The Montreal Daily Star.

VOL. XIII., NO. 66. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881. PRICE ONE CENT.

Morning Telegrams.

Sparks from the Telegraph.

Floods in Georgia and Tennessee.

The House of Lords has passed the Arms Bill.

The relations between China and Japan are "strained."

Princess Louise's birthday was celebrated at Ottawa on the 18th.

Fall wheat in the vicinity of Belleville, Ont., presents a healthy appearance.

A National Industrial Exhibition was opened at Tokio, Japan, on the 1st inst.

The storm has moved from Western Texas to Tennessee, where it is now centred.

The Bank of England has not been asked to send a representative to the Monetary Conference.

The New York State Legislature has voted $2,300 for the improvement of the Champlain Canal.

Vessels from the Persian Gulf are quarantined in Egyptian ports; the plague is at Teheran.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill granting 50,000,000 lire to the city of Rome for public improvements.

Secretary Blaine denies that Earl Granville proposed to refer the Fortune Bay dispute to Secretary Blaine and Minister Thornton.

The New South Wales Parliament has voted £40,000 to assist emigrants from the United Kingdom willing to pay half their passage money.

In Rio de Janeiro during the week ending February 12, there were 19 deaths from yellow fever, nine from pernicious fever and 228 from all causes.

Five hundred cars for the Canada Pacific Railway have been ordered from the Ontario works at London, Ont. They will cost about $100,000.

Messrs. Kennedy, Conservative, and Crouler, Liberal, were nominated at Colborne, Ont., yesterday, for the representation of East Northumberland in the House of Commons.

Baron Von Haymerle, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, because the Reichscrath omitted to pass a vote of sympathy for Russia in view of the killing of the Emperor.

American Minister Lowell has received a telegram from the President of the Knights of St. Patrick, St. Louis, expressing sympathy with Mr. Parnell, and requesting Mr. Lowell to forward the telegram to Mr. Parnell.

A mass meeting in Hamilton in opposition to the Scott Act, passed the following resolution:—*Resolved*, That prohibition without compensation to the property-holders affected is confiscation, and against all principles of British fair play.

The Government bill to abolish the Legislative Council, fix the number of members of the next Legislative Chamber at 22, and to reduce the number of the Executive from 9 to 5 has passed the Prince Edward Island House of Assembly.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* regards the proposal for the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at the court of St. James's as one of the most dangerous intrigues ever attempted by England against the nationality and faith of Catholic Ireland.

A large quantity of explosives was seized at Leith docks on the 18th. Thousands of cartridges were landed by a vessel from New Orleans. It is supposed that the vessel intended to land at Queenstown, but fear of the authorities caused her to proceed further on.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th, a message from the Queen was read thanking the House for the address relative to the late Czar, and also a letter from Prince Labanoff, Russian Ambassador, to Earl Granville, communicating the Emperor's warmest thanks to the Commons and Lords.

THE MANSION HOUSE PLOT.

LONDON, March 18.—It is now stated that 40 pounds of powder were packed in the box discovered under the Mansion House window. The Lord Mayor has received a number of telegrams from the American Colonies, congratulating him upon his escape. He also received a number of threatening letters.

A BROCKVILLE SENSATION.

OTTAWA, March 18.—Brockville has a sensation in another much-married man, who, however, has suddenly left the limits. He is the son of an English member of Parliament and went by the name of Marsden. The *Recorder* published particulars, but fails to give the fellow's right name. It seems he ran away with another woman from the old country, and on reaching Montreal started out as a proprietor of a "Manhattan feed" for horses and cattle. Afterwards he removed to Brockville where he has lived for about a year. The much-married man has gone West, and has been followed by wife No. 2.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Superintendent of Foreign Mails has written a letter to the Postmaster-General of Canada, proposing that the existing postal arrangements between Canada and the United States be changed, to provide for the forwarding of letters from either country to the other, on which has been prepaid at least a single rate postage, the deficient postage to be collected and retained by the country delivering them. Under existing arrangements, the prepayment of postage in full in all correspondence is compulsory. This rule works a hardship, by delaying many letters, and subjecting the senders to great inconvenience, and sometimes to losses, when the omission to fully prepay postage is accidental, or caused by ignorance of this requirement.

THE LAWSON-LABOUCHERE CASE.

LONDON, March 18.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, the assault case of Mr. Levy Lawson, of the London *Telegraph*, and Mr. Henry Labouchere, proprietor of *Truth*, came up to-day. It will be remembered that Lawson alleged that he and Labouchere met in the street, when the latter attacked and inflicted castigation. The defendant in Court to-day put Lawson through a severe cross-examination as to the circumstances of the occurrence; and frequent bursts of laughter were elicited from the audience by the sharpness of questions and the brightness of the answers brought out. Upon Lawson stating that he refused to fight a duel with Labouchere because the latter is a professional libeller and had for years libelled himself and his family, the Chief-Justice observed, "We have heard all that before. At present there is very little evidence of the systematic libelling you complain of."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The Peace Terms—Pushing Troops Forward—The Armistice Prolonged.

LONDON, March 18.—The *Times* says it is confidently believed in well-informed quarters that the arrangements which Gen. Wood has been empowered to make with the Boers are such as Parliament and the nation will approve. We do not doubt that the Ministry have fully realized the necessity of insisting that the Transvaal shall remain subject to the paramount authority of the British Crown, not merely formally, but practically.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, March 18.—The opinion is gaining ground that the Boers will not accept General Wood's conditions of peace.

Despite the peace parleys, British troops are being vigorously pushed toward the camp at Mount Prospect. It is affirmed that the Boers are fortifying Laing's Nek. The Boers now acknowledge they lost 50 men in the battle of Majella Hill.

PROSPECT HILL, March 18.—The armistice has been prolonged till Monday next in consequence of Lord Kimberley having telegraphed that he is unable to accept the Boers' proposals.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Fourth Parliament—Third Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 18.—Sir L. Tilley moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution, "that it is expedient to authorize the Governor-in-Council to raise by way of loan, under the provisions of Acts 35 Victoria, chap. 6 and 38 Victoria, chap. 4, A. R., a sum of money not exceeding in the whole $18,000,000 in addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament, as set forth in the Act 43 Victoria, chap. 10, sect. 4." He said that this was simply to provide for sums to be expended on capital and for the redemption of the debt during the year.

The resolution passed through Committee, and the Bill introduced and read a first and second time.

Sir John Macdonald moved that when the House adjourns to-day, it stand adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock.—Carried.

Sir John Macdonald moved the third reading of the Bill to Amend the Indian Act.—Carried.

Mr. Baker asked whether any correspondence has taken place between the Dominion and the Ontario Governments respecting the payment by the latter to the Ontario Judges of money not appropriated to their use by the Parliament of Canada.

Hon. James Macdonald said the only correspondence was a despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, forwarding a resolution of the Ontario Legislature, which he laid on the table.

Mr. Baker—Whether the Government of Canada has taken any measures to stop Ontario Judges from receiving payments of money not appropriated to their use by the Parliament of Canada?

Sir John A. Macdonald said that the Government did not intend to take any action.

Mr. Wheler—Whether it is the intention of the Government to amend the Order-in-Council, dated 21st April, 1880, respecting the importation of wheat in bond for milling purposes.

Hon. Mr. Bowell said that no change was necessary.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. He described the boundary, which is as follows:—Commencing at the intersection of the International Boundary, dividing Canada from the United States of America, by the centre of the road allowance between the 29th and 30th ranges of the township lying west of the 1st principal meridian in the system of the Dominion Land Surveys, thence northerly, following upon the said centre of the said road allowance as the same is, or may hereafter be located, defining the said range line, on ground across townships 1 to 46, both inclusive, to the intersection of the said centre of the said road allowance by the centre of the road allowance on the 12th base line in the said system of Dominion Land Surveys; thence easterly along the said centre of the road allowance on the 12th base line, following the same to its intersection by the easterly limit of the District of Keewatin, as defined by the Act 39 Vic. chap. 21, that is to say, to a point where said centre of road allowance, on the 12th base line, would be intersected by a line drawn due north from where the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario intersects the aforesaid International Boundary Line dividing Canada from the United States of America; thence due south, following upon said line to the International Boundary aforesaid, and thence westerly, following upon the said International Boundary Line dividing Canada from the United States of America, to the place of beginning, and all the land embraced by the said description, not now within the Province of Manitoba, shall from and after the passage of this Act be added thereto, and the whole shall, from and after the said adoption, be the Province of Manitoba.

The Bill was read a second time and the House went into Committee, after which the Committee rose and reported the Bill.

On the motion for third reading,

Hon. Mr. Mills moved in amendment that the Bill be referred back to the Committee, to provide that, pending a final settlement of the western boundary of Ontario, the eastern boundary of Manitoba be not extended beyond the award of the arbitrators as to the western limits of Ontario.

The amendment lost—yeas, 20; nays, 92.

After recess, Mr. Dawson moved an amendment to continue the present eastern boundary of Manitoba.—Lost on division.

Hon. Mr. Blake moved an amendment that the Bill be referred back to Committee so as to provide some definite eastern limits beyond which Manitoba shall not be deemed to extend, pending a settlement of the western boundary of Ontario.

Hon. Wm. Macdougall moved to amend the amendment by providing that the conventional boundary agreed upon between the Governments of the Dominion and of Ontario should be recognized until the dispute was settled.

Both the amendment to the amendment and the amendment were lost on division, the latter by 17 to 84.

Hon. Mr. Blake moved another amendment to provide that the existing conditions under the conventional boundary agreed on by the Governments of Canada and Ontario in 1874 shall not, pending the settlement of the true boundary, be affected prejudicially to the interest of either of the contracting parties, or to those of the inhabitants of Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay and other parts of the Territory which have been long under control and treated as part of Ontario, and are represented in the House as part of that Province.

This amendment was also lost.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The report of the Debates' Committee was read and adopted.

The Supplementary estimates were then concurred in, and the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, after which the Supply Bill was introduced and read a second time.

The Bill to authorize the loan of $18,000,000 was read a third time.

Hon. Mr. Blake said that since the 10th of March, twenty Government Bills had been made law.

The Bill from the Senate respecting the Inspection of Steamboats was read a third time.

Sir John Macdonald stated that there was no more business to be done except to receive reports from the Senate.

The House adjourned at 11.30.

The "Sunbeam" Stove Polish.

Not 724 tons, not 3,864,528 packages, not so many billions and trillions of grains have been shipped in 1880 of *Martin's Sunbeam Stove Polish* to the United States, Great Britain, Australia, the Sandwich Islands and the Fiji cannibals, but nevertheless it is true that the *Sunbeam Stove Polish* is daily becoming a greater favorite in our Canadian homes, owing entirely to its many excellent qualities and not to puffing and blowing of trumpets.

The "*Sunbeam*" *Stove Polish* is put up in tins and every label bears the *facsimile signature* of the *manufacturer, Mr. Chas. Martin*, so as to prevent base impositions, and who has also for this reason his trade mark registered at Ottawa in 1876.

Some greedy competitors fear the superiority of his article so much, that they expend large amounts of money to foist their inferior production upon a confiding public, and they would, if they could, prohibit the name "Sunbeam," monopolize the whole solar system, and extinguish the sun in heaven himself to gratify their ravenous propensities.

Special Notice.

THE Science of Life or Self-Preservation is an appropriate title to the new medical book published by the Peabody Medical Institute, Boston. The title tells exactly what the book is. They send a small sample for six cents.

Vegetine is the best spring medicine—12.

Medicines.

VEGETINE.

GOOD FOR THE AGED.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

CLIFTON, Ont., Jan. 16, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I advise you of the good results of your VEGETINE. My wife's father, now nearly eighty-five years old, was attacked with Erysipelas in its worst form. His head and face were swollen so that he was blind, and one of his limbs was badly swollen and discolored, and broke out in several places and discharged. His physician said there was no remedy that could cure him, as he was such an old man. To gratify a son-in-law, he was persuaded to take your VEGETINE. Seven bottles cured him, and he is now a healthy old man.

Last Spring I was troubled with a disordered stomach, with a sallow skin, want of appetite, cold extremities and headache. Satisfied that this condition of things arose from poverty of the blood, I took two bottles of VEGETINE; it cured me, and I am satisfied it is the best tonic and blood purifier in the market, and am only too happy to make known these facts to the world.

Yours very truly,

A. MENZIE.

ALL SPEAK IN ITS FAVOR.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., March 23, 1880.

Dear Sir—I have sold your VEGETINE since it was first introduced into Canada, and most cheerfully recommend it to all who are in want of a blood purifier, and believe it to be just what it is advertised to be, a purely vegetable compound. My customers all speak in its favor. My sales are steadily increasing. I have sold many articles of the same description, but VEGETINE gives the most universal satisfaction.

G. T. FULFORD & CO.,
175 King street, West.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 4, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Having used the VEGETINE myself I have much pleasure in recommending it to any afflicted as I was with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint. I have not had a day's sickness since taking it, nearly two years ago.

JAMES ROSS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. 63

MALTOPEPSYN!

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, etc.

WALKERTON, Ont., October 27, 1880.

I have been troubled with indigestion off and on for some years. Some time ago I commenced using Maltopepsyn, and must say I have had great relief, and I think will prove a cure with me before long.

W. A. GREEN, Chemist.

MALTOPEPSYN is not a patent medicine (secret remedy, the *exact* formula is printed on the label attached to each bottle, SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS at the low price of 50 CENTS per bottle, containing 50 doses, equivalent to 1 cent per dose.

53z HAZEN MORSE, Toronto.

THE MILD POWER

CURES

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics

Proved from ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable, they are the only medicines adapted to popular use.

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES.	PRICE.
1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	.25
2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	.25
3. Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants,	.25
4. Diarrhea of Children or Adults,	.25
5. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	.25
6. Cholera Morbus, Vomiting,	.25
7. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis,	.25
8. Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	.25
9. Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo,	.25
10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	.25
11. Suppressed or Painful Periods,	.25
12. Whites, too profuse Periods,	.25
13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	.25
14. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	.25
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	.25
16. Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues,	.50
17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	.50
19. Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza,	.50
20. Whooping Cough, violent Coughs,	.50
24. General Debility, Phys'l Weakness,	.50
27. Kidney Disease,	.50
28. Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea,	1.00
30. Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed,	.50
32. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation,	1.00

For sale by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c., (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue, FREE.

Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

H. HASWELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
MONTREAL. 44eod'

CINGALESE
Hair Renewer!

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE

Best Preparation for the Hair

that has been presented to the public, for restoring it to its natural color, and leaving it soft and glossy.

IT STOPS FALLING OF THE HAIR.
IT REMOVES DANDRUFF.
IT COOLS THE SCALP.
IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND BEAUTY.

Its continued use, by those with Bald heads, will produce a beautiful head of hair. Every one recommends it. For sale by all Druggists. Price, 50c. 271

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

M. E. RATELLE, Chiropodist, Removes CORNS, BUNIONS, and INGROWING NAILS *without pain*. Best references can be given, having made that his special study as Chiropodist, and being in practice since 1861.

958 St. Catherine street, Montreal. 54z

RUPTURE.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N. Y., and 9 South 13th Street, Phila., Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay $1,000 for a rupture they cannot cure. Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURNHAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and be cured. 18z

Haberdasher.

BUY YOUR GOODS

—FROM—

WILLIAM B. CRAIG,

341½ to 343 NOTRE DAME STREET,

— AT —

WHOLESALE.

1—NEW GOODS,
2—Gents' Ties,
3—Smoking Caps,
4—Travelling Caps,
5—Pocket Caps,
6—Turkish Caps,
7—Braces,
8—Gaiters,
9—Umbrellas,
10—Parasols,
11—Sun Shades,
12—Good value,
13—Novelties,
14—Fancy Goods,
15—China Ornaments,
16—Velvet Frames,
17—Jewellery,
18—Electro-plated Ware,
19—Work Boxes,
20—Writing Desks,
21—Ladies' Companions,
22—Ladies' Satchels,
23—French Goods,
24—Purses,
25—Ladies' Scarfs,
26—Ladies' Hats,
27—Feathers,
28—Artificial Flowers,
29—Good varities,
30—Walking Sticks,
31—Carriage Rugs,
32—Waterproof Overcoats,
33—Rubber Coats,
34—Hair Brushes,
35—Clothes Brushes,
36—Tooth Brushes,
37—Nail Brushes,
38—Dressing Combs,
39—Good bargains,
40—Vases of all kinds,
41—Albums,
42—Knitting Cotton,
43—Cuckoo Clocks,
44—Good-luck Clocks,
45—Marble Clocks,
46—Wedding Presents,
47—Birthday Presents,
48—&c., &c., &c.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

WILLIAM B. CRAIG

54z

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMMANUEL (Congregationalist).—Morning at 11, Rev. Dr. Clarke, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, 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, evening at 7, Rev. E. Gould.

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

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

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.—Service at 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Clarke.

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

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

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. JUDE'S (Episcopal).—Morning at 11, Rev. Canon Norman, evening at 7, Mr. E. Saunders.

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

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

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

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

ST. GABRIEL (Presbyterian).—Morning at 11, Rev. Prof. Fenwick, evening at 7, Rev. Robert Wilson.

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

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

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, Rev. Canon Baldwin, Choral Litany at 4:15, Rev. J. P. DuMoulin, evening at 7.

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

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, Rev. Jas. Roy, evening at 7, Rev. H. O. Means, D.D., of the American Board of Congregational Foreign Missions.

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

Professional.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
J. S. HUNTER,
J. S. HUNTER AND C. CUSHING,
Notaries Public, Commissioners for all the Provinces.
HERBERT S. HUNTER, B.C.L.,
Notary Public and Commissioner,
48z law No. 110 St. James street.

ROBERTSON & FLEET.
W. W. ROBERTSON. | C. J. FLEET.
ADVOCATES and BARRISTERS,
30 law 28 St. Francois Xavier street

BUTLER & COOKE,
BARRISTERS, &c.,
34 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
T. P. BUTLER. J. P. COOKE.
30 law

DR. JAMES BELL
Late House Surgeon,
MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.
No. 36 BEAVER HALL TERRACE.
263eod

DR. LAPTHORN SMITH,
Member Royal College Surgeons, England.
LATE HOUSE SURGEON LONDON HOSPITALS
No. 690 Dorchester Street. 63 54

CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL & ATWATER,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS & COMMISSIONERS,
131 ST. JAMES STREET,
(Over Medical Hall.)
L. RUGGLES CHURCH, Q.C., | JOHN S. HALL, JR.,
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C., | A. W. ATWATER. 48 1

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU, ADVOCATES,
No. 55 St. James Street, Montreal.
HON. HONORE MERCIER,
Lately Solicitor General and M.P.P. for St. Hyacinthe.
CLEOPHAS BEAUSOLEIL, lately Official Assignee.
PAUL G. MARTINEAU, B.C.L.
N.B.—Mr. Mercier will specially attend criminal cases.
25z

Boots and Shoes.

RUBBERS!

The Largest Assortment in the CITY!

THE NEWEST STYLES IN

Ladies', Gent's & Children's,

Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

FOGARTY & BRO.,

Corner St. Lawrence & St. Catherine Sts.
61 z

Jewellery.

SELLING OFF!

8-day Striking Clocks,

$3.50,

2 Years Warranty to keep Correct Time.

STODDART,
41 and 41½ BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. 60z

Business Chances.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE THE STOCK and good will of an old established grocery, liquor and crockery business, in a thriving Western town, cause of selling, ill health. Stock about $3,000. Address P. O. Box 2032, Montreal. 61 6

SAW AND PLANING MILLS

To rent, now running in first-class order, with large circular saws, three planers, &c., and upper flat used as box factory, with new engine and boilers over one hundred horse power. A long lease will be given. Apply to
T. S. VIPOND,
55 12 259 Commissioners street.

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. 14tt

Wanted to Purchase.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS Bought Highest cash price paid, at 43 Bleury street, a few doors north Jurors street. 45 26

STEAM YACHT WANTED, IN EXCHANGE for a farm, must be first-class. Address "N. 832," STAR office. 62 6

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 TO PURCHASE, A PIANO—square, 7-octave, modern improvements. Address, stating price, "R. 967," STAR office. 65 2

WANTED, A SECOND-HAND 5,000 LBS, Platform Scale. Address, No. 309 St. Joseph street. 62 5

WANTED A LIGHT SKIFF, MUST BE cheap. Address with price, "Boating," STAR office. 64 3

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

For Sale.

YACHT "ZEPHYR," For Sale. Five tons burden, yawl rigged. Apply to R. Craik Barber, 67 St. Francois Xavier street. 61 6

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!—200 Cords of mixed Birch and Maple, good quality, at $4.50 per Cord, at D. SLEETH'S, 14 St. Mary street, Hochelaga. 60 12

DRY KINDLING, $1.50; Birch and Beech, $2 load delivered. 37 Radegonde, 29 Bleury. 62 8

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE—To be seen at St. Onge's, at Lachine, quite new The fastest yacht on the St. Lawrence.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE, SIZE 10x5, Carom Bevel, one of the finest in the city, cheap to cash buyer. R. H. Brand, Windsor Hotel, City.

PIANO FOR SALE. 27 ST. DENIS STREET. 64 3

SAFE FOR SALE, 3 FEET 8 INCHES, BY 2 feet 8 inches, height 4 feet 6 inches, in good order. Apply to Provincial Loan Co., 96 St. Francois Xavier. 64 4eod

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE, IN FIRST-class order, and everything complete, cheap to cash buyer. R. H. Brand, Billiard Room, Windsor Hotel. 65 3

1,000 TONS OF HAY FOR SALE, AT Longueuil Wharf, Montreal.

TICKETS TO ST. JOHN N. B., $12, CHICAGO tickets cheap. Apply at once, to S. Abrahams, 245 St. James street, opposite Ottawa Hotel

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

FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PRIvate carriage, in perfect order, will be sold cheap for cash, at No. 567 St. Lawrence Main street. 65 3

FOR SALE, ENGINE 12 H.P., AND BOILER 20 H.P. Can be seen in use, rear No. 525 Lagauchetiere street.

FOR SALE, A CARTER'S CARRIAGE AND Harness. Apply at 399 Lagauchetiere street.

FOR SALE, HOUDAN EGGS FOR SETTING, $2.00 per dozen. Apply at 14 Argyle Avenue.

FOR SALE, A LOT OF CIGAR BOXES. Enquire Ottawa Hotel Cigar Stand. 65 6

FOR SALE, TOP BUGGY, SIDE BAR, AT 162 Notre Dame street. 65 6

FOR SALE, A PHYSICIAN'S BLACK Corded Silk Gown and Scarlet Hood. Address "S. 1003," STAR office. 65 2

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, $250 CASH will buy Fixtures, balance of License, &c., of a Saloon, doing good business. First class Stand, present occupant leaving on account of health. 16 Place d'Armes Hill. 65 2

FOR SALE, COMBINED BILLIARD AND Dining Table, 8 ft.x4, solid mahogany, marble bed, complete with balls, markers, cues, &c. Address, "A.M." P.O. Box 2056. 65 2

FOR SALE, 18 KARAT GOLD WATCH; $20. Address "S. 986," STAR Office. 65 2

FOR SALE CHEAP, A CARTER'S ROCKAway, at 118 Bleury street. 64 3

FOR SALE, ONE GROCER'S EXPRESS also, one set good harness. Address, 619 St. Lawrence Main street. 63 6

FOR SALE CHEAP, NEW, ONE FORGE, one Anvil, two Circular Saws, complete, one Gig Saw, complete. Apply H. Prevost & Co., 84 to 90 Wellington street. 63 6

FOR SALE, A HANDSOME DOUBLE-seated T cart; also, a light silver mounted double harness. Address, 309 St. Joseph street. 62 5

FOR SALE, PARLOR SET, SIDEBOARD, Bed-sofa; also, 19 yards of Oilcloth, all quite new. 32 St. Urbain street.

FOR SALE, TO LAWYERS, NOTARIES AND others, two light large open Book Cases, movable shelves. 91 St. James street.

FOR SALE CHEAP, A FIRST-CLASS HYdraulic Packing Press. Address, Drawer 2109 P. O., Montreal.

FOR SALE, VERY LARGE COMBINED FIRE and Burglar Proof Safe, one medium size; also, several Fire Proofs, all bargains. Apply to Alfred Benn, 29 Bonaventure street.

FOR SALE, ONE THOUSAND LOADS OF good pit sand. Apply to John Moore, 196 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

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

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 OR EXCHANGE, for city property, two nice small Cottages (one with garden) in one of the most desirable situations in Longueuil; on riverside. Sheriff's title. Address, P 93, STAR Office. 64 3

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

LAND FOR SALE—At Petite Cote Visitation, four miles from Montreal, belonging to the Succession of Joseph Trudel, 78 acres. Address, L. Champagne, 576 St. Mary street. 59 8

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. 99tf

Educational.

LESSONS IN FRENCH, A PROFESSOR, OF a high family of Paris, having the first diplomas of France, could take a few pupils for French, German, Latin, Greek, History, Mathematics, etc. Moderate terms. 251 St. Denis street. 47 24

REV. A. INTERNOSCIA having some time at his disposal, and being versed in Italian and Spanish, would like to take a few pupils in these languages. Apply 85 St. Lawrence street, in the afternoon. 62 3eod

FRENCH MADE EASY—Learnt in four months. No books required. Terms very moderate. For further information, apply to "Professor," 522 Dorchester street. 56 12

SHORTHAND

in twelve easy lessons. A thorough knowledge of Shorthand guaranteed in a course of twelve lessons, extending over a period of six weeks. Fee for the course $5, payable in advance. Apply to
H. DALBY,
248 STAR Editorial Office.

To Let.

TO LET—Houses in Outremont. Apply 116 St. James street. 64 3

TO LET—Flats, with Steam power. Heated with steam and well lighted. Apply to S. J. Brissette, 23½ Cote street. 62 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—5 St. Edward Street, well furnished apartments for housekeeping, separate dining-room and kitchen. 62 8

TO LET—A Small House, five apartments, on St. Catherine street, near St. Denis. Apply at 126 St. Denis street. 63 4

TO LET—25 Bleury street.—One Flat, containing 2,000 feet, now occupied by the Troy Laundry. Apply to William Kennedy. 43 18

TO LET—Store and Dwelling—One of the best business stands in the city for a grocery or a saloon, corner of St. Constant and St. Catherine streets. Apply to C. F. P. Benaud, N.P., 33½ St. Gabriel street. 63 6

TO LET—In St. Andrew's, Argenteuil Co., a large and commodious Brick Store and Dwelling, centrally located.
MRS. MEIKLE,
63 6 44 Victoria street.

TO LET—House and Garden at Cote St. Louis, No. 5 Carrier street. Apply to Mrs. Mary Smith, on the premises. 63 6

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—House, furnished, on Metcalfe street, for the summer months, (facing Dominion Square.) Address, "Metcalfe," P. O. Drawer 2124. 63 6

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 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 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

TO LET AT HOCHELAGA—Nos. 447 and 449. Two first-class Tenements, on the River Shore, down the V. Hudon's Factory. Also that large building known as Broadway Hotel, facing Lepine's Race Ground. Apply at C. A. LEVEILLE, N.P., No. 213 Notre Dame or 91 St. Christophe St. 58eod

TO LET—Offices in Nos. 17 & 19 St. James street. No. 59 St. Francois Xavier street. Apply to WILLIAM DORAN, Accountant and Estate Agent, 214 St. James street. 47tf

TO LET—Double House, with garden, (next to Chalmers' Church, Main street,) extension kitchen, B., W. C. and Gas Fixtures. Rent low, no taxes. 38 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 LET—Union Hall (heretofore Canadian Institute)—Several large rooms and Large Hall in that fine building, Nos. 111 and 115 Notre Dame street. Apply, on the premises, to J. B. Doutre, Advocate. 63 6

TO LET—Offices and Flats over the Stores Nos. 341 and 343 Notre Dame street. Apply to
W. DARLING & CO.,
46 25 St. Sulpice street.

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 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

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT THE SEA-SIDE.—This magnificent hotel known as the St. Louis Hotel, is offered for sale or to let; it contains a large number of bedrooms, and its contents in good order in every respect. Possession 1st May next. Apply to J. F. BLAIS, Kamouraska. 43 26

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 OR FOR SALE—That large Stone House and Grounds, corner of Lower Lachine and Cote St. Paul roads, within easy reach of the new Grand Trunk offices. Suitable for private residence, hotel, or boarding house. Also, fourteen delightfully situated lots in rear of the above, and two double Cottages near the Centre Depot, Lachine, will be sold at very low prices. Apply to
THE PROVINCIAL LOAN CO.,
59 8 No. 96 St. Francois Xavier street.

TO LET.

Nos. 129 and 135 Forfar street, and Nos. 19 and 25 St. Etienne street, near G. T. R. Offices, Point St. Charles, at $9 per month.
Nos. 23 St. Etienne street, and 102, 106 and 108 Forfar street, 4 apartments, at $6 per month.
No. 295 St. Antoine street, $200 per annum.
Nos. 155, 159 and 161 Chatham street, with stabling for 3 horses attached to each, at $6 per month.
D. McCORMICK,
112 St. Francois Xavier street,
43 25 Or 244 St. Martin street, in the evening.

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.

FACTORY!

WITH STEAM POWER FURNISHED AT REASONABLE RATE.
GREENE & SONS CO.,
58 12 517 St. Paul 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 AGEN
33tf No. 114 St. James st est.

To Let.

TO LET—With silver and linen, Furnished House. Address "West," STAR office.

TO LET—Villa Rolland, No. 5, Hochelaga. £60, no taxes. Apply to J. B. Rolland & Fils, 14 St. Vincent street.

TO LET—Large Flat and Cellar, suitable for light manufacturing, very cheap. Apply No. 29 Bonaventure street.

TO LET—Furnished House, 129 Mansfield street.

TO LET—At Longueuil, a comfortable House, Stables, Garden and Grounds, would lease at low figure. For particulars, address P.O. Box 1154, Montreal. 64 3

TO LET—Houses and Stores in different parts of the City. Apply at offices of R. STANLEY BAGG, 19 St. James street. 64 3

TO LET—Upper Tenement, Nos. 127 and 129 Amherst street, and Lower Tenement, No. 129. GEORGE B. MUIR, Real Estate Agent, No. 235 St. James street. 64 3

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.

A neat Cottage, with Garden, No. 60 CITY COUNCILLORS STREET. Rent low to a good tenant.

Also, a Flat, in good repair, with private entrance, 419 NOTRE DAME STREET, suitable for sample room or offices.

Apply at
48eod z 417 NOTRE DAME STREET.

TO LET—AT LONGUEUIL,

Cottage on the Riverside, with outside kitchen and garden. Apply to
THOMAS A. EVANS & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
64 3 104 St. Francois Xavier st.

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

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

SALOON TO LET—44 and 46 ST. URBAIN ST., occupied for 15 years as such. Apply to Mrs. J. Sutherland, 23 Theatre Lane. 60 8

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.

FOUNDRY TO LET,

Corner of Lagauchetiere and Maisonneuve streets, three flats, with steam power, moulds, patterns, and complete carpenter shop, and first-class dwelling adjoining. Rent $500; no taxes. A long lease will be given. Apply to
T. S. VIPOND,
55 12 259 Commissioners street.

Rooms.

ROOMS, WANTED THREE OR FOUR FURnished rooms for housekeeping, must be west of Bleury street. Address "V. 1058," STAR office. 66 2

ROOM, FURNISHED, LARGE FRONT Bedroom, for two gentlemen. 13 Phillips Square. 66 6

ROOMS, FURNISHED FROM APRIL 1ST. At 24 Cathcart street. 66 1

ROOMS FURNISHED. 174 BLEURY. 65 2

ROOM AND BOARD. 126 ST. GEORGE ST. 65 3

ROOMS, FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHout board. 11 Belmont street. 65 3

ROOMS, TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 362 Dorchester street. 64 8

ROOMS, 40 BEAVER HALL. 64 3

ROOM, A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH board. 100 Mansfield street. 64 7

ROOMS AND BOARD, WANTED WITHIN easy reach of Montreal by train, for family of eight, from 1st of May next, must be comfortable, and if possible near the water. Box 1039, Montreal.

ROOMS WITH BOARD, MRS. SEARL, MIDwife, 569 Lagauchetiere street. 62 6

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

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD FOR gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 51 Radegonde street. 62 6

Board.

BOARD, NICE BEDROOM, SUITABLE FOR a married couple, or two young men, four minutes walk from Post Office, 521 Lagauchetiere, opposite Cotte. 66 2

BOARD, A GENTLEMAN WANTS COMfortable room and board, within ten minutes walk of Victoria Square. State terms, payment in advance if desired. Address "L. 769," STAR office.

BOARD, SINGLE ROOM WITH BOARD. 207 Bleury street. 65 4

BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, GOOD board and rooms. 18 Victoria. Terms moderate. 64 6

BOARD, COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH board, suitable for two ladies or married couple, family private. Terms moderate. Address, E 497, STAR Office. 63 6

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 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

Lost.

LOST, ON THURSDAY, 17TH, BY WAY OF Lagauchetiere, Sanguinet and Dorchester streets, a long Coral Ear-ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 459 Lagauchetiere street. 65 3

LOST ON MONDAY NIGHT, ON SHERbrooke or Upper St. Denis streets, Porte Folio of Music, with owner's name. Finder will return to 475 St. Paul street, and be rewarded. 65 2

LOST, ON THE 10TH, A BUNCH OF KEYS. Finder suitably rewarded on returning them to 13 Victoria Square.

LOST, ON SUNDAY 6TH INST, A GREYISH Scotch Terrier Pup, without collar. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to Dr. Hingston, 37 Union Avenue.

LOST, GOLD WATCH, PROBABLY ST. James, St. Lambert or St. Lawrence streets. Liberal reward by enquiring at STAR office.

LOST, SILVER BROOCH, WITH MONOgram. Finder please enquire for "K. 724," STAR office.

LOST BROWN HORSE, WITH BLACK LEGS up to knees, two small white spots on back under saddle, aged 6 to 7. Reward at 33 Richardson street, and anyone keeping him after this notice will be prosecuted.

LOST—A GOLD CROSS AND PIECE OF Chain. Reward at 102 St. George street. 64 3

Plateware.

EDWIN ROUND & SONS,
(Limited,)
SILVER AND NICKEL PLATE WORKS,
Sheffield, England. | Sheffield, England.
BRANCH SHOW ROOMS:
457 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
Doulton Ware and China, and Best Cut Glass Cruets, Hot Water and Claret Jugs, Spoons and Forks, and general Plated Goods of best quality.

EDWIN ROUND & SONS,
(Limited,)
SILVER AND NICKEL PLATE WORKS,
Sheffield, England. | Sheffield, England.
BRANCH SHOW ROOMS:
457 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
Doulton Ware and China, and Best Cut Glass Cruets, Hot Water and Claret Jugs, Spoons and Forks, and general Plated Goods of best quality. 3z

Solicitor of Patents.

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

Patents secured in all countries where patents are granted. 91eod

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED.
GOOD COAT, VEST AND PANT MAKERS.
CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.
H. SHOREY & CO.,
45 26 Cor. St. Joseph and St. Henry sts

SALESMAN WANTED—WANTED A FIRST-class Salesman for the Gent's Furnishing Business, references required. Address Post Office Box, 1943. 62 6

TO PRINTERS—WANTED FOR LACHUTE, a good hand at press, one who can work at case preferred. Apply to F. C. Ireland, 353 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 65 3

PAINTER WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN Sign Painter. Apply immediately at 342 William street.

CITY TRAVELLER WANTED, MUST BE active, and have some knowledge of book-keeping. Address "Traveller," P.O. Box 1038. 65 2

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN SPEAKING English and French, one having a knowledge of hardware preferred, must reside with parents, and be willing to work for a small salary to begin with. Enquire for "V. 1056," STAR office. 66 1

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST. Apply to R. Mitchell & Co. 63tf

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, country girl preferred. 1602 St. Catherine street. 65 2

WANTED, TWO FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. Apply to Mrs. McRae, No. 56 St. Joseph St. 65 2

WANTED A GENERAL SERVANT, FOR A small family. 180 St. George street. 65 2

WANTED, TWO BRASS FINISHERS. Apply to Cuthbert & Son, College Buildings. 65 3

WANTED, BY A STEADY, HANDY MAN, a situation as Storeman, Fireman, Engine-driver, or Night Watchman, good references. Address, "S. 989," STAR office. 65 6

WANTED, TWO SEWING GIRLS FOR tailoring business. Apply by letter, to H. Vineberg, Lancaster, Ont. 65 2

WANTED A GOOD COOK, WHO CAN wash and iron. Apply to 1140 Sherbrooke street. 65 2

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, small family. 75 Coursol street. 65 2

WANTED, A COOK, AT 31 BELMONT street; also, a seamstress to assist in housework. 65 2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, WORKING Housekeeper, first-class Cook, and Chambermaid and Waitress for the country, city references required. Address "S. 996," STAR office. 65 2

WANTED A BOY FOR AN OFFICE, ABOUT 10 to 12 years old, must be well recommended. Apply at 533 St. Paul street, between 12 and one o'clock p.m. 65 3

WANTED, IRONERS AT THE WINDSOR Hotel. Please apply to Housekeeper. 65 2

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, 280 St. Joseph street. 65 4

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE MESSAGE Boy. Apply at 1367 St. Catherine street. 65 2

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLing to wash and iron. 53 Crescent street. 65 2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD CUTter, understand ready made clothing, and custom work, at I. A. Beauvais' 186 and 188 St. Joseph street. 65 2

WANTED, A GOOD SERVANT OR PLAIN Cook, and Good Laundress, must be well recommended. Apply 751 Dorchester street. 65 4

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FINISHERS to work at lathe and vice, good wages. Apply A. Fourchette, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

WANTED, THOROUGH SERVANT, ONLY two gentlemen. Apply 118 Durocher, before 10 a.m., or after 7 p.m.

WANTED, A GIRL TO MIND A CHILD and do light work, good wages. 29 St. Hubert St.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, AS COLlector, must speak French and English, references required. Address, "O. 870," STAR office.

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY TO R. H. Thomas, 194 St. James street.

WANTED, A PARCEL BOY, SPEAKING French and English. 302 Notre Dame.

WANTED, TWO EXPERIENCED PAPER Bag Makers, only those who have been at the business need apply. Bennet & Co., 453 St. Paul street.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. 36 Recollet street, call after 6 p.m.

WANTED, A SERVANT, MUST BE A GOOD Cook, no washing or ironing. Apply at 24 Prince Arthur street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT. Enquire for "M. 800," STAR office, no fee.

WANTED A PARTNER, WITH $4,000 TO $6,000, in a manufacturing business with a practical man, best of references given, as well as required. Address, "S. 980," STAR office. 65 3

WANTED, FOUR GOOD TAILORESSES. Apply 43 St. Philip. 65 3

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, IN small family. Apply with references, at 32 Richmond Square. 65 2

WANTED, AT ONCE, A MESSAGE BOY. Apply at 47 St. Urbain street. 65 1

WANTED, A SMART BOY, SPEAKING French and English. 404 Notre Dame street. 65 2

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT. APply at 87 Cathedral street. 65 4

WANTED, A THOROUGH SERVANT, REferences required. Apply to 368 Dorchester St. 64 3

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, French preferred. 267 University street. 64 3

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL. 112 ST. George street. 64 1

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS BLANK BOOK Workman; also, a Paper Ruler. Robert Miller, Son & Co., 15 Victoria Square. 64 3

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, (Protestant preferred.) Apply No. 18 Durocher street. 64 3

WANTED, A COACHMAN, MUST BE well recommended. Apply to Wm. Evans, McGill street. 64 4

WANTED, HOUSEMAID, WILLING TO assist with children, well recommended, at 12 St. Denis street. 64 3

WANTED, FARM HAND. APPLY TO 34 Robin street, Mile End, from 9 to 10 a.m. 63 6

WANTED, A WORKING JEWELLER. Apply 33 St. John street. 63 4

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT. APply at 1373 St. Catherine street. 63 4

WANTED, FIRST-CLASS WOOL SORTER, constant employment. Apply to S. T. Willett, Richelieu Woollen Mills, Chambly, P.Q. 62 6

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED CANVASser, to the right man a liberal commission and salary will be paid. Call at 374 Notre Dame street. 62 5

WANTED, GOOD AND RELIABLE Agents, to whom a salary and commission will be paid. Apply at 374 Notre Dame street. 62 5

WANTED, A GOOD SEWER ON PLUSH Covers for Silk Hats; also, Fur Muff, and Cap Finishers, plenty work and to first-class hands work the whole year. John Taylor & Co., 535 and 537 St. Paul street, near McGill. 61 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

WANTED A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG married man, as butler, or indoor servant, is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of such, can furnish good references, as to honesty and soberness, and has no objections of going to the seaside or country. Address J. Dowdall, 24 Balmoral street, City. 65 3

SITUATION WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE establishment, to learn the business, by a young man, age 17, speaking both languages, residing with his parents. Address N. 884, STAR office.

SITUATION WANTED, AS GROOM AND Coachman. Apply 11 McDillon street, Point St. Charles.

SITUATION WANTED, AS COACHMAN, thorough groom and careful driver, willing to be generally useful, good references. Address "O. 874," STAR office.

SITUATION WANTED, AS BOOK-KEEPER, Assistant Book-keeper, Accountant, or Writer, having good writing hand and certificates, speaking and writing both languages. Address "E. G.," No 10 St. Dominique street. 64 6

SITUATION WANTED, BY A JEWELLER and Watchmaker, good references furnished. Apply 206 St. Lawrence Main street. 65 3

SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN as book-keeper or assistant book-keeper. Address, "O. 885," STAR Office. 63 4

SITUATION WANTED, AS KITCHENMAID or Housekeeper, by a married woman, who could bring a boy aged 3 with her. Apply at 207 St. Charles Borromee street. 63 4

SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL about the beginning of May next, to go to Boston with a lady. Address Box 1180, P.O. 62 5

SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, as Stableman or Driver; has the best of references. Address N. 787, STAR office. 62 6

WANTED A SITUATION, BY A PRACTIcal Gardener, aged 30 years, best of references, no objection to the country. Address "F. D.," 243 St. Martin street, Montreal. 62 6

Poetry.

MUSIC OF THE LEAVES.

The chestnuts droop low by the river,
And shady are Ankerwycke trees;
The dragon flies flash and they quiver
To somnolent humming of bees!
But here is a spot of the past time—
I'm many a mile from the Weir—
I'll rest and think over the last time
I ventured to meditate here.
Oh, chestnuts are shady, and golden are sheaves,
And sweet is the exquisite music of leaves!

I pause in this quaint little harbor,
Quite out of the swirl of the stream;
With leaves overhead like an arbor,
I smoke, and I ponder and dream.
The bank, with its rough, broken edges,
Exists as in days now remote:
There's still the faint savor of sedges
And lilies fresh crushed by the boat.
Oh, breezes are soft, and the dreamer receives
The rarest refrain from the music of leaves!

A brown-eyed and trustful young maiden
Then steered this identical skiff
Her lap with forget-me-nots laden,
I am now forgotten; but if?
No matter! I see the sweet glory
Of love in those fathomless eyes;
I tell her an often-told story—
They sparkle with light and surprise!
Oh, rivers were rapid, and sirens were thieves,
Their music was naught to the music of leaves!

Ah, Sweet, do you ever remember
The stream and its musical flow?
The story I told in September,
The song of the leaves long ago?
Our love was a beautiful, brief song,
As sweet as your voice and your eyes,
But frail as a lyrical leaf-song,
Inspired by the short Summer sighs!
Oh, Summer is short, and the sculler still grieves,
His sorrow is echoed in music of leaves!
—*London World.*

DRUNKARDS.

Moderate Drinking Versus—Total Abstinence—Two Great Men Discuss the Question Pro and Con.

One reason why I believe the plan of total abstinence will not be adopted by the people is its *unmanliness.* To stop the use of anything because of its abuse is an expedient for the weak and diseased, an exceptional plan for exceptional cases; but to assert this principle among men in general would be to degrade the race and remove all the incentives and helps to moral growth. We know in the family how mistaken a method it is to remove everything the child should not play with out of its reach. The wise parent leaves the article in its accustomed place, and teaches the child its rightful use.

The other plan only makes the child more and more dependent on external checks, and prevents the growth of self-control. The same reasoning holds good in the human family at large. We are to develop self-control as much as possible. A true civilization always seeks to do this. A barbarous state of society requires man to hide everything valuable in places unknown to others, and to go personally armed to secure himself against attack. But a civilized condition reveals a very different state of things. Men live in houses full of valuables, and walk the streets unarmed and in security. Dependence is placed upon the common self-control, and it is acknowledged to be a far higher and more successful principle for the conduct of human life. Of course there is a limit to this practical trusting of mankind, and much wisdom is needed to mark this limit correctly in any given instance. But the general truth is evident that true civilization is in the direction of personal self-control, and not in that of governmental prohibition.—*Extract from Dr. Howard Crosby's defence of moderate drinking.*

TOTAL ABSTINENCE VERSUS MODERATE DRINKING.

I have known men who, borrowing money, refused to sign any promissory note. They thought it unmanly and evidence that I distrusted them. Does Dr. Crosby think the world should change its customs and immediately adopt that plan?

Society rests in all its transactions on the idea that a solemn promise, pledge, assertion strengthens and assures the act. It recognizes this principle of human nature. The witness on the stand gives solemn promise to tell the truth; the officer about to assume place for one year or ten, or for life, pledges his word and oath; the grantor in a deed binds himself for all time by record; churches societies, universities accept funds on pledge to appropriate them to certain purposes and to no other—these and a score more of instances can be cited. In any final analysis all these rest on the same principle as the temperance pledge. No man ever denounced them as unmanly. I sent this month a legacy to a literary institution, on certain conditions, and received in return its pledge that the money should ever he sacredly used as directed. The doctor's principle would unsettle society, and, if one proposed to apply it to any cause but temperance, practical men would quietly put him aside as out of his head.

These cobweb theories, born of isolated cloister life, do not bear exposure to the midday sun or the rude winds of practical life. This is not a matter of theory. It must be tested and settled by experience and results. Thousands and tens of thousands attest the value of the pledge. It never degraded; it only lifted them to a higher life. "Unmanly?" No. It made men of them. We who never lost our clear eyesight or level balance over books, but who stand mixed up and jostled in daily life, hardly deem any man's sentimental and fastidious criticism of the pledge worth answering. Every active worker in the temperance cause can recall hundreds of instances where it has been a man's salvation.

When Milton says, "I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary," Dr. Crosby, you suppose, interprets it as meaning that boys should frequent gambling-hells and such resorts, in order to prove their strength of resistance. But no; he does not mean any such thing. He only thinks they should face the drink temptation; none other. When you hear that the New York Central Railway prohibits the sale of flash literature in its cars, perhaps you expect to hear Dr. Crosby denounce that corporation as emasculating the virtues of their travellers and making them unmanly. Not at all. He approves it. It is only drink temptations that he considers good training for heroic men.

You might suppose that Dr. Crosby would recommend to colleges to substitute, in their study of the literature of fiction, the works of Eugene Sue, Dumas, and Balzac, in the place of George Eliot, Walter Scott, and Jane Austen, since these last would afford no proof of a lad's ability to withstand the harm of pernicious novels. Oh! no. I assure you that is a mistake. Dr. Crosby confines the new discovery of fortifying virtue by steeping it in temptation wholly and exclusively to rum. Hannah More's demand of "consistency" he thinks of no consequence whatever.—*Extract from Wendell Phillips' reply to Dr. Crosby.*

The "Tartan" Question.

In a letter on the "Tartan" question Lord Archibald Campbell says:—"Where does one obtain accurate knowledge of dress? In towns? Consulting the oracles in Sackville street or Conduit street? No, sir, if one wishes to learn, he goes to country districts, remote districts, and there he will learn a little about the old colors of tartans, not as a rule in towns. * * The manufacturers, when my brother married, invented a Lorne and Louise Tartan. What of that? Those who know what is correct do but laugh at these catch-penny efforts of the modern manufacturer. Those who know the Highlands and the inhabitants thereof (but an insignificant number) will know that handed down for ages have been the various receipts for making tartan. The care taken in the olden day was immense as to colors and sets—scale of squares and crosses. These garments of tartan, woven with love and care by women's hands, and dyed by them with plants that grew in the district, were handed from generation to generation. These people did not change about according to the fashion of the day. Kings were born and died. Parliaments came into existence and vanished, but these people kept their traditions. They knew the color their chiefs wore and expected them to wear when called out. To tell me tartan is modern only makes me wish the gentlemen of England knew more of the traditions of the people whose ways so long remained a mystery to those living in the South."

KITTY'S VICTORY.

On the rug before the open fire sat Pussie, her head against her aunt's knee, her Skye in her arms—a picture of content. After a silence of at least two minutes she drew a long breath—so long that Aunt Kitty laughed, and asked her what the matter was.

With a good deal of hesitation the little girl answered, in a very sad voice, "Because it is almost time to go to bed."

"Pussie, why don't you like to go to bed?"

"Because—because—I don't want to say."

"Then I will tell you why. Shall I, dear?"

"Oh, auntie, you don't know. You cannot even guess why."

Aunt Kitty stooped over and whispered something, which had the effect of bringing Pussy on her feet, as she exclaimed, "Why! how did you know?"

"I once was a little girl myself, dear."

"Oh yes, I know; but then you never felt as I feel about the dark."

"Don't be too sure of anything, little one. What should you say if I told you that I found out your fear of the dark just because I used to feel as you do now?"

Still incredulous, Pussie shook her head, saying, "But when did it go away? You are not afraid of anything now?"

"Come here, and I will tell you," and taking the child on her knee, Aunt Katherine told her this little story of her own life.

"When I was a child I was as timid as a hare. I was very shy; I did not like strangers, and I did not care for companions of my own age. I was perfectly happy with my mother and father and my beloved dolls. Now you see you have the advantage of me, for you are not shy, you are fond of little boys and girls, and then, too, you have your dogs and your pony. Now I was so afraid of a dog that the sight of one, as far off as I could see him, filled me with such terror that I instinctively drew up my small legs, and then took to my heels. I was so afraid of a worm that I have gone a whole block out of the way to avoid passing one. I am afraid, Pussy, that I was a born coward, but nothing was so absolutely awful to me as the dark. A familiar room was bad enough when unlighted, but one that was unoccupied was to me the most truly horrible place that could be conceived of. The windows, with their distinctly defined sashes, were one of the most frightful features to me, and I remember lying awake at night and seeing the four or eight white squares in the darkness, and trembling with fear of what I did not know." And Miss Katherine heard a little murmur.

"Oh, auntie, it always frightens me so! I am glad it frightened you too." And with a closer cuddle she said. "Please go on."

"Once my father spoke to me about it, reasoning with me most lovingly and tenderly, never uttering one word of ridicule or of reproach, telling me that no one else could help me in overcoming the dread of darkness, but that I might conquer it myself. I used to wonder if I should ever feel as he did about it, and be as brave as he was in every way.

"Some little time passed away, and when I was about seven or eight years old an idea flashed through my brain, and I will tell you what I did.

"It was just about this hour, between six or seven o'clock, and at this season of the year, when I made up my mind to explore the whole house in the dark. Sir John Franklin and Dr. Kane (you remember I was telling you about them only last night) could not have had a firmer conviction of the dangers they were braving than I had at that moment. The dark was quite as unknown a region to me as the north pole to them, and set thick with terrible risks and perils; but having made up my mind to do it, the possibility of retreat did not occur to me, for I remember I felt as if it were a sort of duty, a promise to my father; so I walked out of the room where all the family were sitting by the fire-light, and began to go up the first flight of stairs in the back part of the house—unlighted save by a ground glass window, through which the hall lamp threw a dim light. I had made up my mind to begin with the worse, and went steadily up, one two, three, four flights of stairs; the last led to the attic, divided into two rooms—the outer one finished but never occupied; the inner one unfinished, and each lighted by a window in the roof, and communicating by a little door, so low that, small as I was, I could not stand upright in passing through. In utter darkness I climbed the steep stairs, closing the door at the foot, and at last found myself groping my way into the inner attic through the door I have just described. Then on my hands and knees I crawled under the eaves, breathless and trembling; I left no corner unexplored. I remember going back more than once, to be sure that I had not 'shirked.' In this way I went into every room, crawling under every bed, which was an especial horror to me; I don't know why—do you Pussie?"

"Oh, auntie, it is dreadful under the beds!"

"But what is it you are afraid of? Are you afraid that some one is concealed there who will hurt you?"

"No, indeed; I don't know *what* it is, but I always feel that *something* is hidden there, auntie—something awful."

"Well, Pussie, so did I, and as I crawled out from each bed I felt that I had had a narrow escape, expecting the next would reveal the dreadful thing. And all this time the windows seemed to grin at me; but I thought of my father, and of his telling me that I could 'conquer if I tried,' and I went on, closing the door of every room as I went in, going faithfully into every closet, and feeling with my hands under every piece of furniture which was not set close to the floor. It was such a long time to me! I felt as if I had not seen my father and mother for hours; but at last I began to feel that I was near the end, and I recall going back and exploring for the second time the unknown region under the last bed, because I felt in my heart that I had not been honest about it. I was conscious that the left corner nearest the window had not been *really* investigated. At last it was finished, and I can remember how I felt when I opened the door of the room where the others were laughing and talking, with bright lights and the fire—I can remember my bewildered feeling, as if waking from sleep, and the sensation of having been saved from something, and when my father put his hand out to me and drew me to his side, asking where his little girl had been all this time, and I cuddled up to him as you are doing now, dearie, I was so happy as I whispered back so softly that none of the rest could hear, 'I have been everywhere in the dark, under the beds and all.' I shall never forget he look the gave me as he drew me closer to him, and kissed me, whispering back, 'My brave little girl!' And when by-and-by my mother's lovely eyes beamed upon me as she stooped and kissed me, I felt quite repaid for all my distress; and, my darling, I never afterward suffered in the same way. Of course I had little thrills and panics, but lasting only for a moment. I could always send them away when I thought of my father's kiss. If I have any courage, it is due to my dear father's loving reasoning, to his patience and his sympathy."

Both arms were around Miss Katherine's neck, and Pussie said, gently, "Auntie, I will try." And she did try, and did conquer her foolish fears so thoroughly that the dark has lost all its terrors for her, and a braver little girl cannot be found in the country.—*C. H., in Harper's Young People.*

A Good Recommendation.

"Sir," said a lad, coming down to one of the wharves, and addressing a well known merchant; "sir, have you any berth for me on board your ship? I want to earn something."

"What can you do?" asked the gentleman.

"I can try my best to do whatever I am put to," answered the boy.

"What have you done?"

"I have sawed and split all mother's wood for nigh two years."

"What have you not done?" asked the gentleman, who was a queer sort of a questioner.

"Well, sir," answered the boy, after a moment's pause, "I have not whispered once in school for a whole year."

"That's enough," said the gentleman; "you may ship aboard this vessel, and I hope to see you the master of her some day. A boy who can master a woodpile and can bridle his tongue, must be made of good stuff."—Lever.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, husband of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, is threatened, it is said, with an action for breach of promise of marriage by a disappointed fair one.

King Louis of Bavaria's latest craze is to turn night into day and day into night. So during the hours of daylight his court take their slumber, rising and breakfasting just as the stars are coming out.

The Austrian Empress' hunting exploits in Ireland and England are considered scandalous by the stay-at-home ladies of the court in Vienna, whose taste lies in dress, eating, balls, and theatricals.

The late Earl of Seafield was the chief of the Clan Grant, one of the oldest families in the North, having an unbroken line of descent for 600 years. His death leaves a vacancy in the Order of the Thistle.

London *Truth* says that, following the example set by the Baroness Coutts and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, a lady of mature years and much wealth, acquired by brewing, is to marry a young gentleman of twenty.

The Empress of Austria is a picturesque woman in her hunting-dress. Her dark blue habit, having a trimming of fur round the collar, is perfection, fitting her elegant figure with the utmost precision. Not a crease or a wrinkle is to be seen. She rides magnificently, with a yielding suppleness at every stride of her horse, and with a hand as light as silk but as strong as iron.

The Princess Augusta Victoria Amelia Louise Marie Constance, now, through her marriage to Prince Wilhelm, Presumptive Empress of Germany, is a true little German housewife. The Schleswig-Holstein absorption made her family very much out at elbows, and the young girl was brought up in comparative poverty and in strict retirement and simplicity. Her marriage is said to be one of real affection.

Sir Frederick Leighton, the President of the Royal Academy, owns in London one of the most beautiful houses in the world, filled with exquisite treasures of art and wonderful decorations. The gem of the house is said to be the "divan," decorated in Oriental fashion with beautiful marbles and tiles. The house contains an unparalleled collection of tiles, made by Sir Frederick in the past fifteen years.

The Hereditary Princess Caroline of Denmark, great granddaughter of Frederic, Prince of Wales, and the oldest member of the English Royal family, is very ill at Copenhagen. She is eighty-eight years old. She is the widow of Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince of Denmark. Queen Victoria is the granddaughter of King George III.; the Princess Caroline is granddaughter of the youngest sister of George III.

The late Lord William Lennox is said to have been the last survivor of those who witnessed the exciting scene at the Duchess of Richmond's ball at Brussels. Lord William's father, then Duke of Richmond, was asked by Wellington for a map, and took him into an outer room to show him one. There the great captain, after studying it some moments, made a sudden mark with his thumb-nail, saying, "I shall fight him there!" The map, with the mark, has, of course, been reverently preserved.

The Empress Eugenie has had in all her life no more devoted friend than the late Prosper Merimee. He loved her in her babyhood. A friend of his one day met him in the Rue de la Paix, leading by the hand a girl about three years old, with a beautiful complexion and charming blue eyes, and asked him where he was going with his little charge. "I am taking the daughter of one of my friends to the pastry cook," replied Merimee, "to buy her some cakes." The fair blue-eyed child was the little Eugenie de Teba, the daughter of the Countess de Montijo.

Lord Odo Russell, who has been created Lord Ampthill, is only the fourth professional diplomatist upon whom the Queen, during the forty-three years of her reign, has conferred a peerage. Lord Melbourne's brother, Sir Frederick Lamb, Ambassador at Vienna, was made Lord Beauvale in 1839; Sir Stratford Canning, Ambassador at Constantinople, was made Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe in 1852; and Sir Henry Bulwer, also Ambassador at Constantinople, was made Lord Dalling and Bulwer in 1871. These three peerages are now extinct. In this respect peerages which have been originally created as rewards for diplomatic services have been singularly unfortunate. A number of them have, of course, come into existence from time to time, but not above fourteen or fifteen have survived to the present day.

An amusing incident is told of the prevailing fashion among ladies of wearing as much as possible men's garments, while preserving their own petticoats. In common with the large majority of Legislatures, it is a strict rule of the New York Assembly that no man not a member shall wear his hat in the chamber. A day or two ago the Speaker, looking into the ladies' gallery, which was well filled, saw a Derby hat, and with a thundering blow from his gavel said: "The gentleman in the gallery will remove his hat." All eyes were turned in the direction of the offending head-covering, and amid a roar of laughter at the Speaker's mistake, a pretty bride, who had strayed in with her newly-made husband to watch the proceedings, shrunk back behind the railing. If ladies will strut around in masculine attire, they must suffer the consequences.

Mrs. Hayes, says the Washington correspondent of the Providence Press, had the adventurous, dramatic temperament that fits a lady for appearing on the rear platform of a car at the call of a multitude, and being introduced to them as "the great mother," as they gallantly called her up in Oregon. I can imagine that all this would be intensely distasteful—impossible—to Mrs. Garfield, and she will never be the ideal President's wife that Mrs. Hayes was; but she rests one, after all, for there is nothing about her that seems perpetually to say: "See how admirably I do this." Mrs. Hayes' departure from the scene of her four years' usefulness was as characteristic as any part of it. She sat, on inauguration day, in the Senate chamber, between the new President's mother and wife; and being larger than either, and sitting nearer the edge of her seat, and wearing a dressy white bonnet, and carrying a large white bouquet, she was really the central figure, when people were peeping round and round her to catch a sight of the two new ladies, in whom they were most interested, and who sat in modest retirement. She was talking and smiling to each of them in turn, almost every moment. It was not unpleasantly characteristic of her that on the train homeward, when the collision occurred, we still heard of her by telegraph as the central figure of the occasion, visiting the bedsides of the wounded, and tearing up one of her white petticoats for bandages. For four years we in Washington have had her breezy, exhilarating life before us, and I fear that sometimes we have felt like using the language of naughty little boys upon the street, when they says "Oh! give us a rest." It was a dramatic *finale* to her occupancy of the White House that, in three days from her departure, her picture, prepared for the occasion, should be brought back in triumph, to confront one on entering the great east parlor; and that the temperance ladies should continually refer to her, as they do, as "our American Queen."

Garfield's Cabinet from a Social Standpoint.

A word about the new Cabinet from a social standpoint. Of course, they won't be tested until next season; still we might as well review them at once, and thus possess unto ourselves the basis of pleasurable anticipations for the next nine months. For I may as well say, once for all, that, socially, the new cabinet will be equal to any of its immediate predecessors. The gentlemen of the cabinet are noted throughout the continent for their high social powers and accomplishments, Blaine, Windom, MacVeagh, Hunt, Lincoln, James, even Kirkwood, every one witty, wise and attractive. They are fit leaders in the court circle. But for the ladies; after all they dominate the world of society, at any rate in Washington. They are like their husbands, possessed of all their qualities, and tone beside. There is Mrs. Blaine. She is, when she is at home, stately, stylish, brilliant, ambitious; she is fitted to lead, to direct, to preside over any circle, however large or distinguished. She expects confidently to preside some day over the executive mansion. Meantime, as the wife of the secretary of state and premier, she will be the real, if not the nominal, head of Washingington society. The comfortable house of the Blaines', on Fifteenth street, promises to be the scene of some of the finest entertainments Washington has ever seen. Mrs. Windom is like her husband, quiet, dignified, winning, possessed of grace and tact, and qualified to stand beside Mrs. Blaine or any leader. Up on Vermont avenue, near the statue of Gen. Thomas, the Windoms have a modest, cosy, homelike house, where they have entertained and will entertain hospitably. Mrs. Kirkwood is a quiet little lady, with silvery hair, who has mingled but little in society. However she is lovely and lovable, and will be fully competent to the duties of her position. The Kirkwoods live very unostentatiously toward the north end of Tenth street in new Washington. Mrs. MacVeagh is a Cameron through and through, and can be and is very attractive. She will materially aid her husband, and if she does not take the position once so ably held by Mrs. Atty.-Gen. Williams she will be one of the leaders by merit. Mrs. Hunt is an elegant woman, possessing social attractions of a high order, and, what is an excellent addition, true courtesy. Mrs. Lincoln needs no introduction to Washington. She was one of its loveliest belles 16 years' ago, and will be one of its loveliest matrons during this administration. "Bob" Lincoln will be envied now as ever. Mrs. Lincoln will entertain, as she does all else, charmingly. Mrs. James is but little known here, but is understood to be a very lovely lady, whose mind has been polished by careful cultivation, and whose social qualities are marked. The young ladies of the Cabinet are Miss Blaine and Miss Hunt, two bright, cultured *debutantes*, and Miss Windom, who will shortly enter society. All things considered, our new administration starts off well under unclouded skies, with favoring breezes. We shall miss the old, but we shall grow to like the new. We have to, in this city of change, and, being cosmopolitan in our tendencies, we do not quarrel with our destiny. *Che sara sara!—Boston Herald.*

PERSONAL.

Michael Boyton, the Land Leaguer now notorious through England and Ireland, is a brother of Paul Boyton, the swimmer, and was once the owner of a Japanese curiosity shop in New York.

Lord Beaconsfield is described as looking as if the severe winter had told on him; his eyes are terribly sunk and hollowed in that pallid, mask-like face, as if the fiery soul behind had scorched them to nothing.

An Oneida Indian preached in New York on Sunday. Referring to the sin of profanity he said "he was thankful that the Creator did not give the Indian enough language to allow him to be profane without first learning English."

Garibaldi telegraphed to the committees of the Victor Hugo celebration: "Tell the immortal great man of humanity I am proud to be enlisted in the legion which congratulates him on the glorious anniversary of his eightieth year."

Miss Genevieve Ward, the actress, says that a crusade ought to be made against palace car companies for not having special cars for ladies. The present herding together, she says, is shocking to a modest woman, and is a violation of decency and self-respect.

"No, I am not worth a million of dollars," said Senator Brown, of Georgia, to a reporter, "nor is any other man in Georgia, if his debts were all paid. Young man," continued the Senator, looking at him benignly over his spectacles, "a million dollars is a good deal of money."

The Washington *Star* gives the styles of whiskers worn by the Cabinet. Secretary Blaine wears a full beard with moustache; Secretaries Windom and Kirkwood have side whiskers only; Secretary Lincoln, Postmaster-General James and Attorney-General MacVeagh wear moustaches only; Secretary Hunt wears an imperial.

An ingenious Frenchman suggested that the admirers of Victor Hugo in the French provinces should send their visiting cards to the poet on his latest birthday anniversary. By an understanding with the postoffice these cards might be collected and piled upon a wagon which would then join the anniversary procession organized in his honor.

James Gordon Bennett's latest whim is the engagement for his personal gratification, for the space of one month, of the celebrated orchestral leader from Vienna, Johann Strauss, who will arrive at Pau about the first of March with an orchestra of 80 performers. This royal caprice will cost Mr. Bennett the bagatelle of 140,000 francs, but he is rich enough to pay for his whims.

When Elizabeth, the Austrian Empress, is not hunting she practises in the gymnasium or goes to the stables. She is always schooling her horses. When she tires one she mounts another, feeling no fatigue and taking very little refreshment. Every morning she takes a cold sea-water bath and practises for an hour and a half on the trapeze and bar in a loose costume; then she breakfasts.

"Mr. Gladstone looks far less fagged than he did a fortnight ago," says the London *Truth*, "and is now in the enjoyment of excellent health. Not only does he take a little repose before going to the House of Commons, but he sleeps well at night. The latter result is attained by reading a short time from a book upon some subject unconnected with current politics after his return home from the House."

"Mrs. Blaine can keep a secret and ward off the inquisitive. One day, about a month ago, a fellow with a curious mind thought to ascertain from Mrs. Blaine whether the then Senator would become Prime Minister under Garfield. 'I suppose you will be delighted when the Senator goes into the Cabinet?' said Curiosity. 'Indeed,' replied Mrs. Blaine in apparent astonishment, 'I have noticed considerable comment in the newspapers on the subject. Pray, tell me what you know about it.'"

Pierre Joubert, the commander of the army of the Boers, is of French ancestry. The Paris *Nord* finds a record in the Registrar's office at Brielle, France, to the effect that on the 1st of February, 1688, one Pierre Joubert and his wife embarked on the ship "Mount Sinai" for the Cape of Good Hope. It is well known that a good part of the present Dutch settlers in South Africa are descendants of Frenchmen who, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, took refuge in the Netherlands and sailed thence for the Cape of Good Hope.

Five O'clock Tea.

Hoods, it is prophesied, will not last until next fall.

A new material for bonnet strings is silk net with a tape edge.

Spanish lace will be the trimming for grenadines next summer, and upon them it will be literally piled.

Aprons have become artistic, and disdain to be called pinafores. They are now finished at the lower edge by being looped up out of sight.

Now that evening entertainments are over for a few weeks smilax will have a chance to grow. The quantity used during the past season has been enormous.

No woman can dress well, judiciously says *Good Words*, who does not know the three great unities of dress—her own station, her own age, and her own points.

Brutal Punishment.

A few days ago, according to the story as it has leaked out, a small boy in one of the lower forms of Upper Canada college was noticed by the master in charge to be sitting with one leg thrown over the other. This, it seems, is a grave offence in the college code, and the master in question felt it necessary to inflict exemplary punishment. He at once let loose the whole class of boys on the diminutive offender, giving them not merely leave, but positive instructions to "kick" him. This, boy-like, they proceeded to do with a will, and did not desist, or were not called off, until they left his shins so mutilated that he bore the marks for days afterwards.—*Toronto World.*

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC.

Warin, of Toronto, is building a shell for Trickett, of Australia.

We learn that Trickett, the Australian oarsman is to take up his quarters at Saratoga, N.Y., under the auspices of Mr. Reade.

In 1865 Mr. Edward Irving played *Horatio* to the *Hamlet* of Mr. Neil Warner, now of Montreal, at the Princess' Theatre, London.

It is not improbable that the Britannia Football Club will become affiliated with the Montreal Lacrosse and Snow-Shoe Clubs this season.

Max Strakosch resigns English opera to other managers after this season, and returns to the Italian opera, satisfied with his year's experience.

The members of the Montreal Lacrosse Club are already beginning to discuss the question of the Presidency of the Club. The annual meeting takes place early in April.

It cost the St. John Rowing Club of New Orleans $3,000 to run a regatta in that city last season, yet the club has $1,000 in the treasury, and the boat-house and boats are valued at over $10,000. The fleet consists of 38 first-class boats.

Hanlan and Garfield shared the honors of the 4th of March. The reception at Toronto was as gratifying to the champion oarsman as the inauguration at Washington was to Garfield. May both live long to enjoy their honors.—*Turf, Field, and Farm.*

The Halifax boating men have waited so long to hear from George H. Hosmer in reply to Smith's challenge of some weeks ago, that they fear a match will not be closed by the Boston parties. It will not be Hosmer's fault, certainly, if the Halifax man and he do not measure sculls, as the "only American who drew a prize on the Thames" is anxious to row a three or five mile race against Smith, and is confident of beating him.

Courtney's proposition to row Plaisted and other scullers has not yet been replied to formally, but Plaisted, who was first mentioned in the list, says he will put up a deposit to bind a match whenever Courtney is ready. Plaisted made a good race with Courtney and Riley during two miles of their race at Saratoga, Aug. 14, 1878, having led both of them during the first mile and a half.

The Vokes family sail for Boston to-day in the "Algeria." After their Boston engagement, they will appear in Philadelphia and New York. The latter engagement will be played at the Union Square Theatre. A sprightly little lady, who has achieved much success as an actress and vocalist, Miss Bessie Sanson, takes the place of Miss Rosina, who married and retired from the stage several years ago.

There is to be a novelty in connection with the University boat race in England this year, in the shape of a jubilee dinner of all the old college oarsmen who can be collected in London on Friday, the 8th of April. Mr. Justice Denman or Lord Justice Brett will probably take the chair. The fiftieth anniversary of the first race between the universities occurred two seasons ago, but no commemoration of it was then attempted.

Manager Abbey will probably go to Europe on the same steamer that conveys Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt home in May next. He told a *Dramatic News* reporter last week that he expected his profits on her American tour would reach $140,000. He says the famous actress is in the best of spirits, thinks there is nothing like this country, and promises, if she comes back to play in English (which is not improbable), to remain under his management.

E. W. Johnson, having dissolved partnership with D. C. Ross, has been opening out to a Providence reporter. He declares that all the recent contests in which Ross has figured have been put up jobs, that the reported rows and disputes were all pre-arranged to draw crowds, that the championship belt which Ross shows was purchased for $30, and that most of his medals were bought. When rogues fall out if honest men don't exactly get their dues they at any rate learn enough to warn them against being duped again.

"Hazel Kirke" has assumed mammoth proportions. Not alone is it still running in New York to large audiences, but there are two companies from the Madison Square Theatre on the road. Miss Georgia Cayvan is located in New York: Miss Effie Ellsler, the charming original in that character, is travelling in the West with the first company, and Miss Lilian Spencer, the new and promising Hazel, is winning golden opinions all along the New England circuit. The 500th consecutive performance of "Hazel Kirke" in New York will soon be celebrated with great eclat.

LITERARY NOTES.

The new No Name novel, "Don Juan," is said to be by Jean Ingelow.

Mr. L. H. Frechette has asked and obtained permission from George W. Coole to translate "Old Creole Days" into French.

G. A. Sala says the negro dialect in the South was the only original tongue he heard during his recent visit to America.

French newspapers have given the word "boycott" a place in the vernacular as "boycotter," a verb of the first conjugation.

The King of Portugal's translation of Shakspeare has had a very large sale; His Majesty's royalty on the translation has already yielded him $5,000.

Edward Eggleston says in the N. Y. *Critic* that George Eliot "has made the typical novel of this age of scientific thought and growing belief in the supernatural."

The *Contemporary Review* says, "for any man to have written 'The Light of Asia' would have been a triumph; for Mr. Edwin Arnold with his professional distractions to have achieved it, is little short of a miracle."

The *Contemporary* says of Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" that it is no more of such a history than an abstract of Hansard's debates would be, though it finds less fault with the author for what he has done than for what he did not do.

The N. Y. *Critic* sums up a review of Trollope's Life of Cicero in the following words: "In Froude we have the scholar with a nervous strong glowing diction; in Forsyth the lawyer, full of technicalities meandering along like a Chancery suit; in Trollope the gossip, who hears all he can and retails it all."

Mr. Tennyson is staying in London, and frequently visits many of the haunts of his youth which are still in existence, among them the "Cock" tavern in Fleet street, which he made famous by his monologue of "Will Waterproof." The poet, it is solemnly recorded, is democratic enough to wash down his dinner with a modest pint of beer.

Swinburne has written a letter to the Paris *Rappel* eulogizing Carlyle for having revealed to his countrymen the grand figure of Danton, and for having "always and everywhere branded with his contempt the empire of Napoleon the Last, while many other Englishmen, to their everlasting shame, have prostrated themselves before Nero the Little."

The leading article in the International Review for April will be the conclusion of Mr. Edwin Arnold's beautiful poem, "The Iliad of India," which was begun in the January number. Mr. A. S. Meyrick, the active member of Gov. McLellan's Commission on Prison Labor, appointed to examine the prisons of New Jersey in 1879, writes upon "Improvements in Prison Discipline." Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., writes of Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut, and Episcopalianism in America under the title of "The First American Bishop." President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University has an interesting and valuable article upon "Dr. Francis Lieber." Dr. Ernest W. Cushing discusses the "Statutes Regulating the Practice of Medicine;" and Henry L. Nelson writes a strong article upon "Schurz's Administration of the Interior Department. A new writer, Madam Z. Rogozin, a Russian lady residing in New York, gives the first instalment of a spirited and brilliant article upon the state trials in Russia under a title that might have most naturally come from Hugo—"The Trial of the Sixteen."

Sunday Reading.

Change of Heart.

A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you; and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you a heart of flesh.—EZEK. XXXVI. 26.

If my watch is not going well and I go to the town clock and with my key make the hands point the same as the clock, it would do no good, the hands would soon be wrong. I must take it to the watch maker and he must put the heart of the watch right—the main spring—then the hands will go right. So, if we go to the Lord and let Him give us a new heart, our hands, feet words will all be right.—*Monthly Cabinet.*

Meekness.

Meekness is love at school,—love at the Saviour's school. It is the disciple learning to know himself; learning to fear and distrust and abhor himself. It is the disciple practising the sweet but self-emptying lesson of putting on the Lord Jesus, and finding all his righteousness in that righteous Other. It is the disciple learning the defects of his own character, and taking hints from hostile as well as friendly monitors. It is the disciple praying and watching for the improvement of his talents, the mellowing of his temper and the amelioration of his character. It is the living Christian at the Saviour's feet, learning of Him who is meek and lowly, and finding rest for his own soul.—*Dr. James Hamilton.*

Coming Empty.

Christ deals in gifts—not in merchandise. He buys from none; but He is ready to sell to all, without money and without price. Who carries a full pitcher to the fountain? None but a fool. And if he does, what is he benefited? He returns as he went, or else, after the labor of carrying his full vessel, he must empty it by the well's mouth ere he can carry off the sweet water of the fountain. And, yet, how many fools in spiritual things are there. How many go to Christ full—full of themselves, of their own doings, of their own deservings, of their alms or prayers, of good works or charity? How many go with their vessels full of the polluted waters of a corrupt heart? Is it wonderful that many return unbenefited? Is it wonderful that many are kept long at the well's mouth? He that would come from Christ full, must go to Christ empty.—*Nichol.*

Be Honest.

I tell you, brethren, be honest in your dealings; take no advantage, even of a child. Be conscientious in your bargains. Have a single eye and a single heart. Seek not to be shrewd. Be not ashamed to be called simple. And let me tell you a secret, which ought not to be a secret, seeing it is written in the Scriptures, that your whole body will then be full of light, and this in every kind. You will actually see further and see clearer than shrewd and cunning men; and you will be less liable to be duped than they, provided you add to this another part of character which is proper to an honest man—namely, a resolution to protect honesty, and to discountenance every kind of fraud. A cunning man is never a firm man; but an honest man is; a double-minded man is always unstable; a man of faith is firm as a rock. I tell you there is a sacred connection between honesty and faith; honesty is faith applied to worldly things, and faith is honesty quickened by the Spirit to the use of heavenly things.—*Edward Irving.*

To-Morrow.

It is a strange thing, while we sigh for our yesterdays, and feel ashamed of our to-days, that we should all agree to think so favorably of our to-morrows. To-morrow is, for the most part, the only day in the year with which we feel satisfied; other days, like a careless schoolboy's copy-book, are blurred and blotted, but to-morrow is a fair page, smooth and clear, and white as the driven snow.

Could I effect my purpose, deeply would I impress my own, and every other heart also, with the danger of neglecting to-day, and trusting to-morrow. To what shall I liken to-morrow? It is a juggler that deceives us; a quack that pretends to cure us, and thin ice that will not bear our weight. It is a fruit that grows beyond our reach; a shadow that we cannot grasp; a glittering bubble that bursts and vanishes away; a will-o' the wisp that leads multitudes into the mire, and a rock on which mariners, without number, have suffered shipwreck. It is an illusion to all who neglect the present hour, and a reality to those only who improve to-day.—*Selected.*

MORAL SLEEP AND MORAL DEATH.

The Rev. Mr. Beecher's Rousing Appeal—Plymouth Church Preparing for a Revival.

Mr. Beecher's sermon last Sunday was more exhortative than usual and was in a sense introductory to the revival begun in Plymouth Church. The subject of yesterday's sermon was spiritual dormancy and death, the text being from the fifth of Ephesians, "Rise, thou that sleepest; and arise from the dead and Christ shall enlighten thee." Mr. Beecher, to begin with, dwelt for a few minutes upon the figurative language of the text. In all the ancient religions light and darkness were used to typify virtue and vice, and one of the purest of pagan religions worshipped the sun, and made light the divine attribute. The sun of righteousness of the Old Testament became the fountain of light in the New Testament. In the text, men were called to rouse themselves out of spiritnal dormancy or spiritual death, whichever state they might be in. To explain what was meant by this dormancy the preacher traced the growth of man from his birth up to the development of his highest faculties. When a child came into the world it was only one-fourth born. At first conscious merely of animal sensations, as the child grew its affections became noticeable, then came intelligence and curiosity as to material objects, the power of reflection came later still, moral sense after that and last of all spirituality. One of the striking things in the New Testament was the utter absence of instructions for children, especially from One who so loved children. It was assumed that the parent would instruct the child, and that children are not yet fully born to receive the truths which Christ made known to the world. It happened that in many cases the development of the soul stopped short of this spirituality. The faculty existed, but was dormant. As in the old fairy tales the charmed princess slept through the years until the glowing knight tore aside the weeds that had overgrown her bower and broke the baleful spell with a kiss, so these higher faculties of the soul, overgrown with moral weeds, sometimes lay sleeping until awakened into life by the power of the Holy Ghost. Mr. Beecher deplored the fate of the man whose better nature was thus cold and lifeless.

In language of surpassing beauty he described the spiritual world that broods down upon mankind, the higher intelligence there whose work it is to minister to the race, and God above all. He dwelt upon the union of the soul with God, and said that in such a union there was an elevation, an exaltation compared with which the whole motley rout of earthly excitements was as fool's play in the Court of Philosophy. Here, he said, was the work of the Holy Ghost, "whose nature we do not understand, whose laws and methods of action we but dimly conceive."

The second exhortation of the text was to arise from the dead. A muscle of the body, if never used, became benumbed and helpless—dead. The higher faculties were subject to the same law. Thus, when any part of the soul had lost its particular function, it might be said to be dead. It often happened that a man who in youth was noted for his generosity became grasping and sordid from constantly getting and hoarding until, at an advanced age, the feeling of true benevolence was dead in his soul and he could no longer look upon mankind as his brothers.

Mr. Beecher painted a glowing picture of the joys of spiritual existence, reminded his hearers that a man was unfortunate who, gaining everything else, was losing his own manhood, and ended with a fervent exhortation, the essence of which was, "Arise! Awake! Christ shall give you life."

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Sacrifice money rather than principle.

The world either breaks or hardens the heart.

He is wise who never acts without reason, and never against it.

Ceremonies differ in every country, but true politeness is ever the same.

They who are very indulgent to themselves seldom have any consideration for others.

The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.

Idleness is the dead sea that swallows all virtues, and the self-made sepulchre of a living man.

Ingratitude is a kind of mental weakness. We have never seen any able man who was ungrateful.

"Honesty is the best policy," but too many people claim that they cannot afford the best of anything.

The law can never make a man honest; it can only make him very uncomfortable when he is dishonest.

Our passions are like convulsion fits, which, though they make us stronger for the time, leave us weaker ever after.

One of the most fatal temptations to the weak is a slight deviation from the truth, for the sake of apparent good.

The best victories are those that are least bloody—those that, though achieved by the hand, are managed by the head.

Right habit is like the channel which dictates the course in which the river shall flow, and which grows deeper and deeper with each year.

There is something in the last hour of the day, if it has been itself a happy one, which seems to concentrate all the pleasant things of the past.

In the voyage of life we should imitate the ancient mariners, who, without losing sight of the earth, trusted to the heavenly signs for their guidance.

Our customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life settle in them, and we jog along through the mire, because it is too much trouble to get out of them.

There are three kinds of people in the world. The wills, the won'ts, and can'ts. The first accomplish every thing; the second oppose every thing; the third fail in every thing.

The only way to shine, even in this false world is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a thick crust, but in the course of time truth will find a place to break through.

If you have made a mistake don't think it a condescension to apologize. The true gentleman is always ready to rectify a blunder. Only the mule bites with one end and kicks with the other.

Every evil to which we do not succumb is a benefactor. As the Sandwich Islander believes that the strength and valor of the enemy he kills passes into himself, so we gain the strength of the temptation we resist.

The truly great consider first, how they may gain the approbation of God; and secondly, that of their own consciences; having done this they would then willingly conciliate the good opinion of their fellow men.

The motives of the best actions will not bear too strict an inquiry. It is allowed that the cause of most actions, good or bad, may be resolved into the love of ourselves; but the self love of some men inclines them to please others and the self-love of others is wholly employed in pleasing themselves. This makes the great distinction between virtue and vice.

The chief preventives of idleness are that the heart be in the work, and that there be thorough preparation made for it. Instead of scolding and threatening, it is far better to supply the lack of knowledge, or skill, or practice, or whatever is needed to insure good and successful work. Let any one once feel the power to accomplish something, and he will of himself exercise the power.

A young man who thinks he can lead a reckless and profligate life until he becomes a middle aged man, and then repent and make a good steady citizen, is deluded. He thinks that people are fools, destitute of memory. He concludes that if he repents everybody will forget that he was a dissipated fellow. This is not the case; people remember your bad deeds and forget your good ones. Besides, it is no easy thing to break off in middle life bad habits that have been formed in youth.

No man of good feelings can enjoy the least comfort if he be not conscious of working for, or having honestly come into the possession of, fully as much as he spends. To persist in living beyond our incomes is to live a life of dishonesty; and to subsist on the industry of relatives, as is sometimes the case with the idle and the dissolute, is worse still, for it involves an excessive meanness of spirit and hard-heartedness, thus adding depth to the crime, and will be sure to be visited some day with feelings of anguish and remorse.

TEMPERANCE AND INTEMPERANCE.

"If it were not for this drinking, you and I would have nothing to do."—Judge Patterson's address to the Grand Jury.

"Into whatever path the philanthropist may strike, the drink demon starts up before him and blocks his way."—[Lord Brougham.

Dr. Erasmus Darwin was usually in practice what is now called a teetotaler, and always expressed the strongest aversion to "vinous potations." During his life he almost banished wine from the tables of the rich of his acquaintance, and his influence and his example sobered the town of Derby. This was forty years before total abstinence societies were heard of. He recommended a "total prohibition of the destructive manufacture of grain into spirit and strong ale, and thus converting the natural nutriment of mankind into a chemical poison, and thinning the ranks of society both by lessening the quantity of food and shortening their lives by disease." "Prometheus and the vulture gnawing his liver, affords," he said, "an apt allegory for the effects of drinking spirituous liquors." He enjoyed uninterrupted health, which he attributed to his temperate mode of living.—*Leisure Hours.*

CANNOT AFFORD IT.—There are a great many families which cannot afford things that are needful for their comfort and convenience. Many a poor woman is deprived of many luxuries and comforts because she cannot afford them, while her husband can afford his liquors, his cigars and his tobacco. Three ten-cent drinks a day cost $109.50 in a year. Three ten-cent cigars daily cost as much more, making two hundred and nineteen dollars guzzled, smoked and *worse than wasted* by the head of the family, which would go very far towards supplying other members of the family with money, articles of food, and clothing, which would greatly minister to their comfort. But dram-drinkers and tobacco users resemble that man of whom it was said: "Of all his father's family, he loved himself the best!" A little more attention to the second and great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," would greatly improve the behavior of these gentlemen, and cheer the hearts of many sad children and weary wives.—*Ex.*

TRUE JUSTICE.—The plan of taxing saloon-keepers to support the paupers, rendered such by their trade, and also the helpless families of men killed by strong drink, would prove, could it be carried out, the most effective blow that could be struck at the liquor traffic. The justice of the plan, we believe, would commend it to all honest men in the country. The duty of reparation for wrongs is unquestioned, and what greater wrong can be done a man than, by insidious temptation, to lure him on to disease and death! Even if the responsibility of the ruin be shifted on to the victim's own weakness and sin—though we do not think this can fairly be done—the liquor dealer is responsible for supplying the means by which this ruin was accomplished, and should be made to suffer for this. Madame de Maintenon, we are told, once asked King Louis XIV. for money to give as alms to the poor. To this the king replied that if he gave more money away in charity he would certainly be obliged to increase his taxes, and thus the people would be little benefited by his alms. "This, sire," replied the lady, "is no doubt true; but it is only right that you should ease the want of those whom your former taxes to supply the expenses of your wars have reduced to misery. It is truly just, that those who have been *ruined* by you, should be *supported* by you."

A PITIFUL SCENE.—Just after leaving the office, a few days ago, we saw a man, well clad, moving very slowly and evidently very drunk. A pretty little girl, five or six years old, her face wet with tears, was holding the man's hand and trying to lead him along. Two little boys were with them, and all the little ones seemed deeply concerned about something. The man at last stopped, reeled off the sidewalk, sank on his knees, and then sat down in the sand. He was all the time muttering to himself, and now he seemed endeavoring to say something to the children. The poor little girl that had been leading her father, was greatly perplexed when he sat down in the dirt. She went up to him, and lovingly threw her arms around his neck, as if to charm him by her love to another effort to go home. We saw her tiny hands as they met back of the father's neck. Strong men, hurriedly going home, stopped, and moaned at that spectacle of helpless love and maudlin drunkenness. The little girl was very neatly dressed, and the apparent gentility of the group gave hideous emphasis to the lesson before us. "What can we do?" said a stalwart gentleman near us. With our hearts bursting with sympathy, we answered: "Nothing, but to get a policeman to take him home." How long, O Lord, shall such things be." A little further on stood an unconcerned saloon keeper in the door of his shop.

MISELLANEOUS.

IN all the affairs of life it is the stitch in time that saves us trouble. Some of us seem to find it impossible to take it; we are delayed about repairing the roof, for want of material, till the dampness cracks the plaster, and peels off the wall paper, and gives us bronchitis; we would take such pleasure in settling our bills before the interest doubles them as only he who owes them knows, we realize the necessity of a stitch in time in our affairs, but have no thread and needle, so to speak; or we fancy that we will attend to them to-morrow, or next week, or after we have gotten through with the work in hand, and then they are beyond mending. Sometimes it is our friendships that show a break, when a word spoken in season how good it is! What tears and regrets it saves us! Many a heartache could be spared us by a seasonable adjustment of difficulties.

"YOU cannot have your cake and eat it," says an old proverb; so if, in living, you prefer to sacrifice comfort to style, you accept the consequences of such folly. If people of moderate income choose to pay expensive rents rather than to live in a modest way, they should accept that luxury as an equivalent for many they are thereby compelled to forego. If they decide to dress or furnish their table on a scale suitable for persons with double their income, they should expect to give up the summer trip, the concert and lecture tickets, the books and pictures which otherwise they might enjoy. There are people in our cities with a taste for enjoyment who are willing to deny themselves nothing. Oratorios, operas, plays, lectures, concerts, must all be enjoyed, or postponed under a bitter protest that brings unhappiness. The habit of a wise selection from each, and the reflection that though, in one sense life is short, it still affords time enough for all rational enjoyment for those who know how to use their opportunities, would be worth more than a legacy to such people. A reasonable enjoyment of their opportunities is their only safeguard.

Common-sense is symmetry of mind, of character, and of purpose in the individual combined. It represents man in completeness, harmony, and equipoise. It clothes him with dignity, invests him with power, and stamps him with superiority. It is not genius, for that is often erratic; nor cunning in its sinuous course; nor tact, with its decline into trickery. Common-sense is the embodiment of true manhood. It confers a patent of royalty, though birth be plebeian, and exalts men from lowliest spheres to the highest stations. Not by sudden freaks of fortune or a train of adventitious circumstances are they thus dignified; but step by step, through obstacle and hindrance, they overcome by the force of character and the proper direction of the will-power. Common-sense is a tremendous force in this lower world. Its power is felt and acknowledged through all the ramifications of governments, society, business, finance, science, and commerce. In fact it is the history as well as the true philosophy of the ages. It is the salt that has saved humanity from barbarism, and the moving power that has propelled the race onward in its march of progress and civilization.

ONE of the lessons which we cannot fully learn save by experience, is that no beauty of face or grace can be half so fair as the beauty which we may see in a careworn cheek or wrinkled brow. Such a statement as this is as old as humanity, but its truth, after all, never really takes possession of the mind until it has been implanted there by experience itself. When we ourselves have come to note, in the countenance of some one we hold dear, marks of suffering, and patience, and helpfulness, and inward victory—marks which have grown deeper, perhaps, for our own sake—then we see in them a beauty beside which the face of a Venus of Milo or a Murillo's Virgin seems deformity itself. One of our American poets has written a touching lyric on "The Bonnie Brown Hand," in which he celebrates the beauty of a hand worn with loving toil as fairer far than any other could possibly be to him. When this sense really comes to us, of the beautiful and the true in that which is no longer fresh and unwrinkled, but is marked with the glory-badge of trial and triumph, then we may know that our own lives have become the richer, because, we are at length able to apprehend that beauty which time can but increase, year by year.

VERY many excellent women spend their lives in interfering with other people—perpetually putting spokes into wheels with which they have really nothing to do, and thrusting their fingers into pies about the baking of which they are not in any way concerned. The queenhood of personal and domestic interference lies with wives, and they know how to use the prerogative they assume. Take an unlucky man who smokes under protest, his wife not liking to forbid the pleasure entirely, but always grudging it, and interfering with its exercise. Each cigar represents a battle, deepening in intensity according to the number. For she will never own herself conquered. The man, too, who has the stomach of an ostrich, and an appetite to correspond, but about whom the home superstition is that he has a feeble digestion and must take care of his diet, has also to run the gauntlet of his wife's interfering forces. He never dines or sups jolly with his friends without being plucked at and reminded that certain articles of diet may disagree with him. She judges him by her own feeble measure; for woman cannot be brought to understand the capacities of a man's life; they cannot be made to understand that what is bad for themselves may not be bad for others, and that their weakness ought not be the gauge of a man's strength. A pale, chilly woman, afflicted with chronic bronchitis, who wears furs and velvets in May, and fears the east wind as an East Indian fears a tiger, does her best to coddle her husband, father and sons in about the ratio as she coddles herself. They must not go out without an overcoat; they must be sure to take an umbrella if the day is at all cloudy; they must not walk too far, nor ride too hard, and they must be sure to be at home by a certain hour. When such women as these have to do with men just on the boundary line between the last days of vigor and the first of old age, they put forward the time of old age by many years. One sees their men rapidly sink into the softness and incapacity of senility, when a more bracing life would have kept them good for half a dozen years longer. But women do not care for this. They like men to be their own companions more than they care for any manly comradeship among each other; and most women—but not all—would rather have their husbands manly in a womanly way than in a manly one, as being more within the compass of their own sympathies and understanding.

IRELAND.

The "Irish Renegade"—Eviction Scenes in Connemara and Queen's Counties—Lord Annally and His Tenants—The Effects of the Coercion Bill.

THE IRISH RENEGADE.

A Dublin correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows concerning Aylward, the so-called "Irish Renegade," who is acting in collusion with the Boers at the Transvaal:—Some months ago an officer of rank in the English army told me that Aylward was acting as a medium of communication between the Home Rulers and the Boers. "You will see," said my friend, "that the Boers will rise just when the Irish troubles at home become formidable. There is a complete understanding between Aylward and the Irish leaders in Dublin and in Parliament." It is said that Aylward ought not to be called a renegade because he engaged in the service of the Transvaal Government before the insurrection, so losing his status as a British subject; which seems a very doubtful proposition in law. He is further described as a man with a veritable genius for irregular warfare, and known to very high personages once connected with the Colonial Office.

EVICTION SCENES IN CONNEMARA.

Another correspondent sends the following: I beg to be permitted to draw the attention of my readers to an eviction scene at Carna, in Connemara. "The scenes," writes an eye witness, upon whom absolute reliance may be placed, "which the coercion bill was framed to protect have already commenced. A local bailiff, rejoicing at the right hand of friendship stretched out by a Liberal Government, is in rapture at the prospect before the country. 'I will,' he remarked to the tenants a few days ago, 'make victims of you all before Patrick's day.' Yesterday two of those poor families—twenty souls in all—were turned out of their holdings by this same bailiff and the local constabulary. It was a sickening sight. Badly clad parents and famishing children, saved from death last year by the charity of a generous world, reduced to poverty and despair by impossible rents, and now at last turned out under the rain! The harrowing cries of the mothers, the tears of the innocent children, and the unpitying resolve of the inflexible bailiff as he fastened the doors behind him, would make the angels weep." The writer goes on to question that one old woman who was unable to move owing to age and infirmity, was removed in the arms of the constablery and fainted in the process: while her husband, who has been three years bed-ridden, would have been also bundled out, but that the local doctor declined to be responsible for his life if he was stirred just then! Here I must stop for the present in my recital of Irish landlord atrocities in the commencement of the year 1881. But it is only too certain that I shall have shortly to return to the subject. The coercion act will render wholesale evictions the order of the day.

EVICTIONS IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.

One of the police engaged in enforcing eviction writs in the village of Silverbridge, Queen's Co., sends a heartrending description to the Dublin daily papers of which the following is an extract:

At about 10 o'clock in the morning 50 of us and the sheriff and his men arrived at the house where the first act in this performance was commenced. The furniture, bedding, in a word, all that was inside those bleak walls, was thrown out on the street by two men, amidst the wild imprecations of women and men who came to witness the scenes. To behold those poor children, after being put out of the house, looking to their father for assistance—that poor father who now has no cabin to shelter his children from the inclemency of the weather. The first act over, on our way to the next house, we had great difficulty in protecting the old bailiff from the furious crowd which followed, and who deluged him in torrents of wild oaths. Having arrived at the second house, we there found inside a woman of the family stretched on a bed of sickness, and who seemed to be in such a precarious condition that the sheriff, who, after consultation with the sub-inspector, declined to remove her on his own responsibility; so we were here spared the repetition of the scene we witnessed at the last house. After a long and dreary march we arrived at the next cabin, situate on the side of a mountain. Here a mournful spectacle presented itself to our view. Opposite the door, and leaning against an elevation of earth, was an old and withered woman, suffering from some severe illness, as well as old age and infirmity. Here the same scene was enacted as that which we witnessed at the first house in the morning. Before our leaving the poor old woman was stretched on a tick, suffering intensely from the shock our presence must have caused, and was, every moment, expected to expire in the arms of those who supported her.

LORD ANNALLY.

A great deal has been said about Lord Annally's judicious treatment of his tenants, a correspondent of the Boston *Herald* after enquiring into the matter sent a report to his journal unfavorable to his lordship. The following is one of several derogatory statements from the tenants on this estate:—Lord Annally says that he is prepared to take up the farms. I offered to give up my farm to his agent, when he was raising the rent, if he gave me a sufficient sum for my improvements. I offered to leave the amount to arbitration, binding myself to appoint as my valuator a landlord or land agent; but he declined to accept this offer. I hold a farm from Lord Annally of about 49 acres, that my father took about 70 years ago. It was then a wild deerpark, studded over with stumps of whitethorn, blackthorn, shrubs and briars. It had the boundary walls pretty good, but nothing in the way of a house or offices. My father commenced to make this a home for himself and his family of nine children, of whom I am the youngest. He divided this wilderness, as it then was, into fields suitable for its extent, making permanent fences. Although the land lies high, a great deal of it had to be thoroughly drained. He built a large, two-storied house, with back kitchen and offices to suit. He had several other farms from different landlords, on which my brothers are now living. He never doubted the honor of the landlord, but got his farm subsoiled, acre by acre, with a four horse plough, getting all the stones quarried out so as to reclaim the land. There is about eight acres of the farm a solid mass of rock, which it is impossible to till or meadow, and of very little or no use for grazing in a dry summer. My father, and I after him, paid for this farm the yearly rent of £88 pevious to Mr. O'Connor becoming agent, or about 36 shillings per acre. The agent demanded from me a yearly rent of £130, or about 53 shillings per acre, although, as I have said, there are about eight acres useless, except for grazing, and not good for that either. Mr. O'Cannor told me I should have to sign a new agreement. After much bargaining, the only concession I was able to wring out of him was an allowance of £100 on my signing a document, which I now suspect was meant to exclude me from the benefits of the land act, and that the rent should be £120 per annum. In the same year in which the rent of the estate was raised, the tenants were compelled to pay up the hanging gale which has existed on the property for ages. I told the agent I had no claim on the soil, but surely I should be entitled to the capital invested in buildings, subsoiling, ditching, reclaiming, quicking and walling it in. I only wish I had this account out of it, and I would part from Mr. Matthew Weld O'Connor in good friends. There are several cases on the property full worse than mine, and only for the sake of keeping my mother, who is now over 80 years of age, in the home she loved so well for the remainder of her days, I would never have consented to pay such a rack-rent."

The correspondent adds: "Not one particle of this statement has been disproved; yet, Lord Annally is called by his own class an honest man and a good landlord."

THE WAY IT IS DONE.

A Dublin correspondent writes: Major William Phibbs, formerly of Drumcormack, in Roscommon, but now of Raheny, county Dublin, figured frequently some years ago as an evicting landlord. He is now apparently about to take to the old role once more. He has five tenants still in Drumcormack, all of whom, weighed down by the burden of bad seasons and rack-rents, are hopelessly in debt. They some time since asked for a reduction in their rent, but no reduction would be granted, and in October Major Phibbs obtained ejectment decrees against the five. The condition of the unfortunate people was so pitiable that even the county court judge, himself a landlord, prevailed on their lord and master to forego his costs, and to give them a month or two to pay up. It was impossible that they could pay within the time allowed, and, accordingly, they did not pay; whereupon each of them received

A DOCUMENT LIKE THE FOLLOWING:

SILVERACRE, RAHENY,
DUBLIN, Jan. 27, 1881.

McNiff: The time you got for paying your rent will be out on Tuesday next. If the amount thereof, with half costs, is not paid on or before Wednesday (9th February) I will send the decree of Mr. Hackett to take possession of your house and land at once. If the amount of rent, £9 15s. 0d., is sent on Tuesday next I will accept it, but if not paid on that day the amount you will have to pay will be:

	£	s.	d.
Rent	9	15	0
Half costs	1	5	0
Total	11	0	0

I don't forget the figure you cut on the green table at Boyle. You must at once pay or clear out of the place.
WM. PHIBBS.

The style of this epistle is that adopted by almost all Irish landlords to their humbler tenants. I may add that poor McNiff's crime "on the green table at Boyle" simply consisted in his explaining to the judge the facts of his own case and of that of his fellow-tenants. Talking of costs reminds me of the fact that one of the favorite means adopted by exterminating landlords for beggaring their tenants beyond all hope of retrieval is the infliction of heavy legal expenses in actions of ejectment. An action for ejectment may be brought either in the local county court at the expense of a few pounds, or in the Dublin Courts. In the latter the costs which the tenant is called upon to pay is generally between thirty and forty pounds.

REMINISCENCES OF THE EMPEROR.

The Russian Emperor in the Recent War His Devotion to His Troops.

One of the best of recent accounts of the Russian Emperor is given by Lieut. F. V. Greene of the United States army, who, as military attache from this country, was for some weeks a guest at the Imperial headquarters in the field during the recent war. "During the summer the Emperor lived with comparative comfort in a tent, but, as the cold autumnal rains came on, he was forced to seek such shelter at the miserable huts of the villages afforded. His manner was always the same—dignified, courteous, and apparently calm; yet even a casual observer could detect the weight of care and responsibility which seemed to rest so heavily upon him. The expression of his face grew still sadder as the summer and autumn wore on and Plevna held fast, and he gradually lost flesh—more than 30 pounds—giving him a gaunt look. No one who saw the Emperor at any time during these long months that he remained with the army could doubt his honesty, or his firm conviction of right in the cause he had espoused. He is a man who lacks the iron will and energy of his great progenitor Peter, or even of his own father, Nicholas; but he is endowed with a greatness and tenderness of heart which few autocratic rulers have possessed. He began his reign with an act of justice [in freeing the serfs], the greatness of which as the individual act of one man is equalled but by one other (the emancipation by Abraham Lincoln] in our times; he is closing it by another act of justice only less great—the effort to free his coreligionists from the intolerable oppression of the Turk. No more generous or holy crusade was ever undertaken on the part of a strong race to befriend a weak one. So all true Russians believe; so even a sceptical foreigner is forced to admit after seeing and appreciating the sacrifices which the effort entails. The enthusiasm with which these sacrifices are endured, and the small returns which it brings in material benefits. The strong sense of right is his only support; no mere ambition could suffice to sustain him in the terrible trials and responsibilities which his acts have brought upon him.

Archibald Forbes, on his way to Bucharest with the news of the fighting in the Shipka pass, was summoned into the Emperor's presence. He described him as "gaunt, worn and thin, with intense anxiety stamped on his features," whose expression, when for a few moments alone with Mr. Forbes, said almost as plainly as words that the thought had flashed through his mind: "What a chance for this man to kill me!"

The Dog.

The dog is a digitigrade carnivorous mammal, This will be news to most persons, who had always supposed that a dog was simply a dog.

It has been bruited about that the dog is the best friend to man among the brute creation.

When you notice how affectionately the dog clings to the stranger that knocks at your door, you can readily believe this.

He pants after the thief. When once he gets hold of the thief's pants, he makes breaches.

The dog leaves off his own pants during cold weather.

A barking dog never bites; that is to say, when he begins to bite he stops barking. Conversely, a biting dog never barks, and for similar reasons.

The hair of a dog will cure his bite. This is a cure-ious superstition among hare-brained young men who are fast going to the dogs.

Dogs are dentists by profession. They insert teeth without charge.

The dog never barks, excepting when he is awake. The dog is always awake.

The dog has no other way to express his joy than to bark. He always feels joy when he sees a man. When there is no other man to see, he expresses his joy to the man in the moon.

As we remarked, the dog is always awake. This is no tale, though he carries a tail in his wake.

The sea dog loves his bark. Did you ever see dog that didn't?

The Jews considered the dog unclean.

And yet the dog will clean out a crowd, no matter how dirty.

The bulldog is a stubborn fellow. He is not easily cowed.

Of course the gentler sex is the more stubborn of the two. You have heard of the dogma.

Puppies are born blind. They are not see dogs then.

There are many types of dog, including the doguerrotype.

The dog has four legs; two of them fore, legs.

But perhaps we had better paws here.
Howl this do for the dog?

Parliamentary Wits.

It is pleasant to think that amid the beats and conflicts of recent debates some members on either side of the House have retained not only their composure but their good humor. The following correspondence passed recently, we are informed, between Sir Wilfred Lawson and Mr. Wharton:—

Dear Wharton: Verse is in your line;
I send you something, then, of mine.
What think you of it? prithee tell.
Yours sincerely, W. L.

An ancient adage warns us wisely thus:
"If you would find the Tartar, scratch the Russ."
Our own experience gives us straight a tip:
"Just scratch the Speaker and you'll find the Whip."

Dear Lawson: Charming in its kind;
Worthy your all-accomplished mind,
With this slight effort might I trouble you?
Yours sincerely, C. N. W.

In regulating our debates
The Speaker should have care
That clearly he discriminates
'Twixt fair play and Playfair.
St. James's Gazette.

MILITARY COLUMN.

It is said that a Brigade Military Camp will be formed at or near Ottawa during the coming summer. The place, however, is not yet selected, and it may be at Brockville. The camp will consist of the 41st, 42nd and 59th battalions, the Prescott troop of Cavalry, the Gananoque Artillery, and probably the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards and the Ottawa Rifles.

The want of uniformity in the dressing of our militia corps will become ludicrously apparent when they go into camp this year. In the infantry alone there will be gold lace and silver lace, red fatigue jackets and blue fatigue jackets, helmets and shakos, glengarries and pork pies, laced boots and elastic sides, and, to a soldier's eye, the camps are likely to present a mixture not at all pleasing in its *tout ensemble*.

The date of the review at St. John has been changed from the 24th May to the 1st July. This is something the militia was not prepared for, and the country at large will be somewhat curious to know the reason for the change. It may have some significance. If it has, what is it? If the significance is political, it may cause discussion; if it is merely in order that H.R.H. the Princess Louise may be present, it will explain it all.

The Government will want 100 recruits for the Mounted Police this year. The men will be recruited in the usual localities. It is, however, to be hoped that the recruiting officers will bear in mind the statement made by Sir John A. Macdonald in the House of Commons the other day when he said that: "There is a certain class of aspirants for positions in the Mounted Police who appear to think that the force is on asylum for inebriates."

The Montreal Drill Shed question is becoming nauseous. The Corporation want the land on which the old shed was erected, and they want to send the Militia anywhere or everywhere to get rid of them. The Militia have no one but themselves to blame. They have been threatening to take proceedings against the Corporation for an age, and the Corporation have grown accustomed to the situation. A lawyer's letter might give the case a different complexion.

A writer in the *Canadian Military Review* tells us that the Martini rifle has been subjected to climatic tests in Quebec and at Kingston, and that it has stood the trial with success. It was at one time thought that the mechanism of the Martini was too delicate for our climate, but that appears to have been a mistake. A rifle was placed in a ditch for six weeks during mid-winter in Quebec and half a dozen Martini were exposed to extreme cold for a week at Kingston, and their action was found not to be impaired in the least.

During the war between Chili and Peru an Armstrong gun made some remarkable practice. The gun was an 8 inch 11½ breech-loader. The gun was mounted on an armed merchant Chilian steamer, and at the attack on Callao it fired at and struck a Peruvian corvette at a distance of 8,002 yards. This is more than 4½ miles for such a gun with a charge of 90 lbs. of P. powder and a common shell of 180 lbs, at an elevation of 12½°, the practice is considered the best that has ever been made in actual war. The gun at last went overboard by its recoil.

An Ontario paper suggests that militiamen should be given a grant of land after they have served a certain number of years in the service. The STAR advocated such a policy some time ago and we see no reason to alter our opinion. It is urged in opposition that the land might be sold. Well let the militiaman sell it to *bona fide* settlers if he wishes to do so. Give him the land and if he does not want to settle on it let him sell it to some one who will. There is nothing wrong in this that we can see, and it will be the means of keeping the best men in the force until they make something out of it. As it is the best and worst alike are leaving in disgust.

The city militia corps should not be under the same regulations as the country corps. The circumstances surrounding them are different, so should be their organization. Two distinct sets of regulations are necessary. The fact is that the city corps should be the 1st Reserve and the country corps the 2nd Reserve. The 1st Reserve should be obliged to put in fifty-two drills each year, for which the men should be paid fifty-two quarters, or $13 a year, and the officers fifty-two half dollars, or $26 a year. The 2nd Reserve should assemble by companies or provisional battalions for three days each year. The more this proposition is studied the more it will be found suitable to the exigencies of the situation.

The Toronto Engineer Corps is beyond all question the best volunteer corps of its kind in the Dominion. It has a complete set of equipments, and is ready for active service, *as an Engineer Corps*, at a moment's notice. The men are well up in their duties and understand. The officers are men of experience, and the harness, waggons, equipments, and everything that an Engineer Corps requires, is complete. As for the Montreal Engineer Corps, it would no doubt be able to act as a valuable auxiliary to the Toronto corps, but as for independent action, *as an Engineer Corps*, we see no reason to believe that it could be efficient. It has none of the necessary equipment, and without that it is almost useless.

NEW BOOKS.

ERNESTINE—A Novel. From the German of Frau von Fillern; translated by S. Baring-Gould. New York: William S. Gottsberger. For sale at Dawson's.

This powerful story is an adaptation to real life (in German) of Hans Andersen's lively fairy tale, "The Ugly Duckling." Starting from the moment when the heroine, Ernestine, finds herself neglected, despised and abused because she is "only a girl" to the ending when she can appreciate the glory of a good woman's mission on earth the story is admirably told. The attempt to rise above her destiny by force of intellect, and its utter failure to bring either peace or happiness, are powerfully drawn, and though many of the scenes are startlingly different from our English ideas of life the interest never flags until the volume is finished.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL FOR 1881.—The Toronto *Mail* has adopted a new departure in Canadian journalism in issuing this little annual as a supplement to its weekly edition. It is just what was wanted in Canada, containing besides the events of the year 1880, a full record of the leading sporting events of last year, especial attention being given to Canadian. Lovers of sport will find it invaluable for reference, each event being placed in such a manner as to be found almost at a glance. Several interesting short stories are also given in the Annual.

New Music.

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD.—The March number of this excellent magazine contains several very interesting articles besides the usual sixteen pages of music. Among the former is a timely sketch on "Musicians as Practical People," by our former townsman, Mr. George T. Bulling; "Mechanical Musicians," "Christmas in Germany," "Biographies of American Musicians," &c. The musical selections in the number are: "Sing to me, love, a tender strain," song and chorus, words by Attilio B. Piatti, music by Edward Holst; "Teddington Lock," ballad, words by Eduard Oxenford, music by Madame Sainton Dolby; "Evangeline Quickstep," by E. Mack; "Oft in the Stilly Night," for four hands, arranged by William Dressler; "Martha," potpourri from Flotow's opera, arranged by Charles Warren. The editorial department is as usual full of good advice, and the correspondence racy and readable. S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland and Chicago.

New Magazines.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY for March is just at hand with an appetizing bunch of summer radishes for a colored frontispiece which reminds us that the winter is nearly over and the season of flowers and fresh vegetables will soon be with us. Whoever reads Vick's Magazine and is not fired with an ambition to own a flower bed must be dull indeed.

Tall and stumpy people cannot with impunity be dressed in the same pattern. What adds grace and dignity to the one makes the other dowdy and insignificant.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Snow Blockades.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Railroad travelling in winter is always uncertain on the northern part of this continent. The snow may block one up for days, and I cannot but think that science should be able to do away with the difficulty. The trouble appears to be that snow is allowed to accumulate where some means should be devised to blow it off the track. I believe something to do this will be tried next year in the U. S., and I cannot but believe that the snow blockades could be made less prolonged by a vigorous effort on the part of the companies interested.

ENGLISHMAN.

Police.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—It appears to me that the constant cry of "wolf" about our police has had its usual effect. We are so accustomed to hear the police abused and called incompetent that we cease to wonder now at anything we hear. Familiarity with their incapacity has made us take their doings as a matter of course. People never expect the police to keep a crowd in order. In no other city of this size in the world could such a disgraceful scene be witnessed as I saw at the snow-shoe races on Dominion Square last Saturday. No order, snowballing, rowdyism, the stewards in despair and the police all the time in a flurry evidently out of their minds with the responsibility of doing anything at all. The Montreal police force need an overhauling.

FOX.

Coal.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The poor of this city often buy coal in small quantities, through the winter. I have good reason to believe that the measurement is too often short, and that the price of coal is sometimes doubled by dishonest vendors. I have a neighbor who uses the same kind of stove that I use and the conditions under which his wife burns coal are almost identical to those under which I burn it. But I know that his coal bill is twice as large as mine and I attribute it entirely to the fact that he buys his coal in very small quantities while I am able to lay in my stock at the commencement of the winter. Allowing for increased prices yet my neighbor is, I am satisfied, defrauded, and I think the circumstance is worth enquiring into.

GRIFFINTOWN.

Socialism and the Germans.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Your leader in last night's STAR anent Socialism amongst Germans in the city of Montreal is, to say the least, utterly groundless. A German, Mr. Editor, when he leaves his country to better his condition in another, leaves all old sores, like his old clothes, behind him, and simply retains the love for Fatherland as the land who gave him his birth and infant nurture; and, instead of foisting upon his newly adopted country the troubles he has experienced in the old, he considers himself called upon to let by-gones be by-gones, adopts the manners and customs of his new home, and feels proud to be called a citizen of the country, his only rivalry being who can best work and best agree; should, however, any grievance exist, witness, for instance, the Bill now before the Dominion Parliament anent the rights of aliens, he tries to get them rectified by constitutional means. Socialism and anarchism may be preached by Alsatians and Lorrainers, who speak a compound of the German and French tongue, and thus be mistaken for Germans; but it must be remembered that a great many of these people know nothing of true German sentiments, and a great many of them left their country because France disowned them.

Yours, etc.,
CANADA FIRST.

St. Jean Baptiste Village.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Will you allow me to supplement the information contained in your suburban items. To parties intending to remove to St. Jean Baptiste Village the following may save a good deal of disappointment:

Persons in search of pure air for their children may learn, with pleasure, that our considerate councillors have for the last two years allowed the city garbage to be dumped in and around the village, so that north, east and west we are surrounded with hot-beds of pestilence; true, south of us we have the city for "balmy breezes," and, further, I may state for the consolation of those who have been enticed here, that a committee of scientific doctors declared that the stench arising from the decaying matter spread around was not dangerous: they might with equal science and truth have declared it positively agreeable.

As a set off to the above, tenants fortunate enough to have the city water in their houses have the pleasure of seeing their quarterly accounts increasing at a very fair rate. My last but one was exactly double what I had paid a year before, or at the rate of $25 per annum on a rental of say $10 per month. But *de tout cela*, I suppose.

CITIZEN.

St. Jean Baptiste Village,
March, 1881.

Rifle Shooting.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I noticed in your military column of the 12th inst., some remarks contrasting our present system of rifle shooting as compared with that of the Boers of South Africa. It cannot be denied that our system has apparently failed when brought to a practical test as is now being done in the war with the Boers, Thiers is the *natural* and I may say only really *scientific* system of using small fire arms. Our system of rifle practice cannot and never will fit men to cope with such crack shots as the Boers; what is wanted in rifle practice is a system by which men can learn to fire from all conceivable positions. We read that the 94th Regiment was nearly annihilated before the men could get the range or distance, and this with a weapon similar to their enemy's. The system must be faulty when one army can be cut to pieces before it can return the other's fire effectually. It is a sad admission to be obliged to make, when we come to consider the great expense and fuss and time lost in the annual matches both here and in England, to find a handful of men without the usual military training prove themselves more than a match for our men, who are considered to be the finest soldiers in the world; however, the mystery is easily explained, and can be traced to only one source, namely, want of a proper knowledge of the use of small arms. How can this be remedied? Not by our present system of rifle practice, but by a system which will teach the soldier the use of the rifle, as I said before, from all conceivable positions. Shooting at targets from platforms over measured distances, and with a rest or support, will never enable men to meet such foes as the Boers. We have here in the back woods men who would put our so-called crack-shots to shame, they are ever ready when the game appears, they can at a glance measure the distance and blaze away from the shoulder with telling effect; this, in my opinion, is real rifle shooting, and it is the only way in which men can be taught a scientific use of the rifle.

P.S.D.

Spiritualism.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR.—In a recent issue of your paper you published a letter from "A Spiritualist." The letter was a somewhat indignant attack on a leading article that appeared in a previous issue of your paper. I may, too, add that "A Spiritualist" was irrevelant. However, he was earnest, and as he said he wanted the question discussed on its merits, I have no objection to fling my cast into the ring. Now, I shall not go over the ground travelled by "A Spiritualist," but I shall treat the subject from my standpoint—the standpoint of physiological psychology. I do so in order to give as much benefit as possible to all the statements "A Spiritualist" made, and to broaden the subject. The only statement I shall question is the one in which "A Spiritualist" says that "Spiritualism must not be argued from the realm of science, but of super-science." That means that we are to believe without doubting all we fancy we see, and accept without question all we fancy we hear. But that I cannot do, I must doubt, I must enquire, and I must treat Spiritualism as within the realm of science, and this realm of science can, I think, shatter Spiritualism as powder shatters a shell. Spiritualism is a hallucination. It is the modern ghost of Confucius, the modern fetish of the African, the modern banshee of the Irish. It is simply subjective vision. It is the vision we see in *delirium tremens* and in dreams. Every man who has studied physiological psychology knows that the brain has the power of making its own pictures without the aid of the eye. You see visions flit before you; they are there plain and unmistakable; no one doubts your word, but all the time it is the *subjective* and *not the objective* sight that sees the illusion. The "blue devils" that sport before the eyes of the inebriate are no more there in reality than the spirits that float or stand before the eyes of a man who sees with subjective sight. It is this grain of truth that furnishes food for the fraudulent. The subjective visions are seen by honest men and dishonest ones improve the hallucination and hold out the subjective illusion to be the phenomena of spirit land. That there are certain phenomena on the border land, between physics and psychology, which await explanation, I do not doubt. For instance, I cannot explain the precise cause of subjective vision. I know the brain has the power of creating illusions, in fevers, dreams, *delirium tremens*, &c., but the precise cause of this hallucination I do not know. But that it has the power is beyond all question. Mesmerism proves it. Men fancy they are dogs, or stones or anything, and it is to this power that what *we fancy we see*, Spiritualism owes the most of its power. This fancy is an illusion explained by the well-known theories of subjective and objective vision. But does that explain the writing on the locked slates? No, it does not. But is the writing on a locked slate any more remarkable than the tricks of the late Professor Andersen, or the "second sight" of so many artists in legerdemain, who now ply their trade upon the stage? The slate trick is no more wonderful than the trick of the Davenport brothers, and it is beaten, as a piece of conjury, by miserable Hindoos in the streets of Calcutta or Madras. The Hindoo conjurer will not tell the secrets of his calling; the American Spiritualist will not tell the unknown mysteries of his art. It is simply a trick of the trade. I have no more right to believe that the spirits do the writing, than I have to believe that they make puddings in my hat or hatch eggs in my vest pocket. As a piece of sleight of hand, I look upon the slate trick as clever—as marvelously clever—but not a bit more so than hundreds of tricks performed with less pretence every day in the week. Nor could I ever understand why mediums cannot spell properly. If I ask for a supplementary chapter from Isaiah, a last book of Livy, or a completion of Christabel from Coleridge, or the destroyed books of the Sybal, I cannot get them. The spirits cannot give their intelligence to the mediums, and thus the mediums account for their mistakes! The fact is that we cannot well account for subjective vision. There is a little mystery as to its cause, but as for the rapping and the slate tricks, they are simply sleight of hand, and I see no reason why they should be attributed to Spiritualism more than any other trick of the experts who astonish gaping multitudes by making dollars out of air, or by placing coins inside of globes of glass that were to all appearance hermetically sealed.

ICONOCLAST.

Sewage.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—In your last Saturday's issue, under the above heading, there appeared a few remarks by "Tourist," which might lead to the supposition "that the Parisians have found a means of successfully utilizing their sewage;" and he asks "whether Montreal will ever learn a lesson by it or not." This statement is not altogether correct. The experiments are still under trial, and it will yet require some years of test before the present system can be pronounced perfect.

We have had so many suggestions through correspondents in our daily journals on the subject of hygiene and the disposal of sewage, that it would not be at all surprising if those who take an interest in this important subject (it is to be regretted the number is so few), would be led into error in supporting some plan, which, however suitable it may have proved for some cities, is by no means applicable to all.

With respect to the method of disposing of the sewage of Paris, now on *trial*, some further information on the subject may not be uninteresting to sanitarians.

Formerly a portion of the sewage of the drains of Paris discharged their contents into the Seine by an underground canal to the town of Asinieres, a few miles below the city, and, by this disposal of the sewage, the waters above Asinieres were maintained in a state of sufficient purity for the use of the Parisians, but from Asinieres to St. Denis and St. Germain, these waters formed a stream so fœtid and fatty as to be absolutely unfit for domestic or industrial uses, and the inhabitants along the river side justly complained, and not without reason, that the city of Paris confiscated the rest of the river to its own profit. With a view to purify the sewage before it passed into the Seine, a Sanitary Commission was appointed—I think about the year 1866—and the result of its labors was to propose two systems of disposing of the sewage, and which has since been put into execution; one was to irrigate the soil with it for agricultural purpose, the other to purify the *excess* of water not required for irrigation and pass it into the Seine free from contaminating matter.

The first trial of this experiment was made in a small field situated at Clichy, and has been continued since on a reclaimed piece of land of larger dimensions on the plain of Genevilliers, between this village and Asinieres, on the Seine.

Under one system the waters are drawn up by a steam pump; the impure impure water is forced into pipes which cross the Seine under the foot bridge at Clichy, and are then thrown into a reservoir. From thence they go to fill a canal walled in with stone, a little higher than the general elevation of the field under experiment. The water is conveyed over the field in small canals which form the arteries of the system; that conveyed by gutters constitutes the veins, which spread themselves over large beds set aside for culture on marshy land. In the same way the water is carried, or brought, by hand to the gardens, much in the same way as in ordinary irrigation, by partial obstruction of the gutters when necessary, or by complete inundation when it is desirable to make a general deposit of the slime—in the latter case, the water flows gently over the field to give time for the settlement of the materials in suspension.

The second system is to get rid of the *excess* of water not required for irrigation. This water flows into three or more vast basins of stone, into which is thrown a chemical salt—the sulphate of *alum*, in quantity sufficient to purify the volume of water received during a month. By the contact of the salt the water is purified, and runs very clear into the Seine.

Every month the basins are emptied and dried, and the slime taken out in wheelbarrows. The experiment is not confined to the cultivation of the fields of Genevilliers alone, but the waters are distributed by the same process over the flat land of the farmers who desire it.

This system of disposing of the sewage of the city of Paris and purifying the excess of water before it is discharged into the Seine, is not without some drawbacks.

Numerous complaints have been made by the inhabitants of the suburbs, who state that the enormous body of water absorbed by the fields experimented upon, and the land which has received it, has formed a substratum of water underground, which percolates into their wells and has caused inundation into their cellars, and that typhoid fever has been produced thereby.

With respect to the vegetables produced by the excess of sewage-water and the richness of the slimy soil created by it, however seducing their appearance and weight may be, the Sanitary Commission report them to be very watery, to contain very little nutrition, and that they will not keep.

From the foregoing information there appears to be nothing to induce us to change our present system of passing the sewage into a river of such vast dimensions as the St. Lawrence. Compared with the Seine—the sewage of a city containing little over 150,000 inhabitants with that of one containing almost 2,000,000—a small river, having densely populated borders, with a mighty river with its banks sparcely populated and having no tidal reflux of any importance within 120 miles of this city. Under such circumstances we cannot think of altering the present system of disposing of sewage, there is nothing in fact to require it, and there is no parallel case between Paris and Montreal. We must endeavor to make as complete as possible our present system, so as to render it a perfect safeguard to every interest, and attempt nothing that is above the financial interests of this municipality. It will be many years before land in the vicinity of Montreal will be anything near the value of land in the vicinity of Paris. As it is at present, there is no demand here for the street sweepings, stable manure and the contents of the scavenger's carts for either gardening or agricultural purposes—it almost goes a begging. Our suburban gardeners and farmers have not arrived yet at that stage of intelligence to appreciate its value to them; around the city of Boston as high a price as $12 and $16 a cord is paid for city manure, and it is eagerly sought for by those living twelve miles from that city.

F. N. BOXER,
Sanitary Engineer.

Clothing.

GREAT
ATTRACTION!
— AT —
The Boston One-Price
Clothing Store.

LATEST NOVELTIES
— IN —
SPRING TWEEDS.

Suits Made to Order
— AT —
ONE DAY'S NOTICE.

900 NEW SPRING SUITS,
JUST MADE,
$5.50.
520 BOSTON STYLE,
JUST RECEIVED,
$7.00.
2,000 Pairs of our
CELEBRATED PANTS
$1.40.
— AT THE —
BOSTON ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
41 and 43 St. Joseph Street.
MONTREAL. 60 3

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. 54z 1aw

Miscellaneous.

MARTIN'S
"SUNBEAM"
STOVE POLISH,
Is now in the Market for Five Years.

It is put up in round tins, and if you ask your Grocer for it, see that you get it and take nothing else instead. The "SUNBEAM" Stove Polish Trade Mark has been registered at the Patent Office in Ottawa in 1876, and to prevent still more effectually any unscrupulous imposition, the fac-simile signature of the manufacturer is on each label.

CHARLES MARTIN,
Manufacturer and Sole Proprietor of the "Sunbeam" Stove Polish. 57z

DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1881.
EXTRA FIRST PRIZE.
Wells' Patent Water Power Engine,
FOR WORKING WAREHOUSE HOISTS.
(About a dozen in use in the City.)

No special attendant, no danger, dirt or trouble, very economical, can be attached to ordinary hand hoists without alteration.

THE TENANTS SHOULD SEE THAT THE STORES THEY TAKE HAVE WATER POWER HOISTS.

Contracts for supplying this for spring now being made by
J. O'FLAHERTY,
432 ST. PAUL STREET.

Engines can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill, Gault, Bros. & Co., H. A. Nelson & Sons, Benning & Barsalou and D. Morrice & Co. 54zeod

WEAR THE
ATHLETIC SUSPENDER!

FOR SALE
EVERYWHERE
TURNER BROTHERS.
164 McGill Street, Montreal, and 681 Washington Street, Boston. 42eod*

OLD ESTABLISHED MILL,
(FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY L. CHARBONNEAU,)
Nos. 10 and 12 St. Charles Borromee Street,
NEAR CRAIG STREET.

Messrs. MANTHA & CO. beg to give notice that their establishment is at present undergoing extensive repairs, and in a week or two they will be able to execute any orders confided to them. The machinery will be of the latest improvements, and competent workmen employed. In addition to the mill there will be a carpenter's shop, for the manufacture of all kinds of carpenter's work, such as doors, sashes, blinds, vestibules, &c. The kiln will be very spacious and with all the latest improvements.

J. B. MANTHA, Manager.
7z 2aw T. PREFONTAINE, Financier.

BELDING PAUL & CO. LI
50
THE BEST
SEWING SILK
ASK FOR THIS BRAND

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 u 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 C Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, and consider it the finest preparation now before the public. Its permanency as a Emulsion with the pleasant flavor, makes it the great favorite for children, and I do highly recommend it for a 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 foun it more agreeable to the stomach, and have better results from its use than from any other preparation of the kind 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 mak the following statement: About three years ago my eldest daughter was taken with a severe cold, which settled o her lungs, and notwithstanding all that her medical attendant could do, she got worse and worse, and appeared to b in the last and hopeless stage of consumption. The doctor said he could do no more, but recommended your Emu sion, and the effect of it was, in the opinion of every one who knew her, simply marvelous. Before she had used th first bottle, she felt much better, and to the surprise of us all, she continued to mend so rapidly that in three month she was able to go about as usual, and has continued in such excellent health that she got married 18 months ag and has now as fine and healthy a son as you can find in the country.
WILLIAM BLAND.

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

For Sale by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.
50 2aw

The Canadian & Brazilian Direct Mail Steamshi
COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
(REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS.)

Subsidized by the Governments of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil and of the Dominion of Canada, in the amount of £20,000 per annum, together with the valuable exemptions and privileges enjoyed by the Steamship Companies carrying the Imperial and Royal Mails.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - £280,000
DIVIDED INTO 25,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH,

And 3,000 fully-paid Deferred Shares of £10 each, upon which no dividend will be payable ou of the profits of any one year until 6 per cent. has been paid on Ordinary Shares in respect of that year. After payment of 6 per cent. on both classes, all the shares will rank for dividend equally.

ISSUE OF 25,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH,
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
£1 on Application; £2 on Allotment: £2 10s on 1st June, 1881, and £2 10s on 1st September, 1881.
IT IS NOT PROPOSED TO CALL UP MORE THAN £8 PER SHARE AT PRESENT.

DIRECTORS.

SIR CHARLES L. YOUNG, BART., Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
W. U. HEYGATE, ESQ., Director of the Canada Company and of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
GEORGE MOFFATT, ESQ. (Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt and Co., London and Montreal), Director of the Life Associa tion of Scotland.
THOMAS G. GILLESPIE, ESQ. (late of Montreal), Heathfield, Weybridge, Surrey.
JAMES C. FRASER, ESQ. (Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co., Liverpool, and Messrs. Saunders Brothers & Co., Per nambuco), Chairman of the Liverpool Board of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

BANKERS.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. - - - - - - - LONDON.
BANK OF MONTREAL - - - - - - - - - - - MONTREAL.

For further particulars and prospectus apply to
D. LORN MACDOUGALL,
11 HOSPITAL STREET,
BROKER for CANADA.
63 3

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 of 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.

Baking Powder.

THE COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER,
Claims to be the "Best in Use," for the following reasons:

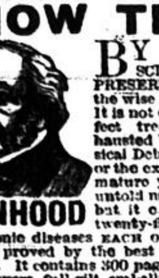
1st—It is made of healthy materials, no alum nor any other injurious or useless substance being admitted in its composition.
2nd—It contains more raising strength for the price it sells at, than any other safe powder in the market.
3rd—It is always uniform in quality, and never disappoints.

ASK FOR THE COOK'S FRIEND!
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS BEARING SIMILAR NAMES.

RETAILED BY ALL GROCERS. 40 z

New Books.

KNOW THYSELF.



MANHOOD

BY studying the SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF PRESERVATION, and following the wise instructions given therein. It is not only a complete and perfect treatise on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, the Errors of Youth, or the excesses and indiscretions of mature years and the consequent untold miseries produced thereby, but it contains one hundred and twenty-five prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases EACH ONE OF WHICH IS INVALUABLE, so proved by the best practitioners in Europe or America. It contains 300 pages, bound in beautiful embossed covers, full gilt, embellished with the very finest Steel Engravings, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary or professional—than any other work retailed in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded. Price, only $1.25. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of six cents for mailing. Send for it now.

Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.
8aa

HEAL THYSELF

Baking Powder.

PRINCESS

FULL WEIGHT
PRINCESS
THE
PRINCESS
BAKING POWDER

BAKING
POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND FULL WEIGHT. THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL, IS DOUBLE THE STRENGTH OF THE ORDINARY ADULTERATED POWDERS.

Patronized by H.R.H. Princess Louise and Earl Dufferin, and endorsed by the most eminent Chemists in Canada. Sold by all first-class Grocers.

Wholesale—Tees, Costigan & Wilson, and Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
W. LUNAN & SON,
SOREL, QUEBEC. 44 1 law

Carpet Felt.

CARPET FELT FOR PUTTING UNDER CARPETS—Saves the Carpets, Prevents Moths, makes the Floor Air-Tight, and is pleasant to walk on. Will last for ten years. Five cents per yard, delivered free.

BENNET & CO.,
100a Wholesale Stationers, St. Paul street.

Meetings and Amusements.

WESLEY CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL).
REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., PASTOR.
SUNDAY, MARCH 20th, 1881.

The REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and the
REV. H. O. MEANS, D.D., of the American Board Congregational Foreign Missions, at 7 p.m. 66 law

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
(UNITARIAN),
REV. WM. S. BARNES, PASTOR.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
SUNDAY, MARCH 20th, 1881.
Morning Subject—"The Tenth Commandment;"
Evening Subject—"The Heaven we Seek;"

WEDNESDAY (23rd March) EVENING.—Lecture—"The Prodigal Son." The public invited. 66

LECTURE!
By REV. G. H. WELLS,
IN ERSKINE CHURCH,
Has been POSTPONED until
MONDAY, MARCH 28th, at 8 p.m.,
Instead of 17th, as previously arranged.
Subject:—"Council of Constance."
Admission, 25c. Tickets at the door. 63 4

"FROM the BLARNEY STONE TO MOUNT VESUVIUS,"
— AND —
"The Land o' Cakes and her Peasant Poet"

REV J. HALSTED CARROLL, D.D., Newburg, N.Y., will deliver the above celebrated lectures in QUEEN'S HALL, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 22nd and 24th MARCH, under the auspices of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church.
Admission 25c. Reserved Seats 50c. 65 4

REV. E. GOULD, will reply to
the attack upon
"SWEDENBORGIANISM,"
In Wednesday's *Gazette*, and show the necessity for further light upon the Holy Scriptures,
To-morrow (Sunday) Evening,
IN THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH,
Service at 7 o'clock. All are invited. 66 1

1ST. PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.

A Meeting of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will be held at the Sergeant's Mess Room, No. 81 St. James street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock sharp.

As business of importance will be brought before the meeting, a full attendance is desired.

By order,
JOHN F. NOTT,
66 2 Captain & Acting Adjt.

GRAND CONCERT
— OF —
Sacred Music!
BY THE
UNITED METHODIST CHOIRS OF MONTREAL,
IN THE
ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST CHURCH,
— ON —
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 25th,
ASSISTED BY
MRS. THURSTON, Soprano; MR. NORRIS, Tenor; MR. H. PATTON, Baritone
Conductor, Mr. E. A. HILTON; Organist, Mr. L. A. MAFFRE
Tickets, 25c each. Reserved seats, 50c.
Plan of Reserved Seats and Tickets at the Montreal Book Room, No. 3 Bleury street.
☞ Full Rehearsals on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. 66 1

Province of Quebec.

GRAND EXHIBITION

A Grand Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held in the City of Montreal in the month of September next; the precise date will be shortly announced.

The Competition will be Open to THE WORLD!

The prize list has been revised and enlarged and will be found very complete.

The magnificent Grounds and Buildings in Montreal Exhibition Park, together with the fact that the Exhibition is to be held at the Industrial and Commercial Metropolis of the Dominion, present unrivalled advantages to Exhibitors, which ought very generally to be taken advantage of.

For further information, apply to the undersigned,

S. C. STEVENSON,
Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures.
GEO. LECLERE,
Secretary Council of Agriculture.
Montreal, 16th March, 1881. 64 3

A. JOYCE'S SCHOOL FOR COOKERY!

A new course will begin MONDAY, MARCH 21st, commencing with Plain Cookery Demonstration, from 10 to 12 in the morning, and High Class Demonstration, in the afternoon, from 2 to 4. 63 5

THE CANADA CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION
(LIMITED.)

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under the Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, bearing date the 21st day of February, 1881, incorporating John Stoughton Dennis, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Richard Pope of the same place, Esq., Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, William Wilson, of the same place, Assistant Law Clerk of the House of Commons, Alfred Richard Cecil Selwyn, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, Director of the Canadian Geological Survey, and William Perfect Lockwood, of the said City of Montreal, Esquire, for the purpose of the purchase of every description of goods, produce, merchandise and effects, and of the sale thereof to shareholders and members and others; with power to make, draw, accept and endorse any promissory note, bill of exchange, draft or bank cheque, requisite in the said Association's interest; also, to construct or acquire any offices or buildings that may be necessary for the carrying on of the Association's business throughout the Dominion of Canada; also, to acquire, hold, alienate and convey any real estate requisite for carrying on the undertakings of said Association, by the name of "The Canada Co-operative Supply Association Limited," with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into thirty thousand shares of five dollars.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this Tenth day of March, 1881.

JOHN O'CONNOR,
Secretary of State.

Notice of Meeting.

A meeting of the Shareholders of the Canada Co-operative Supply Association, (Limited,) will be held at their (temporary) offices, 184 St. James street, Montreal, on TUESDAY, March 22nd, 1881, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m., for the purpose of Electing Directors, passing By-laws, and other business.

By order of the Board.
G. DURNFORD,
Secretary.
Montreal, 26th February, 1881. 66 1

ART ASSOCIATION.
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
EXHIBITION
— OF —
WORKS OF ART
— IN —
BLACK AND WHITE!

Consisting of Etchings, Engravings, &c., by some of the best masters, ancient and modern, together with original drawings by Canadian and other Artists.

Open Daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Friday and Saturday from 8 to 10 p.m.

Admission to non-members, 25c. 49

DANCING.

The Waltz taught in six private lessons, $2.50. Single lesson, 50c. Private classes for teaching.
MRS. GODWIN,
49 79 Bleury street.

New Advertisements To-Day.

JUST RECEIVED!

One Case Cleopatra Fringes!
One Case Wimpole Fringes!
Five Cases Swiss Edgings and Embroideries!
FOR SALE TO THE TRADE.
BEALL, ROSS & CO.,
Nos. 204 and 206 McGILL STREET.
62 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.
22*

Meetings and Amusements.

EVENING LECTURES
— AND —
CLASSES
FOR YOUNG MEN.
ASSOCIATION HALL, VICTORIA SQUARE
October, 1881. March, 1882.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
DR. KELLEY, - - - CHAIRMAN.

A. A. AYER. THOS. H. HODGSON.
T. JAMES CLAXTON. J. IVINSON, G. T. R.
CHAS. CUSHING. WARDEN KING.
GEORGE HAGUE. A. KINGMAN.
D. MORRICE. L. H. PACKARD.
D. W. ROSS. J. MURRAY SMITH.

J. S. McLACHLAN, - - - TREASURER.
D. A. BUDGE, - - - - - SECRETARY.

The General Committee of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION have had their attention specially called to these important facts:—

That the number of young men in the warehouses, offices and manufactories of this city is very large and continually increasing.

That many of these are strangers residing in boarding-houses.

That there is a growing demand for skilled labor and improved work.

That young men are constantly asking for increased opportunities for improvement.

That in Montreal there is no public library; and, except in drawing, no educational classes for young men of moderate means who are employed during the day.

That something ought to be done at once to help our young men to improve their time and better their position.

After careful consideration the Committee have decided to do what they can in this direction. Through the hearty co-operation of some of our leading educationists and medical men they have much pleasure in being able to announce the following EVENING LECTURES AND CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN:—

1.—A Course of Ten Lectures on "Physiology and Hygiene."

FIRST LECTURE.
October 6th, Thursdays, at 8 p.m.

OUTLINE OF THE COURSE.—"Winter and its Dangers," Dr. F. W. Campbell; "The Human Skeleton," Dr. Shepherd; "Food and Digestion," Dr. Sutherland; "The Teeth," Dr. Beers; "The Skin," Dr. Roddick; "The Eye," Dr. Proudfoot; "The Brain," Dr. Osler; "On Catching Cold," Dr. Ross; "Hygiene of Outdoor Sports," Dr. Perrigo; "Household Hygiene," Dr. Gardner.

2.—A Course of Ten Lectures on "Chemistry of Common Things with Experiments." By J. T. Donald, B.A.

FIRST LECTURE.
October 10th, Mondays, at 8 p.m.

OUTLINE OF THE COURSE.—"Air," "Water," "Food," "Cooking," "Coal," "Iron and Steel," "Explosives," "Fogs and Smokes of Manufacturing Cities.

3.—A Course of Ten Lectures on "American History." By DR. Kelley.

FIRST LECTURE.
January 9th, Mondays, at 8 p.m.

OUTLINE OF COURSE.—"Pre-Historic America," "Spain in America,"—Cortez, Pizarro, Bolivar; "France in America,"—Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, Louis XIV.; "England in America,"—"The Virginians," "The Pilgrim Fathers," "Louisburg and the French Acadians," "William Pitt and the Seven Years' War," "The Heights of Abraham."

4.—A Course of Ten Lectures on "The First Principles of Machinery." By Prof. Robins, LL.D.

FIRST LECTURE.
January 12th, Thursdays, at 8 p.m.

This Course will be illustrated by models and diagrams specially prepared.

CLASSES.

5.—"COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC," C. A. Humphrey, Head Master Royal Arthur School.
Mondays and Wednesdays, from 7 to 8 p.m.

6.—"FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS," Rev. A. B. Cruchet.
Tuesdays and Fridays, from 7 to 8 p.m.

7.—"BOOK-KEEPING," P. S. Ross, Esq.
Thursdays, 7 to 8 p.m.

8.—"PHONOGRAPHY," D. A. Budge, Esq.
Tuesdays, 7 to 8 p.m.

These Classes will commence the second week of October and continue to the end of March, with the usual Christmas recess.

An Inaugural Lecture will be delivered on Monday, October 3, at 8 p.m., by Principal Dawson of McGill College.

FEES.

One Ticket, admitting to all the Courses	$5.00
One Ticket for Course in French or Commercial Arithmetic	2.00
One Ticket for each of the other Courses	1.00
Single Tickets for Lectures, 15c., or two for	25

The subjects chosen are interesting and instructive; the lecturers, men who know their subjects and can teach them to popular audiences; the fees, almost nominal; it is, therefore, hoped that the Young Men of Montreal will strongly support this movement by their personal attendance and influence.

As the Library of the Association is very small and incomplete, will not some friends of our young men give us $500 or $1,000 to add books for general reading, and works of reference in connection with the Lectures? 66

New Advertisements To-Day.

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*

HATS—JUST RECEIVED!
20 CASES OF FELT HATS!
Of the very Latest Spring Styles; also, my own make of First-class
PULL-OVERS!
Of the very Latest Shapes, and made to order according to the customer's taste.
A. BRAHADI,
64 4 249 Notre Dame Street.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

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

YARD—Corner ST. HUBERT and CRAIG STREETS.
64eod R. GRAHAM.

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. 65 8

J. HEANEY'S BOILER COVERING, OR PATENTED NON-CONDUCTOR—For Boilers, Steam Pipes and Cylinders, and also Hot-air and Hot-water Pipes and Steamboat Boilers; also, repairing Furnaces in brick work. White-washing and Plastering done in first-class order. All orders promptly attended to. Took first prize extra in the late Exhibition for Boiler Covering. The same material can be put on and taken off and mixed over again and used better than it was before. For covering cylinders like wood-laying, and gauranteed not to corrode the iron in the least. Can be proved by all practical men in the city. Gauranteed to save 25 per cent. on boilers. Sold by the ton. For particulars address, J. HEANY, 47 Ames street, Town of St. Henri, Montreal, out of the city limits. 61 6

$500 REWARD WILL BE given by PROF. THOMPSON, who will be in Montreal for a few weeks, to any person having a pulling or vicious horse that I cannot handle with one hand with my patent bit. N.B.—I will treat all diseases of horses free of charge if cure is not satisfactory. Can be found at the NEW YORK HOUSE, Lagauchetiere street, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. 65 2

$1,000 TO INVEST, IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing or other commercial business, by an active partner, can take charge of books, can give good city references. Address stating business, "K. 738," STAR Office. 61 8

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,
12 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,
68 Auctioneers.

By Thomas J. Potter.

HANDSOME PARLOR SET, MARBLE TOP BEDROOM SET, fine BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, Oilcloth, "Duchess" Range, "Countess" Hall Stove, Refrigerator, Parlor Set, wire back, finely upholstered and covered in rich raw silk, B. W. Centre Table, Whatnot, &c., Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Marble-top Walnut and Ash Bedroom Set, quantity of good Bedsteads, Bureaus, Hair and Wool Mattresses, fine Bedding, &c., Mantel Mirror, 3 and 2 light Gasaliers, Curtains and Poles, Pictures, Ornaments, &c., Dinner Ware, Glassware, Dining Table, Sideboard, Chairs, complete Cooking Utensils, &c., valuable large case of Stuffed Birds, nearly new. Sale at 1393 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

Monday Morning, 21st March,
At TEN o'clock.
62 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

VERY CHOICE INVESTMENT

Drummond near Osborne Street. Really first-class Solid Brick House, two Tenements, with all modern improvements and in perfect order throughout.

On Tuesday, 22nd March,

will be sold at my Rooms the house 16 and 16½ DRUMMOND STREET. One of the best built, best situated and most easily rented houses to be had. Has good stone foundations, fine basement and is well finished all through with marble mantels, modern conveniences. Walls of rooms and passages papered and varnished in the best manner. The house is new in style and design, well laid out, attractive in appearance, both exterior and interior, and is perfectly comfortable and pleasant winter and summer. The situation is unsurpassed and is coveted by the most respectable and best paying class of tenants. Deep Lot, wide lane in rear. Perfect Title. Sale at Half-past Ten o'clock.

55 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

FARM STOCK BY AUCTION.

By order of Mrs. Flaherty, at her Farm, PETITE COTE, (entrance opposite Mr. Crawford's House,)

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23rd.

10 very fine MILCH COWS, also Young Stock, Heifers, Calves, 1 good Bull, 3 Sows, 1 Hog, &c. 1 Brood Mare, in foal to imported Stallion "Handsome Jack." 6 good WORKING HORSES, Driving Horses, one-year-old Filley. Large number of very good implements, "Ithica" Horse Rake, "Buckeye" Mower, double and single Ploughs, Harrows, Grubber, Cultivator, &c. Fanners, Roller, Scotch Carts, Hay Carts, Sleighs, Waggons, Buggies, Harness, &c., &c. NO RESERVE.

Sale at TEN o'clock.
64 THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

181 LAVAL AVENUE.

Attractive and Comfortable Two-story Brick Cottage,

with Stone foundation and Mansard roof, good high basement, house nicely arranged and in good order. Immediate possession. A rare opportunity to buy a home in a very healthy and pleasant situation, just above Sherbrooke street. Sale at my room, by order of the Commercial Mutual Building Society, on

Thursday, 24th March, at Ten o'clock.
Sheriff's title. No encumbrance. Terms liberal.
60 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

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. Terms of sale and further particulars will be advertised.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
66 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

"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, on

Tuesday, 29th March.
Particulars to follow.
66 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

By Shaw & Gowdey.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CRYSTAL GASALIERS, handsome British-plate Mirrors, best Tapestry Carpets, "Hood" Pianoforte, Parlor Set in Haircloth, Fancy Chairs, Pictures, fine Walnut Bookcase, large Wardrobe, Marble-top and Walnut Bedroom Sets, Leather Dining Chairs, Mahogany and Walnut Dining Tables and Sideboards, fine high 8-day Hall Clock, Mahogany Bookcase and Desk, Oilcloth, Refrigerators, Crockery, Glassware, fine Cooking Range, Kitchen Requisites, &c., &c.

Also 2 fine Trade Express Waggons, by Goyette; Two seated Buggy, same maker; 4 good setts Harness; Two seated Sleigh; lot Shop Fixtures, Confectionery, Show Bottles, Canisters and plant, and eight hall and cooking Stoves.

We are instructed to sell at the residence No. 749 SHERBROOKE STREET, on

Tuesday, 22nd instant,
the whole of the Furniture, &c., as above.
Sale at TEN o'clock.
SHAW & GOWDEY,
65 Auctioneers.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Large emplacement on William street, next Owen's Lumber Yard, 180 ft. front, area about 23,000, close to the new docks, canal and in the centre of all the principal factories, splendid site for commercial purposes.

ST JOSEPH STREET,

Nos. 472 and 474, corner Lusignan, two Solid Brick Dwellings, stone foundation; Lot about 42 x 110, with lane in rear; could easily be converted into stores. Commuted. Sheriff's title. Liberal terms, or all cash, if desired.

The above properties will be sold by auction, at our rooms, 235 St. James street,

Wednesday, the 23rd March inst.,
To close a syndicate account.
Sale at Half-past TEN o'clock.
63 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

FARM STOCK BY AUCTION.

On Thursday, 24th inst.,
Three Horses, Two Cows, and all the Stock appertaining to a Farm,
Sale at ONE p.m. at Cote St. Paul, Lachine Parish.
65 4 VENANT HENRICHON, Prop.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

Auction Sale of a Valuable Piano "Weber" to close up an Insolvent Estate.

The Undersigned Assignees will sell at their Office Nos. 7 and 9 PLACE D'ARMES HILL, on

Monday, the 21st instant,
at 10.30 a.m., a very good "WEBER" PIANO and stool. Good chance. Original cost $400. Sale without reserve.
FRIGON & GLOBENSKY,
Assignees.
Montreal, 17th March, 1881. 2 65

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

LA SOCIETE DE CONSTRUCTION MUTUELLE DES ARTISANS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the balance of the real estate, &c., of the Society will be sold, *en bloc*, by public auction, at the office of the Society, 13 St. James street, on the 22nd MARCH next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the conditions mentioned in the book of charges.

For further information apply at the office of the Society.

By order of the Board of Liquidators.
43 C. H. A. GUIMOND, Sec.-Treas.

The Daily Star.

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

Vol. XIII. .... No. 66.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE STAR for the week ending March 12, and the corresponding period of 1880:—

March 1880.			March 1881.		
Monday	8	14,853	Monday	7	16,504
Tuesday	9	14,876	Tuesday	8	16,182
Wed'sday	10	14,966	Wed'sday	9	16,440
Thursday	11	15,093	Thursday	10	16,112
Friday	12	14,909	Friday	11	15,963
Saturday	13	15,408	Sat'rday	12	17,519
Total		90,105	Total		98,722

Average daily circulation for week ending March 12, 1881—

16,453.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

Answers to Correspondents.

L. D. E.—We will not advertise illegal concerns such as you mention.

R.S., Westville, N.B.—There is no prize offered for the solution of the Fifteen Puzzle.*

ALFRED.—The feats your dog has performed are by no means extraordinary, save the last, which is utterly impossible.

J.M.—What material can be put on a steel truss to keep it from rusting? ANS. You can have it either nickel-plated or japanned.*

SUBSCRIBER.—Give the names of some dealers in varnish, oils, paints and glue in Montreal? ANS.—Ramsay, Drake & Dods, and Jamieson & Co.

READER.—Please give me the names and addresses of the offices in Montreal where ladies are employed as copyists? ANS. We are not aware of any.

C.H.—In the tale "Found Drowned" was Henry Dunbar, the millionnaire, the murderer of Joseph Wilmot? ANS. No. Joseph Wilmot murdered Henry Dunbar.*

P. G.—Will you please inform me, to the best of your knowledge, where Cain got his wife? ANS.—Sacred history does not mention. All record was lost with the deluge.

RIFLE.—1. Where can I procure rifle-sighting verniers? 2. What is the price? ANS. 1. At John Martin & Co.'s, St. Paul street, city. 2. $1.50, with wind-gauge $2.50.*

T. J. C.—Please give me the address of Miss Rye, the lady who has the management of bringing orphan children from England to America. ANS.—Address Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont.

W.H.—Can you inform me of Prof. Fowler's address, and also a book which treats of self-government? ANS. The Professor's address is Boston, we believe. We do not know what book you refer to.

A.J.T.—Has Queen Victoria a daughter by the name of Victoria? ANS. Her eldest daughter is called Victoria. She was born Nov. 21, 1840, and was married to the Crown Prince of Prussia Jan. 25, 1858.*

J.N.—In your answer to "A.T." you say that the word "girl" is only once mentioned in the Bible, viz., Joel iii. 3. You will find it mentioned again in Zechariah viii. 5. ANS. Thanks for the information. You will find the second passage mentions "girls" not "girl."*

H.P.—1. By what means could I find the whereabouts of a friend in Liverpool? 2. What would the information cost? ANS. 1. Advertise in the *Mercury*, or any other Liverpool paper. 2. A short personal notice would only cost about sixpence sterling each insertion.*

L.E., New Hampshire.—A subscriber to your paper having removed from his former place of residence wishes his paper remailed. How much can the postmaster charge? ANS. If you leave your address with the postmaster it is customary to forward the papers without extra charge.*

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—I saw a statement in your paper some weeks ago, that Sir Joseph Napier, who was a Queen's Counsel at the time of the O'Connell trial, was still alive. Could you give me any information where he lives, or how to address a letter that will reach him? ANS. He lives in Dublin. We answered this question once before.*

H.Q.—1. Can a person residing in the States deposit money in the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada? 2. Would the Post Office Department mail an acknowledgment of a deposit to an address in the States? ANS. 1. To be a depositor in the Canada P. O. Savings Bank one must live within the reach and limits of the Canadian post office. 2. The department cannot of course prevent depositors leaving the country and residing abroad, but should such depositors remit by mail money to be deposited to their credit, it has to be accepted, but the depositor will be requested to close his account.*

WESTWARD. 1. What kind of a place is Winnipeg? 2. Number of inhabitants? 3. Is it growing rapidly? 4. Is the climate colder than Fredericton, N.B.? 5. Is the land wet and marshy? 6. Is there railway communication with Ottawa? 7. Are there many Indians in the place or vicinity? 8. What religious denomination predominates? ANS. 1. Winnipeg is a busy little town, the See of the Metropolitan of the North-West. 2. At the last census it had a population of 8,000. 3. It is growing every week. 4. Yes. 5. It cannot be called marshy, although some marsh exists. 6. Yes. 7. Yes. 8. The Church of Rome.*

G.T.R.—Are the different kinds of tea—green, black, &c.—the products of different varieties of the tea plant, or are they procured by different means of curing from the one plant? Is the green tea colored by drying on sheets of copper? ANS. All teas are made from leaf of same growth, but colored as desired; certain districts, however, furnish leaf suited for green teas, while others that for black. A false impression prevails in regard to drying teas in copper pans. Cast-iron pans, carefully polished, are the kind employed altogether, except with Japanese, who sometimes fire or dry teas in baskets. This plan leaves the tea in its natural color, and should be more generally used than it is.*

IN a speech delivered a few days previous to the assassination of the Czar, Wendell Phillips, the friend of the oppressed of all nations, gave expression to the following opinion:—"I look at Russia four thousand miles away and see what incubus is resting on her people. I only hope that somebody will lift it off their shoulders. If nothing will do it but the dagger, then welcome the dagger." This is all the more remarkable coming as it does from a man so well-known for his soft-hearted proclivities.

OF all the plans ever devised to reach the North Pole the plan of colonization appears to be the best. It may be slow, but it looks sure. The Pole must be reached by slow stages. Colonies must be established among the Esquimaux on Smith Sound, or some other place as near as possible to the Pole. By degrees these colonies can be pushed to the north, the Esquimaux can be made do all the hard work, provide the fish, shoot the game—musk-ox and reindeer—which exists in many parts of the north. Depots must be established and the reaching of the Pole looked upon as something to accomplish in five or six years, and not in as many months.

A FEW years ago property owners in the east end of Montreal were in despair. They saw their property decrease in value day by day, and all the interest of the city move westward. Of late, however, much of this has changed. The construction of the Q., M., O. & O. R.R. works, the new tunnel, the erection of factories and the proposed railway terminus at the Quebec Gate Barracks have all contributed to make real estate in the East End far more valuable than it was two years ago. In fact, whether we look east or west we see the indications of progress. Whatever the cause may be, facts bespeak the approach of the boom, and the cheerful temper of the people is the best harbinger of the good times coming.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us if *separation de corps* is the only kind of divorce allowed in the Catholic Church. No, we believe it is not. There are several grounds on which the Catholic Church grants divorces. For instance, marriage between a Christian and a non-baptized person is not recognized as a valid marriage. If a Protestant marries a person who was never baptized, and if the Protestant gets a divorce the Catholic Church recognizes the divorce because there was no marriage. Then impotency is regarded as a valid ground of divorce, and so is kinship within certain relationship. There are, too, other grounds, but they are all grounds which exist before marriage, or which, in fact, invalidates the ceremony, and the ceremony being invalid divorce is of course recognized.

"THE Indians cannot be civilized," say the advocates of extermination; "the Indians can and have been civilized," say all who take the trouble to look around them. They have been civilized in Florida; they have been civilized in Arkansas; they have been civilized in the Indian territory; they have been civilized in British Columbia; they have been civilized on the Ottawa; they are found in colleges, and in fact they have been civilized wherever the process of civilization has been seriously and kindly attempted. It takes less time to civilize an Indian than it took to civilize the Briton or the Gaul. Now-a-days an Indian is civilized in a few years; the ancients took centuries to civilize their savages. The saying that "the Indians cannot be civilized" is born of fanaticism and ignorance.

THE Mounted Police are being made less expensive. Last year they cost $347,000, while this year they are only to cost $290,000. The pay has been reduced and the Government are endeavoring to prevent the force from being made the refuge for "young gentlemen of bad habits who seemed to think the Mounted Police was a sort of inebriate asylum." The words quoted are Sir John A. Macdonald's and they are suggestive of the class of men who compose our Mounted Police in the North-West territory. Now the fact is, the public have no confidence in the Mounted Police. There is too much mystery about them. They are out of the way and we know not what they do. Report speaks badly of them, and we all know that the force is made up of the "Ne'er-do-wells" of the country. These men may make good troopers, but when they drink eau-de-cologne and Florida water as a substitute for brandy, it is time to ask for particulars—what they do, how they live, and what return they give for the money spent on them.

The Parliamentary System.

"The entire political situation," says a despatch from London, "is one of such confusion and cross purposes as has scarcely ever been chronicled in Parliamentary history." The British Constitution has weathered so many storms that there is every reason to hope it will weather one more, and that the Ship of State will find itself, after the blow is over, again in smooth water. At the same time the present condition of affairs might afford very plausible grounds, to say the least, for a different anticipation. Parliament, for years past, has found itself more and more unequal to the task of governing the country. The reason of this is the gradual decay of the principle of authority, the growing aversion among men in general to leadership, the growing assertion of individual opinions and wills. In earlier and simpler times, the leader of the Government could exercise a much more effective control over his followers than he can to-day. Some of the measures resorted to for the purpose were not of the noblest; but, by hook or by crook, the king's government was carried on. Now-a-days bribery—to our credit be it spoken—is unknown, and men are getting too independent to recognize authority anywhere. Parliament, therefore, tends more and more to lose its organic unity, and to become merely an unruly debating club. The country cannot, however, be governed by a debating club; and unless the principle of authority can be re-established, rehabilitated, it is hard to say what the result will be. Once before a strong man entered the halls of Parliament and ordered "that bauble" to be removed, and within the memory of middle aged men a summary end was put to the hopeless wranglings of the representative body under the second French republic. The ancient kingdom of Poland fell asunder, and was absorbed by other powers to a large extent through its own internal dissensions. It is all very well to have talk when the talk is going to lead to something; but a governing body that can only wrangle is something that neither gods nor men can long put up with. It cannot be denied that there is at the present moment a general feeling of unrest and anxiety throughout England. Mr. Gladstone personally commands a large measure of popular sympathy; but people are not so sure as they were of his ability to triumph over the enormous difficulties of his position. There is, moreover, too much reason to fear that his health is impaired, and that he may not be physically able much longer to grapple with his responsibilities. And were he to disappear from the scene, who would succeed him? There is at this moment literally no one on the Liberal side who could hope to control the House of Commons; and, even were Lord Beaconsfield recalled, it is doubtful—waiving all other questions—whether, at his advanced age, and shaken as he too has been by illness, he could prove equal to the burdens of Empire. Parliamentary Government in England is, we believe, now undergoing one of the severest trials to which it has ever been subjected; and though, as we said before, there is everything to hope from the strong vitality of the British constitution, there is yet room for no little uncertainty as to the results which the next few years may witness.

Capitalists Interviewed.

The New York *Herald* has been interviewing the great capitalists, Gould and Vanderbilt, in order to obtain their opinions on the present condition of the business world. The great men expressed themselves with a frankness and blandness which may possibly remind some people of the touching innocence of a certain Celestial, who once engaged in a game that "he did not understand." Upon the whole, however, we believe they talked common sense and meant what they said. The general drift was to the effect that the business of the country is in a sound enough state, but that there is too much speculation, and that the ideas entertained of what this man can do, or that man can do, in the way of controlling the money market, and raising on depressing stocks, are ridiculously extravagant. Both strongly maintained that the general effect of the formation of great corporations, controlling large interests, was favorable to the community; and that the outcry against monopolies was greatly overdone; and of course they had no difficulty in showing that the mere waste of capital in destructive competition could not, in the long run, do anybody any good. Mr. Vanderbilt said that his business was to take care of a great estate that had been entrusted to him, and that he meant to do it. It is a common thing to consider great moneyed men as pursuing their schemes simply with a view to their own selfish advantage; but it is doubtful whether many men of very large fortune are totally destitute of the desire to benefit their fellow men in their day and generation. There are other ways of doing this besides founding colleges and hospitals or subscribing largely to foreign missions. The man who wisely applies a large capital, without making too heavy a deduction from it for mere self indulgence, is, whether he means it or not, a public benefactor. Things that make for human well-being are done through him that, without him, would not be done. The capitalist is as Carlyle long ago described him, "a captain of industry"; and it is of vast importance to industry to have good captains. We will go so far as to say that a man whose money is actively and profitably employed in promoting useful schemes of a business nature should think very seriously before diverting any large portion of his capital to schemes of a strictly and professedly "benevolent" character. A benevolent *intention* is always good for the man who cherishes it; but acts of *benevolence* have not always been acts of *beneficence*. In other words, benevolent men have not always succeeded in doing the good they intended to do.

To return, however, to New York capitalists; they speak like men engaged in serious work, and as if satisfied that what they are doing is for the good of others as well as themselves. It would be a miserable thing to see an entire divorce between great wealth, and the sense of social responsibility,—to see a man wielding all but sovereign power, and see him wielding it with no thought for anything but his own aggrandizement. There is a great future open to capital if it can but be employed visibly in the interest of society at large in bringing order out of confusion and economy out of waste. Unless we misread the signs of the times and misread the characters of some of the foremost men in the world of commerce and industry, there is a growing consciousness of the social mission of capital, and if so we may hope that, as this grows clearer, there will be less envy felt among the multitude against the holders of great wealth, and that all ranks of society will, as time goes on, be more and more knit together by the sense of a common interest and of mutual good will.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Tenure of office in public service ought to be like a New England marriage—for life or on good behavior.—*Boston Pilot.*

The Senate gets kicks, not coppers, for its grotesque interference with the Scott Act. The Senate is an unnecessary humbug.—*London Advertiser.*

The press has a beautiful and glorious *role* to fill in our days. Pius IX., of immortal memory, and Leo XIII., have blessed it and encouraged it in every way.—*Courrier de Maskinonge.*

At last Great Britain has good news from South Africa; an armistice has been agreed upon. Anything that may happen in the Transvaal is more honorable to England than fighting can be.—*N. Y. Herald.*

When a smoker finds that the tobacco habit impels him to burn his favorite incense under his nose wherever he is not strictly prohibited from doing so, it is time for him to sacrifice his habit to save his manners.—*N. Y. Herald.*

There is only one thing wanting to make the Coercion Bill complete. It should be amended so that any Irishman suspected of *thinking* treason would be liable to arrest and imprisonment. It is strange that Mr. Gladstone overlooked this important point.—*Boston Pilot.*

The truth is that the national debt of Canada has been almost wholly contracted in undertakings which have developed wonderfully our means and our resources, and without which we would be nowhere. There are our canals, our railroads, and our facilities for intercourse in general.—*La Minerve.*

The rights of minorities ought to be, and, it is to be hoped, always will be, respected. But if minorities have their rights, they have also their duties. When they have protested and made plain their earnest objection to any particular measure or proposition, they have done all that it is their duty to do.—*Glasgow Mail.*

Lower Canada ought not to seek to increase her population by miscellaneous immigration. We lead a quiet and pleasant life—We are developing in a normal way—Our great aim should be to check the stream of emigration which is carrying to the soil of our republican neighbor so great a number of our compatriots.—*Le Canadien.*

It is impossible to maintain in good faith that Freemasonry is simply a philanthropic organization held together by a ceremonial more or less ridiculous. It is never harmless, while under certain circumstances it becomes the most formidable and active instrument of bad passions let loose against religion and society.—*Le Monde.*

The good, real or imaginary of the few, must give place to the welfare and safety of the many, and if these Dutch Boers be not a section of Cape Colony and under British rule, they will very soon become a part of Germany or some other nation that will play the old tune of "change seats, the king's coming."—*Ottawa Free Press.*

There is not among the Irish leaders one capable of holding together any large body of his countrymen, much less is there one capable of founding an Irish commonwealth. If Ireland were cut loose from England to-morrow, in a month she would be a political bedlam, which would soon be turned into a slaughter house.—*Toronto Telegram.*

There is no more humane figure in English history than that of Gladstone; yet it shows how really powerless a Minister is against the people's will when he must bow and send out a host of men to murder—for murder is the only term which a man with Gladstone's keen sense of justice can apply to the killing of the Boers.—*Toronto Telegram.*

The liberties of Ireland which the obstructionists are practically defending are, the liberty to murder; the liberty to shoot at unoffending persons; the liberty to "card" men who will not submit to Land League dictation; the liberty to maim sheep and cattle; the liberty to pay no rent; and the liberty to take what is not your own.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

With a thousand other good qualities Mr. Coursol, the member for Montreal East, has that of being always one of the most unswerving sticklers for all the rights and privileges of the Province of Quebec. Our language and our laws invariably have in him a friend so devoted as to regard but little the number and contentions of enemies.—*Journal des Trois Rivieres.*

All infantry soldiers should be dressed alike, with some very slight distinctive badge in order to show the regiment to which they belong. To maintain "masquerading" in a modern army for the sake of Scotch susceptibilities, is just as absurd as it would be to dress up the Welsh Fusiliers as bards, with long robes and flowing locks, and to substitute for their band a dozen harpers.—*London Truth.*

If the tombs of the Cæsars and Napoleons of the past could be re-opened to-day, England would find in them a lesson more salutary to her than all the political theories and all the rhetoric of those who, in the recesses of her Cabinet, can dream abstractedly of the aggrandizement of empires without giving a single thought to the human butcheries which are its inevitable consequences.—*Franco-Canadien.*

Rome is the fatherland of every good Catholic, and his patriotism and political principles are molded by her influence. Where others are Liberals or Conservatives, Democrats or Republicans, from convictions, he shifts his politics to serve the interests of his Church, or if he wear her livery, whether as priest or Cardinal, he has no politics, but is ready to trade Catholic votes for favors with either party.—*New York Times.*

They know not in Ontario why we are proud of the title *habitant*. It is because we have created it to express a new situation in a new country. It is intimately connected with the glorious annals of a colony of which the sources are irreproachable, and which has never been repulsive to other nations. We have never wished for the name *peasant*. That will do for Europe.—*Benjamin Sulte in Le Canada.*

To say that the system of franking has been abused, is the mildest possible way of putting it. It has been carried to such an excess that, however ludicrous the spectacle might be, nobody would be greatly surprised, some fine morning, to see the members returning from their duties at Ottawa free by writing their initials across the seat of their trousers and forwarding themselves home by mail.—*Toronto Telegram.*

Charles I. was the best of the Stuarts, Louis XVI. the best of the Bourbons, and Alexander II. the best of the Romanoffs, and they all paid with their lives for the tyrannies and barbarities of their predecessors, or for the evils of the bad system of government bequeathed them. Amiable gentlemen who are in the monarchical business should study the antecedents of their families and govern themselves accordingly.—*Toronto Mail.*

The Irishmen are, for the most part, poor, holding small plots of land, and are so numerous that they are ready to promise anything, if thereby they can get land to scratch. Scotch farmers are, for the most part, men of considerable capital, who are quite capable of looking after themselves, and there is every reason to believe that they would reject as embarrassing some of the legislation which Irishmen demand.—*Glasgow News.*

According to novelists and poets, love and the passions generally dominate existence; and there are no doubt countless creatures of impulse with whom the desire to love and be loved is of irresistible force. But does the influence exercised by these emotions play anything like the part conventionally attributed to it in real life? The female bachelor is, at least, an instance which would seem to warrant an emphatically negative answer.—*London World.*

It is a wonderful career (that of Bismarck), one which only Carlyle could have fittingly described; but there is a weakness in the hero, nevertheless. He can not make, or find, or keep, deputy Bismarcks. There never was a man of his rank among statesmen who had such trouble with his agents, who failed so utterly to secure the help without which any brain however great, any energy however matchless, must ultimately be exhausted.—*London Spectator.*

A correspondent in the New York *Tribune* deplores the apathy of the American government in regard to the rights of weaker nations when trampled upon by powerful enemies. Speaking of the *Boer* troubles, he says:—"If we allow a toothless old lion to devour our little sister republic when he has plenty of roast beef and plum pudding to feed on, when we can frighten him away by shouting "shoo!" be assured there will be a big rod put in pickle for us."

The disasters which have attended the English flag for years should certainly open the eyes of Great Britain, if the pride which lies at the base of the national character does not blind her completely. Her reverses in Afghanistan, among the Zulus, and in the Transvaal, ought to bring her to herself, and to remind her that the greatest empires of the world have crumbled under the weight of their reckless cruelty and boundless ambition.—*Franco-Canadien.*

Canada seems to be emptying itself into the United States at the rate of 50,000 or 60,000 emigrants a year. No need of annexation, or any thought of it, if this goes on. It is true that living is cheaper in Canada than in the "States," but it is also true that a living is much harder to get there. The climate is a hard one to fight against, and, more than all, people that want to prosper seek prosperous communities. That is the real secret.—*Boston Transcript.*

We have shown that it is in her agrarian system that it is necessary to look for the cause of the actual condition of the Irish people—a condition so lamentable and so wretched that one knows not where to find its equivalent under any civilized Government. And this system, we have also pointed out, is not Ireland's own work. It has been imposed upon her by a conquering aristocracy which wished to punish her for remaining Catholic by despoiling her through all time.—*Le Monde.*

The project of drawing closer the commercial bonds between France and Canada is producing fruit. It is not mere sentimentality, this resumption of intercourse after a century of separation. It is France, commercial, industrious, full of resources and of hope, taking up at maturity the infant abandoned in 1763. Her object is to increase tenfold our resources in exporting our products, and in sending us hers. It is not protection which she offers, but alliance which she seeks.—*La Patrie.*

The progress of Toronto is a matter of congratulation rather than envy to the business men of Montreal. As the growth of Cincinnati, Buffalo and other American cities must add to the trade of New York, so must the growth of Toronto add to the trade of Montreal. When the census comes to be taken it will probably be found that the population of Montreal has increased in quite as great a ratio as that of Toronto, so that our Western friends will have very little to boast of.—*Montreal Herald.*

There is not the least probability of war with the United States, and in any case Canadian volunteers would be worth as much as their neighbors. To keep up a small standing army or a well disciplined militia would seem significant of a desire to annex the Union, and Canada has no intention just now of doing anything of the kind. If the Washington authorities behave pretty well in the Fishery and Panama Canal matters, they may safely reckon on the forbearance of this country.—*Toronto Globe.*

The *Canadien* complains bitterly of the Chapleau Government, which has stopped, it seems, feeding that journal's presses and venomous pens by passing jobs over to it. "It is probably to punish us for our independence," says the hypocritical sheet. A curious independence, indeed, that of the *Canadien* with regard to the Quebec Government! An independence which consisted in showering insults and calumny upon the members of the Ministry in order to satisfy a pitiful personal vengeance.—*Le Canada.*

The New York *Tribune* states that five hundred Irishmen sailed from Key West about three weeks ago for South Africa to assist the Boers. They were all well armed. The sooner the whole body of disaffected ones make a departure in the same direction the better. England will then be at liberty to deal with them as they deserve. In the meantime, however, it may be asked what were the United States authorities doing that they allowed these men to leave their shores bent upon making war upon a friendly nation.—*Toronto Mail.*

The people are ready to recognize faithful service when they see it; they appreciate its value, and they believe in the methods of appointment which will secure it. Of this there can be no doubt, and the cause of civil service reform will find no obstacle in public sentiment when awakened and informed. It has the politicians, not the people, to overcome. Public sentiment is in a condition to be easily rallied to its support, and when its demands are once clearly expressed the politicians will not be long in finding out their meaning.—*New York Times.*

Every day experience proves that French-Canadian emigrants to the States wish to remain as they were at home, French by language, and sincere Catholics. For years the emigrant people have been without Canadian priests, and have had to content themselves with the hospitality of the Irish Catholic churches. Despite this, the Canadian family in the States continue French in heart, and the language is generally kept pure, taking into consideration the exceptional circumstances in which the people are placed.—*Le Sorellois.*

An American in Ireland who offends against British law is as well off as an Irishman or an Englishman, but is no better off. There is the same law for an American as for an Irishman; the same prison, the same court, the same jury, the same punishment and the same right to apply for pardon and mercy. If a naturalized American, like Boyton, does return to his native country, then he must be obedient, like every one else, to the law of the land in which he is. A little reflection will convince everybody that governments cannot exist on any other theory.—*New York Herald.*

The snow season is about over, and our corporation can congratulate itself that it has not reaped the harvest that Troy, N.Y., has done from the slippery state of the streets. Troy has actions for $50,000 damages at the present moment pending against it for injured limbs caused by slipping on the highway. Toronto, to our immediate knowledge, has none, but our immunity is not due to the judgment and energy of our civic officials, but entirely to the surefootedness of Canadian pedestrians, who, by practice, have been taught to take such things as a matter of course.—*Toronto Mail.*

Our South African possessions are perpetually dragging us into costly wars. Our wisest policy would be to retain Simon's Bay as a naval station, to fortify it so that it might be a sure haven on the road to India, and then to inform Cape Colonists, Natalists, Boers, Basutos, and all others whom it might concern that we wish them God speed, but that we shall henceforward leave them to their own devices. The only use of a colony in these days is to afford an outlet for surplus population, and for this purpose we have many colonies that are far better situated than those in South Africa.—*London Truth.*

Whatever may be the result of the present conflict, whether the Government will subdue the Boers or give way to them, it is certain that the latter courted annexation when they were under the harrow of the native tribes. They were in great difficulties, from which the interposition of the British relieved them. If the dial of Time could be put back and a restoration made of the state of things as they were in 1877, with all the old difficulties in policy and finance, the Boers would have a different opinion to what they now express and would be less inclined to fight their deliverers.—*News of the World.*

The only thing I am looking after is to see that the other fellows don't get away with what I have. The Commodore used to say that it took a good deal smarter fellow to keep money than to make it. I would be a very silly fellow, with no earthly want to fill, to go down into the street and go into competition with men who make a business of speculation,—who could walk round me three or four times before breakfast any day. No, I am the guardian of a great trust, of a valuable estate, and that position and its reward fill all my human ambition and desire.—*W. H. Vanderbilt.*

The *Boston Advertiser* is prompt in giving an apparently semi-official denial of rumors that Secretary Blaine is going to stir up the fishery award for buncombe. In all matters of importance in our foreign relations the President has actually as in all matters whatsoever he has theoretically the determination of the policy. It is so unlikely that the President and the secretary have already agreed upon what is to be done, and it is so utterly improbable that, if a decision has been reached, Mr. Blaine has committed the indiscretion of announcing the policy, that all fears may be safely dismissed.

We have never asked one cent from the Government towards the maintenance of the Harbor of Montreal, and more than that we have no intention of making overtures to Ottawa to assist us in carrying out our own legitimate work. But why should Montreal be taxed for creating a water stretch of 180 miles to admit of vessels of 5,000 and 6,000 tons, as against 400 tons at the period of commencing the scheme? Who is deriving pecuniary benefit from this great undertaking but those who are trading in the West and North-West? And yet we are, because of the petty jealousy of the press of Ontario, to be obliged to carry a load which really should be borne by the Dominion—at least Toronto ought to be the last quarter from which we should anticipate such unfriendly criticism.—*Montreal Herald.*

Our Next Exhibition.

Will It Be a Magnificent Success or Ignominious Failure—The Rock of Procrastination—Necessity For Immediate Action—Some Suggestions.

Delays are proverbially dangerous, and as "procrastination is the thief of time" so are delays the rock on which business slovens go to pieces and scatter good intentions to the winds of to-morrow and to-morrow. Last year we had an Exhibition and delays almost drove it high and dry, and were it not at last for the clamor of public opinion, for energy and work, the Exhibition of 1880 would be remembered as a *fiasco*, and outsiders would point to us with a jeer. As it was the Exhibition was not all it might have been, and it looks as if the people were about to repeat the dangerous experiment of come-day go-day with the Exhibition of 1881. It is to our interests to avoid the hitches which, in some measure, marred last year's display. Montreal cannot afford to have its good name for organizing capacity left at the mercy of chance. Our Exhibition should not only be the best in arts, in manufactures, and in science, but it should be the best in the perfection of its arrangements, in the Dominion. We have all the facilities for making it pre-eminently successful, and it will be our own fault if we do not succeed. The blunders of last year may be overlooked, but a repetition of such blunders would be ruinous. A second series of blunders would injure the city for years to come, and these blunders can only be prevented by going to work *now*. This year there are no buildings to erect and the worthy members of the Committee will be able to devote all their energies to those questions of detail on which success always hinges. We do not want to depend on our faith for success, but on our good works and energetic action. We do not want to see farmers leave the city because the cattle are not on the ground in time, nor the people drawn away from the Exhibition by extraneous attractions of questionable morality and unquestionable hostility. If we want to put a stop to the grumbling of exhibitors, the growling of spectators, and the disappointment of sight-seers, we should commence work at once and thus assure that success which vigilance and organization are certain to beget. It is too of some importance that we should be the first, in the Dominion, to commence the work of preparation. It is of importance that outsiders should know that we have commenced work in time. They should hear of our daily progress. Then they will talk about it, and their minds will be impressed by our earnestness. The "Montreal Exhibition" will become a subject of conversation, and the citizens will reap the reward in an influx of visitors from all parts of the country. But we repeat the warning that the time for active work has already come, and if we are to succeed we must not allow delay to block the road of triumph. We have all the elements of success at hand, and if we fail we must not blame the fates, but ourselves. In our humble judgment the very best way to commence operations is by the formation of a new Citizen's Committee selected by a crucial standard of practical wisdom and working capacity. On this committee there should not be a single member who has *not* all the necessary qualities for successful work. It should be absolutely free from obstructionists, ornamental members and those people of undoubted worth who have not time to attend all the meetings and to throw themselves earnestly into the cause. On the new committee there might be placed all or most of the *useful* members of the old one. When the new is formed there should be an emergent meeting of last year's committee at which the funds on hand might be entrusted to their successors to be followed by a dissolution. These arrangements completed, then should follow a conference between the new organization and the Exhibition Committee proper, at which the principle of future action could be fully discussed, and a campaign entered upon, which would have in its favor all that comes from unity of action.

Now is the time. Every hour lost has its significance. This year Montreal, and Montreal alone, will have the glory of success or odium of failure attending its Exhibition, and if it should be a failure, its far reaching consequences will be inflicted on all classes, all creeds and all nationalities.

Stop That Cough.

If you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, Loss of Voice, Tickling in the Throat, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, use DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million of bottles of DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only *sure cure* for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regular size for $1. For sale by all druggists.

Canadian and Brazilian Direct Mail Steamship Company.

Another Link in the Commercial Chain of Canada's Maritime Strength.

Another important step in the development of Canadian trade with the outside world is about to be taken. After years of ceaseless planning, this line of communication with South American ports is about to become an accomplished fact. Other new fields will be open for the marketing of our produce, and if the opportunity is fully worked up to, the result will be a very great commercial advantage. The Canadian Government has granted an annual subsidy of $50,000 for a period of three years, terminable after that time on six months notice. The Brazilian Government has granted the same annual subsidy for the period of ten years, and under these most favorable conditions the company has been organized. Certain exemptions and privileges have been accorded by both Governments on account of the Dominion and Royal Mail service to be carried on, and the auspices are certainly favorable to a continuation of the experiment until a thorough trial of the possibilities shall have been made. Montreal will be the summer port at this end of the line and our city will benefit most largely by its existence. Our merchants will be the ones to profit by this trade, and a thorough trial on their part is looked for of consignments and shipments of those articles most likely to show a satisfactory result. A certain amount of business has been done heretofore by sailing vessels, but the trade is ridiculously limited in amount, considering the vast possibilities of that country as a market, as shown by statistics. Both Governments are making important concessions in point of tariff of duties, for the purpose of leaving no obstacles to successful trading. It is purposed to make Rio Janeiro the terminus of the line, and stops will be made at St. Thomas, connecting with the Royal Mail line from Aspinwall to Southampton (this line also stops at Kingston, Jamaica). The next stop will be at Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, then Maranham, Ceara, Pernambuco and Bahia. At Pernambuco there is also a connection with the Royal SS. line to London. By this system of stations the products of the West Indies as well as South America will be open to our commerce.

THE TRADE TO BE DONE.

There are certain articles in which we may rightfully expect a controlling trade. Looking at statistics of the receipts at the various ports named of articles which we can competitively export, a very large business is possible in lumber, flour, fish, butter, potatoes, cheese, coals, paper, beans, hay, hams and bacon. There are other of our products which are largely consumed at these ports, but we should meet with more competition in them, such as candles, lard, kerosene, maize, hardware, dry goods, beer, machinery and agricultural implements. There are great possibilities, however, in trade in these articles under more favorable arrangements as to drawback in duty on manufactured goods, &c. Among the articles which we now import from the West Indies and Brazil are sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoanut and palm oils, cotton, mahogany, rosewood, cocoa beans, cocoa nuts, wool, tobacco, hides, drugs, dye woods, rum, India rubber, diamonds, &c. During the year 1875 over 13,000,000 pounds of sugar was imported direct from Brazil; but during the three years following the trade was allowed to lapse; in the latter part of 1879, however, it began to revive and is now constantly on the increase. A very profitable trade should be built up with the West Indies in the matter of tropical fruits, which must be brought by steamer, in order to handle while fresh. During the past year, a monthly line of steamers between Halifax and Kingston, Jamaica, has been established by Cunard & Co. Only one stop is made, that for a few hours at Bermuda; by this means an entirely new trade has been built up, and thus far it has proved very successful and satisfactory. Oranges, pines and bananas are handled very successfully by this line on account of the quick transportation—only nine days. Large quantities of potatoes, apples, fish, flour, &c., &c., have been profitably marketed from Halifax, and a trade has been started in tweeds, boots and shoes, flannels, cottons, &c., &c., which bids fair to grow to profitable proportions.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The head offices of the new Company are in London; among the Directorate we see the names of Sir Chas. L. Young and W. U. Heygate, Esq., Directors in the Grand Trunk Railway Company; Messrs. Gillespie and Moffatt, well-known in Montreal, and Jas. C. Fraser, Chairman of Liverpool Board of the Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company. The capital of the Company is to be £280,000, in shares of £10 each. At first steamers are to be chartered and run as required; but it is ultimately intended to purchase four steamers, of about 2,200 tons capacity, which will make monthly trips.

WILL THE LINE PAY?

The London (Eng.) *Daily Telegraph*, *Statist* and *Railway News*, in speaking of the new Company, point out a fact mentioned in the prospectus—that it is only necessary to make the working expenses by earnings; to pay a dividend on the entire stock of 8½ per cent. per annum, as the subsidy is large enough to provide for this. The superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company at Rio de Janeiro has been appointed to act in a similar capacity for this Company, and his experience will, no doubt, be of great benefit to the new venture. Mr. D. Lorn Macdougall, of this city, has been appointed broker for Canada, for placing stock of the Company, and Mr. F. J. Mackay, of Ottawa, is general traffic agent; he announces that the first steamer of the line will sail in a few weeks, and that freight and passenger rates will be made public in a few days.

The *Bullionist* says: "The project appears to be a practical and feasible one, and should prove remunerative to the shareholders."

AN OPINION AS TO THE ROUTE ADOPTED.

As much of the success of the new line depends upon the prompt delivery of Canadian goods at the Brazilian ports, many persons are inclined to think that a great mistake will be made if the steamers go off their direct line to stop at St. Thomas *en route* to Rio. A glance at the map will demonstrate that the route laid down by the projectors of the Company will consume a vast deal of valuable time. From this port to the mouth of the St. Lawrence is nearly 1,000 miles, and thence to St. Thomas is 1,750 miles further. From St. Thomas to Cape St. Roque, 2,300 miles, 570 miles thence to Bahia and 750 miles more from Bahia to Rio, making an aggregate of 6,370 miles. Including the stops, the time estimated for this distance is 28 days, or nearly a whole month. Besides this, it is urged by nautical men that from St. Thomas to Cape St. Roque the steamers must make their way against a strong easterly wind, which is calculated to offer an obstruction equivalent to 700 miles. Now, sailing vessels from Halifax to Rio have been in the habit of making the voyage in less time than a month, so that the steamers will be no improvement. By leaving out St. Thomas and taking in Bahia and Pernambuco, the passage can be made from Montreal to Rio in little more than two weeks, or less than that from Halifax. This route, besides, is said to have the advantage in more favorable winds. In an economical point of view, also, this latter route will be very important, the saving in coal alone being a great advantage. In connection with sea-faring men, who are well acquainted with the route between the St. Lawrence and Brazil, they all advocate the avoidance of St. Thomas and the desirability, n every point of view, of the short passage. It s pleasing to find that American papers look ith favor upon the new project, and discuss it e from all narrow prejudice or jealousy.

Suburban.

During the term of the Court of Queen's nch at Beauharnois, which closes to-day, the st important trial was a libel suit, the Queen the *Progres de Valleyfield*, for a criminal l on L. G. Migneault, insurance agent. The lasted two days, and the jury were locked all night, but, failing to agree, were disged yesterday morning.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

Sagacious Petitioners—The Recorder on the Sunday Traffic.

When the cases of F. X. E. Maille, 811 St. Catherine street, and Ubald Dufaux, 311 St. Mary street, were heard last week, the counsel for the defence asked that a day be fixed for hearing the parties who had signed the petitions against these saloon-keepers as it could be proved that many had signed under a false impression.

Yesterday afternoon the defendants appeared before Mr. Dugas and the Recorder. The case of Maille was the first called. J. H. Prescott stated that he had signed not against Maille in particular as he had nothing to say against him, but he desired to see the number of saloons diminished.

Mr. Massicot swore that when he asked the persons whose names where on the petition to sign, he had mentioned Maille's name, and they must have known that they were signing against him.

Pierre Delorme, leather merchant, had signed to decrease the number of saloons, but not against defendant knowingly.

Alphonse Chapleau, stone-cutter, stated he had signed under the impression that it was to put down those who did not keep proper houses; he had not heard Maille's name mentioned.

J. E. Dorval, carpenter, testified he had signed to diminish the number of licenses, but not against defendant, as he kept a good house.

Isidore Paquin, commercial traveller, swore he did not know Maille; had signed because Massicot had given his word that there were complaints against defendant; would not have signed if Massicot had not said there were charges against Maille.

Isidore Leclerc, wholesale merchant, said he had signed against Maille, though he knew him not.

Isidore Dragon, tailor, said he had had a glass of beer on Sunday in the defendant's house, but it was well known that every hotel sold on Sunday.

Recorder—"What is known is that many licenses will not be granted for that reason."

His Honor remarked that it had been the practice of the Court so far to grant licenses to all against whom no opposition was made and the Court did not intend to make any cast iron rules and would not refuse a license merely because liquor had been sold on Sunday, because in that case they would have to refuse them all; the character of the applicant would be considered, whether cards were played, what kind of people frequented the house, &c., he made these remarks because there seemed to be an impression springing up that justice was not being given to everybody.

Mr. Ange contended that all the reports made by the police were kept secret and no one knew where they came from; the defence could not meet them with any fair chance of refuting them.

Mr. Dugas remarked that he did not want it insinuated that the police reports were kept secret, he and his *confreres* had access to them. As far as selling on Sunday was concerned, it could not be said that they had refused licenses on that account; and so long as the practice was not chronic they would not do so.

Several witnesses testified that Maille had all the necessary fixtures for a restaurant.

The case was taken *en delibere*.

The case of Dufaux was taken *en delibere*.

THE MONITOR CHURN.

Of All the Churns We Ever Saw Churn, We Never Saw a Churn Churn as this Churn Churns.

At the Dominion Industrial Exhibition last fall this churn was exhibited and many of our readers will doubtless remember the torpedo shaped green tin churn, suspended by two cords from a beam; which on being properly swung to and fro caused the water inside to describe the figure eight. The operation was illustrated with water only and was visible through the glass top. This was only play and although the theory was good, and figures and testimonials innumerable testified to its supposed merit, yet there is "no proof in the churning like a peep at the butter," and we hesitated to give any opinion not based on the actual working of a practical test. A few days since we had opportunity to see one of the severest tests that can be applied to any churn; viz.: the churning of sweet cream and milk in mid-winter, and the result was in every way successful. The theory is perfect, it is that properly made butter should be made without breaking the grain, which is the life of it; therefore it should not be beaten or smashed with dasher or paddle, but by the simple agitation of the milk globules against each other. The result is that instead of a greasy smear in appearance, the butter looks like just what it is, a dainty pile of little creamy spheres of the solid extract. The churn being properly balanced is fixed at a proper height for the operator to sit comfortably in a chair, and the only "science" there is in the manipulation is to get the proper swing. Moving the churn back and forth in a direct line in front, there is no strength required as the weight is all suspended by the cords, and after one or two preliminary "shakes" the contents of the churn assist the swinging, as the weight of the moving cream has only to be followed. There are two ventilating holes in the cover which alternating respectively take in fresh and then emit impure air. The perfect action of this ventilating process was shown by the escape of steam from them alternately, when the churn, being filled with hot water, was agitated. This must serve to throw off much of the impure gas generated by the heat of agitation in all churning, and in other churns it is locked up tight with the butter. With ordinary churns there is sometimes great difficulty in making good butter, especially if the cream is not perfectly sweet and pure; whereas in this churn good butter must needs be the result. Butter, the grain of which is unbroken, will keep sweet much longer than when the opposite is the case. The facilities for washing the butter in the churn are unequalled in any other churn that we have ever seen, and the result is that the butter is freer from the milk than it can be in any other process, as the water drains out of the mass of globules by its own weight. We do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most successful churns that has ever been exhibited here, and it has many points of excellence in advance of any other we ever saw. This opinion is sustained by the highest authority in America.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Continuation of Yesterday's Report.

Ald. Laberge asked whether the citizens, which it was proposed to add to the Committee, would be paid.

Ald. Donovan—They will get paid the same as the Aldermen, with more cuffs than halfpence.

Ald. Beauchamp—Why were the gentlemen it is proposed to add to the Board struck off in 1879.

Ald. Fairbairn—They were not struck off the Committee, but Ald. Allard expressed the opinion that the Committee would be better without them, and he suggested that the matter be brought up in Council. Being neglected, the whole matter was shelved. The Committee has learned from experience, however, that their aid was invaluable.

Ald. Laberge had been in the committee when the gentlemen spoken of were members of the committee, and he could testify to their usefulness, and hoped they would soon be back again. He considered it an abuse that the Health Department should be under the control of the Council. The Health Committee should not be compelled to go to the Council for every cent they had to expend.

It was unanimously decided to recommend to Council that the four citizens named be added to the Board.

In the Health Officer's annual report, which was then read, it is stated that the total number of deaths during 1880 amounted to 3,767, being 57 more than during the previous year. This figure gives a proportion of 27.90 per 1,000 of the population. The diseases which have increased the mortality of the city most are dysentery, diarrhœa (especially among children), cholera infantum and dentition, which caused 125 more deaths than in 1879, there being 539 deaths in 1880, and 414 in 1879. There were 379 deaths from consumption in 1879, and 434 in 1880, an increase of 55; typhoid fever, in 1879, 63, and in 1880, 67, an increase of 4; diphtheria in 1879, 124, and in 1880, 106, a decrease of 18; infantile debility, in 1879, 321, and in 1880, 247, a decrease of 74; in small-pox there was a decrease in 1880 of 332, as compared with the previous year. The total mortality from the last-named disease in 1880 was 140, of which 136 occurred from January to June, and only 4 during the last six months of the year.

The report was adopted.

After a short discussion it was decided to dismiss some of the employes of the small-pox hospital, as there are no patients there.

A petition from Mr. P. Moynaugh, asking for permission to have any papers of his fyled in the City Hall, was not entertained.

It was decided to leave over the consideration of the applications for the appointment of Inspector of Abattoirs until next meeting, after which the meeting adjourned.

Trade of Halifax.

There have been large arrivals from the West Indies during the past week at Halifax, bringing over 1,000 hogsheads of sugar and several lots of molasses in puncheons and tierces, amounting to about 150 puncheons; besides 6,400 bags (460 tons) of sugar for the Halifax Refinery, this being their second cargo received. The exports during the same period have been considerable. Of dry fish there have been shipped 10,796 quintals, and of pickled fish 4,428 barrels. Two shipments of cattle were made, per steamers, to England, 238 and 240 each, and one cargo of coal of 289 tons; besides large lots of bunker coal supplied the several steamers. The "European" is embarking a large load of cattle. There has been but little movement in sales during the week. Several lots of sugar have been taken by refineries at private terms.

A Mysterious Case.

While Patrick Sullivan, who lives at No. 133½ Colborne street, was returning to his home in the afternoon of St. Patrick's Day, he was struck down by some unknown party on St. Maurice street. He was carried home by the police in a semi-conscious condition, in which he remained until yesterday. On arriving at his house he bled profusely from the ears and mouth, losing three quarts of blood. On recovering consciousness yesterday, he could give no account of what had occurred to him, any more than that he had been struck from behind while walking quietly on his way home.

Noon Telegrams.

CABLE.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—MADRID, March 19.—Fresh frauds are reported in the Civil and Treasury Departments of Cuba. Besides $900,000 of frauds by Admiral Beringer in the Naval Department, Gen. Blanco has found frauds amounting to $3,000,000 in the Civil Service and $15,000,000 more misappropriated. Several high functionaries have been arrested in Havana and Montanzas. Others have fled.

AMERICAN.

THE GRANT FUND.—NEW YORK, March 19.—The *Tribune* gives the names of leading contributors to the Grant fund, viz.:—Vanderbilt, Gould, J. W. Mackey, $25,000 each; John M. Forbes, Boston, $10,000; D. O. Mills, Sidney Dillon, Thos. Barbour, Oliver Hoyt, Ex-Gov. Stanford, John Jacob Astor, $5,000 each; Levi P. Morton, C. K. Garrison, E. D. Morgan, Moses Taylor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. B. Dinsmore, C. P. Huntington, Jos. F. Denanaerro, John H. Starin, Seligman & Co., $2,000.

VIOLATING AGREEMENTS—NEW YORK, March 19.—The *Times* says at the trunk line joint executive committee meeting recently so flagrant were the violations of the pool agreement reported that the trunk line managers formally resolved to withhold from subordinates hereafter the power to make rates, thus placing the entire responsibility upon the presidents of the various roads. Should a cut be reported a general and open reduction to a level with the cut rate will be at once ordered.

NO SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.—HARRISBURG, Pa., March 19.—A resolution of sympathy with the Irish and requesting the people to extend them pecuniary aid, was negatived by the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations yesterday.

CLOSING TELEGRAPHIC OFFICES.—NEW YORK, March 19.—On Monday most of the American Union offices will be closed, and the Atlantic and Pacific offices on April 1st. A large number of telegraphers will be thrown out of employment.

DISCREDITED.—NEW YORK, March 19.—The *Times* discredits the statement that the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has secured a controlling interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad.

NEW RAILROAD.—SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 19.—Negotiations are in progress looking for the formation of a new railway from this city to New York, in the interest of the Boston & Albany road and constituting a through route from Boston to New York. It is understood Vanderbilt has consented to cooperate.

THREATENED STRIKE.—PITTSBURG, March 19.—A general strike of moulders in the city will take place April 1st unless the demand for an advance of 10 per cent. is acceded to.

STATE CONVENTION.—BALTIMORE, March 19.—The colored Republicans have decided to call a State convention to reorganize the Republican party from a colored standpoint. It is claimed they are ignored in the dispensation of Federal patronage.

A KANSAS TRAGEDY.—CAWKER CITY, Ks., March 19.—Henry Kutchell, living in Dugout, was driven from his hut by an explosive thrown down a stovepipe, and as he rushed out was shot and clubbed to death. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

LARGE FIRE.—NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 19.—The mill buildings burned last night were valued at $300,000.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Latest Arrest—The Funeral of the Murdered Czar—The Coronation of Alexander III.—A Letter from Rochefort—Rumors of Further Attempts.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—It is announced that a man has been arrested who is habitually addressed by his accomplices as "My Lord." The *Agence Russe* declares this appellation is given by the Nihilists to Jeliaboo, the instigator of the plot to blow up the Imperial train near Moscow. This man was arrested on the 11th instant.

The Imperial Heralds have proclaimed that the body of the Emperor will be removed to Petropauloosky Fortress on Saturday. All houses, shops and public buildings will be draped in black and white. The police searched all houses in the neighborhood of Michael Riding School and in Little Garden street. All householders and lodgers along the route of the funeral are prohibited from admitting strangers into their dwellings to witness the procession, except on their own responsibility.

The coronation of the Czar will probably take place at Moscow on the expiration of the period of deep mourning, the Imperial party remaining in Moscow until the end of the year.

The amount of dynamite found in the Nihilist mine is now placed at eighty-seven pounds. Mourning flags hang from every building here.

LONDON, March 18.—The Princess of Wales will accompany the Prince to St. Petersburg. They will start on Monday by special train.

BERLIN, March 18.—There is great satisfaction here over the circular of the Russian Foreign Office, as it is said to be strictly in conformity with the autograph letter of the Czar to Emperor William. The idea of holding an European Congress for the repression of anarchical intrigues is again being ventilated.

PARIS, March 18.—Rochefort writes from Geneva that Russakoff joined the Nihilists only a few days before the assassination of the Czar, hence the incredulity of the Geneva refugees, when Russakoff's name was mentioned as one of the assassins. Rochefort states that up to Monday night, at least, Russakoff confessed nothing. The Nihilists pretend that they keep informed of what passes in the prison, and will, in a few days, be able to publish accurate reports of all the interrogatories to which Russakoff was subjected. Rochefort adds, "Had the first shell missed the Emperor, three others would have been thrown before he reached the palace."

PARIS, March 19.—Grave reports regarding the situation at St. Petersburg are in circulation at this capital. Telegrams sent from here to St. Petersburg have not been replied to, and the lines are supposed to have been cut. There are rumors of another attempt to blow up with dynamite and a revolutionary movement is suspected.

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

Another Loan—The Ontario Judges—The Grinding of Wheat in Bond—The Boundary Bill—The Supplementary Estimates.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, March 19.—A bill to authorize the Government to raise by way of loan $18,000,000 was read a first time. There seems to be no end to the millions of money voted away by Parliament this session, which leads to the reflection that we Canadians are very rich, or else we are drawing pretty heavy drafts on the future. It may calm apprehension, however, to note the assurance given by the Finance Minister that he was not prepared to say how much he was authorized to borrow under the statute, but he would obtain the information. Not less cheering was the statement that if the Canada Pacific Railway Company deposited twenty-five million dollars a loan would not be necessary.

After some questions relative to Ontario judges were answered in a way to show that no action was contemplated by the Government, the grinding of wheat in bond was brought up by Mr. Wheeler. He asked whether it was intended to amend the law so as to remove any doubts concerning imported wheat being ground and sold for consumption in Canada. In reply, Mr. Bowell said there was no necessity for changing the law. It is hoped this answer will satisfy those millers whose business is dependent on home grown wheat.

A long and lively debate, ending in a division, followed Sir John Macdonald's motion for a second reading of the Manitoba Boundaries Bill. Mr. Mills pointed out that for some time there had been a dispute between the Dominion and the Province of Ontario regarding the award of the Boundary Commission. If this Government intended to disregard that decision the fact should have been communicated to this Parliament and to the Government of the Province. This Bill made apparent the intention of fixing the boundary of Ontario on a meridian line drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. This would confer on Manitoba a large portion of the territory awarded to Ontario. I may observe that in the Act of Confederation provision is made for the settlement of this boundary question. An arbitration was to be appointed which should agree upon a boundry, and their decision should only become binding on the passage of Acts by the Dominion and Ontario Legislatures confirming the same. The arbitrators were appointed, made their award, and in due time the Legislature of Ontario passed an Act confirming the same. The Dominion Parliament, however, has not seen fit to adopt the same course, and when the question was brought up a committee, with Mr. Dawson, M.P., as chairman, sat last session and presented a voluminous report. Now we have this Manitoba Boundary Bill, which treats the award of the arbitrators—Sir Francis Hincks, Sir Edward Thornton and the late Chief Justice Harrison—with some indifference. The only result of this can be to make Manitoba a party to the dispute and create no end of trouble hereafter between these Provinces. Mr. Mills accused the Premier of seeking to sacrifice the interests of Ontario. He did this, said Mr. Mills, because there was a Liberal Government in Ontario. He made a very strong speech on this view of the question and concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that the eastern boundaries of Manitoba should not extend beyond the line marked out by the arbitrators. If this amendment was accepted he would withdraw his opposition to the bill.

Similar ground was taken by Hon. Wm. Macdougall, who urged the justice of the case as set forth by Mr. Mills. He thought members supporting the Government from Ontario should not be placed in the difficult position of having to explain why the matter had not been settled in accordance with the decision of the arbitrators. Several other gentlemen spoke to the motion. Finally the members were called in and a division taken, when the amendment was defeated by 98 to 20. Mr. Macdougall voted with the minority.

Mr. Blake moved an amendment to the effect that the bill be recommitted to the committee with instructions to so amend it that provisions should be made that pending the settlement of the question of boundary between the Dominion and the Province of Ontario, the boundary of the Province of Manitoba should not be extended beyond the limits fixed by the arbitrators appointed to determine the boundary. Lost, 17 for, 84 against. Mr. Blake moved another motion of a similar nature, which was lost on the same division, after which the bill was read a third time.

The House concurred in the supplementary items. On item for $10,000 for a monument to Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Mr. Blake said that at the time of Sir Geo. Cartier's death, when the proposal was first made to give him a public funeral and to erect a monument to his memory, the leader of the then Opposition (Mr. Mackenzie) and his followers had thought it their duty to oppose the motion on the ground that such recognition should not be extended to party leaders. He therefore wished to record his dissent to the appropriation for that purpose. Messrs. Langevin, Macdougall, and Sir John Macdonald deprecated the course taken by the leader of the Opposition. The item passed. The Steamboat Inspection Bill was read a third time and passed, the House shortly afterwards adjourning.

THE KAYLOR CASE.

ST. JOHNS, P. Q., March 18.—In the Kaylor case, before the Criminal Court here, to-day, Judge Johnson presiding, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, when the Judge remanded the prisoner to gaol till the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench, in Montreal, for the decision of points of law raised by the attorneys for the defence, allowing the privilege meantime of bail in two sureties of $500 each, on real estate, and his personal bail of $1,000.

An Independent Newspaper.

The Philadelphia *Times* has completed the sixth year of its existence and is enabled to make the following statement, which is highly encouraging to independent journalists: "*The Times* has attained a measure of financial success in six years that is entirely unprecedented in the history of American journalism. After the first three months of its publication, it never drew a dollar from its capital for current expenses, and it closed the first year with its capital intact and a liberal cash profit in its treasury. It is, we believe, the only first-class daily journal ever founded in this country that has paid not less than six per cent. annual dividends to its shareholders from the day it started; that never gave a note or other obligation for money in its business; that never borrowed a dollar from any one; that never had a bill unpaid after maturity or demand; that has paid its entire real estate mortgage of one hundred thousand dollars out of profits; that has a like sum of one hundred thousand dollars of reserve profits in its treasury to-day, and that owns over half a million of property, without one dollar of debt, on an investment of two hundred thousand dollars of capital. And this has been achieved not only without the favors of power, but by rejecting the official favors of friendly power. It is the tribute of the intelligent, independent citizen to the independent journal. It proves that as independent voting is most profitable to the community, independent journalism is most profitable to the newspaper, and *The Times* enters its seventh year more widely read, and more generously supported in every department, than ever before in its successful history."

The Famous Dwight Case.

The Court of Appeals yesterday handed down a decision in the famous Dwight life insurance case, there being seven of them.

The appeal made by the insurance companies was dismissed with costs. It will be remembered that the Equitable Life was the only company that paid the claim promptly; the others have been litigating, and thus far have been unsuccessful.—*New York Tribune.*

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 workshop, 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

Auction Sales.

Mr. Arnton sold property, No. 140 Cadieux street, for $1,550, to Mr. S. L. Kydd.

At the sale held for Mr. Hugh Allan, Point aux Trembles, by Mr. Potter, auctioneer, Wednesday, milch cows brought $62.50, $61, $60, $57, $56, $55, $55, $55, $53, $50, $47, $46, $44, $43, $40, $36, $38, $37.50, $35, $33.50, &c. Heifers—$41, $35, $31, $27, $22, $20, &c., 4 young calves, $20.50 each, driving mare, $202, several working horses $67, $60, $49, $47.50, colt, $60, young colt, $30, &c., &c. A large quantity of agricultural implements were also sold. Mr. Potter sold yesterday by order of the St. Ann's Mutual Building Society the brick house, No. 67 Richardson street, Point St. Charles, for $1,400 to Mr. Thomas Mullins; the O'Leary property in Seminary street, near McCord, area, 4,400 feet, for $1,800 to Mr. McKenzie for A. Savage & Son.

Special Notice.

"Communism, Socialism, and Nihilism in Relation to Individuals, Society, the State, and Religion," is the subject upon which the Rev. A. J. Bray will preach To-morrow night in Zion Church, Queen's Hall.

MESSRS. GALLAGHER & GAUTHIER, proprietors of the Beaconsfield Vinery, have removed their office in this city from No. 57 St. Gabriel street to No. 161 St. Francois Xavier street.

Public speakers and singers have continued trouble in the throat and upper surface of the lungs from neglect of proper precaution in going into the air after exertion in a heated atmosphere. Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum is specially good and affords instant relief in all such cases. It is infinitely superior to and does not leave the dryness and sickening feeling of mouth and throat caused by using medicinal lozenges and troches. All druggists have it at 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Cook's Tours.

Those who contemplate travelling in Europe, or any other part of the Globe, either alone or with excursion parties, will find it to their advantage to investigate the numerous facilities offered by THOS. COOK & SON, the renowned Excursion Managers, of 261 Broadway, New York.

A large pamphlet, giving full particulars of their Tours, will be mailed free, on application, to any one interested. See advertisement.

New Advertisements To-Day.

NORDHEIMER'S.

Notwithstanding the recent fire at A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S business is continued as usual at their address 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

CLEARING SALE.

Commencing on Monday, the 28th February, SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS, some quite new and others slightly damaged, will be cleared at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Arrangements are being made for a

GRAND PIANO SALE,

When opportunities will be afforded of obtaining instruments by Steinway, Chickering, Staines, and other first-class makers, on unusually good terms. Particulars in a day or two. 54*eod

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, 213 Notre Dame street. 66s

TO LET—Shop and Dwelling, No. 72 St. Joseph street, next to City Hotel, lately occupied by Mulcair Brothers. Immediate possession. Apply F. A. McRae, No. 56 St. Joseph street. 66 2

TO LET—Self-contained Tenements, four and five rooms. 248½ St. Constant street. 66 6

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

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

WANTED TO PURCHASE— outside the City limits, a Cottage with from one to three acres of ground. Address, stating price, terms, and where to be seen, to F 1036, STAR Office. 66 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY— Small Furnished House or apartments for a family. Address, T 1030, STAR Office. 66 1

Choice Winter Apples,

$2.50

PER BARREL!

— AT THE —

NIAGARA FRUIT COMPANY, Limited,

CHAS. S. NIXON, Agent,

163 & 165 McGill St. 65 2*

FOR SALE.

AN AGRICULTURAL FURNACE,

Or FARMER'S BOILER.

Capacity 30 gallons. In good order.

Can be seen at No. 171 St. Antoine street. Address

Box 736 Post Office, Montreal. 66 4z

PHONOGRAPHY—FOR SALE, A BIBLE written in short-hand. (corresponding style) by Isaac Pitman. Apply to Box 1714. 66 2

FOR SALE, TWO SMALL WAGONS, CHEAP, Enquire 1217 St. Catherine. 66 2

FOR SALE, A NEW YORK MAKE BAROUCHE, in fine order, at 59 St. Urbain street. 66 2

FOR SALE HATTER'S TOOLS, BLOCKS, &c. a bargain. 459 St. Paul street. 64 3

FOUND, A SILVER WATCH. OWNER CAN have it by proving property, and paying for this advertisement. Apply at STAR Editorial Rooms, 626 Craig street. 53 6

SITUATION WANTED—MISS A. BOURguignon will undertake to execute all kinds of needle work, plain and fancy, knitting, French embroidery, &c., at very low rates. Work guaranteed. Apply at No. 22 Christophe street. 66 1

SITUATION WANTED, AS COACHMAN, IS a thorough groom, with an English family preferred, good references. Address "T. 1045," STAR Office. 66 1

MESSAGE BOY WANTED. APPLY AT STAR Office. 66

WANTED, A GIRL TO SEW, AND DO A little housework. Mrs. W. Elmenhorst, 45 Belmont Avenue. 66 1

WANTED A HOUSEMAID, WITH REFERENCES. 521 Lagauchetiere street. 66 1

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, CITY references required. Apply between 2 and 4 p.m., 31 Beaver Hall Terrace. 66 3

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of two. Apply 9 to 12, at 37 Lorne Avenue. 66 2

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. ENquire at 24 Cathcart street. 66 1

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, ONE able to milk preferred. Apply at 11 Durocher St. 66 2

WANTED TO PURCHASE, SECOND-HAND Platform Scales, (Fairbanks' or other good make) to weigh 1,500 pounds. Address with price, and where can be seen, P.O. Box 1806, Post Office. 66 2

WANTED, UPHOLSTERER, TWO OR three years at the trade. 1217 St. Catherine. 66 4

WANTED, TAILORESS; ALSO, AN APprentice. Apply 137 St. Antoine. 66 1

WANTED, A LIGHT PORTER. APPLY AT 441 St. Paul street. 66 1

WANTED TO ADOPT, A CHILD ABOUT 2 years old, full surrender, good home and satisfactory references. Address Box 1322 P.O. 64 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. 11 Teacher, 694 Craig street. 48

New Advertisements To-day.

I. A. BEAUVAIS' HOUSE!

[ESTABLISHED IN 1870.]

186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

IMPORTATIONS FROM Europe and United States.

READY MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN & BOYS FOR THE MILLION.
I. A. Beauvais
188 Clothier 188

DIPLOMATED CUTTER From New York!

THE FINEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN MONTREAL.

—:o:—

TO MY CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC:

The kind patronage with which you have honored me for the past ten years, the general increase of business and my great desire to please and satisfy you, have induced me to improve and enlarge my place of business—alteration which I hope you will have the pleasure of appreciating by yourself in visiting my new establishment. The space, light, ventilation and finish, which I missed of old, now make of my new store one of the finest and most elegant of the kind to be found in Montreal and the Dominion of Canada. My stock has necessarily been increased, and its great variety will offer to the buyer an immense advantage as to choice of goods and prices.

In a recent journey to the United States, I spared no pains to visit the best tailoring establishments of New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, for the sole purpose of utilizing my experience and improving my ordinary system, for the greater benefit of my customers and the public in general who would kindly favor me with their patronage. All orders will be executed in my establishment, and under the immediate supervision of a first-class cutter, whom I have engaged in New York, and whom I can guarantee shall give entire satisfaction to all. I intend to make a special department for Children's Clothes, to which I shall give my best attention, and anyone wishing to judge of the ability of my cutter in this department has but to throw a glance in my windows and examine my samples. Let mothers of families who like to see their children well dressed take the hint. Having more space to dispose of, I have added to my ordinary line of business that of Hats, for men and children. Henceforth I will always have on hand the best assortment in this line, so as to meet all different tastes.

Allow me to say here that I do not wish so much to make money rapidly as to give my establishment a good lasting reputation.—I. A. B.

—:o:—

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!

CUT GUARANTEED.

We have in this Department all the latest novelties and choicest patterns and designs in English, French and Canadian Tweed, Cloth, Tricot, Diagonal, Serge, Cashmere, Melton Cloths. Our finishing, binding, buttons, &c., are of superior quality. Suits made to order for Men from $3 to $50. I have room especially fitted up in my establishment, where mothers can try suits on their children before buying them.

—:o:—

Ready-made Clothing Department!

All my Suits are cut under the supervision of my new cutter, and I can affirm that this Department has no superior either as to quality or variety. These suits are made to suit all tastes, different sizes, and are as well finished as custom work.

Suits from	$15.00 to $35.00
Suits for Children from	2.50 to 16.50
Pants from	1.00 to 10.00

OUR PRICES ARE LOWER THAN LAST YEAR.

—:o:—

HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT!

Shirts of all kinds, Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Cuffs and Collars, Buttons, Scarf Pins, and a variety of small wares, which I have just chosen myself in the American markets. I also keep in stock the CELLULOID Cuffs and Collars, which can be worn indifferently without being washed.

—:o:—

HAT DEPARTMENT!

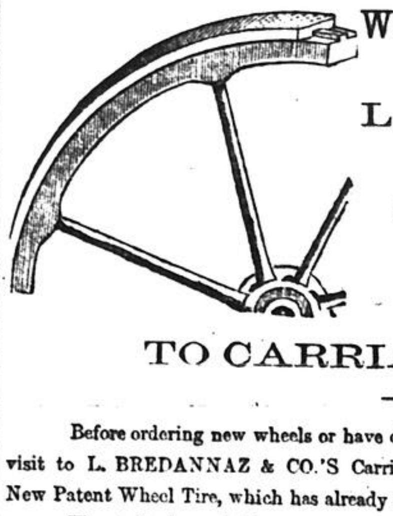
I have the latest novelties in this line. Hats of all styles and colors, soft and hard, for men, adults and children, varying from 35c to $5.00.

In this line, as well as the Tailoring Department, you shall save 25 per cent. by giving us a call before buying elsewhere. We also have in stock Rubber Coats and others; Cotton, Serge and Silk Umbrellas, and Carriage Rugs of every description.

—o—

I. A. BEAUVAIS,

186 and 188 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 64* eod



WHEEL TIRE, PATENTED 1880,

—BY—

L. BREDANNAZ & CO.,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

35½ & 37 ST. ANTOINE STREET,

MONTREAL.

—o—

TO CARRIAGE OWNERS.

—o—

Before ordering new wheels or have old ones repaired, you are respectfully invited to pay a visit to L. BREDANNAZ & CO.'S Carriage Factory, 35 St. Antoine Street, to examine the New Patent Wheel Tire, which has already been adopted by all the leading carting companies.

These wheels are better, stronger, and fully 25 per cent. cheaper than any other wheels.

Only best steel, iron and thoroughly dry wood used.

New carriages and repairs made to order at low prices.

Price list sent on application.

Hands wanted, constant work to first-class workmen.

Agents wanted. 64eod*

SILVER PLATEDWARE!

—o—

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.

—x—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

—o—

JOHN WATSON,

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

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

PIANOS.—The "Decker" PIANO is really the best. It pays less money for puffs and more for improvements than its boastful neighbors; less for artists' certificates and more for artizans' skill; less for literary and more for mechanical inventions. Purchasers of the DECKER, therefore, pay for a piano only, and are not mulcted in a tax for aggressive advertising. Agents: DeZOUCHE & CO., 233 St. James street, Montreal. 52*

BIRDS! BIRDS!

MR. PAUL LUHN,

Having just arrived from Germany with the finest collection of SINGING BIRDS ever brought into Canada, comprising GERMAN and BELGIAN

CANARIES! BULLFINCHES! GOLDFINCHES!
LINNETS! LARKS! THRUSHES!
RED CARDINALS!

WEAVERS AND BRAZIL CARDINALS!

Is now offering the same for sale at

354 Notre Dame Street. 354

☞ Call early and secure a choice. 23

GRAY'S SYRUP

RED SPRUCE GUM.

Stops a Cough Immediately. 60*

New Advertisements To-Day.

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

LADIES!

DO NOT PURCHASE YOUR

SPRING WALKING BOOTS

Without seeing the New Styles at

THE BURNING BOOT,

No. 110 McGill Street.

The Largest Assortment in the City at Grave Yard Prices.

JAS. LEGGAT,

PROPRIETOR. 66 1*

NEW BOOKS!

ACROSS PATAGONIA—By Lady Florence Dixie, with illustrations. $1.75.

A DARING VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, in the "Nautilas," a yacht 19 feet long. $1.

THE LIFE OF PHILIP DODDRIDGE—"Men Worth Remembering Series." 75c.

ASGARD AND THE GODS—Tales and Traditions of our Northern Ancestors, by Wagner. $2.50.

STUDIES IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST—By Rev. Dr. Fairbairn. $2.75.

THE KING'S MISSIVE AND OTHER POEMS.—A new volume by John Greenleaf Whittier. $1.

EARLY SPRING IN MASSACHUSETTS — From the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau. $1.50.

A TREASURY OF ENGLISH SONNETS—Edited from the original sources with notes by David M. Main $2.50.

BUTLER—By Rev. L. Collins—The New Volume of Philosophical Classics for English Readers. 75c.

THE GREAT CANADIAN NORTH-WEST—Its Past History, Present Condition, and Glorious Prospects, by Alex. Begg, of Winnipeg. 75c.

MY WAYWARD PARDNER, or, My Trials with Josiah America, The Widow Bump, and Etcetery—By Josiah Allen's Wife. $1.

FINE INTERESTING AND BEAUTIFUL BOOKS FOR YOUTH—By Rev. Alfred J. Church. English Editions with illustrations.

STORIES FROM THE GREEK TRAGEDIANS. $1.75.

STORIES FROM THE EAST FROM HERODOTAS. $1.75.

STORIES FROM HOMER. $1.75.

STORIES FROM VIRGIL. $1.75.

STORIES FROM JOSEPHUS.

CARLYLE'S REMINISCENCES.

FRANKLIN SQUARE EDITION. 18c.
HARPER'S EDITION, cloth. 50c.
SCRIBNER'S EDITION, large type. 60c.
LIBRARY EDITION. $2.50.

END OF THE WORLD.

H. GRATTAN GUENNESS'S APPROACHING END OF THE AGE is in a Seventh and revised edition. It is an Encyclopedia on all matters relating to this subject, and should be read by everybody interested in the question. Price, $2.25.

FOR SALE BY

DAWSON BROTHERS

ST. JAMES STREET. 66 1

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

PROMPT

Printing of every Description Promptly Executed.

J. THEO. ROBINSON,

54 St. Francois Xavier Street.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

CLEANLINESS

— IS —

NEXT TO GODLINESS

SO SAID JOHN WESLEY.

THEN USE

STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP

AND BE CLEAN.

ALL LEADING GROCERS WILL SELL IT TO YOU,

AND WILL SAY THAT IT IS

THE CHEAPEST!

THE PUREST!

— AND —

THE BEST! 66

ASK FOR CHADWICK'S SPOOL COTTON—TRY IT.

ASK FOR CHADWICK'S SPOOL COTTON—TRY IT.

ASK FOR CHADWICK'S SPOOL COTTON—TRY IT.

ASK FOR CHADWICK'S SPOOL COTTON—TRY IT. 255 eod

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

GROSE—In this city, on the 19th March, Mrs. John A. Grose, of a daughter, still-born. 66 2

HARNETT—On the 15th March, the wife of W. deCourcy Harnett, of a son.

LaROCQUE—On the 17th March, at 28 St. Famille street, Mrs. Armand LaRocque, of a daughter. 65 2

McKENZIE—At 1348 St. Joseph street, on the 15th March, Mrs. Neil McKenzie, of a daughter.

BOND—On the 13th March, at 286 St Urbain street, Mrs. Geo. Bond, of a daughter.

WILLS—On the 14th March, at 3 Phillips square, the wife of Alexander Wills, of a daughter.

McCAMMON—At St. Jerome, Que., on the 7th March, the wife of W. B. McCammon, of a daughter.

FRASER—On Tuesday, the 15th March, at No. 9 Cottage Row, Charlestown, Mass., the wife of Samuel W. Fraser, late of this city, of a daughter.
Quebec papers please copy.

DEATHS.

BARR—On board the SS. "City of Brussels," on the passage from Liverpool to New York, Thomas G. Barr, Esq., aged 64 years, late of the firm of Carvil, Barr & Co., of this city.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBINSON—In this city, on the 18th March, Elizabeth O'Neill, aged 89 years and 11 months, a native of Yorkshire, England, relict of the late William Robinson, of Odeltown, Que., and mother of Mrs. Jos. Usherwood.
The funeral will take place from her son-in-law's residence, 57 St. Urbain street, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 2:30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

BERNARD—In this city, on the morning of Saturday, the 19th March, Evalina Adelaide, eldest daughter of the late Dr. A. Bernard.
The funeral will take place from her mother's residence, 1402 St. Catherine street, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

BENNETT—In this city, on the 18th March, John Bennett, aged 45 years, native of County Armagh, Ireland.
Funeral from No. 557 William street, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., to the R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MUTH—In this city, on the 18th March, William Muth, aged 43 years.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, 118 St. Hubert street, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.
New York papers please copy.

GREENE—In this city, on the 18th March, James, son of Martin Greene, aged 1 month and 18 days.
Funeral from 29 Champlain street, Sunday, at 3 o'clock, to Roman Catholic cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DEVINE—In this city, on the 17th March, at the residence of her son, Alexander Devine, Sarah MacMaster, a native of Inverness-shire, Scotland, relict of the late Edward Devine, in the 93rd year of her age.

HUBERT—In this city, on Thursday, the 17th March, Pierre David Hubert, Esq., M.D., brother of R. A. R. Hubert, Esq., Prothonotary, aged 71 years and 10 months.

CHAPMAN—At Point St. Charles, on the 17th March, Joseph Edmond, youngest son of Abel and Mary Chapman, aged 8 months.

NELSON—At the General Hospital, on the 16th March, of heart disease, Mr. John Nelson (late of Dalton-in-Furness, England), aged 42 years.
English (Dalton-in-Furness) papers please copy.

BAIRD—On the morning of the 18th March, at 235 Upper University street, Amy Varlo, infant daughter of John and Isabel Baird, aged 1 year and 16 days.

McEACHREN—At Erin, Ont., March 13, John McEachren, 62 yrs, a native of Scotland.

TEGART—At Tecumseh, Ont., March 8, Jas. M Tegart, 80 yrs.

DIXON—At Hopewell, N.B., March 14, Thos. L Dixon, 81 yrs.

DICKSON—At Point-de-Bute, N.B., March 11, Jas. Dickson, 79 yrs.

WILLIAMSON—At Bloomfield, N.B., March 11, Mrs. Jas. Williamson, 60 yrs.

NICHOLSON—At Walsingham, Ont., March 4, Mr. Nicholson, 73 yrs.

STEVENSON—At Port Rowan, Ont., March 12, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson, 70 yrs.

ST. AUMOND—At Ottawa, March 16, Mrs. E. St. Aumond, 40 yrs.

MELLER—At Cobourg, Ont., March 15, W. H. Meller, 57 yrs.

DOUGHERTY—At St. John, N.B., March 13, J. H. T. Dougherty, 57 yrs.

DOUGLASS—At St. John, N.B., March 15, Mrs. Jane C. Douglass, 73 yrs.

AKERLY—At Studholm, N.B., March 8, Mrs. Phœbe Ann Akerly, 87 yrs.

STANTON—At Ottawa, March 13, Isaac B. Stanton, 68 yrs.

GRIFFITH—At Yorkville, Ont., March 11, Mrs. Margaret Griffith, 55 yrs, a native of Ireland.

BIDWILL—At Alphington, Ont., March 13, Mrs. W. G. Bidwill, 43 yrs, a native of England.

MAGEE—At St. John, N.B., March 12, James Magee, 54 yrs.

BOYD—At St. John, N.B., March 7, Mrs. Sarah Boyd, 69 yrs.

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.

BARNJUM'S GYMNASIUM.—Mr. Barnjum is sparing neither trouble or expense in preparing for the Exhibition at Queen's Hall on 5th April, and he is heartily seconded by his members, one and all being determined that this Exhibition shall be ahead of any other ever given in Montreal.

The plague fever is now at an end, but Jordan, Thibeaudeau & Co., in their new and fashionable dry goods store, 289 St. Lawrence St., are selling their goods just as cheap as ever. Their millinery department is now complete with the newest and most fashionable hats and trimmings, flowers and feathers, imported from New York and London houses. First-class milliners and mantle makers attached to the house. Fancy Goods in great variety. 66+

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 :—

6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
39°	38°	43°	43°	34°	00°

Barometer—6 p.m.—30.03 8 a.m.—30.10 1 p.m.—30.03

10 a.m.—Probabilities next 24 hours: Increasing easterly winds, cloudy weather, followed by heavy rain to-night.

New Advertisements this P.M.

PERSONAL—THE GENTLEMAN (?) WHO was obliged with change by a lady, near Drill Shed, and failed to return her the $5 bill, will be exposed immediately if he does not make it good. 65

PERSONAL—MISS MAGGIE O'NEILL, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, formerly of Montcalm street, will please sent her present address to 215½ Chatham street, a friend from Toronto wishes to see her. 65 2

PERSONAL — A YOUNG LADY DESIRES some gentlemen correspondents. Object—Improvement. Address, "B. G. C.," Cornwall, Ontario, Canada. 62

PERSONAL — TWO LONELY MOUNTED Policemen desire to correspond with a limited number of young ladies, for mutual improvement. Address, "Zapwa" or "Namoya," Fort Walsh, N.W.T. 61

PERSONAL, INFORMATION WANTED, OF Mrs. Mary McKinley, (maiden name Campbell) who left Campbelltown, Scotland, about 1848, and is believed to have settled in Canada. Address Agnes McKinley, Gloucester, Hamden Co., New Jersey. 46+

FOR SALE A SIDE SPRING BUGGY, IN good order, cheap for cash. Apply 179 Cadieux St. 66 2

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

FOR SALE, COUNTER GLASS CASE, 10 FT. long, Safe 3 feet high, 2 wide, Parlor Mirror; half cash, half time. Address P.O. Box 1538. 66 2

FOR SALE, A SQUARE 7⅓-OCTAVE PIANO, in good order, cheap. 26 Beaver Hall Terrace. 66 1

ROOM, AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room, with every modern improvement, situated in the centre of the city, within one minute's walk of Post Office, in every way suitable for a bachelor, the furniture of the above room for sale, with the option of renting room after the 1st of May next if required. Apply to E. Cochenthaler 122 St. James street. 66 3

ROOMS—WANTED, SITTING-ROOM AND Bedroom with board, for gentleman, wife and child, location west of Bleury street, references required. Address stating terms, "H.," P.O. Box 1425. 66 2

ROOM FURNISHED, 229 ST. ELIZABETH street 66 7

New Advertisements this P.M.

TABLE COVERS!

At S. Carsley's you will find a large and beautiful assortment of Embroidered Table Covers.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You can buy a beautiful Embroidered Table Cover for 45c each.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You can buy a beautiful Embroidered Table Cover for 50c each.

GO TO CARSLEY'S,

Where you can buy a beautiful Embroidered Table Cover for 55c each.

GO TO CARSLEY'S,

Where you can buy a beautiful Embroidered Table Cover for 75c each.

PIANO COVERS.

At S. Carsley's you will find a large assortment Piano Covers very cheap.

RAW SILK.

Go to S. Carsley's for your Raw Silk Curtains and Furniture Covering, beautiful and rich patterns, very cheap.

PERUVIAN DAMASK.

New Peruvian Damask just received at S. Carsley's, beautiful patterns, only 95c per yard. Don't fail to see them.

ALL-WOOL DAMASK.

Good line All-wool Damask, good pattern, low prices.

CRETONNES.

Go to S. Carsley's for your Cretonnes.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You will find the largest stock of Cretonnes in the city.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You can buy useful Cretonnes for 13c per yard.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

You can buy good Cretonnes for 19c to 25c per yard.

—S. CARSLEY,—

MONTREAL.

66

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

CHANCERY DIVISION.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Hall.)

In re. The City of London Co-operative Association.

Mr. W. F. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. Buckley, for the petitioner, Mr. Cowan, a creditor of the above Company for £196 odd, asked for the usual winding-up order. It was stated that the Company was quite insolvent, that its liabilities amounted to £12,000 ($60,000), that numerous actions were pending against it, and that the sheriff was in possession of the Company's property.

Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., and Mr. Alexander, Mr. William Pearson, Q.C., Mr. Speed, Mr. Cozens Hardy, Mr. Chester, Mr. Ingle Joyce, Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Holt and Mr. Upjohn also appeared.

The Vice-Chancellor made the order, and gave leave for the applicants to take out an immediate summons for the appointment of a liquidator.

The above is copied from an English paper. As stated before, the greater part of persons that are losing by these Co-operative schemes in England are ladies with small incomes, who have been talked into investing their money in them. Investigation proves that in England the getters up of such enterprises are generally men who have never succeeded at anything on their own account, and are trying their luck with other people's money.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOMS.

Another case of Mantles to hand to-day, which comprises all the latest novelties that are to be had in London and Paris, ALL MARKED AT LOW PRICES.

Carsley keeps the newest styles in Dolmans.

Carsley keeps the newest styles in Jackets.

Carsley keeps the newest styles in Ulsters.

Having a store in London, we are in a position to get all the latest novelties as soon as the large West End London Houses.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOMS.

Costumes can be had at Carsley's in all the newest styles and materials at prices to suit everyone. Prices from $7.50 to $35.

New Spring and Summer Skirts to be had CHEAP at Carsley's.

Ladies' Cotton Underclothing at special prices.

S. CARSLEY

MONTREAL.

66

WHITE SHIRTS!

WHITE SHIRTS!
WHITE SHIRTS!
WHITE SHIRTS!

REGATTA SHIRTS!
REGATTA SHIRTS!
REGATTA SHIRTS!

To-day, Saturday, March 19th, S. Carsley offers an immense stock of Gentlemen's White and Regatta Shirts, of a very superior class, at very low rates.

UMBRELLAS!

UMBRELLAS!
UMBRELLAS!
UMBRELLAS!

S. Carsley has a large shipment of Men's Silk Umbrellas to-day. All splendid firm make, and all marked retail at prices that will compare favorably with regular Montreal wholesale prices.

WATERPROOF!
WATERPROOF!
WATERPROOF!

S. Carsley has just received a full stock Tweed Waterproof Coats and Rubber Overcoats. All marked cheap.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOMS.

Carsley's Shawl Department is the largest in Canada.

A large shipment of Paisley Shawls just arrived direct from the manufacturers which will be sold cheap, prices from $3.35.

Also, a large shipment of Black Cashmere Shawls, which are splendid value, prices from $1.25.

Several cases of new spring Shawls, in all the newest colors, newest mixtures and newest patterns, prices from $1.85.

Ladies, if you want choice Shawls at low prices, come to Carsley's.

Come to Carsley's for Costumes.

Come to Carsley's for Skirts.

Come to Carsley's for Ladies' Cotton Underclothing.

Come to Carsley's for Ladies' Print Wrappers.

Come to Carsley's for all kinds of Cloakings and Ulsterings.

—S. CARSLEY,—

MONTREAL.

66

Four O'clock P.M.

Telegrams.

CABLE.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.—LONDON, March 19.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* in its financial article, commenting on the huge subscriptions to the new three per cent. French loan, says: "Large capitalists were peculiarly favored by the terms of subscription. Everybody who had command of money or securities and who saw profit in the operation offered to take many times as much as they could hope to get. In this sense the huge total subscription is a huge fiction. This kind of triumph is not the most wholesome for a community, nor is this mode of doing business the fairest to the classes from whose savings the actual money raised by the loan must ultimately come." The *Financier* says: "The English subscriptions to the new French Loan exceeded forty million pounds sterling."

INCREASE IN WAGES DEMANDED.—LONDON, March 19.—The Oldham weavers have made a demand for an advance in their wages of five per centum on calico weaving, and a proportionate advance on other materials.

AMERICAN.

ANOTHER RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 19.—The first through train over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for Deming, making connection with the Southern Pacific Road for San Francisco, left the Union Depot Thursday night at 9:50 o'clock. There were seven cars, all crowded, and among the passengers were fourteen for San Francisco and points on the Southern Pacific. The train moved out of the depot amid the shouts of the crowd assembled to witness the opening of the great southern route to the Pacific.

FATAL TOW BOAT EXPLOSION.—MEMPHIS, March 19.—The towboat "John Meany," of the St. Louis & New Orleans Transportation Company, *en route* for St. Louis, exploded her boilers at Osceola, Ark., and sunk immediately. She carried a crew of twenty-six men, four of whom were drowned and four others severely injured.

FROM VICTORIA, B.C.

GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.—VICTORIA, B.C., March 19.—On a test vote the local government was sustained by 15 to 7.

CABLE LAID.—A despatch from Mr. Gisborne, superintendent of Government telegraphs, states that he laid the gulf cable successfully on Monday.

FROM OTTAWA.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

PARLIAMENT.—OTTAWA, March 19.—The House will meet to-day at two o'clock for the purpose of winding up business and communicating with the Senate. Prorogation will take place on Monday at three o'clock. Many members left yesterday afternoon and evening.

A BONUS WANTED.—It is reported Senator Trudel and other capitalists intend establishing a large boot and shoe manufactory if the City Council will encourage the enterprise by granting a bonus.

City News.

—The new Police Committee are to visit the various stations next Saturday.

—The Victoria Skating Rink has been closed during the evenings since Thursday last.

—Notman is preparing a large photograph of the last fancy dress carnival held in the Victoria Rink.

—A woman named Dowbel, seventy years of age, fell on the steps of St. Bridget's church Thursday, and broke her right leg.

—After Monday next all persons not having conformed to the by-law by clearing the sidewalks of all ice and snow will be sued.

—Rachel Roussette had her arm fractured yesterday by a window sash falling upon it. She was cared for at the Notre Dame Hospital.

—The Rev. D. V. Lucas will continue his discourse on "Future Punishment" in the East-End Methodist Church to-morrow evening at 6.30 p.m.

—"Communism, Socialism and Nihilism, in relation to individuals, the State and Religion," is to be the subject of Mr. Bray's lecture in the Queen's Hall to-morrow morning.

—A night-watchman states that there appeared in the heavens the night before last, shortly before twelve o'clock, a very bright meteor. It appeared from St. James street, from where he first saw it, to be over the English Cathedral. It shot out sparks which resembled forked lightning and made a bright glare for several seconds, after which it disappeared.

—The following are the names of the men who are "booked" for the firemen's one hour race at the Prince of Wales Skating Rink, Monday evening next:—Robert Johnston, John Gordon, Patrick McEwan, John Nolan, No. 1; James Gilbert, Robert Smith, James Conquest, Jos. Towers, John Beckingham, No. 2; Geo. Clements, No. 3; Chas. Bourgeois, No. 4; Jno. Walker, No. 5; James McHugh, No. 7. and Robt. Ralston, of No. 10 Fire Station.

Personal.

Mr. J. Poupore, M.P., has been elected Warden of Pontiac County, Que.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, son of the Grand Duke Michael, will, it is said, soon be married to the Princess Victoria of Baden.

Ed. Guilbault, Mayor of Joliette; J. L. Bamberger and Solomon Rice, New York; E. W. Meddaugh, Detroit; W. F. Smith, General Passenger Agent Vermont Central, St. Albans, are at the Windsor Hotel.

In the Speaker's rooms, at Ottawa, last evening, Hon. Mr. Mousseau was presented with an address by a number of members of Parliament, accompanied by a well executed portrait of himself, by Boisseau, of Montreal.

C. H. Parmalee, Waterloo *Advertiser;* Cecil Brooke, Sherbrooke; Archer Baker, Superintendent St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, Brockville, and A. H. Elliott, New York, are registered at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The Count de Chambord was recently left a fortune of $160,000 by a Mlle. Robinot de Saint Cyr, of Rennes. He has distributed half of the money among her relatives and devoted the other half to works of charity at Rennes.

F. Dugas, M.P., Ottawa; D. O. Bourbeau, M.P., Arthabaskaville; P. B. Benoit, M.P., St. Hubert; Albert Bonneville, A. and W. R. R., California; M. Catudal, Cashier, Banque de St. Jean, Napierville; W. T. Stilwell, Manager Toronto Reaping and Mower Co., and J. T. Roy, *Voix du Peuple*, St. Johns, are at the Canada Hotel.

Police News.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Patrick Green was tried and found guilty of breaking into a shop on Bonsecours Market and sent to jail for six months.

Charles Charlebois, Craig street, and Pierre Berthelot, St. Mary street, were each fined $20 and costs or three months imprisonment by the Recorder yesterday for keeping liquor for sale without license. They each went down for the three months. The liquor found was confiscated. The former party keeps a fruit shop, one of those convenient establishments where a man goes in to buy an orange and comes out with a flushed face and wiping his mouth.

Business at the Police and Recorder's Courts was very slack to-day. One prisoner only came before the Recorder and he settled the matter without a trial. William Hale came before the Police Magistrate charged with stealing two shirts, the property of Olivier Limoges, Suzanne street, which had been drying in a back yard. The prisoner pleaded that he often went out rag-picking, and he mistook the shirts for such lawful pickings, and certainly the appearance of the articles of clothing seemed to justify his explanation. He was sent down for one month. William Spence, pedlar, appropriated a couple of cans of preserved salmon last night from L. W. Smith, St. Ann's market, and it being his first offence he was discharged.

MONTREAL SOCIETY.

A Foreign Lady's Opinions of It.

MEN, WOMEN AND PARTIES.

Some Suggestions.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a young lady who spent several months in this city, during the present winter, and whose identity some may discover. Whilst we cannot agree with *all* our fair critic says, we feel sure that her observations will be interesting to all Montrealers, whether they coincide with them or not. We may remark that the letter was not written for publication; but as it is perfectly impersonal, we have pleasure in laying it before our readers.

March 14th, 1881.

MY DEAREST KATE,—

* * * * *

I begin to regret extremely my rashness in promising to send you "my opinions" of Montreal Society. Really, I enjoyed my visit to your delightful city so much that it seems as if the pursuit of pleasure to which I so ardently devoted myself, had so completely absorbed my attention as to have left me little or no time to reflect on what I saw and did. Yet a promise is a promise, and though I am rather dubious as to my ability to fulfil mine properly, I will do my best.

Now, my dear Kate, I was not so blind as not to perceive that, under your auspices, I saw Montreal upper-tendom; for in Montreal as in most other places I noticed there was a set which rightly or wrongly arrogated to itself the exclusive right to apply the word "Society" to the coterie in which it lived and moved and had its being. I say "rightly or wrongly," and perhaps you will be surprised, nay indignant, at my questioning the propriety of such an assumption on the part of your friends, but you will see what I mean later on.

I am not going to moralize upon the proper qualifications of good society, but taking it as I found it, I shall, like Josiah Allen's wife and Betsey Bobbetts, proceed to chronicle as well as I can, and as connectedly as I can, my opinions of Montreal Society.

Let me say, just here, that Montreal is the

MOST HOSPITABLE PLACE

I ever visited. My *entree*, of course, may have been exceptionally propitious, but I found every body so kind and so willing to go out of their way to be courteous and civil, that I needs must have a stony heart to say anything ungenerous of your chivalrous men and amiable women.

Now, as to your entertainments. Your

BALLS AND DANCES

were, for the most part, very enjoyable, so far at least as it lay in the power of your hostesses and hosts to make them so. True, your houses many of them are rather small, and your people have a strange idea that it is "good form" to crowd a room so compactly that a comfortable dance is out of the question and a train becomes neither a thing of beauty nor a joy forever, but a nuisance and a bore; but then the hops in some of the larger houses with their spacious rooms and waxed floors, and your assemblies made up for that. Your music was simply superb, and I only wish we had a Gruenwald here. Why, even yet I can recall the delight with which I used to hail his advent when he came in late from the theatre, as was quite often the case. Your programmes of dances were not extensive, and I must confess I grew awfully tired of the unceasing repetition of lancers, waltz and polka. Of course you will remind me that you occasionally had a racquet and that at Mrs. —— La Tempete was tried. I never saw the Racquet—which is really a graceful dance when well done—but thrice, and then only by two couples, and La Tempete was by no means successfully accomplished. Why don't some of you try a German? They are extremely pleasant if well led, and then what pretty favors you could have of Indian fancy work! Then the two step waltz and the heel and toe polka seem to be unknown in Montreal, which is a pity. I am too esthetic, as you know, to be in a position to refer to your suppers and must now come to the great subject,

MONTREAL MEN.

What do I think of Montreal men? On two points I can generalize. They are an exceptionally good looking set of fellows and they dress well and dance better. I had heard of their dancing powers from a friend of mine who met a lot of them at —— last summer and I was not disappointed. But apart from these good points, I must say I was not carried away by any pre-eminence. Many of them, in fact I was going to say most of those I met at dancing parties, were very insipid. It used to drive me nearly wild to have one after another prate to me of the weather, the state of the floor, the excellence of the music, my fondness for the mazy, the last carnival at the rink and *frou frou* of that sort. They never appeared to think that a girl could talk of anything else. They didn't seem to read anything but the city news in the evening papers; they didn't care for literature or art, or music, or politics, or anything but dancing, and I used to get quite savage at a system of entertainment which gave prominence to good dancers and denied it to men of education and true refinement. Mind you, dear Kate, there were exceptions, and I can recall the names of many men who were really clever and entertaining; but as a rule we didn't meet them at the dancing parties. I used often to think when I went home from a ball, "well, to how many of the men whom I met to-night would I care about being condemned to talk for an hour at a stretch." Shall I tell you where I think the nicest men—in the best sense of the words—most abound in Montreal? Frankly, I don't think in your circle. You remember some of those quiet little evenings we went to, when the F.F.'s were conspicuous by their absence. Well, my experience was that I used to find better talkers and quite as gentlemanly fellows there. I asked several of them the reason why they didn't "go out" more, and they told me they didn't care about it. That Montreal society was a plutocracy afflicted with snobbery, and that men with legs and not men with brains were most in demand. This I consider a little severe, but not altogether untrue. Perhaps, this will account for the fact, which struck me as very peculiar, that at most of your dancing parties the

MEN WERE MOSTLY BOYS

(rather a paradoxical assertion I admit), and that a man of over twenty-five looked quite a patriarch among the crowd of beardless boys, who formed the *pars magna* (this is the extent of my Latin, Kate) of the guests. Speaking one evening with ——, whom we met at Mrs. ——, I remarked this, and he told me that men get so bored after two or three seasons in Montreal, with all its crowding and small-talk, that they give it up in despair, and spend their evenings in their chambers or at their club. Can this be true? If so, you, girls, have much to answer for, for, to my mind, if society is ever to hold together, and be brilliant and inviting it depends almost entirely upon the ability of women to woo the desirable men from the solid comfort of their pipes and books.

Now, as to

THE MONTREAL GIRLS.

Of course, I can't speak of the girls with the same *connaissance de cause* as I did of the men, and I am certain to put my foot in it whatever I say. Now for it, though. Boldly, I say I think the Montreal *party-going* girls as a rule are frivolous. I am free to confess that I did meet in Montreal at Mrs. —— or Dr. —— for example as clever women as ever I met; women who would adorn any society, but then these places weren't "in the swim" and these women didn't "go out." Why? *Quien sabe?* In the first place, your Montreal girls, as a general thing, are immature. They come out too early, and, at an age when they should be studying and practising and going to bed at ten, they are dancing and flirting, eating heavy suppers, keeping late hours (for you do keep your parties up till an unearthly hour), and wearing themselves out generally. They are, like the men, good-looking on the whole, though the younger generation surpass the older in this respect; they cannot be said to dress badly, though I did see some very loud get-ups, and they dance to perfection. I observed, however, that most of these giddy young things affected a contempt, which would have been ridiculous had it not been pitiable, for everything that savored of learning or art or anything beyond the "passing events" of each day. Now I make great exceptions, as I said; I merely speak generally and of dancing girls.

MUSICAL PARTIES.

Now, dear Kate, had I been only to dances when in Montreal, I grant you I would not have thought much of men and women, dearly as I love a good dance myself. But you took me to so many nice little musical soirees and conversaziones and dinners, that the dark side of the picture must give way to the brighter. I think Montreal ought to be proud of her amateur musical talent, and in fact dramatic talent, and it is only a pity you don't go in for musical parties more than you do. They are not exhausting; you have a chance for a rational conversation, and you get home early, besides the pleasure which music itself imparts. Then your dinner parties were very charming, though at some of them there was a paucity of good talkers.

How I have run on, to be sure! I fear I must weary you, for this is really the longest letter I ever wrote in my life, and after all, what do my opinions amount to?

You will let me say, however, that I found French society in Montreal very charming, and I think if your society were well "led," it would be very superior. It is so terribly split up. There are so many sets between whom an outsider sees no real mark of difference, save perhaps wealth. You want a head to your society. Some clever, rich woman, who would gather round her the nicest and best of both sexes, the clever men and women, without regard to money, or birth, or that sort of thing. You have all the materials. You want the architect.

* * * * *

Sporting Notes.

The Cobourg Chess Club has challenged the Ottawa Chess Club to play by telegraph.

In the Carver-Scott match at London, at the conclusion of the shooting last night, each had scored 7,789.

Phil. Pearson, the champion 25 mile walker of Canada, writes to Toronto that he is coming out from the old country and sails on the 26th March. He has inherited a very large fortune, and means to settle in Canada.

One of the guides employed by Sir Evelyn Wood in his march from Pietermaritzburg to Newcastle in the Transvaal was Mr. William Fawcus, late of Tynemouth, the amateur champion sculler of England in 1871.

Capt. Cuthbert, of Belleville, has determined to again challenge the New York Yacht Club for the American Cup, and is now building a vessel to compete for that trophy, which he expects to finish by the 1st of June.

In Chicago on the 17th the Buffalo and Chicago polo clubs played their third game of polo on skates. On the 16th the game was won by the Buffalos, who won the first, second, and fifth innings. The score stands, Buffalos 7, Chicago 2.

There is a good prospect of a 75 yards race, standing start, for $1,000 a side or more, between C. J. McIvor, the Canadian crack, and James Quirk, the latter of whom is also known as Shuttleworth.—*N. Y. Clipper*. We hold a hundred dollars which has not yet been covered by Quirk.—*Toronto Mail*.

It has been decided that a grand regatta shall be held on the Danube on Whit Sunday. The contest is under the auspices of a Society of Oarsmen, under the presidency of the well-known sportsman, Count Harrah. Amateurs and professionals will take part in the races, and valuable prizes of honor will be awarded to the winners.

O'Leary says he lost $1,500 in the recent international pedestrian fizzle. He proposes to make it up in the match which he is arranging at Chicago. "It will," he says, "take place in the Exposition building. The entrance fee will be fifty dollars, and I offer prizes of $1,700, $400, $200, $100 to the first four leaders. Besides this, after $6,000 has been taken in at the gate, I give the five leaders 50 per cent. of the receipts for division among them."

Five hundred and twenty-eight runs, amassed by nine batsmen under a broiling Indian sun, is no light task, at least such is the impression of the representatives of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, who fielded whilst the acclimatized Calcutta club disported itself with the willow. Of the above extraordinary total, a couple of the batsmen made 260. The long talked of visit of a team of Parsees to England has been revived, but as they would not be able to hold their own, except against weak counties and mediocre clubs, they had better stay at home and avoid the fate of our ill-starred countrymen, or alleged countrymen.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales are reported of 25,000 lbs. of cake tallow at 8¼c to 8½c per lb., for shipment to the United States.

The sale of a lot of choice Eastern Townships hops is reported at 19c. We also hear of several small lots selling at 22c.

At a meeting of provisional directors of the St. Catharines & Niagara Central Railway, it was resolved to open stock books and get stock taken for the road; it was also decided to employ a competent engineer to survey the route.

The Canada Guarantee Company, which has been successfully in operation in Canada more than nine years, has crossed the border and begun business in the United States. A deposit of $100,000 in United States bonds has been made at Albany with the Insurance Department for the protection of patrons in that country.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* publishes a resume of pork packing in Chicago for the past season, which is the largest ever known. The aggregate number of hogs packed during the summer season was 2,971,127, showing an increase of 815,709 as compared with returns of the summer of 1879. The number packed during the winter season was 278,106, an increase of 252,845 as compared with the winter season of 1879-80. The aggregate number of hogs reported packed during the twelve months ending March 1st, 1881, was 5,972,191, or an increase of 1,071,554 as compared with the previous year.

Montreal Horse Market.

During the former part of the week there was a preceptible falling off in business in this market, but toward the middle and during the latter part of the week the market revived, and we have to record a very good business. The number of American buyers that flock to Montreal for the purpose of trading and exporting horses, continues weekly to increase, and now on an average there are about twenty-five different dealers attending the market weekly. Formerly the major part of the business was transacted at the American House yard, but latterly a considerable part of the business has been done at Mr. Maguire's stables on College street. The supply continues ample, and buyers still complain of high prices, but it is to their interest to do so. There is a great variety of steeds offered on the market, but they are all bought up. The following is a list of last weeks shippers from this point:—J. E. Morris, New Brunswick, N.J.; C. S. Hunter, Boston; J. H. Hendrickson, Red Bank, N.Y.; C. P. Wing, New Haven; J. B. Horton, Fall River; W. I. Hicks, Gardiner, Me.; S. Handley, Fall River, Mass; J. L. Moore, Dover, N.H.; Baldwin & Rider, New Haven, Conn.; J. W. Merrill, Boston; R. F. Chase, Baldwin, Me.; E. Snyder, East Worcester, N.Y.; Bullion & Phillips, Schuyler's Lake, N.Y.; Phillips & Edwards, Oneonta, N.Y.; E. P. Gibson, Putney, N.Y.; J. W. Snow, Worcester, Mass.; Joseph Girouard, Worcester; F. A. Slade, and G. A. Gregory, Sidney Plains, N.Y.; T. E. Morris, New York; B. McCloskey, Boston; P. Brennan, Boston; George W. Randall, Palmer, Mass.; John Reed, Worcester.

The following is the statement of the shipments for the week to the American market:—Friday, March 11th.—18 horses, $1,776. March 12th, 2 do, $196.50; 1 do, $80. March 14th, 18 do, $2,205; 16 do, $1,581; 11 do, $1,317.50; 17 do, $1,873; 8 do, $830. March 15th, 8 do, $1,165; 2 do, 132; 20 do, $2,411; 25 do, $2,411; 16 do, $1,407; 18 do, $1,794; 20 do, $1,781; 20 do, $1,670. March 16th, 12 do, $1,035; 10 do, $943; 7 do, $883; 16 do, $1,410; 2 do, $207. March 17th, 13 do, $1,345; 6 do, $427; 11 do, $1,289; 18 do, $1,360.50.

Wholesale Provision Market.

Stocks of butter have been dwindling down rather more rapidly than usual within the past few days, and some shipments, ranging from 30 to 200 pkgs, have been made to the other side, on owners' account. Sales on this market are taking place at all prices, that is from 13c. to 22c., but only in moderate sized lots. The outside figure includes fine grades in lots up to 6 pkgs. Eggs are now in fair demand and as stocks are light, prices are firm at 16c. to 16½c. There is very little business transpiring in cheese, and prices range from 13c to 14c for factory and 12c for dairy. Maple Syrup is in full supply, and receipts are daily being augmented. The price asked is 80c per gallon wine measure and $1 per Imperial measure. Western apples are arriving in town partly frozen and otherwise in poor condition. They are not fit to ship, and only bring $1.25 to 2.25 in car lots. Oranges are firm at $8 per case. For hog products the market is still firm, and there is a good enquiry for pork. New Canada Mess is held at $19.50 to $20 per brl, while thin is scarce at $18.50 to $19. Fairbanks' lard is worth 14½c, and Canada lard is quoted at 13½c to 14c, according to package. Hams are quiet at 13c and bacon at 10½c to 11c. Butter—wholesale prices: Creamery, fair to fine, 22c to 24c per lb; Townships, fair to fine dairies, 18c to 20c per lb.; Morrisburg, fair to fine dairies, 17c to 19c; Brockville, fair to fine dairies, 16c to 18c per lb.; rolls, 17c to 20c per lb.

NEW ELECTRO-PLATING MACHINE.—Mr. Hendery has recently added a new and ingenious machine to his silversmithing and electro-plating establishment, St. Peter street, manufactured by J. Craig, of electric light notoriety in this city. We understand it is the first machine of the kind manufactured and introduced here. By this scientific process, it appears that an ounce of gold or silver is deposited on any article—say a dozen knives or forks—in the short space of an hour, whereas by the ordinary "battery" process of plating it requires at least twenty-four hours. There is a variety of plating machines of American manufacture in use; but Mr. Hendery assures us that he has never yet seen one to equal Craig's production. We also learn that a prominent plating firm in Toronto (Messrs. Phelps & Co.) have just given Mr. Craig an order for one of these machines. Mr. Hendery cordially invites all who feel an interest in the art of gold and silver plating to visit his establishment, where he will be happy to exhibit and explain the construction and operation of this machine. He deserves credit for encouraging home manufacture in preference to importing from abroad.

New advertisements this P.M.

GRAND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT by the members of
BARNJUM'S GYMNASIUM,
AT THE
QUEEN'S HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, the 5th April.
Full particulars in future advertisement. 66 3

THE ANNUAL

Meeting of the 1st Prince of Wales' Rifle Association, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 22nd instant, at 8 o'clock, in the Sergeants' Mess Room, 81 St. James street.
By order,
ALTON F. CLERK, Lieut.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
66 1

CLAGGETT & COMPANY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF THEIR
Spring Dress Goods!
CONSISTING OF
All-Wool Suitings!
All-Wool Checks!
All-Wool Stripes!
SERGES, &c.,
Zephyr Cloth, Handkerchief Cloth,
SATEENS, &c., &c.
These Goods are extremely neat in design, and are the latest French Novelties, and being direct from the manufacturers, we are enabled to mark them remarkably low in price.
SEE OUR WINDOW!
CLAGGET & COMPANY,
St. James Street,
Opposite Ottawa Hotel. 66 1+

CARPETS.
CARPETS FOR
Drawing-Rooms,
Sitting-Rooms,
Reception-Rooms,
Halls, Stairs and
Libraries, with Borders,
Dining-Rooms,
Bed-Rooms,
Offices,
Churches,
Steamboats and Public Institutions,
In Wilton, Aubussen, Xinster, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Imperial, &c., from the best makers and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. A large range of desirable Patterns to select from. Also a full Stock of ENGLISH AND CANADIAN
OIL CLOTHS & FURNISHING GOODS.
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
47 and 49 ST. JOSEPH STREET.
66 2+

SPRING SALES!
Household Furniture
A full list of the Household Sales to be held by me this Spring—that is, of those for which dates have been fixed—will be published on Monday. The sale at
1393 ST. CATHERINE STREET
TAKES PLACE ON MONDAY MORNING.
The Sales already held by me have been
Without any exception whatever, the most successful during the year.
THOS. J. POTTER,
66 1 AUCTIONEER.

TENDERS!
STORMONT COTTON MILL.
Contractors and builders are requested to tender for the several Artificers' Works required in erecting and completing the Stormont Cotton Mill in Cornwall, in accordance with the Plans, Elevations, Specifications, &c., now on view in my offices, where the tenders will be received on MONDAY, the 21st inst.
JOHN JAMES BROWNE,
Architect.
ROYAL INSURANCE CHAMBERS,
Montreal, March 12, 1881. 60 7+

TO LET.
LOWER TENEMENT,
179 St. Denis Street,
In first-class order, high ceilings, six rooms, rent moderate.
Apply on the Premises, or address P. O. Box 1886. 59+

TO LET—Shop and Dwelling. three show windows, metal front, 25 x 75 feet, cor. St. Antoine & Seigneur—a splendid stand for a large business; Shop and Dwelling, No. 333 St. Antoine street, at present occupied as a drug store; Shop and Dwelling, corner Grand Trunk and Conde streets; Nos. 1 and 4 Centennial Terrace, No. 114 Richmond Place, No. 6 Hillside Terrace, No. — Fulford street, and No. 11 Coursol street. Also, seven acres of land on the Pardlion Road, on which a cottage will be built for a lease of ten years very low. The above houses are in good order and have the best of drainage. Apply to OWEN McGARVEY, 7 St. Joseph street. 61+

FOR MANUFACTURING.
TO LET—Triangular block of Land, fronting on Square, Dorchester and St. Urbain streets, (with buildings,) unobstructed light on every side.
J. FAIRBAIRN,
63 6+ Corn Exchange.

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—APARTMENTS, SAME FLAT, suitable for housekeeping; family private, no children, healthy, respectable locality. Address "V. 1074," STAR office. 66 2

ROOMS TO LET, SINGLE AND DOUBLE Rooms, furnished, Gas, W. C., Bath, Hot and Cold Water, &c., &c. 26 Beaver Hall Terrace. 66 1

ROOMS—WANTED, FROM 1ST OF MAY, three or four rooms, unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping. Address "V. 1077," STAR Office. 66 1

ROOMS—WANTED, BY THE MIDDLE OF April, rooms suitable for housekeeping. Address, "V. 1070," STAR office. 66 3

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER
AND
GENERAL BUSINESS MAN
IS OPEN FOR AN ENGAGEMENT ON APRIL 1st.
Address V 1073, STAR office. 66 tf+

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+

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A smart, intelligent and industrious young man to travel with samples of the best selling article in the market. Great inducements will be offered to the right party. Address, by letter, with full name and address, to "Activity," STAR office. 65+ 2

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN FOR AN OFfice, speaking French and English, must be well recommended. Address, "O. D.," Box 1646 P.O, Montreal. 66 4

WANTED, A SMART AND INTELLIGENT boy to learn the painting business, one who has worked at it before preferred; also, two journeyman painters. Apply 51 Amherst. 66 1

WANTED, A CARVER, ONE USED TO pine work preferred. Apply at 75 St. Lawrence Main street. 66 2

WANTED, AN ACTIVE PAINTER, WELL recommended, six months employment if satisfactory. George Browne, Architect, 1374 St. Catherine St. 66 1

WANTED, AN INDUSTRIOUS ENGLISH speaking young man, of from 17 to 20, to do general store work, must have references from last employer. None need apply, who cannot comply with above requirements. 246 Notre Dame street. 66 1

WANTED, A NURSE, AND CHAMBERmaid. Apply in the forenoon 110 Champ de Mars street. good references required. 66 3

WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, either as cook, or general servant, in a small family, without washing, would like to go to the country for the summer, good references. Apply to 18 St. Bernard street, off Bleury street. 66 4

THEATRE ROYAL.
J. B. SPARROW .... MANAGER
Engagement for five Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22nd, of the Famous
COLLIER'S
BANKER'S
DAUGHTER
COMBINATION!
Illustrated with new and magnificent Scenery.
Duplicates of the original models will be brought here on this occasion.
THE COMPANY.
F. C. BANGS, E. L. TILTON, Miss ANNA BOYLE, SIGNOR MAJERONI, A. H. STUART, Mrs. CHAS. WALCOT, JOSEPH A. WILKS, WALTER COLLIER, Miss MARY BANKSON, HAROLD FORSBERG, T. McBRIDE, LITTLE FANCHON and BIRDIE BANKSON.
No increase in prices. Box Sheet open at Prince's Music Store. 661

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
NEW SPRING
DRESS GOODS!
LATEST NOVELTIES
Received by Last Steamer.
50 PIECES
ALGERIAN and ORIENTAL
—IN—
CHECKS, BAYADERS AND PLAIDS,
IN ALL THE
NEW COMBINATION OF COLORS,
Adapted to make up with the
Plain Wool Fabrics,
Of which we have an immense stock.
COTTON FABRICS!
RECEIVED,
A VERY LARGE PARCEL
OF THE
New Lawn Tennis Skirtings,
IN ALL THE
NEWEST COLORS IN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
HENRY MORGAN & CO.
COLONIAL HOUSE,
Cor. St. James Street and Victoria Square.
66 1+

EAST AND WEST!
THE EASTERN WINDOW SHOWS
Novel Japanese Scrolls,
NO TWO ALIKE.
Wood and Lacquer Brackets,
TETE-A-TETE SETS,
TEAPOTS, URNS, JARS, VASES, JUGS,
And other Japanese curiosities.
The Western Window Shows
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND BOHEMIAN GOODS,
—IN—
Swiss Majolica,
Sarreguemines Majolica,
RENAISSANCE, JASPER,
CHALCEDONY,
DRESDEN, MOSS CHINA,
And other favorite wares.
WILEY'S
CHINA HALL
425 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL. 66+

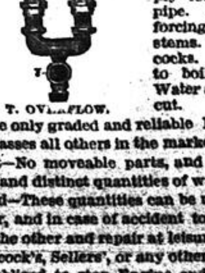
Simpson, Hall, Miller
& Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE ELECTRO SILVER
PLATED-WARE!
18 DE BRESOLES STREET,
MONTREAL.
66 4+

HENRI JONAS'
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
ARE THE STRONGEST.
TRY THEM!
To be had at all First-class Grocers.
61+

MUSIC—Piano Lessons given. $1 per month. 38 Mance street. 36 3

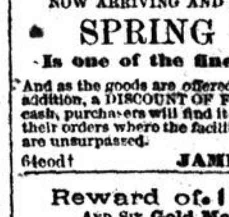
JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
CROMPTON'S CORSETS!
The best and Cheapest Corsets in the Dominion.
Full lines of these celebrated Corsets always on hand in both White and Drab.
The Adjustable Corset—Crompton's.
The Spoon Busk Corset—Crompton's.
The Reliable Corset—Crompton's.
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.

To Engineers and Steam Users.
THE NEW DISCOVERY.
HOGUE'S
GRADED INJECTORS.



EXPLANATION. — A — Steam supply pipe. B — Steam supply for forcing. C — Exhaust pipe. D — Steam supply for forcing. E and F—Cut-off, water stems. G and H—Cut-off, water cocks. L—Feed pipe leading to boiler. T — Hot overflow. Water supply on other side of cut.
The only graded and reliable Injector invented which surpasses all others in the market.
1st—No moveable parts, and will throw THREE separate and distinct quantities of water as required.
2nd—These quantities can be used independent of each other, and in case of accident to one part, Engineer can use the other and repair at leisure, but if you have one of Hancock's, Sellers', or any other Injector or Pump, you are obliged to stop Engine and let steam down for repairs.
3rd—It will lift and force water into Boiler higher and farther than any other Injector or Pump made.
Injectors put on and guaranteed. No charge for thirty days trial.
Full particulars and circulars sent on application.
Few good and reliable agents wanted.
Address,
R. MACDONALD, Patentee,
Sole Manufacturer for Dominion,
62z 90 McGill Street, Montreal.

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+



RUPTURE!
CHAS. CLUTHE'S
PAT. SPIRAL TRUSS,
For the Cure of Rupture.
ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE.
Nothing better and more substantial under the sun! If you are Ruptured or Deformed send for Book on RUPTURE AND HUMAN FRAME, by CHAS. CLUTHE. Best information of a life-long study. Natural mechanical advantages; 18 years' material experience and the best tools money can buy, made him perfect master of his profession. Will visit as follows. Come early. Don't wait for the last hour.
CHAS. CLUTHE,
Surgical Machinist,
118½ King St. West, Toronto, Ontario,
Late of Hamilton.
Montreal, St. Lawrence Hall, March 17th, 18th and 19th, with supply.
64 CHAS. CLUTHE.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,
459 & 461 NOTRE DAME ST.,
(*ESTABLISHED* 1859.)
THE ASSORTMENT OF
Carpets, Oilcloths, &c.,
NOW ARRIVING AND OPENING UP FOR THE
SPRING TRADE!
Is one of the finest ever imported.
And as the goods are offered at the lowest prices and, in addition, a DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT. allowed for cash, purchasers will find it to their advantage to place their orders where the facilities for having them executed are unsurpassed.
64eod+ JAMES BAYLIS & SON.

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,
209 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

DENTAL PEARLINE.
A Fragrant Tooth Wash, superior to Powd
Cleanses the Teeth. Purifies the Breath. Beautifies t
Gums. 25c per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. B
manufacturer. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. La
rence Main street.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRES
—Bermuda Tomatoes in Crates; also, for s
Cocoanuts, Cranberries, Apples, &c.
McGRAIL & WALSH,
65+ 2 241 and 243 Commissioners str

Last Edition.

Telegrams.

CABLE.

FAILURE.—LONDON, March 19.—Joseph Brooke, of Boltington, has failed, liabilities upwards of £85,000. He was a director of the Limited Cotton Spinning Company, of Brooke, Swyndells & Co., which recently suspended. The failure was caused by guarantees for that Company.

THE BUDGET.—LONDON, March 19.—Mr. Gladstone has given notice that he will introduce the regular budget for the year on 7th April.

AMERICAN.

CATTLE DISEASES.—BUFFALO, March 19.—The *Courier's* Washington special says:—Although a strong effort was made in both Houses of Congress during the last session to frame and adopt a cattle disease bill, yet the task was so difficult, and the views regarding the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress to legislate on the subject were so diverse and conflicting that nothing whatever was done concerning the transportation and treatment of diseased animals; but in the last hours of the session and in the midst of a rush of business an important amendment was inserted in the Sundry Civil Bill. It appropriated $15,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to procure information concerning cattle, and to make inspection of meat shipped from any port of the United States of America to any foreign port, so as to enable him to cause to be issued to the shippers of stock cattle certificates showing in proper cases that such cattle are free from the disease known as pleura-pneumonia. It is believed at the Treasury Department that the issuance of these certificates of inspection will do much toward securing from foreign Governments a removal of the restrictions which have from time to time been imposed on shipments of live stock from the United States. The appropriation of $15,000 is not available before the 1st of July.

A TERRIBLE STORM.—CHICAGO, March 19.—One of the worst storms of the season began here at day-light. The rain quickly turning to snow, makes the streets almost impassible. Traffic is terribly embarrassed. The extent of the storm is not known. It interferes with telegraphic communication in all directions.

THE MANSION HOUSE PLOT.—NEW YORK, March 19.—The *World's* London correspondent says he sees no reason why the Fenians should desire the death of the Lord Mayor, and intimates that the police themselves put up the job of the Mansion House explosion.

CANADIAN.

BELLECHASSE AND CHARLEVOIX.—QUEBEC, March 19.—Voting is going on in Bellechasse and Charlevoix to-day. In the former Bilodeau's election is anticipated here, and in the latter Cimon's.

SS. ARRIVALS.—The Inman Line SS. "City of Brussels," from Liverpool *via* Queenstown, March 9th, arrived at New York, at 12 o'clock Friday noon. Time of passage, 8 days, 19 hours....QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—Arrived SS. "Scythia."

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

The Porte's Proposals Not Acceptable—Hostilities Threatened.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Standard* announces that it has the unpleasant duty to state that the telegraph despatch affirming the acceptance by the Ambassadors of the Porte's proposals is altogether inaccurate. These proposals are altogether inadequate. The cession of Crete is their only substantial feature. The Ambassadors will make a counter proposal that the Porte shall cede not only Crete but Thessaly and perhaps a strip of Epirus. War is almost inevitable in consequence of the indifferent attitude of Austria and Germany. There is reason to believe that the powers will informally notify Greece and Turkey that the latter will not be permitted to send a ship to Greek waters.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Imperial Ukases—Instructions to Bishops—Requiem Masses—Satisfaction at London, Berlin and Vienna.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—The following proposals are said to be under consideration: Imperial ukases on the Emperor's sole initiative, thus giving evidence of the firm purpose of his own will, firstly, to promote inter-colonization by the migration of peasants to rich, unoccupied lands, which are being provided therefor; secondly, to give more land to the peasants generally; and, thirdly, to liberate the peasants from the expensive *regime* of passports.

ROME, March 19.—The Pope has written to the Catholic and united Greek bishops of Russia instructing them to order requiem masses in all the churches for the late Czar, and requesting them to issue pastorals requiring loyalty to the new Czar. The Pope announces that the freedom of the Catholic Church in Russia, agreed upon by the late Emperor, will be maintained.

LONDON, March 19.—The circular of M. Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, gives general satisfaction in London, Berlin and Vienna. The belief prevails in these capitals that the policy of the new Czar will be thoroughly pacific, and the exertions of the Russian Government will be wholly devoted to the accomplishment of domestic reforms and ameliorations.

VIENNA, March 19.—The Emperor and the Court are painfully affected by the Reichsrath not voting resolutions of condolence on the death of the Czar.

A SOCIALIST HOWL.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Freiheit* or "Freedom," the German Socialist organ of London, in its last issue, has a leading article exulting over the assassination of the Czar, and lauding the Nihilists. The article is surrounded by a wide red border, headed "Triumph," describes the Czar as one of the most abominable tyrants of Europe; hoped the work of extermination would go on until all the tyrants of Europe were destroyed in like manner. Prince Labanoff, Russian Ambassador, called on Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, and earnestly inquired whether the publication could be suppressed and the publishers punished under the laws of England. Lord Granville said the people of England shared with him the feeling of regret and indignation at the assassination of the Czar. At the same time the English people regarded with great uneasiness any attempt to interfere in any way with the freedom of the press. He cited the explanation made to Count Munster, the German representative, during Mr. Gladstone's former administration, when the Count demanded that steps should be taken to prevent the English press denouncing the German Government for the oppression of Catholics in the execution of the May laws." Earl Granville said he was compelled to give Prince Labanoff the same answer he gave Count Munster: "That Government could take no execution in the matter." The English law provided redress in the courts for any persons deeming themselves injured by newspapers. No extra judicial measures were possible.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, March 19.—The *Canada Gazette* to-day contains the following:

Mr. Wilkinson, Q.C., of Chatham, N.B., to be County Court Judge of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, vice Milliston, resigned.

Montreal Garrison Artillery—To be 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Lt. Wallace C. Trotter, vice Rushton, resigned.

6th Fusiliers—To be Lieutenant, 2nd Lt. James Donald Anderson, vice Nelson, promoted.

8th Royal Rifles, Quebec—No. 3 Company: The resignation of Lt. David Douglas Young is accepted.

50th Huntingdon Borderers—No 1 Company: To be 2nd Lt., provisionally, Color-Sergeant Samuel Crutch Ford, vice Johnston; No. 2 Company: To be Lt. provisionally, Alexander S. Cunningham, vice James Vosburgh, whose resignation is accepted; No. 6 Company: To be Lt. Sergt. Michael Thornton, vice Wm. H. Gibson, permitted to retire retaining rank; No. 8 Company: To be captain, Lt. Peter Buchanan, vice McKinnon, retired.

64th and 76th Battalions—Memo.—That portion of general orders of 4th June, 1869, in which the Voltigeurs Canadiens, of Beauharnois, (64th Battalion) is described as infantry, and that portion of general orders of 22nd March, 1872, in which the 76th Battalion is described as infantry, are hereby respectively amended by substituting rifles for infantry, the previous description having been erroneous.

65th Mount Royal Rifles—No. 3 Company: To be Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant Alfred A. Thibaudeau, vice Desrivieres, transferred to No. 8 Company; to be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, L. J. Richard Hubert, vice Thibaudeau, promoted. No. 5 Company: To be Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant Eugene Globensky, vice Charles August Giroux, whose resignation is accepted; To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, Joseph Boutillier Trudel, vice Globensky, promoted; No. 8 Company: To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, Leandre Ethier, vice A. Duchesneau, left the limits.

81st Portneuf Infantry—No. 3 Company: To be 2nd Lieutenant, Maurice Croteau, gentleman, vice Proulx, left the limits.

Brevet—To be Captain (under provisions of par. 824, R. & O., 1879), Lt. Charles William Drury, "A" Battery Royal School of Gunnery, from 6th February, 1881.

City News.

—The Court of Appeals will sit on Monday and Tuesday next.

—The bullet throwing matter is being worked up by the detectives.

—The Victoria Skating Rink is to be closed for the season this evening.

—The License Commissioners made another tour among the saloons this afternoon.

—A farmer crossing the river to St. Lambert last evening was nearly drowned, by walking into an airhole.

—The receipts at the concert given in the Queen's Hall the other evening, on behalf of the Notre Dame Hospital, amounted to $583.50.

—A meeting of members of the legal fraternity was held in the library of the Court House this afternoon for the purpose of forming a social club.

—The Junior Reform Club has finally decided to have the complimentary dinner to Mr. Blake take place on the evening of the 29th, in the Windsor Hotel.

—The Rev. Dr. Carroll has consented to deliver his two famous lectures entitled "From the Blarney stone to Mount Vesuvius," (Tuesday evening next) and "The Land O' Cakes and her Peasant Poet," (Thursday evening) in Queen's Hall.

—The March term of the Court of Review commences on Monday, and the Court will continue to sit on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant. There are twenty-five cases on the roll for Revision, of which sixteen are from the Superior Court sitting at Montreal, and nine from the country districts.

Personal.

Miss Lusher will sing "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," at the concert to be given by Madame Vincent and her pupils on the 29th of March.

McGill University.

The usual convocation takes place on the 31st inst. in the William Molson hall. The examinations in law closed yesterday afternoon and the annual dinner of the faculty will take place on the 22nd inst. The Arts and Medical men hold their annual re-union on subsequent dates.

Another Steamboat Project.

A project is under consideration for running a steamer between Beauharnois and Valoisville. It is thought that the scheme would be extremely lucrative, as by it the residents of Beauharnois would be supplied with a long felt want, that of a convenient and short connection with the Grand Trunk Railway. An old captain of the Allan line is the projector of the scheme.

Canadian Wool.

A clipping of wool thirteen and one half inches in length from a sheep eleven months old, belonging to Mr. Alexis Perrault of Beloeil is now on view in THE STAR Editorial office. Notwithstanding the extreme length of the wool its texture is of silky fineness and softness. Mr. Perrault should be proud of his sheep the breed of which he has omitted to mention in his communication.

Where Are You Going Next Summer?

A correspondent says that Montrealers who go to the seaside and incur the discomforts of a divided family are ignorant of the very many charming suburban places within easy access of the city, so that families may be reunited every day. In this connection we see the South Eastern Railway will run convenient suburban trains to the summer resorts on the road. Others will no doubt do the same.

The Banker's Daughter.

The Theatre Royal will next week present this sterling modern drama under most favorable auspices. The Company is one of the best that Montreal audiences have seen for many months and the American press are unhesitating in their praise of the *ensemble*. The scenery is a great feature, being most artistic. It is the same that has been used since the first successful introduction of the play in New York. The first performance will be on Tuesday evening. The sale of seats is progressing very rapidly at Prince's music store on St. James street.

St. Patrick's Day in Sherbrooke.

The 17th was celebrated by the members of St. Patrick's Society marching in procession to the Catholic Church, where an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. George Brown. After service the procession returned to Murray's Hall, and after hearing a few speeches, dispersed. In the evening the ninth annual concert of the Society took place. The Hon. Justice Doherty in the unavoidable absence of his son, Mr. C. J. Doherty, of Montreal, made an able and patriotic speech. After a number of songs had been sung by local amateurs, the meeting adjourned.

Draught Tournament.

The last game in the draught tournament, which has been going on for the past two months, at the St. Andrew's Home, under the auspices of the Caledonian Society, was played on the 16th instant. The following is the result of the tournament:—Alexander Ross won 33½ games, S. W. Wells, 33; T. McKay, 30; Robt. Seath, 37½; Wm. Seath, 24½; Dav. Guthrie, 33; Alex. Keith, 18½; Alex. Niven, 28½; C. T. Christie, 30½. Total number of games played by each, 40.

Mr. Ross thus becomes the winner of the championship, gold medal, having won it three years in succession.

Action on a Note for $10,000.

In the case of the Merchants Bank and Geo. Whitfield, the argument in Appeal is postponed, the record having been mislaid. The Bank sues Whitfield on a promissory note for $10,000 payable on demand, and held as security for a like sum due on open account by the St. Johns Stone and Chinaware Co., of which Company Whitfield is director, who pleads negligence and undue delay in presentation of this note. The action was dismissed by Mr. Justice Chagnon at St. Johns on the ground that the replication to this plea was a departure from the declaration, and the Bank now appeals from this judgment.

Needles and Pins.

Mr. Augustus Daly's sprightly little comedy which he has named "Needles and Pins," is announced for the Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday, first and second April, and Saturday Matinee. It is spoken of as "a delicious melange of hilarious perplexities, farsical contretemps and joyous absurdities," held together by a plot of remarkable ingenuity, which has a certain air of tender sentiment attaching to the old romance of boyish love in the long-buried past of one of the principal characters, out of which springs all the incidents that go to make up the amusing comedy. "Needles and Pins" has met with unqualified success in the United States.

A Witness Missing.

On the case of Lapierre *dit* Depatie vs. Seneeal being called before Mr. Justice Chagnon, yesterday, in the Second Division, Mr. Bisaillon, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked for delay to find a missing witness, the daughter of the plaintiff, who is suing for damages for seduction. He said she was in a religious institution, and the Superioress had taken her away, and her mother did not know where she was. For the defence it was urged that a delay had already been granted to produce the witness, and that the action should be dismissed. The Court ruled that the rest of the proof could not be admitted without the evidence of this witness, and the case goes *en delibere*, without the proof, which is equivalent to dismissing the action.

American Enterprise.

Last evening about five o'clock a gentleman who calls himself G. H. Tucker, physician, United States, arrived at Bonaventure Depot and engaged one James Bellis, hackman, to drive him to a certain street and number in the east end. On reaching there he found he had made a mistake and asked to be driven to a place further west. There a dispute arose about the fare, which was ended by the carter driving the M.D. to the station, where he was lodged in the cells. An hour or two afterwards he was released on bail and this morning he settled the matter with the Recorder, and paid the full amount of fare asked by the carter, a lawyer's fee, and $1 fine. True to his national reputation for enterprise he made the best of a bad matter by distributing circulars descriptive of his medicines and special modes of treatment among some of the officials of the Court and Central Station.

The Contract for Lamp Lighting.

Mr. A. Belanger, ex-contractor, writes as follows:—"The contract for lighting has been awarded, without tender, to Mr. Lapierre, Aug. 2nd, on condition that he furnishes at his own expense 200 lamps. The Light Committee will see by Mr. Lapierre's tender of Dec. 27, 1877, that he was to make all the lamps with iron feet at his own expense. The following are the tenders:—1st. Lighting, $18; lamps, $4.50; iron feet, 50c. Total, $23. 2nd. Lighting and furnishing all the lamps with iron feet, $20. The second tender has been accepted and Mr. Lapierre has got the contract for $20 on condition that he furnishes all the lamps, so that the city does not gain $1,000 as the Committee pretends. If the Aldermen demand new tenders at their next meeting the city could gain $3,000 a year, and I can prove these facts. Several members of the Committee pretend that Mr. Lapierre has incurred some loss in his new contract, but I can prove the contrary."

Montreal's Imports.

The statement of imports for February shows a very satisfactory increase in almost every description of goods imported for consumption. The imports were:—

	1880.	1881.
Dutiable Goods	$1,792,359	$2,251,513
Free Goods	232,524	224,621
Coin and Bullion	8,631	6,724
Total	$2,034,514	$2,482,858

Showing an increase of $449,344. The entire increase is more than made up by the increase in dutiable goods. The imports for consumption for the two months ending February 28th were:—

	1880.	1881.
Dutiable Goods	$3,228,239	$4,386,470
Free Goods	539,069	447,184
Coin and Bullion	41,668	72,629
Total	$3,808,976	$4,906,283

Showing a total increase for the two months of $1,097,307, or over 25 per cent. The increase is pretty well distributed over staple goods of all kinds.

MORE ABOUT THE BULLET THROWING.

A Man Arrested.

Detectives Murphy and Arcand have been working up the case of bullet throwing on St. Patrick's day, and though having little clue to start on have succeeded so well that a strong case has been made by Murphy against a man named Denis Perrault, whose father is employed as janitor in Toupin's building. He was arrested this afternoon by Detectives Lafon and Richardson, and from his demeanor, it is pretty certain he is one of the guilty parties. More revelations are expected. It has now leaked out that besides Finnegan, Father Toupin was considerably hurt by one of the bullets, having received through his hat a severe contusion on the temple. It is also reported that Mr. F. B. McNamee, who was standing close beside him, was struck on the foot and shoulder. It is generally believed that the missiles were thrown by small catapults from Toupin's building.

The Railway War.

The "Montreal to Boston for $3" signs have been removed from the windows of the Delaware and Hudson Railway office, and the "war" is said to be ended. The fight does not seem to have accomplished much, possibly because there was only one party engaged in it, and it is well known that it takes two to make a quarrel or a fight really interesting. The Central Vermont never gave even the satisfaction of returning the fire, but quietly continued to carry its quota of Boston passengers at full rates, while the other fellows did it for nothing. Of course that was dull work. The war seems to have ended about as suddenly as it began, and some of our visiting Yankee cousins who have been prolonging their visits here, confident that the war was going "to last all summer," have been left in the lurch and will have to find their way home over the regular routes at the regular fares. "Trot, trot, to Boston" will not now be as popular a ditty as it was, but the journey will be more comfortable and quite as instructive as ever. What the fight was all about or what it has accomplished is "what no fellow" seems to be able to "find out."

The New Crusade.

Illegal liquor traffic is face to face with a vigilant foe. The Dominion Alliance is disputing for the mastery of the law, while the illegal liquor trafficers are conspiring to evade it. Quebec follows the lead of Ontario, and Catholic and Protestant, the Archbishop and the Rev. Mr. Gales, go hand in hand to suppress vice, to sustain legislative enactments, to guard the youth, to stop Sunday trading, and to promote the morality of every sect and creed in the land. Total abstinence is not the object aimed at. The Vigilance Committee does not want to prohibit, it merely wants to regulate, as the law decides, the sale of intoxicating drinks. It wants to keep the sale of intoxicants in respectable hands. It wants to guard the people from the unlicensed dram shop, that dark alley to crime and poverty. It wants to watch over the licensed saloons, and see that they, too, are conducted with decorum. Its seventeen sections, scattered over the city, are day by day watching and waiting for violations of law, unruly licensed houses, and invoking the law when it is defied or sought to be evaded by experts in the trade. It aims too at getting a majority of resident electors, in given polling districts, to sign petitions and thus prevent the granting of unnecessary licenses. It intends to oppose old licenses, if food, as well as drink, is not sold on the premises. In fact the Vigilance Committee is simply a volunteer police, men who, for the public good, resolve to ferret out the law breaker and the transgressor. Work such as this must have every good citizen's approval. Total abstainers, temperance, or moderate drinkers can all wish the Vigilance Committee God speed. To sustain the law is the duty of all, but these gentlemen of the Vigilance Committee—French and English speaking—not only speak their loyalty, but they *act* it. The committee has already accomplished good. It has alarmed the law breaker and it has made the licensed saloon-keeper more careful. Good character, order, and unimpeachable behavior will in future be necessary before licenses will be granted, and if the Vigilance Committee continue as it has begun, the time is not far distant when the license of a public house will be looked upon as a certificate of good behavior rather than be regarded as something of which respectable citizens are half, if not wholly, ashamed. Let us express the hope that the Committee will keep well together and bring about these reforms so much to be wished for.

At the Industrial Rooms' Bazaar.

Benevolent citizens continued to find their way to the bazaar in Mechanics' Hall all day yesterday and hungry ones with good appetites found a dinner worthy of their appetites awaiting them from 12 to 3.

It would be a hard-hearted individual who could resist the invitations of the fair vendors to "buy something to help the poor."

Reporters as a rule are hard-hearted and do not invest much in bazaar stock, so when one was accosted yesterday by a young lady carrying a big doll with cheeks only a tinge less glowing than her own, and eyes only a shade less lovely, he had the nerve to say "No!"

She insisted, but he resisted, stoutly maintaining that he didn't play doll in Lent.

She answered that she would find him something in season and led him to the "Fish Pond."

"And if I catch a fish may I kiss the prettiest girl in the room?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the mermaid, hesitatingly.

"And all for five cents?"

"Five cents a throw," she answered.

"Well I don't care much about fishing where you catch them pretty quick, for then you see it takes away the fun of angling."

"Are you going to take a k—. I mean a fish?" she asked.

"May I take the kiss first?"

"No, sir," snappishly.

"Wonder what Isaac Walton would say if he saw me fooling in this box with a piece of packthread and a pin-hook," mused the reporter, and while he was speaking he had hooked a little parcel. The contents were found to be miniature implements of industry about two inches long; a rake, hoe, shovel, pick-axe, &c., and what could be more appropriate for the fish pond of an "Industrial Bazaar."

Gruenwald's orchestra was in attendance again last evening and many people visited the Hall. One gentleman purchased $100 worth of coarse clothing to give away, and as there was a quantity of this material left over the bazaar was kept open during this morning. It is said that the proceeds of the sales will be more than the one held last year, and the success which has attended it must be very gratifying to the ladies who had the affair in hand.

St. Joseph's Day.

The Union St. Joseph celebrated the *fete* of their patron saint to-day with considerable *eclat*. At ten o'clock the various divisions met at their several halls and proceeded to St. Bridget's Church, which was prettily decorated for the occasion with bunting and evergreens. The Rev. Father Lesage, Chaplain of the Union, officiated, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. Father Dugas, who took for his text the 55th verse of the xiii. chapter of Matthew, "Is not this the carpenter's son?"

The preacher referred to the fact that the Union had been originally founded by carpenters, and that at the present time most of the members belong to that trade. The Society had been founded under great disadvantages, but its promoters had worked in a right spirit and it had been attended with marked success. In this respect it had been like Christianity. When Christ was laying the foundation stone of our religion, the learned ones of the land shook their heads in distrust, and said, it will all amount to nothing. This would-be great one is only the carpenter's son. But Christianity has succeeded, although at the present day there are people who say that Christianity has been a failure, and that it is speedily going to fall. He urged the members of the Society to persevere in their charitable endeavors to assist the fatherless and widows, and in prayer. Societies with a firm Christian spirit in their members are wanted more than anything else at the present time, when ignorant hordes marshalled under the banners of Nihilism, Communism and Socialism are trying all in their power to do away with all authority and religion. In a well organized society each member, be he ever so lowly in his station of life, has an opportunity of influencing that society either for good or bad, and the same applies to nations. In Canada there is a capital illustration of this. Her people are on the whole religious, and, as a consequence, thrifty. Hence while other nations, which are looked upon as being farther advanced in civilization, are suffering the horrors of famine, mob rule and other such evils resulting from a neglect of religion, she is prosperous and progressing and her people are contented and happy.

After service the Union, some six hundred strong, fell into line outside the church, in regalia, and, headed by the handsome banner of the organization, marched to their hall on St. Catherine street, *via* Dorchester, Visitation, St. Mary, Notre Dame, St. Lawrence Main and St. Catherine streets. The Harmonie de Montreal and the splendid band of the Sixty-Fifth Battalion furnished inspiriting music during the somewhat muddy tramp. The buildings along the route were gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and several strings of flags were stretched across the streets.

On arriving at the St. Joseph's Hall, the processionists were addressed by the President of the Union, Mr. Damas, Hon. Mr. Stearns, Mr. Gosselin and Mayor Beaudry, all of whom took part in the procession.

The Mayor said that the St. Joseph Society since it was founded had played an important part in the history of Montreal, and he hoped it would be successful in the future. The artisans of a city are really its money-makers, and it was for the welfare of the city that they should join together for mutual protection. He hoped, however, that it would never use its influence in upholding schemes which were not lawful and consistent with the Christian religion.

The Hon. Mr. Stearns complimented the Union on the success of their celebration, and expressed the hope that the future of the organization would be as successful as its most ardent admirers could wish.

This evening an entertainment is to be given in the Theatre Royal by the *Cercle Jacques Cartier*, under the auspices of the Union.

England's Navy.

The British navy amounts in the aggregate to 317,000 tons of armored vessels, which cost the nation £18,000,000. England possesses 55 ironclads built and building, exclusive of 10 vessels condemned. France comes next with 53 effective vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 184,000, including those now building. Russia is possessed of 29 ships. Turkey can show a fleet of 24 fighting ships, as good as any afloat. Italy can muster 16 ironclads, and when the Duello and Dandolo are completed will possess the two most powerful fighting ships in the Continental waters of Europe. The German Empire has 12 vessels, 8 of them efficient seagoing ironclads. Holland possesses 17 ships; Austria, 14; Spain, 7; Denmark, 6; Sweden and Norway, 8; Greece, 3, and Portugal, 1. This side the water Brazil owns 17; Peru, 4 monitors, having lost her seagoing ironclads; Chili, 3; the Argentine Republic, 2; while in Asia, Japan musters a fleet of 4 ironclads, and China has 4 armed gunboats.

An Extraordinary Engineering Project.

The last system proposed for the improvement of the Mississippi River is an engineering project of extraordinary magnitude. The object to be accomplished is, in brief, to collect the vast volume of water furnished by the spring floods of the numerous streams and lakes constituting the headwaters of the river into immense reservoirs, for the purpose of maintaining a steady depth of four feet in the upper Mississippi from July to November. To do this will require the construction of forty-one dams, seven on the upper Mississippi, fourteen on the St. Croix, twelve on the Chippewa, and eight on the Wisconsin. The first set of dams will be located at the outlets of Lakes Winnebagosish, Leech, Mudd, and Vermilion, and at Pokegama Falls, Gull Lake, and Pine River. The total holding capacity of these reservoirs will equal in extent an unbroken sea of 400 square miles, with a uniform depth of eight feet. The plan specifies that all the reservoirs shall be constructed of earth and wood, no suitable stone being found in the region in sufficient quantity. Congress has already granted an appropriation for beginning the work at Lake Winnebagosish, where it is proposed to build a dam sixteen feet high. The total cost of dams, including telegraph lines for operating them, is set down at less than $1,500,000.

Finance and Commerce.

It is reported on the streets that the originators of the "U. C. Amouse" trick have been traced, and in justice to the Richelieu Company and to investors, a morning contemporary should no longer delay its promised explanation of the facts. One reason for this is, that the Stock Exchange having no official communication, implicating any of its members cannot hold an investigation, which in itself is extremely necessary in view of the serious nature of the offence following so close upon another almost equally bad. A strong determination on the part of the board of Brokers to stamp out such dishonorable practices will no doubt have the effect of restoring confidence in many minds.

Our advices from New York state that the stock market for the past week was not particularly active. It opened quiet but firm, and Gould's return to the city had a marked effect on what is known as the "Gould Railway Stocks." On the Mining Exchange business was fairly active. "Boulder Con" was heavily dealt in, and "Big Pittsburg," "Harteuse" and a few other securities which have been in the background for some time past were in demand. On Wednesday, $140,800 was received at New York in gold bullion, and $32,180 in silver. The Homestake mine announced that it would pay a dividend of 30c a share on the 25th inst., the total in dividends amounting to $930,000. Towards the close of the week the market for all stocks, under pressure to sell, was heavy and dull, and efforts to advance prices met with only a fractional success. Notification was received on Thursday that $1,500,000 in gold had been started for New York from Europe. A New York paper says: It is expected that the Cabinet will decide within a few days whether there is to be an extra session of Congress. If there is, then there will be no negotiation respecting the $104,000,000 4 per cent. bonds which the Treasury can still issue, but Congress will be depended upon for a new Refunding law. If there is not to be an extra session, then it is very likely that existing laws will be used to manage the debt which matures within the next four months, or as much of it as possible.

The stock market to-day at the single session held was barely steady until towards the close, when a firmer feeling was noticeable. The recent weakness in Montreal is said to be due to the action of a large Ottawa holder, who has instructed his broker to place some of his stock on the market. At the close Montreal was steady at 184½. Merchants was steady, as was also Commerce and Montreal Telegraph. Ontario advanced ½; Molsons, ¼; Richelieu, ½, and Gas, ⅞.

According to a Wall street despatch at noon, the New York stock market to-day opened quiet and steady. Western Union and St. Paul were firm and there were fractional advances in New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, Iron Mountain, Ohio and Mississippi, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Canada Southern and Illinois Central. Alton & J. H. Common and Chatt each rose 2 per cent. At time of writing the market was moderately active and firm.

In the local money market rates were dull and nominal. Call loans on stocks were negotiated at 5 per cent, and time loans at 5 per cent, the rate of discount for the ordinary run of good commercial paper remaining 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange is quiet, but in sympathy with New York slightly firm at 108½ between banks, and 108⅝ to 108⅞ over the counter. Drafts on New York are drawn at ¼ premium.

The following were to-day's stock sales:—565 Montreal, 184½; 25 Ontario, 101; 100 do, 101¼; 75 do, 101½; 100 Commerce, 143; 75 Richelieu & Ontario, 62¼; 50 Gas, 155½.

COMMERCIAL.

American Wheat and Corn Firm—Pork and Lard Easier—British Markets Improving.

The city breadstuffs trade was moderately active to-day, and steady. Sales aggregated 400 bbls. Sales here to-day were:—100 bbls Superior Extra flour, $5.32½; 50 do, $5.35; 100 Middlings, $4; 125 do, $4; 100 Strong Bakers', $6.20; 50 do, $5.75. Prices unchanged and as follows:—

FLOUR—Superior extra, $5.35 to $5.40; extra superfine, $5.25 to $5.30; fancy, $5.15 to 5.20; spring extra, $5.05 to $5.15; superfine, $4.65 to 4.80; strong bakers', $5.75 to $6.25; fine, $4.25 to $4.30; middlings, $3.90 to $4.00; pollards, $3.50; Ontario Bags, $2.60 to $2.75; 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, $19 to $20 shorts, per ton, $21 to $22; moullie, 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.—Oats, 400 bushels; flour, 770 barrels; ashes, 51; butter, 85 pkgs; pork, 83 barrels; lards, 30; leather, 462 rolls; dressed hogs, 270.

Wheat in Chicago to-day was steady at $1.03¼ to $1.03⅝ April; $1.08⅛ May. Receipts, 29,000 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels. Corn was up to 39⅝ April; 43⅜c May; 43⅛c to 43⅜c June; 44⅛c July. Receipts, 98,000 bushels; shipments, 120,000 bushels. Pork down to $15.40 April; $15.53 to 15.57½ May. Lard opened easier at $10.77½ May.

Beerbohm's advices report:—Floating cargoes, wheat firm, corn quiet. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, quieter, corn, improving. Red Winter wheat, off coast, 48s 6d.; California do, 47s to 47s 6d. Mixed American corn for prompt shipment, 25s 6d; No. 2 red winter wheat, 46s to 46s 6d. Liverpool wheat and corn spot, improving. Red winter wheat, 9s 10d; White Michigan, 9s 7d; American Western mixed corn, 5s 5½d; Canadian peas, 6s 10d.

Wheat and flour in Toronto were unchanged. Barley firm, peas in demand. Oats, steady. Corn higher. Rye improving. Hogs scarce and wanted. Wheat, Fall, No. 1, $1.15; No. 2, $1.12; No. 3, $1.10; Spring, No. 1, 1.20; No. 2, 1.18; No. 3, 1.13. Barley, No. 1, 98c; No. 2, 90c and 94c; No. 3, extra, 84c; No 3, 73c. Peas, No 1, 72c; No. 2, 70c. Oats, No 1, 37½c; No 2, 37c. Corn, 60c. Flour—Superior, $4.90; Extra, 4.80; Fancy, 4.70; Strong Bakers', 5.25; Spring Extra, 4.80; Superfine, 4.50; Fine, 4.00. Bran, 12.50; Clover-seed, $4.50 to 4.75; Timothy do, $2.55 to 2.80. Hogs, $8.00 to 8.25. Butter, 15c to 20c. Barley (street), 75c to 95c. Rye, 84c to 85c; Spring, $1.15 to 1.20; Fall, $1 10 to 1.15. Oatmeal, $3.85 to 3.90. Cornmeal, $3. Pork, $18.50.

Special Notice.

Parties furnishing will please notice Shaw & Gowdey's advertisements in to-day's paper the dates for several important sales at private residence will be announced in a few days.

LATEST PRICES—STOCKS, &c.

Prices of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool:—

	March 16. 5:00 p.m. s. d.	s. d.	March 19. 5:00 p.m. s. d.	s. d.
Flour, per cwt.	8 6	11 0	8 6	11 0
Spring Wheat	8 5	9 2	8 6	9 3
Red Winter	9 0	9 8	9 3	9 10
White Winter	9 0	9 5	9 0	9 8
Club	9 5	9 10	9 6	10 0
Corn (new), per cwt.	5 5	0 0	5 6½	0 0
Corn (old), per cwt.	5 4½	0 0	5 5	0 0
Barley	5 3	0 0	5 3	0 0
Oats, per cental	6 2	0 0	6 2	0 0
Peas	6 10	0 0	6 10	0 0
Pork	68 0	0 0	68 0	0 0
Lard	55 9	0 0	55 0	0 0
New Beef	75 0	0 0	75 0	0 0
Bacon	41 6	43 0	40 6	42 0
Tallow	35 0	0 0	35 0	0 0
Cheese (new)	69 0	0 0	69 0	0 0

The following were the fluctuations in New York stocks, furnished by Messrs. Macdougall Bros. stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street:—

March 19, 1881.

	Op'g.	Cl'sg.		Op'g.	Cl'sg.
W. U. Tel.	104½	104¾	Rock Island		
Lake Shore	127¾	128	Ill. Central	136⅝	136¾
Pacific Mail	58¼	57¾	C. B. & Q.		
Erie	47¾	47⅞	Wabash	46½	46¼
Do 2nd	99⅝	99⅝	Do Pref.	89	89
Do Pref.			Union Pacific	119	119½
Ohio & Miss.		44¼	A. & P. Tel.		
North-West	122¾	122¾	Man. Elv.	40	39¾
Do Pref.	134	134	Reading		
St. Paul	112	111¾	Kansas & T.	46	45¾
Do Pref.			Can. Southern	82	81½
Mich. Central	111½	112⅝	St. Paul & O.		
Jersey Central	105¼	104⅞	Do Pref.	102	101½
N. Y. Central	144¼	144¼	Iron M.	65	64¾
Del. & Lack.	125½	125¾	Exchange		
Del. & Hudson	112	111⅝	Money	5	2
St. Joseph		57	C. C. & I. C.		24¾
Do Pref.		103			

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Reported specially for THE STAR by E. L. Bond, broker 4 Merchants' Exchange, March 19, 1881.

A'mt	BANKS.	Close previous day. Bid.	Asked.	To-day's Close. Bid.	Asked.
200	Montreal	184½	184¾	184½	184¾
40	Ontario	101	101½	101	101½
	Consolidated	20	21	20	21
50	Du Peuple	91	92	91	92
50	Molsons	108	110	108¾	109½
100	Toronto	149	149¾	148	150
25	Jacq. Cartier	101	104	102½	104
100	Merchants	118¾	119¼	119	119¾
50	East Townships	115	116	115	116
50	Commerce	142¾	143	142¾	143
100	Exchange	66	69	66	......
	MISCELLAN'US.				
40	Mont. Tel. Co.	129¼	129¾	129¼	129¾
50	Dom. Tel. Co.	91	93	91	93
100	R. & O. Nav.	62	62¼	62¼	62½
50	City Pass. RR.	117	118	117	118
40	City Gas Co.	153	154	155¼	156
50	Loan & Mort. Co.	104	107	104	106
100	Mont. Bldg Ass.	70	72	69	72
100	Royal Can. Ins.	55	57	55	57
100	Graphic	......	......	58	66
100	Canada Cotton	123	127	123	129
100	Dundas Cotton	120	127	120	126
100	Can. Shipping	110	116	110	114
100	Canada Paper	119	124	115	124
100	Dom. 5 p. cts.	......	......	......	......
100	Harbor Bonds	......	......	......	......
00	Corp. Bonds	......	......	......	......

DEATHS.

LAFRENAYE—In this city, on the 19th March, Charles R. Lafrenaye, aged 58 years, in the employ of Messrs. H. & H. Merrill for the last 32 years.

New Advertisements this P.M.

LOST, THURSDAY EVENING, FROM Academy of Music, by way of St. Catherine, Metcalfe and Cathedral streets, a Gold Ear-ring. Reward at 98 Cathedral street. 66 2

WANTED, A SMART BOY. 19 ST. LAWrence street.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH two children. Apply 258 Bleury street.

WANTED NURSE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF an infant, French-Canadian preferred. 12 Lorne Crescent.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress, in a private family, can furnish good city references. Apply at 65 Bonaventure street.

New Advertisements this P.M.

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 +

AUCTION SALE VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The large Emplacement near the G. T. R. Stables on William street, about 25,000 feet.

ALSO

Two Fine Solid Brick Dwellings, corner St. Joseph and Lusignan streets, will be sold by aution, at our Rooms,

Wednesday Morning Next,

To close a syndicate account.

66 1 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, Very Neat Parlor Set, in Hair Cloth; Walnut Dining-room and Bed-room Furniture, Mattresses, Bed and Table Linen, China and Glassware, Hall and Cooking Stoves and General Effects, at the residence of M. A. Brissette, Esq., No. 26 St. Monique street,

Thursday Morning Next, 24th Instant,

Sale at TEN o'clock.

66 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

HANDSOME DRAWINGROOM SET, Silk Broche, cost $500; Two Gilt Frame Mantle Mirrors, Crystal Gasaliers, Dining-room Chairs, in Leather; Extension Table, Glassback Sideboard, Pianoforte, Superior 12 stop Cabinet Organ, Fine Dinner Set, Marble Top Bed-room Furniture, all made to order, and the most costly material, removed from a private residence, will be sold at our Salesrooms, 235 St. James street,

Friday Morning, 25th Instant,

Sale at TEN o'clock.

66 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

LARGE OPENING SPRING SALE

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, EXPRESS WAGGONS, HARNESS, &c., &c.

At the City Horse Market, College street,

Friday Afternoon Next, 25th Inst.

☞ Entries can be made with Mr. James Maguire or the subscribers.

66 1 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Special Sale several Tons Paints and White Lead, large Lot Wire, Glass Paper, Sundry Hardware, &c., at our Store, 235 St. James street,

Monday Afternoon, 28th Inst.

☞ Full particulars of this important Sale early next week.

66 2 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

VERY NEAT FURNITURE, Fine Toned "Gabler" Piano, "Wood's" Cabinet Organ, Double-barrel Gun, Platedware, Carpets and Effects, at the residence, 43 Cadieux street,

Tuesday Morning, 29th Inst.

☞ Particulars again.

66 2 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE—Splendid Cut-STONE HOUSES on McGill College Avenue, St. Catherine, St. Mark and Mansfield streets, for sale by

SHAW & GOWDEY,

66 1 235 St. James street.

CONFECTIONERS & DEALERS will notice the Sale of Confectioners' Machinery, Show Bottles, Canisters, Lot Shop Fixtures, &c., at 749 Sherbrooke street,

Tuesday Morning Next, 22nd Inst.

66 1 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

THOMSON'S FURNITURE.—Those furnishing are requested to bear in mind Mr. Thomson's Annual Sale.

First Week in April.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

66 2 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

COSTLY FURNITURE, "STEINWAY" PIANOFORTE, Crystal Gasaliers, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Fine China, Handsome Bed-room Furniture, principally by Thomson, at the residence, "South View," No. 3 Macgregor street, by order of Chas. Geddes, Esq., Executor,

On Monday, 4th April.

☞ Particulars again.

66 2 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

JOINT STOCK SALE—Ayrshire CATTLE AND HORSES, at the City Horse Market, College street,

Early in April.

☞ Entries should be made at once with Mr. James Maguire or the subscribers.

66 2 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

NEW BRUSSELS & TAPESTRY CARPETS—Large Consignment—Special Sale at our Stores, St. James street,

About First of April.

☞ Particulars again.

66 2 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

ROSEWOOD & MAHOGANY FURNITURE, Crystal Gasaliers, Brussels Carpets, Pianoforte, Fine Bagatelle Table, Pictures, Ornaments, &c., at the residence, No. 68 University street,

Monday, 10th April.

Furnishing of this residence made to order by Morice. Particulars again.

66 2 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARPETS, Pianoforte, Ornaments, &c., at No. 17 St. Luke street,

Early in April.

☞ Particulars again.

66 1 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF SMALL-WARES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

The Subscribers will sell at their rooms, No. 79 St. James street,

On Wednesday next, the 23rd instant,

A large assortment of Albums, Velvet Photo Frames, Toys, Jewellery, Pictures, Mottoes, and a large assortment of other goods.

ALSO,

100 gross Plated Spoons.

SALE AT 10.30 A.M.

A. B. STEWART & SON,
66 2ead Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE—Rare Chance NO. 4 ST. DOMINIQUE ST., near Craig St. Solid Brick House, 39 feet front. By Auction, without Reserve, at my Room on

Thursday, 24th March,

Substantial, well-built, with stone foundation, fire-proof iron roof, &c. Gateway built over. Is in perfect order, and being only a few yards from the Post Office, Court House, City Hall, and busy part of the city. Always rents quickly. Sale at TEN o'clock.

66 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

POULTRY AUCTION SALE.

The subscriber's annual sale of choice bred Poultry, Pigeons, &c., will be held on

Tuesday, March 29th.

Parties requiring Cages will please make their entries immediately at 234 St. James street. Further particulars next week.

C. F. ELWES,
66 1 Auctioneer.

SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, principally by R. HAY & CO., "CHICKERING" PIANOFORTE, CARPETS, GASALIERS, HANDSOME ORNAMENTS, &c.,

On Wednesday Morning, 23rd inst.

The Subscribers are instructed to sell at the "Ephia" Cottage,

No. 48 CITY COUNCILLORS STREET,

The whole of the neat Household Furniture and Effects, comprising: magnificent 7¼-octave (four round corners) "Chickering" Pianoforte (cost $800), Tan and Gold Rep Drawing and Dining-room Suites, nice Carpets, Bronze Gasaliers, Oil Paintings and Oilographs, very handsome Ornaments, including a six-hand Parian Bust of Raphael; Whatnots, Fancy Tables, Gilt and Rep Curtains, Black Walnut Sideboard and Dining Table, best quality Platedware and Cutlery, Maroon and Gold Band China Dinner and Tea Services, English Oilcloth, very fine Hat Rack and Wardrobe combined, American Cyclopædia (complete), and other standard books, beautifully carved Marble-top Bedroom Set and Wardrobe, with plate glass panels (cost $500), Plain-top Walnut Sets, Easy Chairs, Couches, Mattresses, a quantity of Quilts, Bed Linen, &c., Refrigerator, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils, about two tons Stove Coal, &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

House to rent. Apply to Thomas Day, 54 City Councillors street. 66

BOARD WANTED, FOR A SINGLE GENtleman. Address "H. Y.," STAR office. 66 2

LOST, THE HACKMAN WHO DROVE THE ladies from Mechanics' Hall to Aqueduct street on Friday evening, will please return the rubber coat left in his carriage. 66 1

LOST, ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ON OR near the Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James street, a Florentine Mosaic Brooch. Anyone returning the same to 74 McTavish street, will be suitably rewarded. 66 3

LADS WANTED, ABOUT 14, SMART AND active, to learn the business. Apply with references, between 7 and 9 on Monday morning, at Wall Paper Factory, 86 Grey Nun street. 66 1

LOST, ON ST. PAUL STREET, A SMALL parcel containing two neck ties. Return to 457 St. Paul street 66 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 66 1

SMART AGENTS WANTED, QUICK SALES. Box 1289, Montreal. 66 2

GROCER'S ASSISTANT WANTED, IMMEdiately. Apply to George Forde, Grocer and Wine Merchant, Rideau street, Ottawa. 66 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, GENERAL Servant, who is a good plain cook, no washing nor ironing. 115 Mansfield. 66 1

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. DR. J. F. S. Jenkins, 331 St. Antoine street. 66 1

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. 66 7

WANTED, GASPENDANTS, SUITABLE for a grocery store. Address "Grocer," STAR office. 66 1

New Advertisements this P.M.

BARGAIN No 6:—A Very Fine 18K English Lever Watch, first make, heavy case.

AT A SACRIFICE.

HENRY GRANT,
64+ 26 Beaver Hall Terrace.

JUNIOR CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held in the Long Room Mechanics' Hall, on MONDAY Evening 21st instant, important business will be transacted. Mr. R. S. White, Vice-President will read his paper on the "Results of a Protective Tariff." Every member is requested to attend.

66 2 JOHN S. HALL, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

GRANDEST EVENT OF THE SKATING SEASON

To take place at the

PRINCE OF WALES SKATING RINK,

On Monday Evening Next, March 21st,

For which some fifteen entries have already been made, and from the well-known reputation of the men composing the Brigade, a grand evening's sport may be looked for. The Band of the Prince of Wales Rifles will be in attendance. Admission, 15c.

J. STENHOUSE,
66 2 Proprietor.

NICKEL SILVER SHOW CASES.

Walnut Silver-jointed Show Cases.
Ebonized Silver-jointed Show Cases.
Wall and Side Show Cases.

W. MILLICHAMP & CO.,
29 to 35 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.
66 2aw

NOTICE TO BUILDERS!

TENDERS will be received until THURSDAY, 24th inst., for Alterations to Store front.

Plans and specifications on view at our offices, 214 St. James street.

BULMAN & WALBANK,
66 2+ Architects.

BEST FOR VALUE!

We have opened out with one of the finest Spring Stocks in the trade, specially imported from the great centres of fashion. Mark our prices and pay us a visit.

Young Ladies' Walking Hats, four new styles and very becoming, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $3.50.

One hundred and fifty varieties of Gents' Hats in hard and soft Felt, from 75c to $4.50.

Pull-over hats in black, drab and brown, our own manufacture.

Scotch Caps in all varieties, 50c to $1.50.

Boys' hard and soft Felt Hats, specially adapted for rough wear, 75c to $1.50.

MARK THE ADDRESS!

R. W. COWAN & CO.,
THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets, Montreal.
66+

I HAVE SEEN A LIAR, a thief, a murderer, a gambler, a hypocrite, a traitor, a sheep thief, a hen-roost thief, a Sabbath breaker, a forger, a villain and the worst of them all are the parties who say that the

NEW YORK HOUSE

is going to fail, and we state any parties having accounts against the NEW YORK HOUSE present their bills and they will be paid in seven minutes after presentation.

Transient, $1, $1.25, and $1.50 per day, according to rooms.

LAGAUCHETIERE STREET. 66 s

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

PARTIES WISHING TO RENT Houses or Offices should call at my Office.

R. CAMPBELL NELLES,
66 1 210 St. James Street.

PARTIES WISHING TO RENT Houses or Offices should call at my Office.

R. CAMPBELL NELLES,
66 1 210 St. James Street.

TO LET! TO LET.

30 University, £80 and taxes.
14 University, £70 and taxes.
42 St. Matthew, £80 and taxes; for sale.
132, 134 Shuter, £68 and taxes.
10 Fort, Beautiful Upper Tenement, £65.
12 Fort, Neat Cottage, will be put in good order, £60; no taxes.
485 St. Lawrence, £50; will be sold or exchanged.
71 City Councillors, Neat Cottage, £50 and taxes.
41 Lorne Avenue, £65; half taxes.
10 Rousseau, $8 per month; no taxes.
268 Bleury, good upper tenement, $16 per month; no taxes.
80 St. Dominique, $15 per month; no taxes.
57 Victoria, £75.
53 & 63 Argyle Avenue, handsome houses, £75.
20 Berthelet street, cottage and garden, $15 per month; no taxes.
79 Drolet street, good upper tenement, $6 per month; no taxes.
119 St. Matthew, £65 and taxes.
428 St. Dominique, $13 per month; no taxes.
2014, 2016 St. Catherine, handsome double cottages, £90.
145 Metcalfe, furnished or unfurnished.
32 Mackay, handsome new lower tenement, covered passageway and self-contained, yard, basement entrance, £55.
104 St. Hypolite, near Courville, 9 rooms and bath room, in good order; first class drainage and healthy locality. Rent only $12 per month; no taxes.

T. ATKINSON,
66 1 194 St. James Street.

TO LET!

HOUSE, ST. EDWARD ST., £50, and taxes.
HOUSE, NO. 6 BERTHELET ST., £60, no taxes.
HOUSE, NO. 42 ST. ANTOINE ST., £75, and taxes.
HOUSE, NO. 98 ST. DENIS ST., £75, no taxes.
HOUSE, VICTORIA ST., £50, and taxes.
HOUSE, ST. BONAPARTE ST., £24, no taxes.
LOWER TENEMENT, 132 BLEURY ST., £50, no taxes.
FURNISHED HOUSE, VICTORIA ST., £90 no taxes.
" " ST. ANDRE ST., £75, no taxes.

Will make alterations to some of these.

Apply to

GEO. D. ROSS,
Real Estate Agent,
66 1 213 Notre Dame St.

TO LET.—No. 52 St. Matthew Street.—Large House with wing; well adapted for a School.

R. CAMPBELL NELLES,
210 St. James Street.

I have now only three of Mr. Evans' houses on Dorchester Street West left. They are well finished and nicely laid out. Those wishing houses should see them.

R. CAMPBELL NELLES,
66 1 210 St. James Street.

TWO UPPER FLATS TO LET.

IN BUILDING LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

66 12 Apply at Office, 99 St. James Street.

TO LET—Furnished House, 129 Mansfield street. 66 6

HOUSE WANTED—Wanted to Rent, a small House of three or four Rooms, or would join a respectable party in taking a house. Address V 1078, STAR office. 66 1

WANTED TO RENT.—Small House about three rooms, or two unfurnished rooms. Address W. 1,117 STAR Office. 66 3

PARTIES WISHING TO RENT Houses or Offices should call at my Office.

R. CAMPBELL NELLES,
66 1 210 St. James Street.

GYMNASTIC SUIT! FOR SALE CHEAP, complete set imported tights. Chest measurement, 35 inches. Apply to C. JOHNSON, STAR Office, St. James street. 66 4

WALKING MADE EASY—CORNS, BUNIONS AND INGROWING NAILS removed without pain, by J. VEZINA, Chiropodist 106½ Bleury street, Montreal. Best references given. 66 1

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid for second-hand books, old coins, curiosities, &c., at 799 Craig street, next door to St. Antoine street. 309 +

SWEET CIDER FOR SALE—I have one car-load of pure Apple Cider, rectified, which I shall sell the coming week, at prices so low that every one can afford to have a barrel. Those wishing to purchase call at American Hotel. PALMER NEWTON. 66 2

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, 104 St. James street. 66 7

FOR SALE A STRONG EXPRESS WAGON, in good order; price $60. Apply to A. Shannon, & Co., St. Ann's Market. 66 1

FOR SALE DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES, a great bargain. Dr. J. F. S. Jenkins, 331 St. Antoine street. 66 3

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. 66 1

ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, IN A PRIvate family. 272 Bleury street. 66 3

ROOM—LARGE ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, in a private family. 16 Plateau street. 66 2

ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms to let, in a private family, 45 Bleury street. 66 3

BOARD AND FRENCH TUITION, NICE front room, with or without board, in a French family. 11 Phillips Square. 66 6

New Advertisements this P.M.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!

H. & H. MERRILL'S

GREAT ANNUAL

BAZAAR SALE!

OVER $125,000 DRY GOODS

to be offered at this sale, consisting of all the novelties of the season. Each article mark d in plain figures from 15 to 25 per cent. less than their actual value to insure a

SPEEDY SALE!

JUST OPENED.

The following just arrived from Europe:

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Chemises, Skirts, Caps, Children's Pelisses, Cloaks Hoods, Bibs, &c.

2 cases Lyons Silks and Satins.
Self-colored Silk, only 50c per yard.
Rich Black Satin for Dresses only $1 per yard.
3,000 pairs Ladies', Children's and Gents' Hosiery, at half their value.
250 dozen Kid Gloves, "Bouillon" or "Josephine," best 2 buttons only 50c per pair.
500 pieces of Horrockses' Cotton, just received from the manufacturers, from 9½c per yard, very good quality.

LINENS.

Damask Table Linens, Towelling, Napkins and Diapers.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

SPECIAL.

DRESSES, MANTLES, JACKETS, &c.

New York and Paris Latest Fashions, made to order on the premises, at the shortest notice.

JUST OPENED.

3 cases Scotch Tweed for Spring Suits, all of the newest styles.

A first-class tailor attached to our establishment.

Orders promptly executed.

Don't fail to call and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & H. MERRILL,
288 & 290 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
66+

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 some 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 details say it is a splendid opportunity.

References kindly permitted to the following gentlemen.

W. W. OGILVIE:
JOHN CORISTINE. HUGH GRAHAM.
DAVID REAY, WM. GARDNER,
HUDSON. ATHELSTAN.
63

MADAME DEMOREST'S

SPRING FASHIONS!

345 Notre Dame Street.

63 4+

WANTED.

SHIRT AND COLLAR CUTTER!

APPLY TO

66 2 P.O. Box 1668.

THE LADIES' STORE!

TASSELS, CORDS, GIRDLES,
IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL COLORS,
JUST RECEIVED.

T. J. DAWSON,
66 1 239 St. James street.

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 592—SUPERIOR COURT.—Les Ecclesiastiques du Seminaire de St. Sulpice de Montreal, Plaintiffs, vs. Phillip Simpson Ross, et al, Defendants.—On the 28th day of March inst. at Nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of James Starke, one of the said Defendants, No. 207 Bleury street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by public auction, by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels seized in this cause, consisting of Household Furniture, &c. Terms cash. J. U. LAPORTE, B.S.C. Montreal, 19th March, 1881. 66

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 706.—CIRCUIT COURT.—William Bennett, Plaintiff, vs. John B. Lane, Defendant.—On the 28th day of March inst., at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendant, corner of Vitre and Bleury streets, 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 Books, Albums, Show-cases, Stationery, &c., &c., &c. Terms cash. JOSEPH SIPLING, B.S.C. Montreal, 19th March, 1881. 66

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 7344.—CIRCUIT COURT.—Robert J. Inglis, Plaintiff, vs. William McCrobie, Defendant.—Will be sold by Public Auction, by authority of justice, on the Twenty-eighth day of March, 1881, at One of the clock in the afternoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 96 Cadieux street, in the City of Montreal, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of a Piano, Household Furniture, &c. Terms cash. JOSEPH SIPLING, B.S.C. Montreal, 19th March, 1881. 66

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal—No. 747.—CIRCUIT COURT, Montreal—Theophile Lamin, of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. Louis Retu, of Montreal, Defendant.—On the Twenty-ninth day of March, 1881, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendant, No. 510 St. Paul 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 Boots, Leather, &c. Terms cash. A. BOURRET, B.S.C. Montreal, 19th March, 1881. 66

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 8,757.—CIRCUIT COURT.—F. F. D'Avignon, Plaintiff, vs. Elie Ricard, Defendant.—On the 28th day of March instant, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 309 Wolfe 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. Terms cash. P. L. SOLY, B.S.C. Montreal, March 19, 1881. 66

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 2298.—SUPERIOR COURT.—Louis Pominville, Plaintiff, vs. Jean Baptiste Jolio, Defendant, and Messieurs Geoffrion, Rinfret, & Cie., Adjudicataires.—On the Twenty-eighth day of March instant, at Nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Plaintiff, 29 St. Philip 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. Terms cash. G. DARVEAU, B.S.C. Montreal, March 19th, 1881. 66

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.—No. 781.—The 18th day of March eighteen hundred and eighty-one. Present: The Honorable Mr. Justice Torrance. William Moodie, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant, there doing business as such under the name and firm of James Leggat, Plaintiff, vs. Peter D. Knight and Frederick Knight, both of St. John's, in the Province of Newfoundland, merchants and co-partners, there doing business together as such under the name and firm of P. D. Knight & Co.—It is ordered, on motion of Messrs. Macmaster, Hutchinson & Knapp, Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Alexis Bourret, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal: that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called THE STAR, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said city, called *La Minerve*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default. (By the Court.) GEO. H. KERNICK, Dep. P.S.C.

THE LOST BABY:
OR
MABEL'S LOVE.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Continued.*

"True again, lad; and the quarrel has ended in my expulsion from the place. This is a result I little expected—nor did you, I fancy?"

"I never thought it would come to anything so bad, sir. But to tell you the truth, I did think the Colonel would be displeased, only I didn't like to vex you by saying so. But you'll wait a little till he cools down and becomes reasonable? You'll not go away just yet?"

"I must, Job. I can do nothing else. He's not only furious at the thought of me marrying Mabel, but at my refusal to fall in with a monstrous plan of his own. Would you believe it, Job—he desires me to marry Miss Shelldrake."

"Good gracious! Marry her? What, she is——"

"Old enough to be my mother, as I told him."

"And bold as brass. No one has ever thought of marrying her, as I heard on. But in course she's rich now; for they told me in the stables that the squire was killed off his horse some weeks since, and that has made her mistress of the Grange."

"To which fact my uncle's ridiculous scheme is due," added Edward. "He thinks by such a marriage to join the Grange to Wortley, and would sacrifice me to such worldly ambition."

"Which can't be done, as matters now be," said Job, in a tone of decided conviction.

"Which could not have been done in any state of matters," rejoined Edward. "Under no conceivable circumstances would I marry Beatrice Shelldrake."

"*Then you will prove false to your word,*" said a hoarse voice beside them, and with a startled look round they saw the Colonel at their side, his face furious with passion.

"You have promised if the girl withdraws from the compact to marry as I wish, and if you are as honorable as you profess, your promise will be kept."

"A promise I shall never be called on to fulfil," answered Edward, with a smile of proudest confidence.

Job was slinking away in confusion, when the Colonel ordered him back.

"So," he said; addressing Edward with a withering look, "this menial is your confidant—the confederate of your disgraceful amour. I thought as much when from the window I saw you in such close conference. Doubtless you have been instructing him to play the spy here in your absence; but I shall baulk that pretty scheme. There, fellow, is your wages—the double of what I owe you. I discharge you from my service, and you can go packing together. Mayhap, you have also found a wench at Raystock to make a wife of."

"It's not unlikely that I have," responded Job, as he picked up the bank notes which the Colonel had flung contemptuously at his feet. "Only it is no business of yours, I am thankful to say; and for your service, I would not have stayed in it for any money."

"Scoundrel," roared the Colonel, "do you dare to bandy words with me? Be off my ground instantly, or you shall have a smart taste of my horsewhip."

"You would not find it to your advantage to try that game," said Job. "Now that I am out of your service I hold myself to be as good a man as you, and mayhap you would find me a better if it came to a tuzzle."

Convulsed with passion, the Colonel clenched his hand and made a gesture as if he meant to strike a blow; but, at sight of the sturdy determination with which Job confronted him he prudently changed his intention, and, discharging a volley of oaths, wheeled about, strode along the terrace, and disappeared within a neighboring side door.

"Job, said Edward, much distressed, "I am sorry that you should have been brought in to my scrape."

"Sorry, sir; I'm as glad as can be. I wouldn't have stayed here at no rate after you was gone. I wish he had struck me. It would have been such a jolly satisfaction to give him a black eye. How my knuckles were working to get on his peepers."

"That would only have got you into trouble, Job. But what do you think of doing? Where do you mean to go?"

"That depends on you, sir."

"On me?"

"In course it does. I'm in your service out-and-out now, Master Edward."

"Alas, Job, I am not in a position to retain you. I am nearly as poor as you are. I must turn my painting to some account."

"Time enough to think of that, sir. I mean to stick to you for the present, at any rate, for I have a notion you intend going back to Raystock. As to wages, never say a word about them, Master Edward. I count it an honor to be your attendant without that."

"You are a faithful fellow, Job. Come along, you shall share my fortune in the meantime."

"Thank you, sir. You make me proud to hear you speak so kind. It is to be Yorkshire, I think first of all."

"To Yorkshire—yes; but we must travel in more laborious fashion. No more riding for us, Job. We must make our way on foot and on coach, as opportunity serves."

"All right, sir, here we go, but something tells me that you and I shall see the old Hall again. You are the heir, and not all the Colonel's spite can put it past you."

Edward made no reply, and the homeless pair went away down the stately avenue in company.

CHAPTER IX.

A STRANGER VISITS JONAS LYNCH AND BRINGS WOE TO MABEL.

Jonas Lynch was a happy man. He had been made happy by death—the cruel destroyer who almost invariably brings sorrow and misery wherever he comes. We have been so much occupied with the love affairs of Edward and Mabel that the special concerns of Jonas have been for a time neglected. We have now, however to state that after several weeks of feverish expectancy, a letter had reached him from America intimating the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Holdworth, and that his realized estate, of twenty-five thousand pounds would be disposed of according to the directions left in his will. There was a legacy of five thousand pounds to be paid to his chief clerk, Andrew Rutherford, and the remaining twenty thousand to Jonas Lynch, in trust for Mabel Ashley, with reversion to the said Jonas, failing Mabel or her children. This money, it was further intimated had been deposited in the States Bank awaiting the arrival of instructions from Mr. Lynch for its disposal.

How the lawyer gloated over this communication and over the copy of the will which accompanied it, every line of which gave token of the unbounded confidence which the testator had in his dear, good, pious brother-in-law, Jonas Lynch, the guardian and benefactor of his orphan niece, Mabel Ashley. How the reader chuckled over his own astuteness, and the simplicity of man who had believed all the unctious things he had written to him. The former and the latter taken together had brought him a snug competency in the handsome sum of twenty thousand pounds.

Yet the lawyer's satisfaction was not entirely without alloy. He grudged the clerk a legacy of five thousand, and looked upon it as a defrauding of himself to that amount.

"Andrew Rutherford," he muttered. "The fellow is a Scotchman. I know by the name. Trust a Scotchman for working out his own interests. I wonder if I can't find a flaw in the clause relating to his legacy. I'd give something to defeat his mercenary calculations."

Jonas read that particular clause over and over with great deliberation, but despite his eagerness to find some defect which would render it invalid, he had ruefully to admit to himself that it was unexceptional. He sneered contemptuously at the reason given for bequeathing the fellow such a large sum "on account of long, natural and valuable services." But neither his sneers nor his ingenuity could deprive the obnoxious Andrew Rutherford of his master's posthumous beneficence, and Jonas with discontented ejaculations, had to make up his mind to *lose* (!) the odd five thousand.

The first mail packet which after this sailed to America took out a letter from Jonas Lynch to the lawyer who had charge of Mr. Holdworth's affairs, directing him to forward the twenty thousand pounds to a bank in Liverpool, there to be placed to the absolute credit of the writer. The cash once snugly secured in that repository would be fully in the lawyer's power and subject to his disposal, its future investment being a matter easily settled.

Between the despatch of this letter of instructions and the arrival of the money some time must necessarily elapse, but its coming being now certain it was desirable that Mabel should be got rid of as easily as possible, and Jonas resolved to take an opportunity to question her about her relations with the young man with whom she had struck up so close an acquaintance. It happened that he found his opportunity a few day's after Edward's departure. It suddenly became a matter of observation to Jonas and his wife that Mabel was keeping within doors in the evenings instead of going out to walk as formerly, and they could not understand the meaning of it. In their indifference to her welfare—nay, perhaps, in the hope that she would fall into evil—they had allowed her to wander abroad as often as she chose unquestioned, but this change in her habit meant something which it might be important for them to know.

One evening, when Mabel had sat down to sew, Mrs. Lynch opened on her in her usual vulgar fashion.

"Why, girl, what has come to you that you have become such a close housekeeper all at once? The whole summer over you have been gadding o' nights with that youngster who is staying down at the Wheat Sheaf, and now for a week or more you haven't been outside the garden."

Mabel's color deepened, but this was all the notice she took of the insolent remark.

"Can't you speak?" roared Sarah. "What's the matter?"

"Nothing," said Mabel, in a calm tone.

"Nothing? Don't tell me it is nothing. Have you quarrelled with him?"

"Oh, no," was the answer, with a light smile.

"Why, then, ain't you walking with him as usual?"

"He is gone," was the response.

"Gone!" echoed Jonas, with a start of surprise. "Has he gone away from Raystock?"

"Yes."

(*To be continued.*)

LATEST MAIL NEWS.
North-West and Pacific Slope.

Victoria, B. C., derived $10,660 last year from retail liquor licenses.

Nitro-glycerine has now to be teamed from Cross Lake, Ont., to Rat Portage, Man., as the Government has given orders not to carry it on the railway.

The epidemic among the horses at Chilliwhack and Sumas, B.C., which in quite a number of cases proved fatal, was caused by drinking at a stagnant pool.

The eighty gallons of whisky, brandy and high wines confiscated at Rat Portage and consigned by express, there, was marked "glass" and ginger ale."

The British Columbia Legislature amended the Public School regulations so as to allow of the use of the Lord's Prayer in the opening of the daily sessions of the schools.

A Chinaman of Victoria, B.C., states that there are six or seven opium dens in that city, and that they are frequented not only by Chinese, but also by white men, women and boys.

A report has reached Ingersoll from Winnipeg that Mr. James Galliford, formerly of Ingersoll, was frozen to death some time ago while out with a gang of men some two hundred miles north of Winnipeg getting out ties for the railway.

Mining news in British Columbia is encouraging. The Cariboo bench and placer diggings are prosperous. It is supposed that a rich discovery of gold and silver quartz has been made on the island. Specimens have gone to San Francisco to be assayed.

It is anticipated that the regular train from Winnipeg, Man., will only run as far as Cross Lake, Ont., in the spring, when the frost is leaving the ground, and that no attempt will be made to carry on traffic on Section 15 until the trestle work has been made safe.

A gentleman in Ottawa applied for freight rates to Winnipeg, and received a reply to the following effect:—The rate per car on coarse, heavy goods being, from Ottawa to Chicago, 788 miles, $85; Chicago to St. Paul, 409 miles, $60; St. Paul to St. Boniface, 462 miles, $173.

The Emerson (Man.) *International* says there is every prospect of a large town being established at the junction of the Souris and Assiniboine. The land office is about to be moved to that point, and the registry office will also be there. The Souris coal fields are at no great distance, and the country is described as very fine.

The Winnipeg *Times* says, judging from the increasing activity at the custom house, it will be safe to assume that the spring trade has commenced. Upwards of $40,000 entries of Canadian imports alone were made the other day. A greatly increased traffic is expected this year from the eastern provinces of the Dominion.

Father Lacombe, says the Rat Portage, Man., *Progress*, with a train of dogs, went down the Winnipeg river to visit some Indian families who are settled about eight or ten miles from this place. He found them in great need of food, having only a few little fish to live on. At the present time almost the first word you hear from an Indian when you meet him is, "Nin bakkatemin"—we starve.

The Emerson *News* believes that before many years hops will be one of the chief exports of Manitoba. Hops grow wild there, undisturbed by insects. Along the wooded lands on the shores of the Pembina there are thousands of acres covered with hop vines, and sometimes for miles the small trees are so interlaced with the vines that it is almost impossible for the traveller to proceed through the woods.

An enterprising Mennonite, says the Emerson, Man., *International*, having a useless native pony, sold it to an Indian from across the line, who at once conceived the original idea of making something out of the beast by killing it and selling it as elk meat. No sooner conceived than carried out, and a purchaser was found in the person of one of the English gent squatters. Lo made a good bargain, and the purchaser having found out the deception, declared he would be out of fresh meat no more, as long as he has horses standing in the stable.

A Hamilton exchange says there will be a heavy tide of emigration to Manitoba and the North-West from Ontario and Great Britain during the present year. An extensive correspondence is being carried on with intending emigrants by the Manitoba Land Office, that office alone expecting to send through from 40,000 to 50,000 emigrants. Twenty-two agents are employed by this company in England, and seventeen special trains, the first of which will start in the beginning of March, will convey the emigrants to their future home. These will be actual settlers, taking up land and developing the resources of the country.

By the new process of reducing gold and silver quartz introduced into the British Columbian mines the use of heavy crushing machinery is dispensed with. The quartz is placed in a crucible and subjected to intense heat, and then submerged in brine made of salt and water of sufficient strength to float a potato, and containing cyanide of potassium, sulphate of copper, and muriate of ammonia in the proportion of half a pound of each to a ton of rock. The effect upon the quartz is to reduce it immediately to a thick paste, from which the ordinary system of washing will extract the precious metals. It is claimed that with this process rock can be reduced at a cost of 60 cents per ton for the necessary chemicals, and that as high as 85 per cent. of the ore can be extracted from rock which under the milling process only gives 26 per cent.

Says the Emerson (Man.) *News*:—A strong party of farmers from near Kingston, Ont., arrived at Emerson a few days ago. They bring with them thirteen horses, eleven cows, and several carloads of waggons, sleighs, implements, furniture, provisions and household effects. They have also four or five hives of bees, and everything usually possessed by strong and wealthy agriculturists. Unfortunately they all go to Dakota. When remonstrated with for becoming Yankees, they expressed their regret at leaving Canada, but said that when they visited the country for the purpose of taking up land, only eighty acres of a homestead could at that time be obtained, and as they found they could do better on the other side they went there. They consider that as the Americans are getting the North-West any way, it makes no great difference on which side of the line they settle.

World Over.

The Norwegians intend erecting a monument to Ole Bull.

A new Phœnician inscription, dated in the reign of Pumiathon, B.C., 320, has been found at Cyprus.

Italy boasts 1,800 periodical publications, and a collection of the newspapers is shortly to be made at Milan.

The French Government proposes to employ the electric light in forty-two light houses along the coast where oil has until now been used. Up to the present there are but seven electric light-houses in the whole world, three of which belong to France.

The hatred of Germans and the German language in Hungary and Bohemia displays itself in public and private, in society and business. Some of the business houses in Vienna refuse to transact business in any language but English, French or Italian.

The Metastasio Theatre at Rome caught fire last month, but the flames were easily extinguished, as there was little inflammable matter about the building, which is almost wholly of stone and brick. No theatre was ever burned down in Rome since the fall of the Roman empire.

As a further means of reducing expenses the Japanese Foreign Office has decided that hereafter Ministers will remain only in those countries which are brought into close correspondence with Japan, while they will, at the same time, manage diplomatic affairs in other and neighboring countries as well.

At the first meeting for this year of the Free State Volksraad at Bloemfontein a memorial from Kruger was read, which concluded thus:—"Whether we win or lose the outcome of the fighting will be freedom in South Africa—such freedom as America enjoys. Then, from Zambesi to Simon's Bay, Africa will be for the Africanders."

A young German who was witnessing the shoeing of a horse was struck by a small particle of iron, which penetrated the pupil of his eye and buried itself deep in the body of the organ. In an eye hospital at Wiesbaden the extraordinary operation of withdrawing the iron by means of a magnet was recently performed with entire success.

An extended system of industrial education is to be introduced in connection with the communal schools of Paris. Fifty workshops will at first be opened, and should the experiment succeed, others will be added to every municipal school in the city. Instruction will be given in a variety of handicraft, and every child will thus have the means of starting in life.

The Diamond Fields *Independent* says:—The rebellion in the Transvaal means utter ruin to the cereal crops, and we in Kimberley may give up all hope of receiving any grain from that quarter for some months to come. The crops are rotting in the ground, and what mealies, etc., are in store in the towns will not be sufficient to keep men and beasts alive should hostilities endure, for any length of time. There is every probability that the rebellion will be followed by a famine.

Cetywayo, the Zulu ex-king, is to be released from his close confinement in Cape Town Castle and allowed to live on a farm in the neighborhood of the city. He will thus, in all probability, become a neighbor of the Natal chief Langalibalele, who has for some years been provided with a similar residence. So far as health and beauty of surroundings are concerned, Cetywayo will have nothing to complain of. His dwelling will be in the midst of a dry, breeze-swept, heath-covered flat, with a magnificent view of Table Mountain constantly before his eyes.

A vegetarian society has been founded in Paris, and has just issued its first *Bulletin*, in which the object of the society is to discover the "elementary regime most advantageous to the human species." Vegetarianism ought to commend itself to many French people, with whom "rosbif" and "bifteck" are not the institution that they are in England. The great bulk of the French lower and lower middle classes, like the peasantry and the bulk of the working classes in Scotland, are vegetarians without being conscious of it, and probably from necessity.

Prince Amah, uncle of the Mensa, the present King of Ashantee, has been interviewed, and states that he is not surprised at the threatened hostilities, as for a long time past his nephew has been recruiting on a large scale, and he is now able to put 90,000 men in the field. At Cape Coast Castle, and at Tacquah great anxiety is felt as to the movements of the Ashantees, as there is a large quantity of valuable machinery at both places used in the working of the gold mines, and it is feared they will be almost the first places to be attacked.

The culture of bees in North Italy has given rise to an industry which appears likely to increase in importance, namely, the supplying queen bees and swarms to various countries in Europe and to America. The queen bees travel in wooden boxes, accompanied by 200 working bees. The boxes have four slits for air; inside are two small frames, one containing a full, the other an empty honeycomb; they vary in size according to the distance they are sent. The Italian bees have the reputation of being more docile and productive than any other kind of bees; hence their value.

On the recent occasion of the marriage of Prince William of Prussia, it having been suggested to the bride that of the hymn to be sung in the chapel a verse should be omitted on account of its reference to evil days, she objected, remarking that she and Prince William neither expected nor desired to be always bedded on roses, but were willing to bear whatever trials might await them. Her commands were obeyed, and the following verse was sung: "If a hard lot doth await us, give us strength to bear it, Jesus; grant that we, in worst of days, no complaint of burdens raise."

An exciting scene took place in Paris a few days ago, at the Opera ball, which was unusually brilliant. 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 Bushman named Skulthrope has telegraphed from Blackall, in Australia, asserting that he has found the explorer Leichardt's grave, and has recovered the diary of the last expedition, together with other relics. Leichardt was an able young German botanist who set out to explore the then least known part of Australia some twenty years ago. He disappeared, and though expedition after expedition was sent in search of him and his companions, no traces whatever were found of the party. Rumors came in from time to time that he was detained among the blacks, or that he had been cut off by them, but nothing was ever definitely known as to his fate.

The Imperial family of Germany is quite able to support itself. If the Crown Prince were deprived of his inheritance he could easily win bread and butter by his skill as a turner, while his eldest son, Prince Wilhelm, is an excellent amateur artisan. On the Emperor's cabinet are several samples of his dead grandson Waldemar's proficiency as a bookbinder. This acquisition of a trade is a traditionary custom in the royal family, which prescribes that every prince of the blood shall learn some useful handicraft, so as to strengthen his spirit of independence and make him wise through actual contact with the material world.

A TEXAN VIRGINIUS.
Chains Himself up and Dies in the Horrors of Hydrophobia That Harm Might Not Come to His Family.

A Dallas (Texas) letter says: "A tragic death has just occurred in our neighboring county of Hill, worth relating and worthy of Virginius or any other Roman father. One year ago George Arnold came to Dallas on private business, and while walking the streets was bitten by a worthless cur which was frothing at the mouth and showing other symptoms of hydrophobia. Mr. Arnold became alarmed and very much excited when convinced in his own mind that the dog was mad. He went to a physician and had the wound severely cauterized. Then, going home, he was still very uneasy and dreaded hydrophobia so much that he hunted up a mad-stone and had it applied for several weeks off and on. He took every other precaution which was suggested, resting all the time under a moral dread that the virus had gone into his system and would sooner or later kill him. He had a wife and several small children living on a rather isolated farm, and the thought that he might suddenly lose his reason and harm his little babes horrified him. The other day he began to experience strange feelings, and at once concluded that his time had come. He then procured a 12-foot trace chain and strong lock, and went to the woods. After writing his wife a calm letter, in which he told her what was about to happen, giving directions as to his wishes after death, and pouring out a volume of love for her and the children he ran the chain around a tree, drew it through the large ring at the end and then wound the other end around his ankle so tight that it would not slip the foot, locked it with the lock and threw the key far beyond his reach. The body was found two days after still chained to the tree. There was all the evidence necessary to show the horrible death from hydrophobia. The ground was torn up to the full length of the chain, the nails of the fingers wrenched off and all his front teeth out in scratching and biting the tree, and every thread of clothing off his body. The body was dreadfully lacerated with these, the only weapons the madman could use. He had judged rightly what would have been the consequence had he remained at home, and knowing that there was no human skill that could have cured him, preferred death alone and in that way to doing harm to those so near and dear to him as wife and children. Arnold was originally from Talladega, Ala., where he married, and where his widow has many friends and relatives.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

The Boers and the British.

When the Southern States of America were at war with the North, they were loud in their declarations to the world that they were only fighting for their independence, whereas it was well known that the real object of their struggle was to perpetuate slavery. As it was with the South, so is it declared to be with the Boers of the Transvaal to-day. Their quarrel with the British has for its foundation not their own independence simply, but their determination, contrary to their agreement with England, to continue to make raids upon the native tribes, Caffres, Zulus and others, for the purpose of reducing them and their children to slavery. Men of the highest and most unimpeachable character, forming the Committee of the British Aborignes Protection Society, have sent to Lord Kimberley, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a lengthy statement, dated February 14th, showing what has been the course which the Boers have invariably pursued towards the native races for a long term of years. The atrocities detailed in that document are without parallel even in the history of American slavery. Their custom was in their raids to kill the men and take the younger women and all the children. These they enslaved and used as they liked, the Boer custom justifying whatever they did, however abominable, unnamable and atrocious. But to the outer world they were careful to cover up their villainy with the words "domestic servitude" and "apprenticeship," just as the Southern slave-holders were wont to talk of their "patriarchal" and "peculiar institution." Great Britain, in taking the Transvaal into her own hands again, seeing that the Boers have continued to act contrary to Article IV. of the Sand River Convention, did not do so for the purpose of adding to her territory, but to put an end to the accursed system of slavery within her dominions. To give the Boers independence without taking security for the safety of the native races upon the Transvaal borders, would be to abdicate all claim to the respect of the civilized world.—*Toronto Telegram.*

Advertising itself wherever it goes, by its wondrous and gratifying effects which it produces, that sterling medicinal preparation, THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, is winning "golden opinions" in all parts of the United States. Testimonials constantly pour in demonstrating its superlative efficacy in a manner as pleasing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to those who read it in the public prints, those evidences of its popularity and genuine worth. Never was there a remedy which received ampler and more satisfactory endorsements; never was there one which better deserved it. IT IS A TRIED REMEDY. Experience has demonstrated that it *not only relieves, but eradicates* the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, muscles and joints, piles and kidney troubles, external hurts and sores and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That it cures *in every instance*, is not pretended, but that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, *it will remedy it*, is a fact amply established. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

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.

Stop That Cough.

If you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, Loss of Voice, Tickling in the Throat, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, use DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million of bottles of DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only *sure cure* for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regular size for $1. For sale by all druggists.

To be successful in all undertakings in life, of whatever name or nature, vigorous bodily health is essential, and a clear head. These are vouchsafed to all if they will practise the hygienic rules so clearly set forth in that popular medical treatise, "The Science of Life or Self-Preservation."

GEO. W. WADSWORTH,
RECEIVER OF
MALT, GRAIN, HAY, STRAW and all kinds of PRODUCE,
31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.
Reference—W. F. JOHNSTON, 12 Post street, Mon

Medicines, &c.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
Resolvent
The Great Blood Purifier.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT, AS THEY DAILY 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 realize 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, Diarrhea, 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, SLEEPLESSNESS,
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, Diarrhea, 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.

RADWAY'S
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, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking 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.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

We repeat that the reader must consult our Books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:—

"FALSE AND TRUE,"
"RADWAY ON IRRITABLE URETHRA,"
"RADWAY ON SCROFULA,"
and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., 439 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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. [illegible]

LUSTRAL WIRE GOODS!
TILE TEA POT, JEWEL AND OTHER STANDS.
SPONGE, LADIES' AND FLOWER BASKETS.
TEA AND COFFEE STRAINERS, DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS.
BIRD AND PARROT CAGES,
OVER FIFTY VARIETIES.
WIRE CLOTH AND WIRE GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MAJOR & GIBB, 646 Craig Street. 47x

Medicines, &c.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff; and the scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it the best preparation for its intended purposes.

BUCKINGHAM'S
Dye for the Whiskers.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
Montreal, Wholesale Agents. 65

THE ONLY
LUNG PAD.

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.

H. E. HODGE, Cambridge, Mich., says: I have been afflicted with Asthma for years. An "Only Lung Pad" gave me immediate relief. I can recommend it as the greatest remedy ever produced.

HENRY VAN NORTWICK, of Toledo, Ohio, says: A friend prevailed upon me to try an "Only Lung Pad," and I obtained immediate relief from a racking cough. *I know* the Pad helped me.

AT RETAIL BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale by
R. HASWELL & CO.,
MONTREAL, P.Q. 22x

JOY FOR THE DEAF!

The undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Canada for
JOHN GARMORE'S.
ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS.
Are prepared to fill orders from any part of Canada.
Send for Circular and particulars to
J. L. MARCOU & CO.,
☞ 196 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Montreal. 283eod

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
400 Notre Dame Street.

JUST RECEIVED, THE FOLLOWING GOODS:
GLYKALINE.
NEURALINE,
AUROSINE,
PHOSFERINE,
VAPO CRESOLINE FOR WHOOPING COUGH,
WEI DE MEYERS CATARRH REMEDY.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST. 29x

Miscellaneous.

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. 128x

JOHNSTON'S MILITARY
SOUP!
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.
WM. JOHNSON & CO.,
77 ST. JAMES STREET, SOLE AGENTS. 29x

WELSH ANTHRACITE COAL.
This favorite Hard Coal is smokeless, is easier to light than American coal and requires much less attention to keep up the heat. For domestic use no better coal can be had. Try a load. Delivered anywhere in the city for $7.00 per ton. HART BROTHERS & CO., 45 Notre Dame street. 30 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

Legal Notices.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT—Dame Azilda Prudhomme, Plaintiff, vs. Emile Harze, 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 law

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—SUPERIOR COURT.—Marie Felx, Plaintiff, vs. Antoine Reseraire, 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 Laferte, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized *en justice* for the purposes of this action, Plaintiff, vs. the said Maxime Laferte, Defendant.—An action for separation of property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 24th February, 1881. DUNLOP & LYMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 88 27

Railroads.

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R. LINE.

OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE.

Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller 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.
For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James street,
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

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY
—AND—
MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.

THE DIRECT AND BEST ROUTE
—TO—
CONCORD, MANCHESTER, NASHUA, LOWELL, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, BOSTON,
and all points in NEW ENGLAND, also to the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The most comfortable and elaborate Sleeping Cars run on the night trains that enter Bonaventure Station.

Parlor Cars on Day Express.

ALL CARS AND TRAINS run between Bonaventure Station, Montreal, and Boston WITHOUT CHANGE. Baggage checked through to all principal points in NEW ENGLAND.

BAGGAGE PASSED BY THE CUSTOMS AT BONAVENTURE STATION, thus saving all trouble to Passengers at the Boundary Line.

Day Express leaves Bonaventure Depot at 8.30 a.m. Night Express leaves at 5.30 p.m.

Day Express arrives at same Station from NEW ENGLAND and the TOWNSHIPS at 9.05 p.m. Night Express at 9.15 a.m.

For tickets, apply to 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.

H. P. ALDEN, Supt. Traffic. GUSTAVE LEVE, Passenger Agent. BRADLEY BARLOW, President and General Manager. 236

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME
Commencing Thursday, December 23nd, 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	2.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	4.05 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga	10.30 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	9.35 p.m.
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec	8.00 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.	11.10 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga	8.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome	5.30 p.m.	....	....
Arrive at St. Jerome	7.15 p.m.	....	....
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga	5.45 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.
All Trains Run by Montreal Time.
GENERAL OFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes Square.
TICKET OFFICES { 13 Place d'Armes, 202 St. James Street. } Montreal.
Opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.
145 L. A. SENECAL, General Agent.

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.
Trade mark copyrighted in United States, 1865.
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

Machinery.

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

Carpenter.

WILLIAM BYRD,
CARPENTER, 33 HOSPITAL STREET,
WILL REMOVE TO
573 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET, COR. OF BLEURY,
THIS MONTH.
Connection with Telephone Exchange. 27x 2aw

Insurance.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL..........$10,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED, nearly..........23,000,000
INVESTED IN CANADA FOR PROTECTION OF CANADIAN POLICY HOLDERS, NEARLY 600,000
LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.
Fire insurances accepted on the most favorable terms
Life business transacted in all its branches.
M. H. GAULT,
W. TATLEY,
Chief Agents.
[illegible]

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.
Sardinian..........Thursday, March 24, 4.30 p.m.
Parisian..........Thursday, March 31, 10.30 a.m.
Polynesian..........Thursday, April 7, 4.00 p.m.

FROM HALIFAX.
Sardinian..........Saturday, March 26th
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 17th, March 31st:—

FROM HALIFAX.
March 29th, April 12th.
FROM ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
March 21st, 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.
Waldensian..........March 23rd
Austrian..........March 30th
Nestorian..........April 6th

FROM BOSTON.
Manitoban..........March 22nd
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 & Benner, 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 STEAMSHIPS,
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.
Toronto..........March 24
Brooklyn..........April 8
Ontario..........April 22nd
Toronto..........May 6th

FOR GLASGOW.
Quebec..........April 22

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 Bowring, 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

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.
Germanic..........Saturday, March 26th, 2.30 p.m.
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.

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. COGHLIN, Sole Agent,
26 ST. SULPICE STREET. 20

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 BRUSSELS...Thursday, March 24, Noon.
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.
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, 148 St. James street.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354, 356 and 358 St. Paul street, Montreal.

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. 133

"CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN."
Capital..........$5,000,000.
PRESIDENT..........HON. E. DUCLERC, Senator, Paris.
VICE-PRESIDENT. HON. JOS. A. CHAPLEAU.
TEMPORARY OFFICE AT MONTREAL,
Molsons Bank Building, 117 St. Peter Street.
This Company will make long term loans on mortgage with progressive sinking fund, and short term loans without sinking fund. Interest at six per cent.
For particulars apply to
30a E. J. BARBEAU, Manager.

The MONTREAL DAILY STAR *printed at* [illegible] *Craig Street, and 131 Fortification Lane, published by Hugh Graham, resident at Montreal.* [illegible] *158 St. James Street.*