enable us to export in competition to Brazil with English makers. This is a large business of itself and an item not thus far considered among the possibilities of our export trade. In conversation with a prominent grocer in regard to the probable trade with Brazil in coffee and sugar, the gentleman expressed the opinion that direct business would rapidly increase, because the grades of sugar largely in use by our refiners, (Muscovados), come from Brazil and some Brazilian grades, as well as West Indian sugars, would be imported direct by our grocers as they now import Demerara and Barbadoes goods by sailing vessel. In relation to the coffee trade, it is said to be growing rapidly. Many of the settlers of the new North-West are Germans and the consumption of coffee in that part of the Dominion is largely on the increase; more coffee has been bought in Montreal, for shipment to Manitoba, during the past month than for any six months before since the trade opened. Merchants generally are largely in favor of the experiment; it is expected that quite a trade will be opened in boots and shoes, and some grades of cotton and woollen goods. In regard to the new line from Antwerp, great hopes are expressed for the large development of direct importations. One prominent wholesale drug firm, on learning that the White Cross Line was to despatch a steamer for Montreal immediately, ordered their spring shipment of Bohemian and German glassware, &c., to be shipped *via* Antwerp, instead of *via* London and Liverpool, as heretofore, the saving in freight being some 30 per cent. A large proportion of goods now handled through New York, as well as that which comes by Liverpool and London, will hereafter come direct or from various continental ports by Antwerp, which is so much nearer to them. Bankers and merchants are enthusiastic over these prospects and unite in saying that Montreal's business prospects were never better than now and if these conditions continue and the experiments in shipping are successful, there will be an enormous increase in the amount of our year's business. Some new firms are talked of and new business interests are to be developed, stores are being occupied that have been long idle and every provision is being made for a largely increased trade. Railway receipts for freight continue to increase and all that is wanting is the opening of navigation to give a still greater impetus to the "boom" which is evidently coming this year.

Landlordism in England.

The necessity for an adequate measure of "tenant right" in England, as well as in Ireland, is shown by a case that has just occurred in Yorkshire. The Rev. Thomas Witham, of Lartington Hall, let two farms in 1859 to Mr. T. P. Lawson, on a twenty-one years' lease, at a rental of £437 10s. It is stated that the farms were not then in good order, and that the lessee spent a large sum on improvements. In 1866 the agent revalued the farms, and a fresh lease was subsequently offered to the tenant, though at an increased rent, but to this he objected as being a charge on his own improvements. A clause in the lease provided for the settlement of any dispute by arbitration, and to this remedy Mr. Witham rushed, claiming £1,318 on divers grounds. Mr. Lawson retorted by a counter claim of £2,247 for improvements of every sort. After the proceedings had lasted forty days, the case was referred to an umpire, who decided that one of the landlord's twelve claims was valid, and granted him £5. 15s. as compensation thereon. Out of the tenants' twenty-four claims he allowed only three, for which he is to receive £23. 5s. Each party pays his own witnesses, but all the other heavy expenses are to be defrayed by the landlord. Altogether it seems a very striking case, and affords abundant evidence that the farmers' demand for security or compensation for unexhausted improvements is a most reasonable one.—*London Truth.*

An Irrepressible Organ.

In a small church at a village near Brighton, where the congregation could not afford to pay an organist, they bought a self-acting organ, a compact instrument, well suited to the purpose and constructed to play forty different tunes. The sexton had instructions how to set it going and how to stop it, but, unfortunately, he forgot the latter part of his business, and, after singing the first four verses of a hymn previous to the sermon the organ could not be stopped, and it continued playing two verses more; then, just as the clergyman completed the words, "Let us pray," the organ clicked and started a fresh tune. The minister sat it out patiently, and then renewed his introductory words, "Let us pray," when click went the organ again and started off another tune. The sexton and others continued their exertions to find out the spring, but no one could put a stop to it; so they got four of the stoutest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument and they carried it down the centre aisle of the Church playing away, into the churchyard, where it continued clicking and playing until the whole forty tunes were finished.

COMMERCIAL.

American Wheat Firm, Corn Hardly Steady—Pork and Lard Firmer—English Markets Slow.

The tone of the local breadstuffs market is favorable to buyers. Stocks are ample and demand light, and under these influences Extra grades have declined about 5c per bbl. Stocks of timothy in the country are reported to be large. We quote $2.60 per bushel as the price paid to farmers, and $2.70 to $2.75 as selling rates of dealers in round lots. Clover seed is dull at $4.80 to $4.90 in car lots. Beans are scarce at $1.30 to $1.40 per bushel, and hand-picked at $1.50 to $1.60. Sales of flour reported to-day were:—100 bbls. Middlings, $3.95; 100 Fine, $4.25; 100 Strong Bakers', $5.90.

FLOUR—Superior extra, $5.35; extra superfine, $5.25; fancy, $5.10; spring extra, $5.05 to 5.10; superfine, $4.65 to 4.75; strong bakers', $5.60 to 6.25; fine, $4.25 to 4.30; middlings, $3.90 to $4.00; pollards, $3.25 to $3.40; Ontario Bags, $2.50 to $2.60; City Bags (delivered) $3.10.

MEAL—Oatmeal, per brl, $4.40 to $4.50; cornmeal, white, per brl, $3 to $3.05; cornmeal, yellow, per brl, $3; buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs, $2 to $2.20; bran, per ton, $10 to $20; shorts, per ton, $21 to $22; moulie, per ton, $23 to $24; pot barley, per brl, $5.75; pearl barley, per brl, $9 to $9.50; split peas, per brl, $4 to $4.25.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.—Wheat, 800 bush; oats, 1,600; barley, 1,000; flour, 1,984 bbls; ashes, 18; butter, 172 pkgs; tallow, 44 bbls; leather, 277 rolls; tobacco, 27 cases; spirits, 50 casks; dressed hogs, 9.

To-day in Chicago Wheat was firm at $1.00½ April; $1.05⅝ May; $1.06 June. Receipts, 17,000 bushels; shipments, 9,000 bushels. Corn barely steady at 42½c May; 42¾c June. Receipts, 57,000 bushels; shipments, 107,000. Pork was stronger at $15.52½ May, and lard at $10.47½ April.

In New York there were sales to-day of No. 2 Red wheat at $1.21⅞ April, $1.20⅝ May, $1.19⅝ June.

English advices:—Floating cargoes, wheat and corn irregular. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat neglected, no business doing, corn, rather easier. California, wheat, off coast, 46s 6d to 47s. Mixed American corn, 26s 6d; prompt shipment, 23s. Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, inactive No. 2 Red winter wheat for shipment this month and next, 44s 3d prompt shipment; 44s 6d. Liverpool American Western mixed corn, 5s 5½d. Canadian peas, 6s 10d.

Wheat and flour in Toronto were dull and weaker. Barley steady. Peas and rye firm. Oats and corn unchanged. Hogs firm. Wheat, fall, No. 1, $1.15; No. 2, $1.12; No. 3, $1.10; Spring, No. 1, 1.20; No. 2, 1.17; No. 3, 1.12. Barley, No. 1, 98c; No 2, 90c and 94c; No. 3, extra, 84c; No. 3, 72c. Peas, No 1, 75c; No 2, 73c. Oats, No 1, 38c; No 2, 37c. Corn, 60c. Flour—Superior, $4.95; Extra, 4.85; Fancy, 4.75; Strong Bakers', 5.30; Spring Extra, 4.85; Superfine, 4.50; Fine, 4.00. Bran, 12.50. Clover-seed, $4.50 to 4.75; Timothy do, $2.65 to 2.80. Hogs, $8.00 to 8.25. Butter, 12c to 18c. Barley flour, 70c to 95c. Rye, 86c to 87c; Spring, $1.15 to 1.20; Fall, $1.10 to 1.15. Oatmeal, $4.10 to 4.25. Cornmeal, $3.

Fin

The New York tionally higher and were fractional adv York Central, Lake Sh Delaware and Hudson, preferred. Our weekly was active but feverishly sorts of rumors were started per cent. refunding bill and gress. The general tendency varied with a few strong spurts The new secretary of the treasury he would pay par and accrued inter bonds which Mr. Sherman offered to bu fore he went out the treasury, but will not 5 per cent bonds—which are registere month of April, as the transfer books will be So far the policy of the treasury has not been and until it is the market will have an uncert The Bank of England gained £223,000 specie dur week, and the Bank of France 27,039,000 francs and 2,250,000 francs silver.

Notwithstanding the extension of the electric light trials in London, the price of gas stocks seem to keep up. The *Times* of the 11th instant quotes 10 per cent stock at 210 to 215, an advance of £3, and 7 per cent stock at 175 to 180.

The local money market was dull and nominal. Drafts on New York were drawn at ⅜ to ½ prem., and Sterling Exchange was inactive at 8⅝ between banks, and 8¾ counter.

The stock market to-day was considerably stronger. Bank of Montreal advanced 1 per cent; Jacques Cartier, 2 per cent; Merchants, ½; Ontario, ¼; Commerce, 1¼; Richelieu and Ontario, ½; Montreal Telegraph, ½, and Gas ¼ per cent.

Sales.—565 Montreal, 184¾; 25 Ontario, 101; 100 do, 101¼; 75 do, 101½; 100 Commerce, 143; 75 Richelieu & Ontario, 62¼; 50 Gas, 155¼.

LATEST PRICES—STOCKS, &c.

The following were the fluctuations in New York stocks, furnished by Messrs. Macdougall Bros. stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street:—

March 26, 1881.

	Op'g.	Cl'sg.		Op'g.	Cl'sg.
W. U. Tel.......	114½	113¾	Rock Island....	132	132
Lake Shore.......	128¼	128	Ill. Central.....	134	134
Pacific Mail.......	56½	56	C. B. & Q.......	164½	165
Erie	47¼	47	Wabash	46	45⅞
Do 2nd.......	90¼	89¾	Do Pref.......	87¾	88¼
Do Pref.......	.....	85⅛	Union Pacific..	118¼	118⅛
Ohio & Miss.......	43⅝	42⅞	A. & P. Tel.......		
North-West....	122¼	121⅞	Man. Elv........	38¾	38½
Do Pref.......			Reading	60¼	60¾
St. Paul	111⅜	111¼	Kansas & T.....	41⅞	45
Do Pref.......	.....	.....	Can. Southern.	80½	80¼
Mich. Central..	111½	111⅞	St. Paul & O...	42¼	41¾
Jersey Central.	102¾	101⅛	Do Pref.......	100¼	100
N. Y. Central...	144	144¼	Iron M.......	64⅜	64⅛
Del. & Lack...	122¼	121	Exchange.......	480½	480½
Del. & Hudson.	110	110⅛	Money.........	4	3
St. Joseph......	55¾	56¼	C. C. & I. C....	24½	......
Do Pref......	101¾	101½			

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Reported specially for THE STAR by E. L. Bond, broker, 4 Merchants' Exchange, March 26, 1881.

A'mt	BANKS.	Close previous day. Bid.	Close previous day. Asked.	To-day's Close. Bid.	To-day's Close. Asked.
200	Montreal........	183¼	183¾	184	184½
40	Ontario.........	101¼	101½	101¾	102¼
	Consolidated....	19	21	20	22
50	Du Peuple......	90	92	90	92
50	Molsons.......	108	109½	108¾	109
100	Toronto........	148	150	148	150
25	Jacq. Cartier....	102	105	103	105½
100	Merchants	118¼	119	118¾	119
50	East Townships	115	116	115	116
50	Commerce......	142	143	143	143½
100	Exchange.......	66	67	......	......
	MISCELLAN'US.				
40	Mont. Tel. Co...	128¼	128½	128½	129
50	Dom. Tel. Co. ..	91	93	90	92¼
100	R. & O. Nav. Co	62	62¼	62¼	62¾
50	City Pass. RR...	117½	119	117	118
40	City Gas Co......	154	154½	155	155¼
50	Loan & Mort. Co	104	106	105½	106½
100	Mont. Bldg Ass.	68	70	69	71
100	Royal Can. Ins.	55	58	......	......
100	Graphic	......	......	55	62½
100	Canada Cotton..	122	126	115	125
100	Dundas Cotton.	122	125	123	126
100	Can. Shipping .	171	......	......	......
100	Canada Paper..	120	......	......	......
100	Dom. 5 p. cts..	......	......	......	......
100	Harbor Bonds...	......	......	......	......
00	Corp. Bonds....	......	......	......	......

BIRTHS.

TURNER—On the 23rd instant, at 291 St. Lawrence street, the wife of Wm. R. Turner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

RILY—In this city, on Saturday, the 26th inst., infant son of William Rily, aged 2 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 210 St. Charles Borromee street. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 72 2

New Advertisements this P.M.

CLOCKS FOR NEXT TO NOTHING!
LITTLE JEWEL $1.75
LITTLE DUKE.......................... 2.50
I am determined to sell cheaper than ever.
HENRY GRANT,
Watch and Clock Establishment,
71+ 26 Beaver Hall Terrace.

DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING IN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
FROM 12.15 TO 1.

Christians who desire a revival of God's work in their own hearts and in the City are specially requested to unite in this Service. Requests for Prayer should be addressed to the Secretary.

MONDAY, March 28th—"The Source of all Light." Gen. i., 3; John i., 4—13; 2 Cor. iv., 6; Rev. xxi. 23—27. Mr. Geo. Young.

TUESDAY, March 29th—"Apprehension of Saving Truth impossible, without the Holy Spirit."—1 Cor. ii., 9—16; xii., 3. Rev. J. McCaul.

WEDNESDAY, March 30th—"Clothed with Strange Apparel."—Zeph. i., 8; Matt. xxii., 11|13. Mr. A. A. Ayer.

THURSDAY, March 31st—"The Faithful God." Deut. vii., 6—9; 1 Cor. i. 9; x., 13. Rev. A. L. McFadyen.

FRIDAY, April 1—"Companionship with evil doers forbidden."—II. Cor. VI: 14-18; II. Thes. III: 6, 14, 15. Rev. Jas. Roy.

SATURDAY, April 2 — Prayer for the Preaching of the Word. 72

STEAMER BEAVER FOR SALE CHEAP. Money to loan on first mortgage. Houses to rent, from $3 up to $20 per month. Office hours: 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. 154 St. Charles Borromee street. 72 6

FOR SALE, A GROCER'S GOOD OLD EXpress. Apply to L. G. Jarret, 42 Notre Dame. 72 2

FOR SALE, CANARIES, SEVERAL PAIRS, and hens for breeding, not imported birds, but thoroughly climatized, a number of Canary, Lark and Robin cages; also, Hodgson's New Felt Nests, 251 St. James street, up-stairs. 72 1

FOR SALE—FINE GLASS PARTITION 10 feet high, several adjustable panels, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, each with office door to match, may be cut down lower. Address P O. Box 1538. 72 2

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND Single Express Wagon. Apply 243 St. Denis St. 72 3

FOR SALE, TWO NEW "RAYMOND" SEWing Machines, with all the latest improvements. Apply to J. C. Bennet, jr., Druggist, corner Craig and Bleury streets. 72 1

FOR SALE—CARTER'S CARRIAGE AND Harness, cheap. D. Brickerstaff, 399 Lagauchetiere. 72 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHout board. 32 St. Denis street. 72 6

ROOMS AND BOARD—AT 31 VICTORIA ST. 72 3

ROOM—TO LET, A FRONT FURNISHED Room. 66 University street. 72 6

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED AND COMfortable rooms with excellent board. Terms moderate. 18 Victoria street. 72 6

BOARD—IN GERMAN FAMILY, WANTED by a young man. Address "J. 1552," STAR office. 72 1

BOARD—WANTED, FOR A MARRIED couple, and single gentlemen, in vicinity of English Cathedral, references given and required. Address "K. 1578," STAR office. 72 3

LOST—ON THE COTE ST. LUC ROAD, AN Otter Gauntlet. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the same at the Cote St. Luc P.O., or to the undersigned, at the Inland Revenue Office, Montreal. Dugald Macdonald. 72 1

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING LAST, A Lady's Gold Watch and Chain, monogram "H. M." on case, and name on inside. The finder will be rewarded on leaving them at 1395 St. Catherine street. 72 2

LOST, TWO FOX HOUNDS MARKED BLACK and white, with brown heads. Finder will be rewarded by returning them to the Kennels, 401 Colborne Avenue. 72 1

LOST—A $50 BANK NOTE, ISSUED BY THE Union Bank of Lower Canada. Finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning same to N. J. Fisk, 12 Lemoine street. 72 1

LOST—GOLD EAR-RING, MOUNTED WITH coral and pearls. Handsome reward will be given. Return Edward Machgeels, 16 DeBresoles street. 72 3

STABLING WANTED—1ST OF MAY, FOR three horses, with yard, in vicinity of Seigneurs and William streets. Apply Box 147, P.O. 72 2

PLATFORM HOIST WANTED—SECONDhand. P.O. Box 358, Montreal. 72 1

SITUATION WANTED, AS PACKER, OR handy man in store, can do carpentering or plumbing, unexceptional city references. "J. C.," care of B. Baker, 251 St. James street. 72 1

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN having experience for nine years, in billiard and liquor business in the city of New York, can speak French and English, with good references. Address, "J. B.," 811½ St. Catherine street. 72 2

WANTED, PARTNERSHIP IN A LIGHT Manufacturing or other business where $2,000 or $3600, more or less, would be required. None need answer who cannot show as much capital as would be required of advertiser. Apply to P. E. Brown, 9 Chaboillez Square. 72 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A COOK WHO can do laundry work, and a housemaid able to sew neatly. 72 Berri. 72 1

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO THE hardware business. Apply by letter, addressed "K. 1600," STAR office. 72 2

WANTED—APPRENTICES TO DRESS and Mantle making, 57 Latour street, 1st of May, to Richmond Square. 72 1

WANTED—SECOND-HAND PRESS, TO print about 5x7 inches. Address, with description, "Printer," STAR office. 72 2

WANTED, GOOD SEWING GIRL, ABLE to run Wilcox's Sewing Machine, for hats and caps, 256 St. Joseph street. 72 2

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, at 119 Alexander street. 72 3

WANTED TO PURCHASE, IMMEdiately, a good sound horse, to be paid all in coffees and spices, from a first-class coffee and spice mill. Address K 1598, STAR Office. 72 2

TO
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At the Household Dining-room Glass Back; T Drawing-room o'clock.

ABO

At the residence No. 10 of the Fine Furniture, wh o'clock.

ABOUT AP

At the Ardgowan Stock Farm, L Sale of about 30 head of Thorough tered in Herd Book), and lot of Be produce from direct imported Stock. Saddle Horses and a number of good us The property of Andrew Allan, Esq.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30th

At the Maplewood Stock Farm, Lachine, the im catalogue sale of Thoroughbred and other wel Horses, Ponies, &c., the property of Messrs. Dawes & Sale at TWO o'clock.

Fuller particulars of these sales next week.
Other sales of Household Furniture and Farm Stocks will shortly be announced.

72 2 C. F. ELWES, Auctioneer.

MONDAY MORNING AT TEN O'clock we will sell the neat Furniture Piano, &c., estate late Mr. Baillie, No. 90 Durocher street. And in the afternoon, at our stores, 40 tons Paints and White Lead, damaged Wire and Sheet Iron, Hardware, &c. Sale at 2.30.

72 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

NEAT FURNITURE, GABLER Piano, Geo. Woods Cabinet Organ, fine Tapestry Carpets, Parlor Set, Pictures, Cornices, Easy Chairs, Handsome Dinner and Desert Services, Plated Ware and Cutlery, China and Glassware, Centre and Card Tables, Office Desks, Mahogany Sideboard by Hilton, English Oilcloth, Mahogany Bedroom Furniture, Deers' Horns, Cage Singing Canaries, Double-barreled Shot Gun, nearly new, Cook Range and Utensils, at the residence, No. 43 Cadieux street. on

Wednesday, 30th March.
At TEN a.m.

72 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

LARGE AUCTION SALE, NEW and Second-hand Furniture.—Several new and elegant Walnut Marble Top Bedroom Sets, 11 very neat Drawing-room Suites, in Fancy Rep, Haircloth, &c., Easy Chairs, Couches, very handsome Bronze Gasaliers, Mattresses, Carpets and General Furnishing Effects. Very large sale at our Stores, 235 St. James street,

Thursday Afternoon Next, 31st Inst.,
At TWO o'clock.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

This change is made in consequence of sale Italian Statuary at Art Gallery, Phillips Square, on Friday.—S. & G.
72

STEINWAY PIANOFORTE (a Fine instrument), Rich Cut Crystal Gasaliers, handsome Mirrors, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Drawing-room Set, in Striped Satin; Oil Paintings and other Pictures, Rare China, Ornaments, Fine Aquarium, Curtains and Cornices, Beautiful Inlaid Cabinet and Centre Table, Dumb Waiter; in Dining-room: Extension Mahogany Dining-room Table, Morocco covered Chairs, Glass Back Sideboard, Handsome Double Dinner Service (imported to order), Extra Fine Plated Ware, China and Cut Crystal, Cutlery, &c., in Bed-rooms. Handsome B.E. Maple Marble Top Set, Two Walnut do, Best Mattresses, Blankets and Bedding Linen, Secretary Book Case, Iron Bedsteads, &c.; in Kitchen: Cooking Range, Refrigerator and Kitchen Utensils: Hard and Soft Coal; everything in nice order: Furniture by Thomson, at the residence, "South View," No. 3 Magregor street, by order of Chas. Geddes, Esq., Executor,

On Monday, 4th April.
Sale at TEN o'clock.

72 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE NEW BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, best quality and newest patterns—Large and important consignment, at our Stores, St. James street,

Tuesday Afternoon, the 5th April,
AT TWO O'CLOCK.

72 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, Rich Cut Crystal Gasaliers, Pianoforte, Fine Mah. Bagatelle Table, Carpets, Mirrors, Ornaments, &c., made to order by Morice, at the residence of John Tempest, Esq., No. 58 University street.

Monday, 11th April.
☞ Full particulars will duly appear.

72 1 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

THOMSON'S ANNUAL SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE has been fixed for

Tuesday, 12th April.

The large Show Room on the top flat is being prepared for the Drawing-room Furniture. "Mr. Thomson," said Mr. Shaw, "I have not had such a show for five years." He has imported the most magnificent Cashmere and Silk Coverings to be found nowhere else in the country. The Cabinet work fully sustains a time honored reputation, and it will be in the hands of the public to make their own price, as every lot will be sold.

☞ Full particulars will duly appear.

72 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

CHICKERING PIANOFORTE, Raw Silk Drawing Room Suite, B. P. Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Crystal Gasaliers, Handsome Ornaments, &c.

On Wednesday Morning, 30th inst.,

The Subscribers are instructed to sell at the residence,

103 ST. HUBERT STREET,

the whole of the Household Furniture and Effects, consisting in part: Chickering Pianoforte, a splendid instrument, cost $600, Double Drawing Room Suite, in Raw Silk, B. P Mantel Mirrors, Crystal Gasaliers, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, fine Parian and Marble Vases and Statuettes, nice Pictures and Ornaments, Lace Curtains and Cornices, Centre and Card Tables, handsome Etagere, Mahogany Sideboard and Dining Table, Haircloth Dining Chairs and Sitting-room Suite, China, Glass and Plated-ware, Hall Stand and Chairs, Oilcloth, B. W. and Mahogany Marble-top Bedroom Sets, Easy Chairs, Couches, Hair Spring Mattresses, Iron Bedsteads, Mangle, Refrigerator, Coal Safe, Hall Stove, a large lot Kitchen requisites, &c., &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
72 Auctioneers.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND Office Furniture, B. W. Parlor Sets, Diningroom Chairs, Carpets, Spring Beds and Mattrasses, Felt Hats, and about 30 gross No. 1, Shoe Racking, on

Wednesday, 30th March inst., at Ten o'clock.

A. BOURBONNIERE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
No. 83 St. James street. 72 1

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

That splendid residence at Belœil, formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Birs, will be sold at our rooms, No. 83 St. James street,

Friday, the First April next.

The house about 40 x 45, one story and a half, French roof, contains eleven apartments and is furnished with the latest modern improvements, such as bath, water closets and an improved system of apparatus for hot water. The outbuildings and stables with a hand pump inside, are in perfect order.

The ground is 136 x 200, almost covered with fruit trees, with also a nice place in front of the house for a flower garden.

Parties wishing to live in the country with easy and prompt communication with the town could not find any better opportunity to purchase a property which is, no doubt, one of the finest country residences.

SALE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

Conditions—Cash. Title perfect.

A. BOURBONNIERE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 72 1

WE WILL SELL AT OUR rooms, No. 83 St. James street,

Friday, the 1st April,

That first-class property, 20x30, solid brick, stone foundations, three stories, slate roof, being No. 96 Sanguinet street, St. Jean Baptiste Village. Size of lot 20x85. Title perfect. Liberal conditions.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

A. BOURBONNIERE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.
N.B.—The House can be seen every day. 72 1

HOUSES AND OFFICES TO LET.
72 1 R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 210 St. James street.

YACHT FOR SALE—Five-ton Sloop; splendidly rigged; sound as a bell; cheap for cash. Address, "Yacht," Box 1197 P.O.

GLASS PARTITION FOR SALE cheap, at 98 St. Francois Xavier street.

DESKS, CHAIRS, Office Stools, for sale, at 98 St. Francois Xavier street.

FOR SALE, GROCERY FIXTURES, MARble top counter, Scales, Liquor Barrels and stands, Ice Chest, and all things appertaining to a Grocery. Only in use twelve months. Apply at No. 470 Ontario street.

FOR SALE, A LOT OF CIGAR BOXES. Enquire Ottawa Hotel Cigar Stand.

FOR SALE, TOP BUGGY, SIDE BAR, AT 162 Notre Dame street.

LOST, A SMALL BLACK AND TAN BITCH, weighing about 6 lbs. A suitable reward will be paid on returning it to No. 39 Notre Dame St.

LOST, A ROUGH HAIRED BROWN TERrier Dog. Return to 62 St. Famille street, and be rewarded.

LOST OR STOLEN, ON SATURDAY LAST, a Lady's Gold Watch, gold face, and enamelled back, without maker's name, but numbered. Address "M.R.," P.O. Box 1139.

HOUSES TO LET—R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 210 St. James street. 72 1

THE OLD ONLY Show Case IN THE DOM

ASK FOR SPECIAL FIG

W. Millichamp & Co
29, 31, 33 & 35
Adelaide Street East, Toronto.
72 2aw

OPENING DAILY!

NEW CONSIGNMENTS
— OF —
SPRING DRY GOODS!
Our Assortment is large, and prices very low.
LIGGET & HAMILTON.
72 1

TO LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
No. 743 SHERBROOKE STREET,
Cut-stone House, heated by steam, rooms and halls large. Rent moderate.
R. CAMPBELL NELLES.
72 1 210 St. James street.

TO LET—No. 8 Prince Arthur street, near Durocher, a stone-front House with wing kitchen; furnace, range, &c.; newly painted and tinted. Rent low. Apply to
72 1 R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 210 St. James street.

TO LET—No. 32 Durocher street, Detached House with grounds and good stabling. Rent moderate.
72 1 R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 210 St. James street.

TO LET—No. 25 Belmont street, off Beaver Hall, Cut-stone House, large Rooms; well adapted for a boarding house. R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 210 St. James street. 72 1

TO LET—Two of the "Towers" on Dorchester street west. These houses are extra well finished, and are planned after the English style.
72 1 R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 210 St. James street.

TO LET—No. 52 St. Matthew st., fine Cut-stone House, with large extension; well adapted for a school. Rent moderate.
72 1 R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 210 St. James street.

TO LET—633 St. Lawrence street, 10 rooms, B. and C., rent £45; also, store and dwelling, No. 629. Apply 151 Cadieux street. 72 6

TO LET—The Three Story Cut Stone House, 28 Cathcart, corner of University street. Rent low. Apply at 26 Cathcart street. 72 2

TO LET—Tenement House. Apply 5 Alexander street. 72 3

COMMERCIAL MUTUAL Building Society—Two Books wanted, highest price paid. Apply to P. E. BROWN, No. 9 Chaboillez Square. 72 1

TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR Sale at St. Anne's, near Railway and River; well supplied with Apples, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., well adapted for bee keeping or poultry raising. P. E. BROWN, 9 Chaboillez Square. 72 6

OFFICES TO LET, at 210 & 214 St. James street. Heated by steam. Shortest steps in the street.
72 1 R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 210 St. James street.

SUCCESSION Madame BADER.

NOTICE—Anyone having claims against the estate can have them paid, or persons owing to the same are required to call and pay them, at 299½ St. Joseph street, immediately.

72 2 EDWARD BARSALO, Curator.

WANTED, MUSIC TO COPY. ADDRESS "G. 1623," STAR office.

WANTED, BY A WIDOW, WASHING OR ironing by the day. Apply 87 Mountain street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, employment in a position of trust, or willing to make himself generally useful, excellent references. Address "Y. 1154," STAR office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN wants a situation as clerk, timekeeper, or storeman, has been thirteen years in present employment. Address "Y. 1164," STAR office.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—Superior Court—Dame Delphine Bourgeois, Plaintiff, *vs.* Francois Busseau, Defendant—An action in separation as to property has been instituted against the Defendant in this case to-day. Montreal, 12th March, 1881. F. L. SARRASIN, Attorney for the Plaintiff. 72 law

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 1,787.—SUPERIOR COURT.—La Compagnie d'Assurance Royale Canadienne, Plaintiff, *vs.* Francois Xavier Benard *et al*, Defendants—On the Fourth day April, 1881, at Nine of the clock in the forenoon, at my office, No. 24 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, eight shares of the Ville Marie Bank, of the value of one hundred dollars each, said shares belonging to the said Defendants. Terms cash. G. DARVEAU, B.S.C. Montreal, 24th March, 1881. 72 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 222.—CIRCUIT COURT—Charles Dansereau, sr, M.D., Plaintiff, vs. Pierre Chicoine, Defendant.—On the Fourth day of April next, 1881, at Nine of the clock in the forenoon, at Jacques Cartier Square, 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, Clock, &c. Terms cash. EPH. LATOUR, B.S.C. office 222 Notre Dame street. Montreal, March 26th, 1881. 72

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No 657.—CIRCUIT COURT.—Joseph O. Dupuis et al., Plaintiff, vs. George Leclere, Defendant, and Ethier & Pelletier, Advocates on distraction. Will be sold by Public Auction, by authority of justice, on the Fourth day of April next, 1881, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 90 St. Hubert street, in the City of Montreal, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Household Furniture, &c. O. DAOUST, B.S.C. Montreal, 24th March, 1881. 72 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal—No. 8,500.—CIRCUIT COURT.—William S. Walker, of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. John Desparrois, Defendant, of the same place—On the 4th day of April next, 1881, at Nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 270 Lagauchetiere 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, Carpet, Sofa, Chairs, &c. Terms cash. PIERRE BIENJONETTE, B.S.C. Montreal, 26th March 1881.

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 185.—CIRCUIT COURT.—The Ville Marie Bank, Plaintiff, vs. Dame Elise Lambert, of Montreal, wife of Camille Gregoire, hotel keeper of the same place, Defendant.—On the 4th day of April next, 1881, at Eight of the clock in the forenoon, at the business place of the said Defendant, No. 42 Bonsecours 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, &c. JOS. THIBAULT, B.S.C. Montreal, 26th March, 1881. 72

HOUSES AND OFFICES TO LET.
72 1 R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 210 St. James street.

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ONTREAL DAILY STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.—DOUBLE SHEET.

VOL. XIII., NO. 73.

Morning Telegrams.

Sparks from the Telegraph.

Small-pox has appeared at New Brunswick, N.J.

The French Senate has passed the new tariff without amendment.

The first vessel of the season arrived at Toronto on Saturday.

The decision in the Argenteuil election case will be given on the 15th April.

The Sultan has asked for a contingent of Egyptian troops in the event of war.

There is a strong feeling in India against the withdrawal of the British from Candahar.

The revenue of Newfoundland for 1880 was $928,565, and the expenditure $1,105,490.

Oscar de Lafayette, Senator of France, and grandson of the celebrated Lafayette, is dead.

A proposal has been made in London that all European governments combine to oppose secret societies.

The plague has appeared at Kufa, 90 miles south of Bagdad. The mortality in Nedjib is increasing.

Aldermen St. Jean and Lauzon, of Ottawa, have been unseated for insufficient property qualification.

A resolution has unanimously passed ... Roumanian Senate proclaiming Prince ... ing of Roumania.

... Ballinarobe despatch says the ... with shooting Hearne, b... want of evidence.

...ph, been. ...ever be- ...else. No, ...ness. There ...h her. I said ...life on her in- ...Don't you believe ...con. Whatever ap- ...s are reported believe them. How ...dies have ...ve her doubt her so?" ...era God heaven, Ralph, I have ... even for doubt. Her aliena- ... cold, crushing, unmistakable ...he warrant of certainty."

"...hese are not to be believed against" contended Ralph, stoutly. I know ...abel as well as I know my own soul, and ...are her incapable of anything so mercenary. ...e loves you, Mr. Marston—yes, loves you with all her heart, and love like hers cannot change."

"Her stepfather does not think so," returned Edward gloomily. "He had no difficulty in accounting for her conduct—spoke of her love for one whom she had long known—yourself as I believed.

"No, no," cried Ralph, hurriedly and huskily, "Miss Mabel and I were brought up together, we played together as children, and—and—her liking for me is that of a sister only, I—I pledge my word to the truth of that."

The earnestness with which Ralph gave the other this assurance attested the inward anguish he endured. But he loved Mabel too well to claim the possession of other affection than she had given him, though his heart had yearned for it with desire unutterable.

"Then all is mystery still," groaned Edward. "I did—oh, I did think she had given her heart to me."

"And she has, sir—I know she has. Day by day I watched your growing love, and—and was glad to see it so well placed. Oh, yes, Mr. Marston, be assured that Miss Mabel loves you."

"And yet she breaks her troth."

"That is the mystery," said Ralph, blankly. "I cannot understand it any more than you. Ha! stay, though. Can that stranger have any connection with it? What is your uncle like, Mr. Marston?" inquired Ralph, with startling abruptness.

"What is he like?"

"Ay, describe him—his appearance, I mean."

"A tall man, straight figure, dark complexion, features not unlike mine, though I fancy heavier, and has a very slight, but discernible limp, the result of an old wound."

"The very man," cried Ralph, excitedly.

"Have *you* seen him, Ralph?"

"Yes."

"Where, where?"

"Last night. He came down the heights, and went into Jonas Lynch's house. And he is there still, I am pretty sure."

"Ha! art sure of this?" shouted Edward, with gleaming eyes.

"I am sure. I saw a man such as you describe come from the heights, and go into the house. He passed me not ten yards off, and I wondered who he might be, for strangers are but scarce at Raystock."

"It is—it must be so," exclaimed Edward, fiercely agitated. "My uncle is at the bottom of this. He has come full speed from Cumberland to outstrip me and work against me before my arrival. By some deception or falsehood he has induced Mabel to turn against me, believing that thereby I would be brought to do as he wishes. Ha! his plot is becoming patent to me. So assured was I of the purity and constancy of Mabel's love that when he spoke of her as an artful, designing girl, I in the height of indignation and proudest confidence, told him that if Mabel proved false I would marry Beatrice Shelldrake. That promise has suggested to him this base device. He has succeeded, the devil only knows how—in making it appear as if Mabel *had* proved false, and now he deems my promise certain of fulfilment. Ralph, my faithful friend, you have given me the clue to solve the mystery, and now I shall defeat his machinations. You think he is in Lynch's house still?"

"I am pretty sure he is. But what would you do?"

"Go up and confront him, bring him face to face with Mabel and myself, and ——"

"Hush!" said Ralph, with sudden emphasis, making a quick recoil from the window. "Here is Jonas Lynch coming along the path to my cottage. There is something in the wind, something extraordinary is bringing him here. And if your uncle is at the bottom of this, as you suspect, he is not there alone. Depend upon it, Jonas Lynch is with him in the plot, for a deeper rascal doesn't live in England. I have always thought him fit for any scheme of villainy. Quick, Mr. Marston; hide yourself in the closet, leave the door an inch open; and be a listener to all that passes. Quick; not a moment is to be lost. He is just at the door."

It was not a dignified thing to do—it carried a feeling of meanness in it to the youth's straightforward nature; but the crisis was exceptional, and Ralph's words had awakened such a suspicion of the lawyer within him that he suffered himself to be pushed into the closet, where Ralph left the door open, and caught up his flute in time to seem entirely absorbed in taking it into pieces, when the expected knock was given.

As there was not the least chance that old, deaf Madeline would hear the knock, Ralph thought it better to answer it himself and at once. When he opened the door his look of surprise at beholding Jonas seemed very natural, and infusing it also into the tone of his voice he invited the visitor to enter, being careful to place a chair for him with its back to the closet door.

"Hem—amusing yourself with your flute, I see," observed Jonas, with unusual blandness. But indeed his whole manner and address was so gracious that Ralph knew his visit had for its object something very particular.

"Yes," answered Ralph, "it is the usual solace of my lonely hours."

"Ah, lonely hours. That's just it, Ralph. But why do you have lonely hours? It's not good for a strong, healthy young fellow like you to live alone like this. It's not natural. Young men were not made to be solitary hermits."

"What can I do?" asked Ralph, with one brief, steady look at the speaker. "I have no friends or relatives to live with me."

"Friends and relatives! fiddlesticks! Get married man, get married, and then you'll be independent of friends and relatives."

"Married!" repeated Ralph, his astonishment now being real and his curiosity excited. What could the lawyer mean? Why had he come over to Ralph's cottage to advise him to get married? He must fence a bit till he perceived his drift.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Funeral of the Late Czar—Policy of Alexander III.—Regency Appointed—Danger to the Prince of Wales—Smuggling Dynamite into Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—The funeral of the late Czar Alexander II. took place to-day in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, and was one of impressive splendor. Among those com- present were the Czar Alexander III., the Fnent to press and all of the Imperial family, the Ps song and and Princess of Wales, Crown Prince of Falth is bright Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and oth and glossy, from all parts of Russia. At the ...anuously. When service the Czar kissed his dea... feathers are ruffled coffin was then carried to t... that it is in disorder. Cathedral by the Emperor, ...bird well than to cure it bers present of foreign ...frequent cause of trouble is chief court dignitaries, ...next is want of fresh air and into the grave amid ...h; another is want of cleanli- Prince of Wales ... fresh water is also a frequent the Czar the ordinary will live to the age of twenty LONDON, ...ot injured by injudicious treatment. held in all ... should be canary and rape seed mixed, comme... fresh water every day. A weekly cleaning the se... the cage, when the perches should be scraped and scalded in boiling water; the cage thoroughly examined for parasites; and abundance of clean, fresh sand given will be sufficient. Occasionally a sprig of water-cress, or a piece of lettuce may be given and a lump of sugar may be kept constantly between the bars of the cage. Thus kept the bird will be healthy, will pass through its regular moults without trouble and will live to a good old age. But if given cake and apple and a lot of delicacies it will soon suffer from indigestion and come to grief.

The most frequent trouble is from parasites, little red mites and lice, which torment the poor bird and worry it, until it is sick. When these are discovered, the bird should be taken in the hand and carefully examined; if the parasites are abundant, the cage should be scalded with boiling water and every cranny explored and touched with a drop of kerosene oil on the end of a piece of wire. Some Persian insect powder should be dusted under the feathers and the bird wrapped in a silk handkerchief closely, to confine the fumes of the powder, for a few minutes. Some of the powder should be dusted over the cage. A saucer of tepid water given twice a week for a bath will help to keep these parasites in check. We will occasionally return to this subject and treat of the special disorders to which these birds are subject.

ENQUIRIES.

H.F.G.—What is the disease in pork known as trichinæ, and what is the nature of the parasite? ANS.—This disease is caused by the presence in the muscles and intestines of a small parasitic worm known as the spiral flesh worm (*trichinæ spiralis*). They are most frequent in the pig and do not seem to occasion much trouble to that animal, as a pig may have sixteen or twenty millions of them in its flesh and give no indications of suffering. In other animals it produces severe pains in the limbs, like rheumatism, and severe diarrhœa, of which the patient may die. The worm appears in infested pork to the naked eye as a very small white grain of sand; under the microscope it is seen as a sort of shell curled up like two turns of a corkscrew. When this pork is eaten, these mature worms discharge eggs into the stomach, and the embryo worms in six days work their way through the walls of the stomach and bowels to reach the muscles, where they lodge permanently in their mature state. In this passage they cause diarrhœa, pains in the muscles and other severe symptoms, and often cause death. If the pork is thoroughly well cooked the worms are killed, and there is only danger in eating raw or badly cooked meat.

G.—Do kidney worms in swine make the pork unfit for food? ANS.—No, unless they have produced serious disorders in other ways, such as fever by poisoned blood from absorption of urinary matter, when the flesh may be tainted and diseased. These worms are more often found in the fat about the kidneys than in the kidneys themselves.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Do you think liver, kidneys and other internal parts of an animal healthful food? ANS.—These organs are very much subject to disease and parasites. The liver and kidneys are the great filters of the system and remove from the blood its waste matter. They are always charged with more or less of it; but so is the blood and the flesh, and in a healthy animal they are in no worse condition than the flesh. If they are not disordered and are well cooked, they may be eaten with impunity, although the association of ideas with their functions in the system, may tend to create some prejudice. If they appear on examination dull or unusual in color, patchy, spotted and filled with knots, they may be known to be diseased and should be avoided.

J. L.—How can I remove wine stains from a light silk dress of a greyish lavender-color? ANS.—This should be done with great care to avoid injuring the color of the dress. Proceed as follows:—Try first with a strip of the material to find if its color will stand the process. Wet it with clear water and stretch it over the top of a basket or a hair sieve; place under it a plate or saucer in which are a few clear, live coals, with a teaspoonful of sulphur thrown on to them. If the sulphur fumes do not injure the color, then moisten the stained silk and expose the parts to the fumes in the same manner, avoiding to scorch the silk by too much heat. The fumes of sulphur will discharge almost any vegetable color. To confine the fumes cover with a damp towel.

ENQUIRER.—What will destroy moths in carpet? ANS.—Take up the carpet, if possible, and shake it well; when it is laid down go over the suspected parts with a wet sponge and moisten them well; then press them with a hot iron and so steam the carpet thoroughly. Moths often hide in the dust in the crevices of the floor, and it is an excellent plan to fill these with plaster of Paris.

A SUBSCRIBER.—I would like to get a good receipt for plum pudding and sauce for it? ANS.—In addition to the receipts we have already given, we add the following: Take six ounces of finely chopped suet, six ounces of stoved raisins, eight ounces of washed currants dried on a towel, three ounces of fine bread crumbs, three ounces of flour, three eggs well beaten, sufficient grated nutmeg, mace and cinnamon, four ounces of sugar, half a teaspoonful salt, half a pint of milk, one ounce of candied lemon and one of candied citron sliced; beat up the eggs and spices, mix the milk by degrees, then add the rest and beat up thoroughly; pour into a damp floured pudding cloth; tie so as to allow for swelling and drop into boiling water. Boil for six hours. For sauce, take four ounces of butter melted, add an ounce and-a-half of powdered sugar, half a teaspoonful of grated lemon and a glass of sherry, home-made wine, or brandy; stir over the fire for three minutes and serve immediately.

F. H.—Please give a receipt for mince meat? ANS.—Procure a pound of lean beef free from gristle, or boiled tongue; chop up very fine; also one pound of suet, one pound of raisins and one of currants, and a dozen good tart apples; chop the whole fine and mix well, adding two pounds of sugar, four ounces each of sliced citron and lemon peel, one teaspoonful each of salt, mace and nutmeg. Press into a jar and add a pint of brandy or of good sweet cider.

E.R.P.—How can I make a good toilet soap? ANS.—The basis of the best toilet soaps is suet fat. With this proceed as follows: Take 1 lb. of quicklime, pour on to it 3 quarts of boiling water; add 1 lb. of soda ash dissolved in one quart of water. Cover the liquid until it is cold and filter through a cotton cloth. Add to this 12 ounces of clean suet free from skin, or 10 ounces of rendered tallow, and simmer slowly for six or eight hours, or until the fat forms a jelly. Add a handful of common salt and boil until the soap becomes solid when cooled. When by trying a little it is found all right, dip off the hot soap into a vessel, add one tenth part of glycerine or honey and such scent as may be desirable.

...WS.

...ight little eleven- ...o, a short time ago, ...ed the horror-stricken ...the earth. She was ab- ...o death.

...ne is charged with shipping ...nniless semi-idiotic orphan girl ...way of getting rid of her: and a ...r expresses a hope the communal ...es will be taught the folly of such ...es by being made to pay for the undesirable emigrant's passage home.

The wedding gift of the province of Prussia to Prince William on his recent marriage consisted of six blooded Wallachian coach horses of the choicest lineage and beauty, chestnut in color, and perfectly matched. It is said that this was one of the finest of all the wedding gifts, and well worthy of the occasion.

A few months ago while a party of American travellers were visiting the battlefield of Waterloo an iron box was found by one of them. It contained the will of an English officer, Sir Charles O'Neally, and by it the present heirs of his fortune suddenly find themselves dispossessed in favor of the children of his eldest son.

During the recent burning of the steamer "Bombay," in the Shanghai river, a boat's crew from a Chinese frigate was sent to fire into the vessel and endeavor to sink her. This was the result:—Three shots were fired at a distance of fifty yards; two missed the vessel, and the third went through the side of the boat from which it was fired.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackey, of "Bonanza" fame, gave a most sumptuous ball at their house in Paris last week. The crowd was terrible, and the expense in accordance. The cost of the cotillion was stated to be 100,000 francs. Every conceivable luxury was to be found on the supper table, including a large supply of fresh strawberries.

Provincial papers of Germany tell of a hearty country bride in the village of Neckermunde who has been literally danced to death. Each of the young men at the wedding wished to have a dance with her. They took turns and so wearied her that she soon afterward became ill, had to take to her bed, and after lingering for a short time, died.

Among the signs of returning business prosperity in Switzerland may be noted the facts that the receipts of the railways for the past year exceed those of 1879 by 2,000,000 francs, and that the watch trade has lately become so active that manufacturers are raising their prices for watches in the rough by eighty per cent., and for finished watches thirty per cent.

The weavers of Bohemia are in great destitution. In upper Silesia, Prussia, there is no improvement in the impoverished condition of the peasantry. Their situation is summed up thus: "No grain, no potatoes, no food for cattle, no seed for sowing. Snow and cold without, hunger and sickness within." Soup houses and public kitchens have been started in seventeen villages.

A man in Prague made a bet of 1,590 florins that he would collect in one year 2,800 of the 3,000 Austrian kreuzer pieces which were coined in 1878. He collected about 1,000, and then his secret got out, so that a corner in these pieces was immediately formed, and their market price is now one florin each. The collector may yet win his wager, but it will cost more than he will gain.

The official head of all the dervishes in Egypt has issued an order forbidding devotees to cut and slash themselves with swords and knives, and to beat themselves with great balls of iron, and, finally, to howl themselves into epileptic fits on fete days. He also commands them not to eat snakes, swallow burning coals and crunch glass. He says that all such rites are inconsistent with the purity and simplicity of the Mohammedan faith.

A man named Klein, living in Geneva, Switzerland, recently had a strange experience. He was found apparently frozen to death, and there being nothing about him to give a clue to his identity, he was handed over to the Cantonal Hospital for dissection. When the supposed corpse had been laid on the dissecting table the mistake was discovered, and means were taken to revive him, which succeeded so well that he is now in his usual health.

The precautions taken in Prussia to guard against trichinæ in swine are exceedingly careful and thorough. Berlin is divided into districts, each of which has its separate inspector of swine's meat, an official who is held to strict accountability. In Konigsberg there is an establishment in which the meat infected with the dreaded parasite, after being cut into small pieces, is boiled for twelve hours, and then subjected to the action of chemicals that reduce it to a powder.

The trade in the decorations of foreign orders is perfectly organized in Paris, if one may trust a letter which lately came into the possession of *Le Figaro* and has been published by that journal. This letter appears without a signature, but it was evidently written by one of these decoration merchants to a customer. He mentions among the orders whose ribbons he is able to procure upon demand the Lion and Sun of Persia, Saint Sylvester of Rome, and Saint Gregory the Great of Rome, and the price varies from 2,500 to 5,000 francs. All the orders named are recognized by the French Government.

An exciting scene took place the other evening at the Opera Ball in Paris. A young woman who had been standing near the buffet, perceiving a gentleman with whom she was acquainted passing by with a rival beauty, exclaimed, "I knew very well that you were deceiving me," and attempted to stab herself with a dagger that she had concealed in her domino. The force of the blow was fortunately deadened by an opportune piece of whalebone, and before the victim of "the green-eyed monster" could repeat the blow she was disarmed and arrested. The wound is very slight.

A fanatical mob broke into the Protestant church at Marsala, in Italy, lately, and, despite the efforts of the police, carried out all the books and furniture, of which they made a bonfire in the Piazza del Duomo. On subsequently entering the cathedral they are said to have received the solemn benediction of the Archbishop and clergy. The Protestant minister, Signor Lettieri, with difficulty escaped. The Prefect of Trapani has telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior expressing the hope that the ringleaders have already been arrested.

The ignorance and superstition existing in Austrian Poland are illustrated by an occurrence in Biala, West Galicia, where, last month, thousands of men and women assembled in front of a church and waited all day in the expectation of seeing the devil appear in tangible and visible form. The report had become current that he had been caught in a tight place by a clever priest, who had subdued him with holy water and prayer, and that, loaded with twelve chains, and in the custody of four gendarmes, he would have to visit twenty-nine churches before he could regain his liberty.

A fearful calamity happened at Franklin Harbor (South Australia), during the intense heat, by which a woman named Macarthy and six of her children were burnt to death. The father and four eldest sons were reaping close by the homestead, when the field of wheat was found to be on fire, and they had to fly for their lives. When the flames had swept by them they hastened to the house only to find the charred remains of the mother and smaller children. The man had lost everything he had in the world—house, ricks, and horses included. A subscription was being raised for him throughout the colony.

The proprietor of the hotel in Nice, where a gentleman and lady had taken rooms the preceding day, went up to the gentleman and, evidently embarrassed, stammered: "I beg pardon, sir, but I am extremely embarrassed. My hotel is, as you know, one of the most respectable in Nice——" "Well, what are you driving at?" "Why, sir, I must tell you, the lady with whom you came last night came here last November with one gentleman, returned here in December with another, and you must see that coming here so soon afterward with a third gentleman is rather——" "Oh! there is nothing wrong this time. I am her husband."

A New Fashion in Funerals—An Innovation that Has Several Proper and Interesting Features.

A new fashion, destined yet to become popular, is being quietly introduced into the funerals in New York. For years the press and pulpit have shown the folly of expending large sums of money on caskets, flowers, and carriage processions. While a considerable outlay may not affect well-to-do people, the poor, always desirous of following "the style" as far as possible, imitate the pomp and extravagance in a degree that is positively injurious.

In many American cities the Catholic clergy have attempted to check the increasing disposition to make a show by limiting the number of carriages to two, four, or six, according to the circumstances of the family; and Funeral Reform Associations have been a feature of social life in London and several other large cities of England for years.

The fashion of putting after advertised invitations to funerals the words, "It is requested that no flowers be sent," was a step in the way of funeral reform; and the more recent adopted announcement, "Interment at the convenience of the family," was another important one. These innovations have reduced considerably the cost of funerals, the last being particularly appreciated by rich and poor alike, as constituting an effectual barrier against the professional mourners, who attend all possible funerals for the sole purpose of having a ride to the cemetery and back.

While it has been frequently remarked of our business-men that they drive through every thing as if they had not a single moment to spare, even to die, it sometimes becomes evident that they have not the time to attend the funeral of a partner, a friend, or an esteemed public servant. To the men who belong to secret benevolent societies and trade organizations a funeral of an associate in the morning or afternoon involves the loss of at least a half-day's work; and because there at thousands who cannot afford this pecuniary sacrifice, the remains of men who in life counted their friends by the hundred are not infrequently followed to the grave by a dozen or less comrades.

The latest innovation gives all the friends of a deceased person an opportunity for participating in appropriate ceremonies. It also does away with the necessity, whether real or assumed, for hiring a long string of coaches to accompany the body to the grave.

The new fashion provides simply for holding funeral services in the evening. Business-men, society-men, employers, and employes can then attend without losing a moment of office or factory time. In the morning the remains, accompanied by the immediate family, may be taken to the place of interment and laid at rest.—*New York Sun.*

Umbrella Flirtation.

To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners.

To open it quickly in the street means that somebody's eye is going to be put out.

To shut it, that a hat or two is to be knocked off.

An umbrella carried over the woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship.

When the man has the umbrella, and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage.

To punch your umbrella, into a person and then open it, means, "I dislike you."

To trail your umbrella along the sidewalk means that the man behind you is thirsting for your blood.

To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you.

To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies, "Exchange is no robbery."

To lend an umbrella indicates, "I am a fool."

To return an umbrella means—never mind what it means; nobody ever does that.

To turn an umbrella in a gust of wind presages profanity.

To suck the handle of your umbrella means, "I am not weaned."

To punch an umbrella into another's ribs means, "I hope I don't bore you."

To carry an open umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats signifies, "I am a woman."

To press an umbrella on a friend, saying, "Oh, do take it. I much rather you would than not," signifies that you are lying.

To place a wet umbrella where it will drain on your friend's carpet signifies, "Pray don't mention it.

To look at a silk umbrella earnestly means, "I long for an acquaintance with you."

To let your umbrella drip down a neighbor's neck signifies, "I hope you are quite comfortable."

To scratch your head with your umbrella means "I itch to get a better one."

To hang it on a hook signifies somebody will hook it.

To carry it in your lap means, "Oh that it were you!"

To carry it from home in the morning means, "It will clear off."

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs. Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself? THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL does the business thoroughly. A single bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentery and a variety of other painful and harassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, excoriations and abrasions of the skin are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Eclectrised.

Two Hundred and Forty-four Miles of Stove Polish.

Messrs. Morse Bros., of Canton, Mass., are now making large shipments of "The Rising Sun" Stove Polish to London, England. Their labor-saving machinery enables them to overcome the difference in cost of labor and compete successfully with European manufacturers. Their goods have now been sold in the United States for sixteen years, and in the Maritime Provinces for ten years. The sale of "The Rising Sun" Stove Polish in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Sandwich Islands in 1880 reached the enormous quantity of 724 tons, 3,864,528 packages. As the cakes are four inches long, the product of 1880, placed in a line, would extend two hundred and forty-four miles. Each package of the genuine bears their long established trade mark—a picture of the rising sun—registered in the United States, England and Canada. The trade and consumers are especially cautioned against dangerous imitations in the market of their long-established trade mark, a picture of the rising sun, by which unprincipled manufacturers are seeking to reap the advantage of the great reputation and superior quality of the genuine article. Their Montreal agents are Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists.

The new and popular medical treatise, "The Science of Life; or, Self-Preservation," is worth double its weight in gold to any man who wishes to retain good health, or recover it if lost. It contains 125 prescriptions, embracing the best remedies in the *Materia Medica.*

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

Also, makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

Medicines, &c

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

The Great Blood Purifier.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT, AS THEY DAIL OCCUR, AFTER USING A FEW DOSES.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realise great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc., cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., will be resolved away, and unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF!

Cures and Prevents

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM 1 TO 20 MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNES,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders.

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"FALSE AND TRUE,"
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and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

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There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs and Pills. Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy. 122 x and

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TILE TEA POT, JEWEL AND OTHER STANDS.
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THOS. JAMES, Darlington, England, says: The "Only Lung Pad" is being thoroughly tried here. One lady has already received great benefit, who has suffered for years from Bronchitis and Asthma, and congestion of right lung.

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GLYKALINE,
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WEI DE MEYERS CATARRH REMEDY.

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A highly nutritious, palatable, convenient, and economical preparation, containing in a concentrated form and in the most approved proportions, all the essential elements of muscle and energy.

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Legal Notices.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT—Dame Azilda Prudhomme, Plaintiff, vs. Emile Harse, Defendant.—An action, in separation as to property, has instituted against the Defendant in this case to-day.—F. L. SARRASIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 1st, 1881. 60 1aw

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—SUPERIOR COURT.—Marie Felix, Plaintiff, vs. Antoine Rousnaire, Defendant.—An action *en separation de biens* has been taken in this cause. J. L. N. GUINDON, Attorney for the Plaintiff. Montreal, 25th February, 1881. 50 25

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 587, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Margaret Madigan, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Maxime Laforte, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized *en justice* for the purposes of this action, Plaintiff, vs. the said Maxime Laforte, Defendant. —An action for separation of property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 24th February, 1881. DUNLOP & LYMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 53 27

Railroads.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing Thursday, December 23rd, 1880.
Trains will run as follows:—

	MIXED.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa	1.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	5.15 p.m.
Arrive at Ottawa	11.30 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	9.55 p.m.
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga	12.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	4.55 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga	10.30 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	9.35 p.m.
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
Arrive at Quebec	8.00 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga	5.30 p.m.	10.10 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga	8.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome	5.30 p.m.	....	....
Arrive at St. Jerome	7.15 p.m.	....	....
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga	6.45 a.m.	....	....
Arrive at Hochelaga	9.00 a.m.	....	....
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette	5.00 p.m.	....	....
Arrive at Joliette	7.25 p.m.	....	....
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga	6.00 a.m.	....	....
Arrive at Hochelaga	8.20 a.m.	....	....

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.)

Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes Later.

☞ Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.

Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.

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Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Millar Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston, and Springfield and New York via Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

DAY EXPRESS at 8.30 for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston.

For Waterloo, 8.30 a.m.

For Waterloo and Magog, 3.20 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS for New York via Troy, at 3.20 p.m., arriving in New York at 6.45 next morning.

NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston via Lowell, and New York via Springfield, 6.30 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8.30 a.m., via Fitchburg at 8 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.45 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 7 p.m., via Lowell, and 6 p.m. via Fitchburg, and New York at 4 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.45 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy, at 8.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 11.50 a.m.

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W. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent. Boston Office, 260 Washington street. New York Office, 417 Broadway. W. F. SMITH, General Passenger Agent. J. W. HOBART, General Supt., St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 7th, 1881. 151x

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UNIVERSAL GRINDER.

FIRST PRIZE AND DIPLOMA AWARDED.

The Syndicate working NEWELL'S PATENT UNIVERSAL GRINDER is now prepared to register Crushing or Grinding orders for large or small quantities of PHOSPHATE and other minerals, BONES, OYSTER SHELLS, and other animal substances, at a rate from one to eight tons per hour, according to fineness required. CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, BARLEY, MALT, FLAX, and any other CEREALS are reduced to coarse or fine meal, in quantities exceeding one hundred bushels per hour. MOULEE, CRACKED CORN, GRANULATED WHEAT and GRAHAM FLOUR are specialties attainable only by the use of these machines. Mills at No. 572 WILLIAM STREET (St. Gabriel Locks).

For details, apply at the Dominion General Agency, NO. 26 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL. 228x

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IRON CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OUR HEAVY CASTINGS
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY MADE IN THE CITY.
E. E. GILBERT & SONS,
OFFICE:
722 ST. JOSEPH STREET. 262x

Stove Polish.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability and Cheapness, Unequaled.
MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass

Each package of the genuine bears our Trade mark—A Cut of the RISING SUN.

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Registered in United States Patent Office, 1872.
Registered in Canada, 1879.
Registered in Great Britain in 1880.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL, AGENTS. 46x

Fancy Goods.

BALL KNITTING COTTON.

FULL WEIGHT.

FAST COLORS.

CORRECTLY NUMBERED.

Superior in every respect to that of American,

MADE BY

WM. PARKS & SON,
NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS,
St. John, N.B.
A. SPENCE, Agent,
MONTREAL. 54x

Stationery.

SPIRITUAL STRUGGLES OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

An Autobiographical Sketch by the Rev. Louis N. Beaudry, pastor of the Craig street French Evangelical Church in Montreal. Canadian edition, enlarged and improved. It ought to be in every Sunday-school and every family in the land. Price, postage paid, $1.

L. E. RIVARD, 564½ Craig street, Montreal

Paper Boxes.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

R. JELLYMAN, manufacturer of all kinds of Paper Boxes, 582 CRAIG STREET and COTTE STREET (next Theatre Royal, Montreal. SPECIALTIES—Tea Caddies of all kinds, plain and fancy; Self-counting Egg Cases, Shoe and all kinds of Shelf Boxes.—Tea and other Sample Boxes made to order in any quantity to suit purchasers. All orders promptly executed. 58 1aw

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS.

1881. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. 1881

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engine Clyde built Iron Steamships. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, and are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest:—

VESSELS.	TONS.	COMMANDERS.
Parisian	5400	Capt. Jas. Wylie.
Sardinian	4650	Capt. J. B. Dutton.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
Sarmatian	3600	Capt. A. D. Aird.
Circassian	4000	Lieut. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Moravian	3650	Capt. John Graham.
Peruvian	3400	Capt. Barclay.
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson.
Hibernian	3434	Lieut. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian	3200	Capt. Trocks.
Austrian	2700	Lieut. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. J. G. Stephens.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. H. Wylie.
Buenos Ayrean	3800	Capt. Neil McLean.
Corean	4000	
Grecian	3600	Capt. Legallais.
Manitoban	3150	Capt. McDougall.
Canadian	2600	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Phœnician	2800	Capt. Jas. Scott.
Waldensian	2600	Capt. Moore.
Corinthian	2400	Capt. McNicol.
Lucerne	2200	Capt. Kerr.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Mylins.
Acadian	1350	Capt. F. McGrath.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Boston every WEDNESDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM BOSTON.

Parisian..........Thursday, March 31, 10.30 a.m.
Polynesian..........Thursday, April 7, 4.00 p.m.

FROM HALIFAX.

Parisian..........Saturday, April 2nd
Polynesian..........Saturday, April 9th

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL, VIA HALIFAX:

Cabin..........$67, $78 and $88
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate..........$45
Steerage..........$31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL, VIA BOSTON:

Cabin..........$58, $78 and $88
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate..........$45
Steerage..........$31

The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. John's, Nfld., sailing as follows, connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Halifax on March 31st:

FROM HALIFAX.

March 29th, April 12th.

FROM ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

April 4th, April 18th.

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST JOHN'S:

Cabin..........$20
Intermediate..........$15
Steerage..........$6

GLASGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation a Steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Boston (via Halifax, when occasion requires), and each week from Boston for Glasgow direct.

FROM GLASGOW.

Austrian..........March 30th
Nestorian..........April 6th

FROM BOSTON.

Scandinavian..........March 29th
Prussian..........April 5th
Waldensian..........April 12th
Austrian..........April 19th
Nestorian..........April 26th

Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax, and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch) via Boston.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for Eastbound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, Passage, or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex. Hunter, 7 Rue Scribe, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co. or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; Jas. Moss & Co, Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, No 8 Schusselkorb, Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace Church street, London; Jas. & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Bros. & Co., James street, Liverpool; Allan, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 5 State street, Boston. Or to

H. & A. ALLAN,
No. 80 State street, Boston, and No. 25 Common street, Montreal. 180

DOMINION LINE OF STEAM SHIPS,

Running in connection with
THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

SS. OREGON, Building, 3,850 tons.
SS. SARNIA, Building, 3,850 tons.
SS. OTTAWA, 3,850 tons.

ONTARIO	3,176 tons	DOMINION	3,176 tons
MISSISSIPPI	2,680 tons	TEXAS	2,700 tons
TEUTONIA	2,700 tons	QUEBEC	2,700 tons
ST. LOUIS	2,000 tons	TORONTO	3,284 tons
BROOKLYN	3,600 tons	MONTREAL	3,284 tons

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows:—

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

Brooklyn..........April 8
Ontario..........April 22nd
Toronto..........May 6th

FOR GLASGOW.

Quebec..........April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FOR WINTER MONTHS.

Cabin—Montreal to Liverpool..........$57.50
" " and return..........$101.25

Prepaid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.

☞ Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or passage, apply, in London, to Bowing, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court, Hospital street. 44

INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieutenant Maury's lane routes at all seasons of the year.

1881.

CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, April 2, 7.00 a.m.
CITY OF CHESTER....Thursday, April 7, 11 a.m.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, April 14, 3.00 p.m.
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, April 23, Noon.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Thursday, April 28, 3 p.m.

From Pier 37 North River, New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—$60, $80, and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between two and twelve years of age, half fare. Servants, $50.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS—$110*, $135 and $160. (*Available only to March 31st, 1881.)

TICKETS TO LONDON $7, and to PARIS $15 and $20 additional, according to the route selected.

THE STEAMERS of this Line, built in watertight compartments, are among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic.

THE SALOONS are luxuriously furnished, have revolving chairs, are especially well-lighted and ventilated, and take up the whole width of the ship.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 31 and 33 Broadway, New York, or to C. C. M. FALL, 143 St. James street.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354, 356 and 358 St. Paul street, Montreal. 83eod

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamers of this line take the LANE ROUTES recommended by Lieutenant MAURY, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward voyages.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK.

Adriatic	Saturday, April 9th, 1.30 p.m.
Britannic	Saturday, April 16th, 6.00 a.m.
Baltic	Thursday, April 21st, 11.00 a.m.
Germanic	Saturday, April 30th, 6.00 a.m.
Republic	Thursday, May 5th, 10.00 a.m.

SALOON PASSAGE.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, $60, $80 and $100, gold.

Return Tickets—$110, $145 and $175, gold.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.

STEERAGE PASSAGE

To and from Montreal, Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast or Cardiff, $31 to or from.

Passengers taking the "White Star Steamers," as a rule, arrive in London in 9½ days from New York.

Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.

For further information and passage, apply to R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 37 Broadway, New York. Or to

R. J. COGHLAN, Sole Agent,
26 ST. SULPICE STREET. 20

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

Sail every Saturday.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW.
CABINS, $60 to $80. STEERAGE, $28.
These Steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs

And every Saturday.
NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
CABINS, $55 to $65. Excursion at Reduced Rates
Passenger accommodations are unsurpassed.
All Staterooms on Main Deck.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to or from any Railroad Station in Europe or America.

Drafts at lowest rates, payable (free of charge) throughout England, Scotland and Ireland.

For books of information, plans, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Or to GUSTAVE LEVE, No. 202 St. James street, Montreal. 132

Carpenter.

WILLIAM BYRD,

CARPENTER, 33 HOSPITAL STREET,

WILL REMOVE TO

573 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET, COR. OF BLEURY,

THIS MONTH.

Connection with Telephone Exchange. 27x 2aw

The MONTREAL DAILY STAR *printed at 624 and 6— Craig Street, and 131 Fortification Lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing offices 152 St. James Street.*