The Montreal Daily Star.

VOL. XIII., NO. 165. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881. PRICE ONE CENT.

Morning Telegrams.

Sparks from the Telegraph.

A new Bulgarian Ministry has been formed.

Georgia is to have a new capitol, to cost $1,000,000.

Crop prospects in Germany indicate a much worse harvest than last year's.

The rate of letter postage, in France, will be two cents after January 1st, 1882.

Agricultural laborers in the county Cork contemplate striking for higher wages.

The Montreal Telegraph Company's wires are expected to reach Tadoussac next week.

The Toronto *Evening News* hints that the *Globe* has been purchased by Jay Gould.

Bishop Schiaffino, director of the *Aurora*, will be created a Cardinal at the next consistory.

The Governor of New York has signed the Bill incorporating the Niagara River Bridge Company.

Communications between England and Spain will probably result in a satisfactory commercial treaty.

Heavy gales have brought immense quantities of ice on the Labrador coast, destroying much property.

The present Canadian team at Wimbledon is said to be the best ever turned out of the Dominion.

The steamship "Britannic" has been safely docked at Liverpool. Her injuries are believed to be local.

The Czar has telegraphed to Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, cordially congratulating him upon his success.

A severe tornado swept over Fairfield, Minnesota, destroying many buildings, killing two persons and severely injuring many others.

A terrific storm passed over Lake Geneva on the 15th. Gigantic hail-stones fell for an hour. Vines and crops have suffered immense damage.

Kreli, the Chief of the Galekas, who has long defied all attempts to capture him, has surrendered with all his people to the Cape Government.

The Duke of Sutherland disclaims all favorable attitude towards the new Tichborne claimant attributed to him in American newspapers.

An extraordinary Council of Cardinals was held at Rome, on the 15th, to consider the recent riots, but a proposal to delay all action was agreed to.

Mr. Alexander Asher, Liberal, has been elected member of Parliament for Elgin district without opposition, in the place of Right Hon. Grant Duff.

Messrs. Siemens Brothers have been invited to send to New York estimates at once for a third cable to be constructed for the new American Cable Company.

Bebel, the Socialists' elected member of the Saxon Landtag, will not be allowed to take his seat at Leipsic. He is ineligible because he does not pay enough direct taxes.

The manifesto of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria announcing a liberal policy and declaring his confidence in the popular support of the new administration, is published at Sistova.

The peasants in the districts near Novgorod, Russia, are suffering from constant bleeding at the nose, with large black spots on the body. A quarantine has been established in the environs of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Egan has returned from Paris, after consulting with the Executive of the Land League, chiefly on the subject of the allocation of the funds during the existing crisis for evicted families.

It is understood that Mr. Davitt, now in custody in Ireland under his "ticket of leave," intends to employ his time in prison in writing a political and historical work to be published simultaneously in the United States and Ireland.

Wm. Dodson, Pleasant Adams, Richard Bates and Joe Benton, four colored men, convicted at Greenville, S.C., of burning the Academy of Music at that place on December 7, 1879, were sentenced, on the 15th, to be hanged on September 9.

Allan Rutherford, of Toronto, who was reported to have fallen heir to a large Scotch estate and an Earldom, denies the statement. The estate has dwindled to a small corner lot in some Scottish town. The Earldom existed in the mind of the reporter.

The executors of Lord Beaconsfield have sent in the necessary papers for probate, and have sworn the gross assets, including insurances, at $75,000, which is reduced by corresponding charges and debts to a little over $60,000, upon which probate duty is paid.

Dr. Russell's later letter, descriptive of the Duke of Sutherland's tour in America, is devoted to the lawlessness, murders, lynchings, &c., in the Far West. He animadverts severely on the discreditable condition in which the Central and State Governments permit many districts in California, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico to remain.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN FIJI.

Over a Thousand Women and Children Slain.

HILO, July 15.—The *Fiji Times* of April 30 reports a horrible massacre perpetrated at the Island of Tapitawa, of natives who were proselyted, by a Kanaka missionary named Kuba, who induced them to give up their weapons. The people of the southern portion of the Island became dissatisfied with the constant requisitions on them, and their Apostle Kuba preached a crusade against the northern people, armed his followers, and led them in person. Indiscriminate slaughter ensued, over a thousand women and children being massacred. The bodies were collected in a pile and burnt. Kuba has been taken to Honolulu to answer for the crime.

THE ALBANY FIGHT.

Rumors of a Compromise.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The foreshadowed change in the situation at Albany has given rise to all sorts of rumors. One story is that Vice-President Arthur formed a partnership with Mr. Blaine during his recent visit to Washington, and returned to New York with an offer of conciliation from Mr. Blaine to Mr. Conkling, to which the latter promptly responded. The fact that Mr. Conkling started for Washington soon after General Arthur's arrival in New York is cited as evidence of the truth of this rumor. Another report is that Mr. Miller will be elected by the aid of Stalwart votes, and after this the friends of Mr. Miller will vote with the Stalwarts for final adjournment, leaving Mr. Conkling's seat unfilled by the present Legislature.

THE TUNISIAN TROUBLE.

France's Intentions—Defeat of Arabs.

PARIS, July 15.—M. St. Hilaire emphatically denies that France aims at conquering Tripoli or retaining Tunis. He says when the Bey's Government is reorganized, the French will quit Tunis. Italy is satisfied regarding the intentions of France.

The French ironclad fleet has arrived off Sfax. The insurgents appeared disposed to submit.

Col. Brunetiere overtook and attacked Bou Ameni's rear guard. Bou Ameni continued his flight, leaving his wounded on the field. His force is estimated at 1,500 horse and 1,200 foot. The French continue pursuit.

ALGIERS, July 15.—Three columns of French troops will be posted to cut off Bou Ameni from Tell, and force him to remain stationary or retreat. General Saussier will not take the field at present, because trouble is apprehended in the other Provinces. In September, when serious operations commence in the South, he will take command.

MASONIC.

Meeting of Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 15.—To-day the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons met in the Masonic Hall at 10 o'clock a.m. The Executive Committee held a meeting last night at the Royal Hotel. Among those present to-day are Daniel Spry, Grand S.E.; N. Ross, Grand H.; Henry Macpherson, Grand J.; D. McLellan, Grand Scribe; W. J. R. Robertson, G.S.N.; G. E. Lamlon, P.S.; E. Mitchell, Treasurer; E. H. D. Hall, Registrar; W. W. Summers, Janitor. The following is a synopsis of the address of the M. E., the Grand S. E. Daniel Spry: Companions,—Another year has passed away, and under the protecting care of the Supreme Being we are again permitted to meet in this the 24th conversation for the transaction of such business as the interests of the Royal Craft may demand. I am gratified to be in a position to report the continued prosperity of Capitular Masonry, and the absence of any unpleasantness in connection with our affairs. So far as I have been able to learn, all our Chapters continue to prosper, and the utmost good-will prevails among the Companions. During the year no new Chapters have been established. This is cause for congratulation, as for the present there are sufficient Chapters for all practical purposes, and to decline to issue any more dispensations for opening new Chapters unless in localities where there are several lodges in the surrounding district, will be highly beneficial to the working of the present Chapters. The action of Grand Chapter in adopting an authorized ritual for the several degrees has had a beneficial effect. The officers of Chapters have availed themselves of every opportunity for obtaining proper instruction. As a result there is much greater uniformity and more zeal displayed in working the several degrees. The Committee appointed to revise the constitution has completed its labors, and as the members of the Grand Chapter and subordinate Chapters have been supplied with advance copies for their consideration, I trust that we will be enabled to settle this important matter finally and intelligently during the present session. The receipts for the present year have been $2,035.53 and the expenditure $1,568.54, leaving a surplus of $46,109. This gratifying increase in our receipts has entailed considerable additional labor upon the Grand Scribe. The election of officers was then proceed with and resulted as follows:—Most Excellent Companion, D. Ross, Picton, Grand S. E.; Rt. Ex. Comp. Judge Macpherson, Toronto, Grand G.; H. Rt. Ex. Comp. David McLellan, Hamilton, re-elected Scribe; E. Ex. Comp. Geo. Duncan, Drummondville, Grand Scribe; N. Ex. Comp. Colin Munro, Hamilton, Grand Principal Sojourner; Rt. Ex. Comp. T. Mitchell, Hamilton, Grand Treasurer; Ex. Comp. Francis Gallow, Toronto, Grand Registrar; Ex. Comp. L. G. Hoad, London, Grand Janitor. After the election of the Executive Committee and Grand Superintendents, the Grand Chapter considered and adopted a new constitution, and adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Satisfactory Progress of the Case—Latest Bulletins.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President has continued to do well during the day. This evening the fever has been slighter than in any day since July 3rd. Pulse 98, temperature 100-14, respiration 20.

11 P. M.—The improvement in the President's condition, which was first manifested on Tuesday last, has continued until now almost without interruption, and wholly without anything which could be called a relapse. Day by day the extremes of pulse and temperature have made a closer and closer approach to the normal standard, and, evening after evening, when at its greatest height, has shown an abatement of intensity. To-night, the temperature at 7 o'clock was only a little above normal, and it is already beginning its daily ebb. The President has been comfortable throughout the day, although he has not slept quite so much as usual. As the fever abates, his craving for solid food increases, and solid food is given in larger and larger quantities. To-day he asked for beefsteak and oatmeal gruel; beefsteak was, of course, inadmissible, but a piece of one was pressed out so as to be saturated on a large slice of toast, which the President ate with great relish. He was also given this afternoon sweet bread, another slice of toast soaked in juice of roast, a small quantity of Valentine's extract of meat, and old Tokay wine; oatmeal he is to have to-morrow. Upon being asked to-night for medical and surgical details of the President's case, Dr. Reyburn said he could hardly imagine more favorable progress than the patient had made to-day. His fever, up to 5 p. m., had been barely perceptible.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 2 a.m.—The President is now sleeping calmly. No change in his condition since last report.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Land Bill—The Emigration Clause—Bradlaugh Warned.

LONDON, July 15.—To-day there were passed clauses 28 to 35 inclusive of the Land Bill, except 34, which with 27 was postponed. Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the committee would finish the discussion of the Bill on Wednesday. The Government would then give Thursday to the debate on the Transvaal. Clauses 36 to 41 were also passed.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says: "The leaders of the Irish party in the House of Commons oppose emigration absolutely and completely, and by indirect and direct means are resisting the emigration clause of the Land Bill. They doubtless calculate that the Ministry will rather abandon that clause than imperil the fortunes of the Bill, or protract the labors of Parliament. But whatever modifications of the scheme Mr. Gladstone may accept, he can scarcely surrender its principle. The clause was originally put forward as one of the alternative methods of relief for the chronic poverty in the sterile, over-crowded districts of Ireland. The Conservatives, and many Liberals, would regard it as a breach of faith if this alternative were taken away."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* warns Bradlaugh that his notice to the Speaker of the House of Commons is a menace to lawlessness, and he and his followers should understand that those who supported and intend to support his lawful claims through thick and thin, can see nothing but mischief and failure in it.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has been enjoined from paying for the present the extra issue of $15,000,000 scrip, also the two dividends already due, aggregating 3 per cent. Gould was one of the early birds in collecting his dividend, but the cheques drawn on the Union Trust Company have also been enjoined, so that no money can be collected from bankers of the company. The injunction suit has been brought by Van Schenk & Co., on the ground that the dividend was not earned, and that it is detrimental to the interests of the stockholders to borrow money. Gould did not credit the report at first of the injunction, and intimated that the sensational news must have been confounded with the intelligence that an injunction had been obtained in Canada restraining the consolidation of local lines with the Western Union system.

The following has been sent to the newspaper offices for publication:—"In view of the serious inconvenience to many persons from malicious and vexatious suits against the Western Union Telegraph Co., I have arranged with the Mercantile Trust Co. to advance to all stockholders of the Western Union the amount of their dividends, payable this day, upon assignment to me, at the office of the said Trust Co., of their right to receive the same." Signed, JAY GOULD.

MURDERERS EXECUTED.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Charles Ellis was hanged to-day for the murder of Saunders in a gambling house. Saunders claimed that Ellis cheated him out of twenty cents and drew a knife, when Ellis shot him. The murderer died courageously.

NEW MADRID, Mo., July 15.—Myers and Brown, who killed Lefarge in May last, and subsequently killed Deputy-Sheriff Davis and wounded Collector Hatton, were hanged to-day. There was danger of their being lynched until the last moment. The desperadoes met their fate with courage.

MARIANA, Ark., July 15.—Isaac Green, for the murder of Richards, and John Hardin for the murder of Brown, were hanged to-day. A large number of people were present.

VAN BUREN, Ark., July 15.—Wm. Reeves was hanged to-day for the murder of George Drake.

Saved From A Horrible Death.

At Havay, near Mons, there lately lived a peasant, the dampness of whose cottage led him to try the experiment of an *auto da fe* on a small scale as a cure for his ills. Some weeks ago—owing, it is presumed, to the unsatisfactory nature of his habitation—he lost a child, and, what appeared to him at least as serious, a cow. He and his wife also felt poorly. The twain accordingly decided to consult the wise man of the village—"le devin," as that functionary was called. It appears that few Belgian hamlets are without a divine of this description. "Go home," he said to the peasant, "and to-morrow morning burn the first person who crosses your doorstep. That person will have been the cause of your ills. I will take care that God sends him." The countryman went home as directed, and with the aid of his spouse, prepared a kind of funeral pile in the biggest room of his house. Early next morning arrived a neighbor, a kind-hearted woman, who had rendered all sorts of services to the pair. Notably, she had nursed their child during its last illness. The peasant exclaimed: "Ah! it's you. I might have thought so," then seized the luckless woman and bound her to the pile. His wife had meantime, bolted the door, after which she set fire to the wood. The screams of the victim in no way softened the pair, and her life must have ended in torture had not a lucky inspiration occurred to her. "Don't let me die without confession," she moaned. "That's only fair," replied the peasant, and sent his wife for the priest, who lived only two doors off. The woman executed her commission faithfully enough, and the tragedy was cut short—just in time. The Mons tribunal condemned the peasant to two months and his wife to 30 days' imprisonment, and to pay their victim 300 francs.—*New York Sun.*

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.—*Albany Times.*

The Power of the Press.

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year, been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy Kidney-Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers, by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—*Herald.* 161 3eod

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters act upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, remove all secretions, purify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease. 165 2

On Friday last an immense crowd thronged the Boston One-Price Clothing Store. On enquiry we ascertained the crowd was attracted by the arrival of a fresh lot of Boys and Youths' Suits, they having received a new assortment of Boys and Youths' clothing of American pattern, and they are certainly worthy of inspection. 137t

"'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true," that so many young and middle-aged men suffer untold miseries when they might be cured. Read "The Science of Life; or, Self Preservation," published by the Peabody Medical Institute, Boston. Read the advertisement in this paper.

White's Elixir Cures Coughs and Colds.

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BOSTON CUT SERGE SUITS,

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They are a blue that will stay blue. Genuine Indigo dye that will not streak.

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MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I had been suffering from Rose Cancer on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for Cancer and Cancerous Humors. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine, the Cancer came out almost bodily.

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I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of the very best of women.

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WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 6, 1881.

DR. H. R. STEVENS.—The great sympathy I have for others who are sufferers from Cancers and Cancerous Humors, impresses me that it is my sacred duty to write to you, although a stranger to me. For two long years I suffered and endured the most painful torments from Cancer of the Breast. My case defied the efforts of the best physicians. I tried many remedies, when a gentleman in the office with my husband advised him to try your priceless Vegetine; he brought home a bottle. Before taking half of the first bottle, I slept well nights. I continued taking the Vegetine, gaining every day. I have taken 18 bottles. I am now entirely cured; not a vestige of my disease left. I wish every one could know what a good medicine it is for such diseases. Your name will never be forgotten. May God ever bless, guide and protect you, is the earnest daily prayer of

MRS. E. A. SKIVINGTON,

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No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

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Manufacturing Property for Sale.

The proprietor of a very extensive water power, situated on a large river, running through a tract of land, where a great quantity of the proper kind of wood for the manufacturing of Pulp, as well as all kinds of wooden articles, such as Cotton Spools, Clothes Pins and Broom Handles, &c., which the proprietor will sell at a low figure, or will join with capitalists to form a company for manufacturing the above articles, which can be made very lucrative, and not a large capital required.

Applications from persons willing to join in the undertaking, can address

"PULP," P. O. Box 1246.

June 16th 1881. 141tf

FOR SALE,

At a Bargain, an

EXCELLENT FARM,

Comprising Three Hundred Acres, of which 240 are under Cultivation and Pasture, with the balance well Wooded.

ONE OF THE BEST DAIRY FARMS IN CANADA.

The situation is in one of the best farming districts of Canada, and convenient to Mills, Church, Stores, &c. Railway depots will be located within easy distance. The community is one of the most intelligent in the Province, and the property is a charming and desirable one. There are a first-class Stone Dwelling and the best of out-houses. A nice river runs through the property. Any one wishing a good homestead on reasonable terms will find this an exceptional opportunity. Apply to

115tf HUGH GRAHAM Star office.

Professional.

DR. JAMES BELL Late House Surgeon,

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

No. 36 BEAVER HALL TERRACE. 263eod

REMOVAL.

Dr. W. H. BURLAND,

Formerly House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO

145 Bleury Street,

Opposite Jesuits Church. 10 3

ROBERTSON & FLEET.

W. W. ROBERTSON. | C. J. FLEET.

ADVOCATES and BARRISTERS,

30 1aw 28 St. Francois Xavier street

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.

S. J. ANDRES,

DENTIST,

No. 20 BEAVER HALL.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.

72 z law

MEDICAL CARD.

(Established 1859.)

MADAM FUHRER, Drs.,

LICENSED BY THE HAMBURG COLLEGE, GERMANY, AND McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Has re-opened her establishment for ladies during their confinement. Best care and medical attendance guaranteed.

Patients can be attended by their own medical advisers.

650 PALACE STREET. 155tf

DR. J. F. T. JENKINS,

(Formerly of London and Paris Hospitals).

Removed to 28 RICHMOND SQUARE

Corner of St. Antoine Street. a128

Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS, DOUBLE OR SINGLE 29 Mansfield street. 153 12

FURNISHED ROOMS—ALSO TABLE board. 672 Palace street. 164 3

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH OR without board. 125 St. Constant street. 156 9

FURNISHED ROOMS—TERMS MODERATE. 68 Bonaventure street. 262 3

TO LET—SIX ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished. Address Peter Carle, Hochelaga. 161 6

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED BEDroom, use of kitchen. 110 St. Constant. 164 2

DOUBLE ROOM TO LET. 207 BLEURY. 157 8

LARGE COMFORTABLE ROOMS WITH board, vicinity Windsor. 1474 St. Catherine. 158 7

ROOMS WITH BOARD. 1420 ST. CATHErine street. 154 10

ROOMS—FURNISHED. 40 BEAVER HALL Terrace. 164 3

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 461 St. Denis. 164 6

ROOMS—FOR A MARRIED COUPLE, OR single gentlemen, with or without board. 498 Lagauchetiere street. 161 4

ROOMS—WITH GOOD BOARD. 222 SEIGneurs. 161 4

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE, FURnished or unfurnished, with breakfast and tea, or full board, for permanent or transient boarders, house newly drained, and locality central. 1155 St. Catherine street. 159 6

ROOM—ATTIC, FURNISHED. 673 DORchester. 161 4

ROOMS FURNISHED. 40 BEAVER HALL Terrace. 160 5

ROOM—COMFORTABLE ROOM WITH board. 108 Mansfield. 160 5

ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms to let, in private family. 45 Bleury. 159 6

ROOMS—WITH GOOD BOARD. 222 SEIGneurs street. 157 8

ROOM—WELL FURNISHED, CENTRAL locality, private family, pleasantly situated. 824 Ontario street. 164 2

ROOMS—WANTED ONE OR TWO NICE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a quiet family, where there are few or no lodgers preferred. Address, stating terms and locality, P.O. Box 316. 164 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED, AT COTE ST. ANtoine. Apply "Z. 686," STAR Office, Montreal. 163 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN. Good bath, &c. Terms moderate. 40 Bleury street. 164 6

ROOMS—FOR MARRIED COUPLE OR single gentlemen. 498 Lagauchetiere street. 164 2

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT board. 70 St. Andre street. 163 3

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished. Address 151 Lusignan street. 162 3

ROOMS—FRONT ROOMS, DOUBLE AND single, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 1080 St. Catherine street. 161 6

ROOMS WITH BOARD—MRS. SEARL, MIDwife, 571 Lagauchetiere street. 158 12

Board.

BOARD VACANCIES—18 CATHCART ST. 174 12

BOARD—VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS, at 521 Lagauchetiere, opposite Cotte street. 164 3

BOARD—VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS. 27 Latour street. 162 4

BOARD VACANCIES, AT 107 UNION AVEnue. 158tf

BOARD WANTED—AT LONGUEUIL, FOR married couple. Address "N.," *Gazette* office. 160 5

BOARD, A LARGE FRONT ROOM VACANT, 167 St. George street. 158 7

BOARD—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED Rooms and good board. 85 St. Lawrence Main st. 162 3

BOARD—$3 A WEEK, AT 152 ST. URBAIN street. 161 4

COMFORTABLE ROOM WITH BOARD, FOR married couple or a lady. Address "Quietness," STAR office. 164 6

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS VISITING the city, will find good rooms with first-class board, at 37 Cathedral street. Rooms also for regular boarders. 158 7

WESTERN HOUSE RESTAURANT—Corner McGill and St. Paul Streets. Patronize this Restaurant. First-class accommodation for Boarders. Reading-room attached. The best of dinners given for 25c. Call and judge for yourselves.

JOSEPH MONETTE, Proprietor.

Also proprietor of Montreal House Restaurant, Custom House Square. 84z eod

THE NEW YORK HOUSE

Is booming. The only first-class Temperance house in Montreal. Table board, $13 per month; Transient, $1.00 to $1.50 a day, according to rooms. PALACE STREET, near Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. American Cooks and Proprietor. 157z

Lost.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH INST., from 712 Sherbrooke street, a Black Coley Bitch white breast and no collar, answers to "Queen." Finder will be please return to above address, and will be suitably rewarded. 164 3

LOST—A SMALL BLUE TOY TERRIER Bitch, on 12th inst. Any person returning the same to 212 Ottawa street, will be rewarded. 163 3

LOST—REWARD OFFERED FOR TWO Brass Keys, linked together, lost on evening of 12th inst., on Notre Dame street, near Ottawa Hotel. Apply to Ottawa Hotel. 162 4

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, ON St. Lawrence Main street, a small Black and Tan Slut. Anyone bringing her to No. 529½ Craig street will be rewarded. 161 4

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE ISLAND, ON, Sunday 10th, a Dark Tweed Coat. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to the Dominion Telegraph Co. 161 4

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 12TH inst., on St. Lawrence street, a Purse containing $11 in bills. Finder returning it to 132 St. Dominique street, St. Jean Baptiste Village, will be rewarded. 161 4

LOST—A GRAY PARROT. THE FINDER will be rewarded on returning him to 752 Sherbrooke street. 160 5

LOST, LEFT IN THE MONTREAL SAVINGS Bank on 11th, a black book with receipts, no value to anyone. A good reward will be paid by leaving it at 36 Jurors street. 161 4

LOST—TUESDAY 5TH INST., ON ST. Catherine Road, Dark Grey Shawl. The finder will please leave it at No. 77 Roy street. 162 3

LOST—A BUNCH OF FOUR KEYS, FRIDAY 8th July. Return to 224 St. James street. 158 7

LOST—AN ALDERNEY COW. ANY PERson giving information as to its whereabouts at No. 134 Mackay street, will be rewarded. 163 3

Educational.

FOR A THOROUGH TEACHER of Piano and Singing, apply at 760 Palace street. Terms low. 159 7

MISS SCOTT, Teacher of Singing and Piano, will continue to give Lessons during the Summer. Residence, 40 Victoria street. 162

MRS. H. MONTMARQUET respectfully announces to the public that her School hours will be from

Nine a.m. to One p.m. during the months of July and August.

NIGHT SCHOOL AS USUAL. 157tf

VOCAL CULTURE.

ROUMYNE METHOD.

Adaptable to ladies and gentlemen from 18 to 45 years of age. You can be your own teacher after 24 lessons. No books used. Each lesson adapted to the requirements of the pupil. Practice required. No charge for consultation.

E. ROUMYNE,

1084 St. Catherine street.

☞ Room for a few worthy, without charge.

146x 12eod

SHORTHAND

In twelve easy lessons. A thorough knowledge of Shorthand guaranteed in a course of twelve lessons, extending over a period of six weeks. Tickets for the course $10. Apply to

H. DALBY,

STAR Editorial Office.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

We have now on hand, and can furnish at short notice

IN CAR LOTS,

Oak, Cherry, Ash, Butternut, Chestnut, Hickory, Whitewood, or Pine Lumber.

Any size desired, and cut to order, when so wanted. Send for prices. Delivered in Montreal, or other points East.

S. S. MUTTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS, TORONTO.

P.S.—A large lot of very dry Oak Flooring cheap. 165 1aw

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HORSE Buggy, Express Wagon, Harness and Circular Horse Mill. Apply 75 Napoleon Road, or P.O. Box 1828. 161 5

FOR SALE—AMERICAN POSTAGE Stamps, suitable for small remittances. Apply at the STAR Office. 99tf

FOR SALE—FRANZ & POPE'S KNITTING Machine. No. 32 Richmond square. 163 3

FOR SALE—SHOW CASE, NEAT SHELVing, gas fixtures, wood partition. 21 St. Lawrence street. 163 3

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO ONE SEATED Buggies, one a top. Apply 707 St. Lawrence street. 161 4

FOR SALE—VICTORIA PHAETON AND harness, cheap. 1464 St. Catherine street. 129 tf

FOR SALE—PIANO, AT A BARGAIN. Stoddart make, high mahogany case, very good tone, very cheap, at $80 cash, or 10 monthly payments of $9. Shop, 85 St. Lawrence. 162 3

FOR SALE—PURE NEWFOUNDLAND Pups. Apply 108 Wolfe. 161 4

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO SEATED Family Buggy, in good order. Apply 119 St. Lawrence Main street, St. Jean Baptiste Village. 163 2

FOR SALE, TWO FOX TERRIERS AND ONE Scotch Terrier. Apply to Carter 329, corner McGill and Notre Dame. 161 4

FOR SALE CHEAP—RARE AND VALUable edition of Shakespeare, Picturesque America, and other valuable books. Address "Books," STAR office. 161 4

PIGEONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Choice Birmingham Rollers, J. Strike, Cote St. Antoine. 160 5

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—1212 DORCHESter street. 163 2

FOR SALE—Cheap—42 feet Hose, nozzle and couplings complete, $4. No. 28 Bonaventure street. 164 2

FOR SALE CHEAP—One set of Tea Kettle Patterns and Iron Boxes complete. H. PREVOST & CO., 84 to 90 Wellington street. 162 4

Business Chances.

TO DRUGGISTS—AN ENTERPRISING young druggist with a cash capital of, from $500 to $1,000, may hear of a good chance to obtain a country village drug store business, within 50 miles of Montreal. The business has been carried on for some years by the village physician, who gives it up from lack of time to attend to it. Address "L. 907," STAR Office. 139 tf

FOR SALE!

Chance for a Business.

Any party wishing to purchase a first-class Saloon (Restaurant attached), newly-fitted, in first-class shape, can do well by calling at No. 327 Commissioners street, the present proprietors wishing to leave the city. Good lease and license furnished. 162 4

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.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—LADIES' AND Gent's cast-off clothing. Address "L.," 625 Craig street. 159 7

WANTED—CLARINET, B FLAT. Address 168 Sanguinet street. 161 4

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BARGE IN exchange for a farm. Address V. 512, STAR Office. 160 5

WANTED AT ONCE—NEWFOUNDLAND Dog. Apply after 6 p.m., 100 Canning. 163 2

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF household furniture, will find cash purchaser by addressing "Z. 692," STAR Office. 163 3

WANTED—A Portable Saw Mill; second-hand, in good order. 756 Palace street. 164 2

WANTED TO PURCHASE—North-West Land Scrip. HUGH GRAHAM, STAR Office. 87tf

Situations Wanted.

A YOUTH, AGED 17, JUST OUT FROM ENGland, desires a situation, understands book-keeping; good writer and arithmetician. Address "Z. 716," STAR office. 163 3

A LADY CAPABLE AND WILLING TO ASsist in many capacities, desires a moderate salary and quiet home with a Christian family. Advertiser is a fair scholar, good needle woman, and can cook nicely, will discharge duties faithfully in any position she may assume. States preferred. Address "A. 755," STAR office. 174 2

AN IRISHMAN FROM THE OLD COUNTRY wants a situation as farmer, understands ploughing, sowing, mowing, &c., wife understands dairy business and laundry, without family. Please address to Mr. Gaffney, 29 St. George street. 164 2

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION OF any kind, can keep accounts, but would take any kind of work; can be well recommended. Small salary expected to commence with. Address "X. 643," STAR office. 162 3

A STENOGRAPHIC LAW CLERK, WHO writes a rapid and legible hand, and who understands French, would like employment in Montreal on the 1st of January, 1882. The best of references given. Address Box 286, Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N.Y. 157 8

A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARRIVED FROM Ireland, wants a situation as Storeman, Porter, Clerk, Carter, or any position where good wages are given. Address "W. 575," STAR Office. 161 4

MARRIED WOMAN WITH REFERENCES wants a situation with family in the country, will care children and do general housework. Miss Neville, 67 Jurors street. 164 2

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years old, has a fair knowledge of book-keeping and general office work; is willing to make himself generally useful; is of steady and industrious habits; references unquestionable. Address, "A." P. O. Box 527, City. 161 6

SITUATION WANTED—AS MESSENGER, Watchman or Storeman, by a steady reliable man, who has served seven years in the army. Can give $1,000 personal security. Address "W. Q. R.," STAR office. 161 5

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A FIRST-class Spring Maker, for locomotive car and carriage springs. Address "Spring," STAR office. 164 2

EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as storeman in any of the wholesale houses. Small wages expected. Address "J. T.," Y.M.C.A. 161 4

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY AN EXperienced Gardener; best references given. Apply 116 Bonaventure street. 159 6

WANTED—BY A LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, an engagement in a public parish, or private school in country, or country town. Address "A 756," STAR office. 164 2

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21, A SITUation to learn a trade; must be able to learn it in two years, will sign an agreement for that time. City references. Address "G.," STAR office. 164 6

WANTED—SITUATION IN ANY CAPAcity, where scholarship is not required, handy at carpentering or plumbing; willing to make himself useful; first-class references. "Work," STAR office. 164 2

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced cook, with good city references. Apply to Miss McDonnell, No. 148 Mountain street. 163 3

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN POSSESSING A moderate capital, is desirous of representing a Montreal firm in Toronto and the west, either on salary or commission; first-class references. Address "J. H.," STAR office. 162 3

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN. Trimmer or Delivery Clerk, in a clothing store. Address 46 Fullum street. 162 3

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM. Address, James Tracy, STAR office. 162 4

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SITUAtion as Porter or Storeman, or any place of trust. Total abstainer. Apply 643 Craig. 155 12

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—TINSMITHS. JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef Works. 161 4

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR AN OFfice; must be a good correspondent. References required. Apply Canada Truss Factory, 690 Craig st. 161 4

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, NO washing. Apply to 172 Cadieux. 161 4

WANTED, A PORTER, AT 31 CHABOILLEZ square, Travellers' Hotel. 161 4

WANTED—NEWS PRESSMAN. STEADY situation to suitable man. Address, stating wages, Free Press Office, London. 161 4

WANTED—TABLEMAID. 93 JURORS street. 161 4

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN WRITE copy neatly and rapidly, and do errands with dispatch; sound references required. Apply at Vennor's Mining Agency, Room 6—210 St. James street. 161 4

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER. APPLY with references, at 67 St. Elizabeth street. 161 4

WANTED—RELIABLE AND ACTIVE salesmen of good address. Apply at 374 Notre Dame street, between 8 and 9 a.m. 161 4

WANTED—OFFICE BOY. CHURCH, HALL & Atwater, 131 St. James street. 163 2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of two children. Apply after 7, at 92 Delisle street. 163 2

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER AND Clock Jobber. Henry Grant, 26 Beaver Hall Terrace. 163 3

Situations Vacant.

WANTED.

First-class Workmen in the following Departments, viz:

Upholstering, Cabinetmaking and Finishing.

Apply at

164 3 447 & 449 Notre Dame street.

WANTED,

Experienced Operators and Turners.

A. H. SIMS & CO.,

163 3 29, 31 and 33 St. Peter street.

WANTED—A MACHINIST Good wages will be given to a first-class hand

163 tf Apply to R. MITCHELL & CO.

WANTED—At 572 William street, Girls and Boys who understand Soldering Tins. Good hands will find steady employment. 161tf

A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IS DESIRous of city agents, to whom liberal salary and commission will be paid. Apply to P.O. Box 786, stating age and experience. 163 3

CLERK WANTED—FOR A MERCHANT'S office at Rouses Point, N.Y., an intelligent and active young man, aged about 18; one who has had some experience in keeping books. Apply by letter, to C. R. Cronkrite & Co., Rouses Point, N. Y., giving references and address, and stating salary expected. 160 5

BOY WANTED—APPLY AT 313 ST. PAUL street. 160 5

AN EXCELLENT OPENING OFFERED FOR a respectable, well educated youth, in a first-class music store. Apply by letter, Box 1317. 162 3

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—FOR LAchine, small family. Apply at STAR office. 159 tf

COACHMAN WANTED.—UNMARRIED. Apply to Dr. Wm. McEachran, Union Avenue. 164 2

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO GO WITH a lady to the country. Apply at 88 Sanguinet st. 164 2

WANTED—A GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE. Arlington House. 164 2

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, near the city; good wages to capable servant. Apply 87 Cathedral street. 164 6

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF age, to make himself useful about a house. Apply 143 St. James street. 164 2

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, WITH references, no washing. 258 University street. 163 2

WANTED—AN ENGINEER; MUST BE A good steady man, and do his own repairs and blacksmith work. Apply to A. Ramsay & Son, 10 Inspector. 164 2

WANTED—HOUSEMAID. 42 BEAVER Hall. 164 2

WANTED—A MAN TO MIND HORSE—Apply at once to Geo. DeZouche & Sons, 357 Notre Dame street. 164 2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—COOK; Housemaid, Laundress, experienced Nurse, general Servants. References required. Mrs. Neville, 67 Juror, near St. Alexander street. 164 2

WANTED—RESPECTABLE BOY AS APprentice to a clean light trade, a taste for drawing requisite. Ask for "Trade," STAR office. 164 2

WANTED—SMART LADY CANVASSERS, salary and commission. 251 St. James street. 164 2

WANTED—A WORKING JEWELLER, steady work. H. Grant, 26 Beaver Hall Terrace. 164 2

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO SEW ON the Singer Machine. Apply 142 Mansfield street. 164 2

WANTED—NIGHT WATCHMAN FOR brewery work. Wages $8.50 per week. The Montreal Brewing Company. 163 2

WANTED—TO GO TO ST. ANNE'S, HOUSEmaid and Good Plain Cook. Good wages. Apply between 10 and 4 on Monday the 18th inst., at 1013 Sherbrooke street. 164 2

WANTED—YARDMAN; MUST BE steady and sober, and well recommended. Apply Metropolitan Club. 164 2

WANTED—PAGE BOY; MUST BE WELL recommended. Apply to Metropolitan Club. 164 2

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL at 48 Prince Arthur street. 164 2

WANTED—A BOY, REQUIRED TO LIVE in the house, clean boots, knives, run messages, &c. Apply with references, to 418 St. Antoine street, between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m. 163 3

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. APply 559 Bonaventure street. 163 3

WANTED—A GOOD SMART OFFICE BOY. Apply at STAR Office. 164 2

WANTED—A LATHE HAND AND Finisher, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to John Smith, St. Gabriel Locks. 164 2

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO GIVE INstructions on the Singer Family Sewing Machine. Apply to 374 Notre Dame. 164 2

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. 6 Hanover street. 164 2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD Brush Maker, finisher; also, one good Drawer. Apply at 256 St. Joseph street. 164

WANTED—GOOD COLLAR AND CUFF Ironers, at S. Carsley's. Apply to L. W. Scott, Manager, Shirt Factory. 163 3

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY 8 McGill College avenue. 163 6

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT 19 DESRIVieres street. 163 3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FEW active girls who understand bottling thoroughly. Good references required. Apply Monday, at 14 Victoria street. 163 3

WANTED—STRONG YOUTH FOR PAINT shop. Tees & Co. 163 3

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, WHO CAN wash and milk. 189 University street. 163 3

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS. Apply 5 St. Germain street, off Bleury. 163 3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GOOD DRESSmaker, 25 Victoria street. 163 3

WANTED—WOMAN TO WASH, STARCH and iron in a laundry. Apply at 179 St. Lawrence street. 163 3

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK by the day, in a private house. Apply 758 Bonaventure. 163 3

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPer. Applications, stating age, experience, and references, to be addressed to Box 1529, P.O., Montreal. 162 4

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 920 Dorchester street. 162 3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO GOOD Jobbing Bricklayers. Apply to 389 Lagauchetiere. 162 3

WANTED—CANVASSER FOR RETAIL tea trade. Apply at once, 177 St. Lawrence. 162 3

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—must be able to wash, and be well recommended; Apply at 108 Union avenue. 162 3

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LABORers' foreman. John Bulmer, 40 Latour street. 162 3

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER and Confectioner. Apply to "X. 629," STAR Office. 162 2

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant. 27 Latour street. 162 3

WANTED, A NURSE GIRL. GOOD WAGES to a steady, competent girl. Apply at 15 Durocher street. 162 3

WANTED—TWO SERVANTS. APPLY, 39 Bleury street. 161 4

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK, YOUNG man, with some experience, for grocery and wine business, doing a city trade; must be well recommended, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, "Lock," Box 82, Belleville, Ont. 162 4

WANTED—A SMART INTELLIGENT youth, as apprentice in shirt and collar factory. Apply at 21 St. Peter street. 162 4

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO DRIVE Hoisting Engine. John Bulmer, 40 Latour. 162 4

WANTED—100 FUR SEWING GIRLS. APply at 37 St. Joseph street. 162 4

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT TO GO to the country for about two months, with a small family. Apply at 107 Union avenue. 164 tf

WANTED—6 CIGAR-MAKERS; NONE but good workmen need apply. Arbuckle & Co., Burlington, Vt. 161 13

WANTED—A GOOD FARM-HAND TO GO to the country, one who understands farm work thoroughly. Good wages. Apply at the STAR office. 161 6

WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL give to any benevolent or humane person who requires a lad 12½ years of age, as errand boy, or to be useful about the house. The subscriber is the lad's father, and is himself a cripple, and is unable to provide for his or his son's support. The condition upon which he will give his son to anyone, is that he will be well treated and sent to school, and a religous training given to him. Address 82 St. Bonaventure street. F. T. Duporte 159 7

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A RESIDENT Governess for young children. A lady possessed of the necessary acquirements will be liberally dealt with. Apply in writing, with full particulars, to "I. J. W.," P. O. Box 1910. 156 tf

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPItal of Four Thousand Dollars, to join advertiser in a manufacturing business, paying immense profits. No competition. None but first-class man treated with. Address V. 513, STAR office. 160 6

WANTED—GOOD HANDS FOR OVERcoats and Pants, constant employment and good wages. Apply to H. Shorey & Co., corner St. Joseph and St. Henry.

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.

Pope Leo XIII. is the two hundred and sixty-third successor of St. Peter.

The Prince of Wales has subscribed 100 guineas towards the national memorial to the Earl of Beaconsfield.

A Wisconsin father chained his disobedient little boy naked to the floor of a barn, and kept him there on bread and water for five days.

One of the cruelties charged upon Oscar Merritt of Detroit in his wife's complaint for divorce was that he would not let her put her cold feet on him to warm them.

A young woman of Holyoke, Mass., where there are five women to one man, has come forward as a missionary to bachelors and offers to lead a galaxy of one hundred maidens out West.

M. Victor Hugo has no reason to complain of a loss of popularity. The first edition of his last poem, "Les Quatre Vents de L'Esprit," consisting of 17,600 volumes, is exhausted.

Cows, as well as deer, sometimes lock horns. The *Blakely* (Ga.) *News* records a recent case. The cows had been missing ten days, and were found in a miserable plight. The horns had to be sawed.

One reason why some editors clamour for Guitteau's extinction is that, having published alleged pictures of him, they dread his vengeance should he ever escape from durance.—*Toronto News.*

Garibaldi has accepted a yearly pension of $6,000, offered him by King Humbert from his civil list. In consequence of this increased revenue, the Garibaldi household is enlarging its establishment on Caprera.

A headless statue, believed to represent Hygieia, the daughter of Æsculapius, has been discovered close to the proscenium in the theatre of Epidaurus. It is declared to be the work of Polyclitus, the architect of the theatre.

The girl baby recently born to Sir Evelyn Wood, the English General of South African fame, is well off in the matter of godmothers. The Queen is one, the Empress Eugenie is the other. The infant bears the name of "Victoria Eugenie."

A factory for extracting gold from coin was discovered in Sacramento. By means of galvanic batteries and chemicals the pieces were diminished in weight without perceptibly altering their appearance, only about five per cent. of the metal being stolen.

The Archbishop of Neophitor is an eloquent maledictor. A letter of his has these tender words:—"The Lord be praised for overthrowing the arch rabbi Beaconsfield from his height. Gladstone, the saviour of the Greek nation, now reigns; all will be well." Greek fire this, with a vengeance.

At Lisbon, ordinarily the calmest of capitals, a panic lately took place, alleged to have been caused by cries of "Vive la Republique," when the King and his staff passed. Many of the priests and brotherhoods fled, and the procession was obstructed. Troops with fixed bayonets restored order.

The Czar, Alfonso, the Prince of Wales, and ex-Queen Isabella are cigarette smokers; the Pope and King Humbert smoke Cavour cigars; Emperors William and Francis Joseph smoke big porcelain pipes; Grevy, Gambetta and Queen Victoria don't smoke at all; Bismarck and the Sultan indulge in a pipe occasionally, and both prefer Turkish tobacco.

Dr. William Dinwiddie, of Oxford, Iowa, was formerly a practicing physician of Freeport, Ill., and was for nine years the family physician of the Guiteaus. He was in attendance on the mother of Charles J. Guiteau when he was born. The Doctor is sorely lamenting that he did not strangle the youngster when he first saw him, and thus have saved the country from a grave calamity.

Some of the Tory journals are renewing the report that after the passing of the Land Bill Mr. Gladstone will have himself called to the House of Lords with the title of Earl of Oxford. This was the title taken by Swift's friend, the Lord Treasurer Harley, and it will not be forgotten in connection with this subject that Mr. Gladstone's rival, Lord Beaconsfield, has often been compared to Lord Bolingbroke, the colleague and rival of Queen Anne's Lord Oxford.

A correspondent writing from Charlottesville, Va., to the Richmond *Religious Herald*, relates that in a certain ecclesiastical "court" the question of dancing was discussed warmly and at length. Finally it was proposed that the square dance be sanctioned and the round dance be forbidden. At this juncture a member of the convocation arose and said: "Ah! brethren, I mightily fear that if we authoritatively permit the square dance that some people may soon pinch off the corners and make it the round dance." The proposed compromise was not carried.

Canadian embroidery is a coarse kind of work on bark or leather, split quills being arranged in devices. This is carried to great perfection; quills are split so finely that they can be threaded in an ordinary needle, and dyed of every color. Stitches are then worked in them upon bright scarlet or blue cloths in the same way as satin stitch in embroidery. Great ingenuity is exercised in the use of these quills, and an immense deal of such work is carried on in French nunneries, the nuns introducing many fancy stitches, more especially the use of the French knot.

At a bazaar or fair held a few days ago at Bagshot, in England, Princess Louise and the Duchess of Teck, with Prince Leopold, sold busily at their stall. Princess Christian presided over the fruit and flower stall. The Duchess of Connaught did a brisk trade in terra-cotta busts of the Earl of Beaconsfield, among other things, while the Duke of Connaught assisted the ladies who dispensed American drinks. The costumes worn by the most distinguished persons present were models of simplicity. The Duchess of Connaught's gown, with tiny sprigs all over the surface, relieved with mauve silk and worn with a white hat, was as far from being pretentious as the Princess Louise's costume of white Holland, embroidered with crewels.

James Craig, who keeps a toll bridge in Virginia, has escaped a frightful death by the exercise of his inventive faculties. During the recent hot weather everyone who stopped at the bridge to pay the told thoughtlessly observed, "Ain't it hot!" In addition to the wear and tear of his ears, Mr. Craig soon discovered that his voice was growing feeble, for, the exclamation being couched in the form of a question, courtesy required that an answer should be returned. Having kept count for several days he found that the interrogation was uttered and answered 725 times daily on the average, and perceived that he should soon talk himself to death. He therefore determined, while reason yet remained, to avert the impending catastrophe. He accordingly painted and hung up in plain view a sign which reads: "Yes it is very hot." Now when a traveller pulls up at the bridge, Mr. Craig simply points at the sign with one hand while he takes the toll with the other.

The vindictive spirit shown in some of the outrages in Ireland assumes a ludicrous form. The practice of obliging bailiffs to eat their processes has been exceeded in an instance which is reported from Moate, County Westmeath. A farmer residing near the town had the misfortune to find one of his cattle very ill. A village veterinary surgeon prescribed a copious dose of castor oil, but unfortunately the only vendor of the drug in the neighborhood had been "Boycotted." The farmer had no alternative but to lose his cow or enter the forbidden shop. He waited until nightfall, when he ventured into the shop and procured half a pint of the oil. He was not unobserved, however, and had not proceeded far on his way home when he was met by some Land Leaguers, who asked him if he did not know that Reilly's shop had been "Boycotted." He pleaded dire necessity, but in vain. The bottle was taken from him, his mouth held open, and the whole contents were drained slowly down his throat. He is not likely to incur again the penalties of the unwritten law.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Rossi, the Italian tragedian, is expected to arrive in this country by October 19th.

Edwin Booth's engagement in Booth's Theatre will begin on Oct. 3. His wife's health is somewhat improved.

E. A. Sothern's widow is thought to be dying in London of a cancerous complaint, for which she has undergone a dangerous surgical operation.

Mme. Mojeska calls the United States her "second country," Poland being No. 1, and says that she proposes making her son an American citizen.

A Greek actor named Lecatza, supported by an English company, has appeared in Liverpool as *Hamlet, Richelieu, Iago, Claude Melnotte* and *Joseph Surface*, and is favorably spoken of by the local critics.

A Chicago paper, where Annie Louise Cary has been singing at the Saengerfest, professes positive knowledge that she will never be heard in opera again, but will confine herself to concert and oratorio singing.

Mary Anderson tells a New York *Courier* interviewer that in September, 1883, she expects to appear at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, and says she "wishes to be judged there simply on her merits as an actress."

Two companies will be put upon the road the coming season to play "The World," which has had a prosperous run at Wallack's in New York; largely because of its fine scenic effects. The first company opens at Chicago, August 1.

Mary Anderson will next season, it is said, add to her list of plays, the beautiful French drama, "Roland's Daughter," and Gilbert's poetical comedy, "Pygmalion and Galatea," which is already well known and liked in this country.

A Summer concert company, has been formed by Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Ferranti, Mme. Carreno and Miss Barton (late of the Strakosch opera company). The troupe will visit most of the prominent watering places and the pleasure resorts of Canada.

The financial results of the recent Saengerfest at Chicago were most disastrous, a deficit of $23,500 being shown in the footing up of receipts and expenditures. Mme. Peschka Leutner did not prove the attraction that was expected, and her services cost $6000.

A stone cross, about two feet in height, inclosed in a coping of stone, and bearing the inscription, "Edward Askew Sothern, born 1st April, 1826: died 20th January, 1881," has been placed over the grave of the famous comedian at Southampton, Eng.

A play founded upon the life of George Stephenson, the engineer, and bearing his name, was produced at a Berlin theatre upon the occasion of his centenary. It met doubtful success as might be expected, for Stephenson's career could in no way be made dramatic.

Mme. Adelina Patti will open her season in America with a series of six concerts at Steinway Hall in New York city, the dates being during the last half of November. "La Diva" announces that she contemplates a profit of $200,000 as the result of the season.

Mr. Tennyson is reported to have got great profit from his play of "The Cup," and to be much pleased with its success, though he was deeply hurt to find that many lines were cut out. He remonstrated with Irving, who responded: "Well, you know, we have to cut down Shakespeare."

A novel entertainment styled a concert of battle music was announced to be given at the Alexandra Palace on June 18th, the 66th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The programme included such things as "Come, if you dare," "Let me like a soldier fall," "A nobler quarrel never raised" and "See the conquering hero."

Charles F. Pidgin, an authority in Boston dramatic matters, has written the words, and Henry Walden the music, for a satirical comic opera called "The Burglars, or the Majesty of the Law." It is said to be happily free of the puns and "gags" which disfigure the ordinary comic opera, and, if Mr. Pidgin has done justice to his experience, ought to be free from numerous other common weaknesses.

A tragedy called "Essex" was being played in a French theatre, and had dragged its slow length along to the fifth act. This fifth act was occupied by the death scene of Elizabeth, which promised to be quite interminable. At last a doctor came to the bedside of the Queen, and remarked: "Madame, Votre Majeste n'a plus qu'une heure a vivre!" "Encore une heure!" cried some one in the stalls, in a tone of terror—and with one accord the audience rose and left the theatre!—*Figaro.*

The Florences are coming back from England on the 23d, and will bring with them a new piece by Sims, whose "The Member from Slocum" has just made a hit at the London Royalty. The new play, like Burnand's "Colonel" and Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience," is a take off on the æsthetic craze, and Mrs. Florence, whose dress is her genius, promises to be ineffably intense and too utterly too too in a dress embroidered with sunflowers, to the æsthetic mind the sublimest symbol in nature, even outranking the pond lily or the peacock's feather. Unless the play is good, however, the sunflowers won't save it in this country.

Marie Roze and her husband tell a London correspondent that "they were magnificently successful in the financial respect as well as the artistic one in America last year, and see their way to making lots of money again should they return next season, but the fatigue of traveling, the rigor of the climate, the deprivation of home comforts, are the potent causes which will prevent their returning, at least for the coming season." This must be peculiarly interesting news to poor Strakosch, their manager, now going through the pains of bankruptcy partly because of this "magnificent success" which was not "artistic" enough to save him from ruin. Marie Roze has bought a house in Finchley new road, near St. John's Wood, at London, and will next season largely devote herself to singing at swell parties, for hire. Which means apparently, that she has no engagement for opera.

Voltaire and Christianity.

Voltaire, 120 years ago, flushed with the cordial reception, if not open approbation, of his brilliant skepticism by the corrupt and licentious, though cultivated, society in which he circulated, boastfully declared: "Before the beginning of the nineteenth century Christianity will have disappeared from the earth. How true a prophet he proved, let figures that do not lie reveal. *Whittier's Almanac* for 1881, published in London, in its statistical columns gives the number of Christians among English speaking peoples of the world as follows:

Episcopalians	18,000,000
Methodists	14,250,000
Presbyterians	10,250,000
Baptists	8,000,000
Congregationalists	6,000,000
Unitarians	1,000,000
Union sects	1,500,000
Total Protestants	59,000,000
Roman Catholics	13,500,000
Non-religious	18,500,000
	91,000,000

In 1800, the date which Voltaire fixed for the total extermination of Christianity, there were but 24,000,000 English speaking people, and of these 14,000,000, were Protestants, 5,500,000 Romanists, and 4,500,000 professed no religious belief. In eighty years the English speaking population of the globe has increased 270 per cent. The Protestants have increased at the rate of 320 per cent., the Romanists 145 per cent., and the non-religious less than 100 per cent. In the United States in 1800 there was one communicant for every 14.50 inhabitants; in 1850, one for every 6.57; in 1870, one for every 5.74; in 1879, one for every 5.15. In other than English-speaking countries the Roman Catholic membership has increased in far larger ratio and the Protestant in less to the total population than in this country, but the figures are not at hand for comparison. What are given, however, must be very discouraging to free thinkers of the Voltaire, Tom Paine and Bob Ingersoll sort—that is if they really aim to overthrow Christianity, of which there may be a large margin of doubt.—*Troy Times.*

IN THE SHAFT.

A Half-Hour's Agony in an Ayrshire Mine.

The Hilltown Colliery, in which my brother and I were respectively cashier and manager, was one of the most productive and profitable in Ayrshire. It was generally believed in the district, however, that it would soon be exhausted, as the minerals cropped out at an elevated ridge called the Whin Knowes, which separated the Hilltown estate from the neighboring property of Raeside. Hence, though the proprietor of the latter repeatedly offered his minerals on most advantageous terms no one was found bold enough to engage in the venture. Great was the surprise, therefore, when it was rumored that my brother and I had become lessees of Raeside, and many were the prophecies of the speedy and irretrievable loss of the modest capital we had managed to scrape together by dint of years of hard work and self-denial. But we were confident in our practical knowledge of the locality. Our seemingly aimless Saturday afternoon rambles along the riverbeds in the neighbourhood had convinced us that the trap-rock upheaval referred to was only what is technically called a "trouble," and that the seams dipped again to the level country beyond. Still there was a risk, which being taken into consideration in the terms of our lease, we commenced operations with stout hearts and high hopes. Up to the date of the adventure which I intend to relate we had an anxious time of it, but our expectations were realised before we had sunk to any great depth. We struck coal, but unfortunately it turned out to be a "burned" seam, and of no commercial value. Nothing daunted we resolved to sink deeper in the hope of finding the principal seam, or "main coal," at a workable depth. It is needless to recount the difficulties, financial and otherwise, that we encountered; suffice it to say our efforts were crowned with success. The thickness of the seam was unprecedented, so that in a short time our coal was in the market, and we were fairly on the road to fortune. The abnormal prosperity of the coal trade which culminated in 1874 had just entered on its first stage, and our commercial future was tinged with roseate hues. We had suddenly risen from the position of poor struggling men to be persons of no small importance in the village of Hilltown, the deference and respect of whose inhabitants doubtless took the direction of a lively sense of favors to come. On the evening of a dull and misty day in November I was returning from Tunport, whither I had gone to make arrangements for the shipping of our minerals. The train was late in arriving at Hilltown, and as I stood much in need of rest and refreshment, I was walking smartly along the platform, when the station-master touched me on the shoulder.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said, "but your brother, who went by last train to Gasford, left word here that you were to go round by the pits before going home."

"Anything wrong?" I inquired. "Did he say nothing further?"

"He arrived just in time to catch the express, and said something to me when the train was in motion, but I could not catch the words. All I could make out was that you were to go to the pit and await his return."

I looked at my watch, and saw that it would be fully two hours before he could return, and as it was already 7 p.m., I turned at once into the road leading to Raeside. It led past one of the rows in which some of our workmen resided, one of whom was smoking his pipe at the door as I passed.

"Anything wrong at the pit, John?" I inquired. "I have received a message that I am wanted."

"Weel, sir, a' was richt whem I cam' awa', but Davit Ste'enson lookit in the by-gaun, and telt me that ane o' the pumps had broken doon, and that Maister Tammis was awa' to Glasford for an engineer."

"Oh! is that all? Are the men all up?"

"Ay; an' the nicht shift's awa hame tae, for the engineman telt them things widna be in working order till the morn at the sunset."

Bidding the man good night, I began to ascend the hill on which the principal shaft was situated. I felt annoyed, for I had promised a large consignment to our Turnport agent by the evening of the following day. Still I walked along cheerily, for the feeling of elation consequent on our good fortune was yet strong within me, beside which the slight accident that had occurred seemed a paltry matter indeed. Had we not silenced the croakers, vindicated our judgment, and carved out our way to wealth by our own industry and perseverance; and sweetest thought of all, the dream of many years was soon to be realised, for had I not assurance that my prosperity would be shared by that dark-eyed faithful one who had loved me in the day of hardship and struggle. But the first interruption of our work strangely troubled me, and as I neared the shaft an undefined, uneasy feeling began to creep over me. Perhaps it was the reaction of the buoyancy I had lately experienced, or mere bodily fatigue resulting from travelling and my prolongued fast, either of which might afterwards have been construed as a presentiment of the impending danger which I was so soon to experience. The belief in the guardian care of spirits is a harmless and beautiful one, and sure I am if one hovered near me on that eventful evening, it must have been the angel of mercy herself.

When I arrived at the pithead, I found that the engineman had gone home for supper leaving his son, a lad of fifteen, in charge, who informed me that his father would return in about an hour. I sat down beside the boy, but in my present mental condition I could not brook the inactivity. Lighting a lamp, I proceeded to examine the gearing and connections of the pump, which I found in good order so far as I could trace them. It then struck me that the break-down might have been occasioned by some slight derangement in the shaft, or at the "sump" in the lower seam which my brother's inexperience might not have detected. In order to save time, and set the night-shift to work if possible before midnight, I determined to descend the shaft alone and make a careful examination before the arrival of the engineer. I had frequently done this before in emergencies, but the engine in all such cases had been in experienced hands. Returning to the engine-house I donned my working garb, stuck a lamp in my cap, and giving the boy instructions to unwind slowly and stop when he heard my signal, I stepped upon the cage and was soon suspended in the 80 odd fathoms which formed the depth of the mine. I had descended about one-third of the distance when the cage suddenly stopped. For a moment or two I felt no alarm; I thought the lad had merely "slowed" too much, and would rectify his error by putting on more steam.

A peculiar sound overhead caused me to look up, when I was astonished to observe that the rope was still descending and coiling itself on the iron top of the cage. My mind grasped the position in a moment; the cage had met with some obstruction, and had stuck fast in the "slides." I immediately seized the signal-wire, and with a desperate pull signalled to reverse at full speed, but no response came. Still the rope slowly descended. I again frantically pulled the wire, when to my horror I found it had parted somewhere above me. At this moment the cage heeled over from the side of the up cast shaft, and my position became one of the most imminent peril. The weight of the rope was rapidly accumulating overhead, and I knew that the moment would inevitably arrive when the strongest barrier must give way, and the cage, descending with fearful velocity, unrestrained by the slackened rope, would be dashed in pieces at the bottom. I hallooed till I was hoarse, but in vain. There would have been some hope had the engine been in competent hands, but the boy continued to unwind, unconscious of the warning conveyed by the diminishing strain upon the machinery. No time was to be lost. I was not conscious of reflection, but afterwards my thoughts came vividly back to me. They must have passed like lightning flashes through my mind, so inappreciable was the amount of time they occupied. nor was I conscious of deliberating on any means of escape; the action of the instinct of self-preservation must have been automatic. This much was in my favor, though the position was perilous, the surroundings were familiar. Had I been inexperienced in mining and its dangers I never would have lived to tell the tale. The only thought I have distinct recollection of, was the hardship of such a death with the past so full of gloom, and the future so bright and promising. This may have been engraven on my memory because it was a solitary idea and uppermost in my mind. If it differ from the experience of others in similar circumstances, I still must honestly confess it. I remember, too, of catching a momentary glimpse of a pair of sad dark eyes, tear-laden and sorrowing, as once I saw them when her mother died.

Seizing a pick that lay in the bottom of the cage I clambered on to the roof. My first impulse was to lash myself to the descending rope, but this was impossible while in motion, besides it might break above me, or in the jerk occasioned by the fall, my hurried fastenings might give way, and I would be hurled to the bottom of the shaft. The "bratticing" or wood-work on the up-cast side might have afforded foothold, but it was impossible to reach it in the slanting position of the cage without danger of failing. The other side of the shaft was a wall of freestone, through which we had blasted our way when sinking. I eagerly endeavoured to obtain foothold in the inequalities of its surface but found none sufficient, and to add to the hopelessness, the stone was slippery as ice from the water that oozed from the porous strata above, and descended the sides of the shaft. In despair I turned my eyes upwards to the orifice of the shaft which, diminished by the distance, seemed in the light of the engine fire, the leering eye of some monster gloating over my impending destruction. About a foot above my head the freestone strata fortunately gave place to loose sand and gravel, which required to be kept in place by a strong "bratticing" of inch planks. This was my only chance of escape. Raising the pick to the full strength of my arms, with the strength of madness I drove it through the timber into the soil beyond, burying it up to the "eye." I was not a moment too soon. The cage, with a sound as of the grinding and gnashing of teeth of disappointed demons, lurched over sideways and plunged into the depth of darkness below. I clung to the projecting part of the pick with both hands in the energy of despair. I was in total darkness, for in the desperate blow I had dealt with the pick, my cap had fallen off carrying with it my solitary lamp. I knew the danger of imminent death was not yet passed, though my muscles might have the strength and endurance of iron. Far down I heard the crash of the wrecked cage and eagerly listened for the sound of the ascending rope. The boy must now know that something was wrong, and would reverse the engine at once. If any fragment of the cage remained attached to the rope I was a lost man. I was not mistaken. Shortly I heard the "swish" of the rope as it was rapidly wound up, and the measured thud as the pendulous end struck the sides of the shaft. As these sounds neared me I cowered shuddering close to the wall, and in one short fervent prayer committed myself to the care of the Almighty. With ears supernaturally quickened I noted the ominous sound as the rope struck the "bratticing" of the up-cast a few feet beneath me. In a moment it had passed, striking the side to which I clung almost at the point into which I had driven my pick. In the revulsion of feeling consequent, a hard dry laugh gurgled in my throat which echoed strangely in my ear. Renewed strength seemed to rush through my whole being, though my arms were benumbed and almost without feeling. Kicking off my heavy shoes, I felt along the stone with my toes for a foothold, and was fortunate enough to find two narrow ledges, which though on different levels relieved the intense strain upon my arms. How long I thus remained I cannot tell. Sometimes I fancied I was falling asleep, and then rousing myself, I felt an almost irresistible impulse to relinquish my hold and end the horrible agony. But deliverance was at hand. Soon I heard voices descending, and recognised the agonised tones of my brother calling me by name. I tried to answer but could not; my voice was but the gasping of one drowning. They had scarcely time to move the temporary "kettle" in which they had descended beneath me, when I dropped into it perfectly unconscious, in which state I remained for some time after being brought to the bank. Even then the sound as of a waterfall was in my ears. I saw the bustling figures around me gliding as the silent creatures of a dream, and heard their voices as echoes from the distant hills. It was weeks before I recovered sufficiently to resume my duties, and for several months I could not raise my hands above the level of my head. I seldom speak of the adventure on account of the nervous excitement the recital produces, and if any of my friends has the temerity to approach the subject, a warning finger promptly held up by my loving wife, whose eyes, still dark and beautiful as ever, grow dim and drooping at the recollection of my half-hour's agony in the shaft.

A STORY OF JENNY LIND.

An Incident of Her Life—How She Won the Friendship of a Rival.

In 1847, Guila Grisi and Jenny Lind were singing in London, but at different places. Each star struggled to outshine the other, and those who one evening went into ecstacies over Grisi's Norma were the next evening enraptured with Lind's Casta Diva. Such was the rivalry that it was not expected that they would sing together in a public concert. But Queen Victoria, thinking it a shame that two singers so eminent should be separated by a petty jealousy, requested both to appear at a Court concert. Of course they complied with the request. The Queen cordially welcomed them together for the first time. She then gave the signal for the concert to begin. As Jenny Lind was the younger of the two, it had been arranged that she should sing first. With perfect confidence in her powers, she stepped forward and began. But, chancing to glance at Grisi, she saw the southron's malignant gaze fastened upon her. The fierceness of her look almost paralyzed her. Her courage left her, her voice trembled and everything before her eyes darkened. She became so faint that she nearly fell. By the utmost exertion of her will, however, she succeeded in finishing her aria. The painful silence that followed its conclusion—a silence ever noticeable where those present are embarrassed—convinced her she had made a failure. The conviction was confirmed by the triumphant expression on Grisi's countenance. Despite the semi-torpidity of her senses, she realized that the failure meant lost glory, the destruction of her happiness, and the mortification and grief of her parents and friends. Suddenly something—it seemed like a voice from heaven—whispered, "Sing one of the old songs in your mother-tongue." She caught at the idea as an inspiration which had flashed into her mind between the termination of the vocal part of the aria and the accompanist's final chords. She, unnoticed by the company, asked him to rise and took the vacated seat. For a few seconds she suffered her fingers to wander over the keys in a low prelude; then she began to sing. Her selection was a little prayer which, in the long ago, she had loved above all other songs in her childhood's repertory. She had not thought of it for years. As she sang, she was no longer in the presence of royalty, but in her fatherland, surrounded by those who listened not to criticise. Not one of those before her understood the words of the prayer, but the plaintiveness of the melody and the inspired tones of the pure, sweet voice brought the moisture to every eye. There was the silence of admiring wonder. When, having finished the "prayer," she lifted her mild blue eyes to her rival, whose flaming orbs had so disconcerted her, she found no fierce expression on her countenance, but instead, a tear diamonding the long, black eyelashes. A moment after, with the impulsiveness characterizing the children of the tropics, Grisi rushed to Jenny Lind's side, placed her arm around the girl's neck and kissed her, regardless of the lookers on.—*New York Sun.*

Genevieve Ward's advertising man has taken the trouble to send word across the Atlantic that she was mistaken for ex-Express Eugenie the other day while walking along the bank of the Thames. Miss Ward is coming back to America in the Autumn for a professional tour.

Sunday Reading.

Good Sermons.

What is a "good sermon?" When people leave a church after service, and say to each other that they have heard a good sermon, they sometimes mean that it was well written, sometimes that it was eloquently delivered, sometimes that it was a logical and convincing statement of Bible truth. Praise of the preacher may include pretty much every thing, from an acknowledgment that the sermon pleased your fancy, up to a heartfelt recognition of the fact that it gave you spiritual help and sustenance, "That is a good sermon which does thee good," said Matthew Henry; and we do not know that any later writer has invented a better definition. The sermons which we *ought* to praise are those which tell us the truths of religion in such a way as to enable us to profit by those truths, and to apply them to our daily lives. That is the kind of sermons which the good pastor wishes his people to praise, whether or not they commend his rhetorical adornments, or his linguistic acquirements, or his acquaintance with biblical antiquities.

Commerce and Christianity.

The thoughtful man of business, whatever his religious belief, does not fail to perceive that there is commercial as well as spiritual danger in everything which unsettles the confidence of man in man, and tends to overthrow that belief in right and truth which must be the foundation of all legitimate transactions. An able writer in the *Contemporary Review* has lately been discussing some important questions of religion from the layman's standpoint; and his conclusion is that so long as men of business are possessed, however imperfectly, with the Christian faith, and accept as binding the teaching of that Book which condemns all falsehood, fraud and injustice, a barrier is raised against the spread of corruption; but should the idea come to be generally entertained that Christ is a myth, and his teaching unworthy of regard, then commerce would inevitably become more and more a mere contest between unscrupulous knaves, amongst whom honor would be a synonym for selfish expediency, truth for a clever concealment of deception, honesty for the avoidance of discovery in fraud." It will never do for business men, or for buyers and sellers of every kind, to forget that irreligion means, in its logical result, the overthrow of law and order, and of all business and social safeguards; as in the Paris commune of 1871, and every similar period of human history. And every one who gives irreligion just a little help, is consciously or unconsciously working toward this end.

Four Instructive Facts.

1. Over fifty years ago, a young man, parting from Christian friends, landed alone upon an island in the Pacific. Standing on the sandy shore, the only object of civilization to the cannibalism around him, he grasped in his left hand a Bible, and with his right hand he wrote upon the beach two words, Jehovah, Jesus. Today that island is the centre and source of a high Christian life. It aids Christendom in advancing the Gospel and sends money to our missionary societies.

2. A Welshman, some time ago, before the British and Foreign Bible Society, said, "Wales is pre-eminently the land of one book." That book was the Bible. Ten years ago every family in Wales was supplied with a copy of the Bible. The result is that prisons are being turned into schools, no infidel book is published in their language, and Popery has no hold upon these Bible students.

3. An African prince sent to Queen Victoria to learn the secret of England's greatness. She sent back by the embassador a Bible and this answer: "Tell the Prince this is the secret of England's greatness."

4. The leading skeptical statesman of America, Thomas Jefferson, was wise enough to make his confession, "I have always said and always will say, that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers, and better husbands." The words explain the source of America's prosperity. The Christian statesman, Edward Everett, said, "All the distinctive features and superiority of our republican institutions are derived from the teachings of Scripture."—*N. Y. Observer.*

Friendships.

Many friends are destroyed, not by any sudden rupture, but by a slow and gradual falling apart, which goes on imperceptibly through long periods, until every tie is unclasped and hearts once knit together in holy union find themselves hopelessly estranged.

"No sudden treason turns
The long accustomed loyalty to hate;
But years bring weariness for sweet content,
And fondness, daily sustenance of love,
Which use should make a tribute easier paid,
First grudged, and then withholden, starves the heart;
And though compassion or remorseful thought
Of happy days departed bring again
The ancient tenderness in seeming flood
Not less it ebbs and ebbs till all is bare."

No picture could be sadder than this, but the saddest thing about it is its truthfulness and the frequency of its repetition in actual life. "We are hopelessly incompatible," said a husband, only the other day, speaking of himself and his wife. Yet only two years ago they stood at the marriage altar, as tender, devoted and loving a pair as ever clasped hands in solemn covenant of wedlock. Perhaps the fault was mutual. There was an unconscious discontinuance, little by little, of the old kindly attentions, a slow and imperceptible cooling of the tender warmth, a gradual loss of the gentle fondness, until now both hearts mourn over love's joys as hopelessly departed. The story is but one of many thousands. The lesson is that love must have its daily bread. Friendships must be cultivated with unbroken assiduity. We must watch the first beginnings of alienation.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Selfishness will bedim the brightest virtue, if it exists beside it.

An effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves.

The best men that ever lived have had faults, and some very grave ones.

Sometimes our cherished desires are thwarted that God may give us something better than we have ever hoped for.

A head properly constituted can accommodate itself to whatever pillows the vicissitudes of fortune may place under it.

Wear your learning like your watch, in a private pocket, do not pull it out, and strike it merely to show that you have it.

The science of life may be thus epitomized—to know well the price of time, the value of things, and the worth of people.

Nothing exposes religion more to the reproach of its enemies than the worldliness and hard-heartedness of the professors of it.

As a countenance is made beautiful by the soul's shining through it, so the world is beautiful by the shining through it of a God.

There can be but one true fidelity to self, and that is the fidelity of a constant purpose to answer the calls of duty and self-sacrifice.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

As no other roads are so rough as those which have just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those that have just turned saints.

Inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.

Action is, after all the main business of our lives—we are to work "while it is called day;" and thought is worth nothing unless it lead to and embody itself in practice.

Since men cannot rob life of its trials, they have tried, by sport and amusement to forget them. But even when forgotten, the facts of misery, disease and death still exist.

Reputation often does for one what nature and education would otherwise fail to effect. Induce a refractory child to believe that he is thought amiable, and he will infallibly become so.

One must set to work betimes to keep one's self free from passions; they may in the beginning be under command, but they domineer at last; they are more easy to be overcome than satisfied.

On man falls by his ambition, another by his perfidy, a third by his avarice, and a fourth by his lust. What are these but so many nets watched, indeed, by the fowler, but woven by the victim.

It is said of the wife of Havelock, that once in a time of great national trouble, when asked what her husband was doing, she replied: "I do not know *what* he is doing, but I know he is *trusting in God and doing his duty.*"

Of what use is wealth to him who neither gives nor enjoys it? What is strength to him who subdues not his own foes? What signifies a knowledge of the Scripture to him who fails to practise virtue? What is the soul itself to him who cannot control himself.

If we seldom hear the voice of God speaking to our souls, this is not because that voice fails to utter words of encouragement, comfort or blame, but because we never shut out the rude din of the world, so that we can hear what is said by the "still, small voice."

TEMPERANCE AND INTEMPERANCE.

A "Spirit" Index of Trade Prosperity.—The consumption of spirituous liquors in the country may be taken to indicate the condition of trade with almost as much certainty as the barometer indicates the varying condition of the atmosphere. No sooner does the demand for labor increase, and wages and earnings rise than the calls upon the publican become more frequent, and a larger consumption of spirituous liquors is indulged in. This is a very melancholy and a very unsatisfactory state of things; but it is nevertheless, too true. The shadow of a long and serious depression in trade has hardly yet passed away, and yet we have complaints already about the observable increase in the number of intoxicated people to be seen on the streets, and of the loss of valuable time both to employers and work-people arising from the increasing proportion of the latter who spend their wages in drunkenness and debauchery. In the shipbuilding trade, which is now so exceptionally brisk on the Clyde and elsewhere, there are loud complaints already about this. Men who, two years ago, were in a state of beggary and starvation, can now afford to spend a large share of their time in drinking, to the destruction of their own health, and to the demoralization and degradation of their families. Employers are already positively afraid to enter upon fresh contracts owing to the great uncertainty which lies before them in respect to the conduct and the actions of the men. This is a very serious matter, which in the interest of the men themselves deserves to be carefully considered.—*Glasgow Mail.*

Beer Drinking in England.—The Englishman, and particularly the Englishman of the laboring class, is wedded to his beer. He feels that it is the great comfort, and one of the very few enjoyments, of his life. And not only is the chocolate room or any other like contrivance "slow," but there is about it an implication that he is taken in hand and managed by his betters, like a child, which he not unnaturally resents. Rightly or wrongly, he feels more ashamed of being treated in this way than he does of being drunk once a week,—once, however, being here a word of wide signification. For in these cases, "the same drunk" often extends from Saturday night to Monday and not unfrequently into Tuesday. The result of this habit, which may almost be called a custom, is deplorable and socially injurious to a degree of which we in America have a very imperfect idea. The beer of England is not like the light German beer which has come so much into vogue here of late years under the name of "lager," and of which a man of any stability of brain and knee might drink enough to swim in without feeling any other effect than that of unpleasant distention; it is heady, strongly narcotic, and apparently not exhilarating, but depressing. Drunk in large quantities, after a short period of excitement, it dulls the brain and fills the drinker's whole bulk with liquid stupefaction. He becomes not intoxicated, but besotted. Not only laboring men and men who ought to labor, but do not, give themselves up to this debasing habit of beer drunkenness through two or three days of the week, but skilled artisans, men whose work is of a kind and of an excellence which is worthy of respect and admiration. I was more than once told in regard to an artisan of this class, a man whose work was always in demand at the highest price, and who could with ease have kept himself and his family in perfect comfort and have laid up money, that he would not work for any man or at any price more than four days in the week. Blue Monday is a recognized "institution" in England; and as I have intimated, the blueness of it extends not unfrequently into Tuesday, and this among the very best of the skilled artisans. One bookbinder told me that his two best men, "finishers," to whom he gave his finest work in perfect confidence that it would be done unexceptionably both in workmanship and in style, never made any "time," that is, never got really at work, before Wednesday. Like stories were told to me of other equally accomplished workmen. This is not only ruinous to the men and to their families, but the aggregate industrial loss to England must be very great. And this steady, besotted drunkenness seems to be at the bottom of most of the distress and most of the crime of England. A clergyman whose work lay much among the laboring classes told me that he felt utterly powerless before this vice, which was a constant quantity in the problem that he was called upon to solve. I knew a lady who was a district visitor in a suburb of London, one of those ministering angels who, in England, more, it seems to me, than in any other country, in the world, give themselves up to the work of helping and bettering the most wretched and degraded of their kind, and who carry Christian love and purity and grace into dens of filth and sin and suffering which, if they did not see them, would be beyond their chaste imaginations; and I asked her one day if she met with any encouragement, and if she thought she had been able to do much real good. With a sad sweet smile, she answered, "Very little. The condition of these people seems helpless; and *they* are hopeless. All that we can do is to help them from time to time; and we find them always where we left them, or if possible, yet lower, more degraded, more wretched. And at the bottom of it all is drunkenness. The men are always more or less drunk, and the women are almost as bad. They earn a little money, and they get drunk. Husband and wife get drunk together; they quarrel, they fight, and the children grow up with this before them. They are never really quite sober unless they are starving or ill. What can be done for such people? How can they or their condition be made better?" The tears gushed from her eyes as she spoke. I knew that it was so. My own observation, very small and of little worth as compared with hers, had yet shown this. And I was struck with horror at the besotted condition of so many of the women,—women who were bearing children every year, and suckling them, and who seemed to me little better than foul human stills through which the accursed liquor with which they were soaked, filtered drop by drop into the little drunkards at their breasts. To these children drunkenness comes unconsciously, like their mother tongue. They cannot remember a time when it was new to them. They come out of the cloudland of infancy with the impression that drunkenness is one of the normal conditions of man, like hunger or like sleep. Punishment for mere drunkenness, unaccompanied by violence, must seem strange to them, one of the exactments which separate them from the superior classes, from whom come to them, as from a sort of Providence, both good and evil.—*Richard Grant White.*

Resisted.

Four young men, clerks and students, while on a Summer vacation tramp through Northern New England, engaged for a guide to a certain romantic forest waterfall a boy named Forrest Graves. Forrest was a fine, athletic fellow, who could outwalk and outclimb any amateur in the mountains, and his moral courage was quite equal to his physical health and strength.

After he had guided the young men to the waterfall, and they had satisfied themselves with sight-seeing, they invited him to lunch with them.

"Thank you, I have my own lunch;" and the boy went away by himself. Later, when full justice had been done to their repast, and a flask of brandy had furnished each of the young men with a stimulating draught, Graves was called.

"You must drink with us, if you will not eat with us," now said the owner of the flask, and the most reckless of the party.

"No, sir, thank you," was the boy's courteous response.

"But I shall insist upon it."

"You can do as you please, and I shall do as I please."

The young man sprang to his feet, and with a bound stood beside the boy, too much absorbed in his own purpose to heed the quivering lips and flasing eyes of another.

"Now you are bound to try my brandy; I always rule."

"You can't rule me."

These words were scarcely uttered when the flask was seized and hurled into the stream, where the clinking of glass betrayed its utter destruction. Then a clear, defiant tone rang out:

"I did it in self-defense. You had no right to tempt me. My father was once a rich and honorable man, but he died a miserable drunkard, and my mother came here to live to keep me away from liquor till I should be old enough to take care of myself. I have promised her a hundred times I wouldn't taste it, and I'd die before I'd break my promise."

"Bravely said. Forgive, me, and let us shake hands. My mother would be a happy woman if I was as brave as you; I wouldn't tempt you to do wrong. I shall never forget you, nor the lesson you have taught me."

The most reckless was the most generous, and seeing his error apologized frankly.

How many boys need to be kept from strong drink; and, alas, how many men and women! Who dares tempt them? Let it not be you and I.—*Youth's Companion.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Why some men are so eager to make money is a problem; they certainly do not spend it freely. They care not for the good things of life. They seem to value money for its own sake. Most men start in life with a bright object before them, the means of attaining which is money, and so they resolve to make money. But the means push the end out of sight. A new fascination springs up, which banishes the younger dream. The real pushes the ideal from its seat. Money acquires, or seems to acquire, a value of its own; it becomes both means and end, and making it grows into a habit seldom lost. The proverb says that "Use is second nature;" and it is fully proved, when the natural desire of men for happiness is obliterated by the habit of making money.

The true art of being agreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them than to give entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, perhaps, may not have much learning, nor any wit; but, if he has common sense and something friendly in his behaviour, it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest talents without this disposition; and when a man of such a turn comes to an old age, he is always sure to be treated with respect. It is true, indeed, that we should not dissemble and flatter in company; but a man may not be very agreeable, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence where he cannot concur and a pleasant assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please that he will gain upon every one that hears or beholds him; this disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world and a command over the passions.

Some people seem to think that the retailing of gossip and scandal is excusable or permissible so long as no names are mentioned. And so those who would on no account denounce or injure another by name, do not hesitate to utter speeches quite as injurious as that which Punch puts into the mouth of one of the "society" journalists of London: "There are reasons for believing that an eminent physician, one of the most brilliant ornaments of the bar, and the genial and deservedly popular head-master of one of our most ancient scholastic establishments, will retire immediately from the labors of their professions. It is said that softening of the brain is the cause of this sudden abandonment of their active duties." Everybody has heard, and too many have uttered, words every whit as harmful as these. There would be less suffering in the world if gossips would remember that no tale-bearing is more cruel than that which leaves wide room for speculation as to the particular person meant, and so arouses all sorts of suspicions.

Rely on yourself; take it for granted that you can accomplish your plans. Never say "I can't"—they are ignoble words. He who does not feel within himself the power to conquer fate, is not a man in the true sense of the word—he is a puny apology for God's noblest work. Of course, it is a misfortune for him, since he can never be any benefit to himself or to anybody else. God help the woman who marries him! Somebody says, "Oh, I don't like these self-conceited folks!" My friend, self-conceit and self-confidence are two qualities as different as light and darkness; and though the self-conceited man many not be the most agreeable of companions we infinitely prefer him to the creeping, cringing, craven-spirited fellow who is never ready for an emergency, and who, like Uriah Heep, spends his life in trying to be "'umble." The man who says "I will do it!" who says it from his heart, and means it, too—who bends his whole energy to the work, almost always accomplishes it; and then people call him lucky and successful, and all that sort of thing, when, in fact, his luck has been brought about by his own persevering efforts, and by his confidence in himself. Fortune detests cowardice; and the man who will not be conquered by trifles is her prime favorite.

There is a dreadful ambition abroad for being "genteel." We keep up appearances too often at the expense of honesty; and though we may not be rich, yet we must seem to be "respectable," though only in the meanest sense—in mere vulgar show. We have not the courage to go patiently onward in the condition of life in which it has pleased God to call us; but must needs live in some fashionable state, to which we ridiculously please to call ourselves, and all to gratify the vanity of that unsubstantial, genteel world, of which we form a part. There is a constant struggle and pressure for the front seats in the social amphitheatre; in the midst of which all noble, self-denying resolve is trodden down, and many fine natures are inevitably crushed to death. What waste, what misery, what bankruptcy, come from all this ambition to dazzle others with the glare of apparent worldly success, we need not describe. The mischievous results show themselves in a thousand ways—in the rank frauds committed by men who dare to be dishonest, but do not dare to seem poor; and in the desperate dashes at fortune, in which the pity is not so much for those who fail, as for the hundreds of innocent families who are so often involved in the ruin.

A judicious wife is always nipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in wrong directions. She keeps him in shape by continual pruning. If you say anything silly she will affectionately tell you so. If you declare that you will do some absurd thing she will find some means of preventing you from doing it. And by far the chief part of all the common sense there is in this world belongs unquestionably to women. The wisest things a man commonly does are those which his wife counsels him to do. A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnston's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the streets, no eating and drinking with a disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married, he never would have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man whom you know little about, oddly dressed, or talking absurdly, or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be sure that he is not a married man, for the corners are rounded off—the little shoots pared away—in marriage. Wives have generally much more sense than their husbands, even though they may be able men. The wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady.

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GROVE COTTAGE.—The subscriber is occupying Grove Cottage, the country residence of Mr. Dorwin, and will take a limited number of city boarders during the warm season. This cottage is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lac Ouareau River, adjoining the Village of Rawdon, P.Q., ten minutes' walk from three churches, post and telegraph offices, and the same distance from the celebrated Dorwin's Falls, being thirteen miles from the St. Lin Railroad station, which is the shortest and best way to get to Rawdon. A lawn in front of the Cottage, noted for picnic parties. Terms, $4 a week. For further particulars apply to J. H. DORWIN, 456 St. Lawrence street.
JAMES MELROSE.
Montreal, 6th June, 1881. 132t

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F. X. LECAVALIER & CO.
J. P. COUTLEE,
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New Books.

Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America, edited by P. A. Crossby. John Lovell & Son, Montreal.

It is another proof of the prosperity of the country that Mr. Lovell has felt justified in issuing a revised edition of his Gazetteer of 1871, one of the most useful works ever published in Canada. The present is a splendid sample of workmanship, and altogether more than a mere revision, as it contains fifteen hundred additional places and over eight hundred additional lakes and rivers, thus entirely superseding the original edition. There are authentic descriptions of over 7,500 cities, towns and villages in all the Provinces of the Dominion, including the North-West Territories and Newfoundland, with official information of over 2,300 lakes and rivers, with a table of routes by rail and water in all directions. This table of routes is exceedingly valuable, and probably not accessible elsewhere, and its usefulness is enhanced by a key to the railroad and steamboat routes. The editor, Mr. Crossby, is to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which he has conducted a long and laborious work, the chief merit of which lies in its thorough fidelity. Such a book is indispensable for guidance and reference to the business man of every class, while the mere student can find in its pages a fund of condensed information which would require much reading and research to obtain otherwise. A publication of this kind necessarily involves a large expenditure, but we feel certain that the people of Canada will so appreciate it as amply to indemnity the enterprising publishers.

Harper's Cyclopœdia of British and American Poetry, edited by Epes Sargent. New York: Harper & Bros., for sale at Dawson's.

A grand book is Harper's Cyclopœdia of British and American Poetry, imperial octavo, double-column, and of nearly 1,000 pages. The compiler was the late Epes Sargent, himself a poet of note, and to whom it was a labor of love for years. The great names are, of course, represented from Chaucer to Tennyson, but a particular merit of the work is its reproduction of the best minor pieces in the language. The lullaby of George Gascoigne finds a place, and Thackeray's pathetic "Ballad of Bouillabaise" has not been overlooked. Another feature of the work is its American range from Freneau and Hopkins to Key and Amelia Welby. It were, of course, easy to point out omissions, as in the case of George D. Prentice, whose best pieces have been ignored, but in general the choice has been happy. There are seven of Sargent's own compositions, and the publication of one of them settles the authorship of that glorious song, "A Life on the Ocean Wave," which has long been falsely attributed to General Cass and others. The biographic notice of each poet is brief, but comprehensive, and altogether the work is a most valuable one, either for the study or the drawing-room table.

Ranthorpe, by George Henry Lewes. New York: William S. Gottsberger; for sale at Dawson's.

"Ranthorpe" is a reprint of a novel written in 1842, by George Henry Lewes, the well-known husband of George Eliot. It belongs to the psychological class, and is keenly introspective throughout. The style is well adapted to the work, displaying the versatility of a mind whose natural bent was toward metaphysics and the exact sciences.

The same publisher puts forth in two volumes the most important work yet written by the popular German author, George Ebers. Its title is "The Emperor," and it is thoroughly classical in topography, delineation of character and all accessories. These circumstances impart a charm of their own similar to that which one enjoys in reading Wiseman's "Fabiola," Newman's "Callista," or Chateaubriand's "Martyres."

Thomas Carlyle, by Moncure D. Conway. New York: Harper & Bros.; for sale at Dawson's.

There have been so many monographs of Carlyle since his death, that little would appear remaining to be told about his rather uneventful life, but Moncure D. Conway, the well-known London correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* and author of several learned works on the Black Art, has managed to gather into a volume a number of novel and interesting reminiscences. The work puts the figure of the Sage of Chelsea under the best light and will go far toward softening the bad impression produced by Froude's notes. It need not be added that the book is well written, and worthy of both its subject and author.

Appleton's Home Books—Home Grounds, by Alex. F. Oakey. New York: D. Appleton & Co., for sale at Dawson's.

Among their series of "Home Books," the Appletons have just put forth a handsome little book entitled "Home Grounds," by Alexander F. Oakey. The contents range among such topics as walks and drives, lawns and grass-plots, plantations, tree culture, fences and gates, Summer houses, chicken houses, &c., and there are illustrations apposite to the text throughout. The work is very interesting.

American Nervousness, by Geo. M. Beard, A.M., M.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, for sale at Dawson's.

A ticklish kind of a book is George M. Beard's treatise on American nervousness, its causes and consequences, as a supplement to his former work on Neurasthenia or Nervous Exhaustion. The cast of the volume is necessarily medical, but the writer adapts himself to the general reader, so that he is followed quite easily and usefully.

Contrasts, by M. R. Grindel. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; for sale at Dawson's.

"Contrasts" is a story in the form of connected essays, but mostly of a social character. The treatment is didactic at times, and at times only descriptive or narrative, according to the exigencies of the subject. The initial essays, "A Puritan Village" and "A Puritan Household," are good samples of the latter manner. A thread of romance is held throughout, and the general impression is good.

Beauty in Dress, by Miss Oakey. New York: Harper & Brothers; for sale at Dawson's.

Miss Oakey regards dress in the light of an art, and shows that its best effects are derived from a harmonious combination of colors. She has written a little work on "Beauty in Dress," wherein her views are lucidly and learnedly advocated. It seems that the red-haired must have costumes of their own, that there is a trying effect in black silk and positive danger in black velvet.

Franklin Square Library.—The last of these numbers at hand are "The Miller's Daughter," a novel, by Annie Beale, 20 cents. "The Chaplain of the Fleet," a novel, by Walter Besant and James Rice, 20 cents. "A child of Nature," a romance, by Robert Buchanan, price 15 cents. "Visited on the Children," a novel, by Thos. Gift, price 20 cents.

Funk's Standard Series.—The third volume of "The Salon of Madame Necker," price 15 cents, and "The Persian Queen," by Rev. Edward Payson Thwing, octavo, price 10 cents, are at hand.

New Magazines.

Among the July periodicals which have been placed upon our table, there remain several deserving of special notice. Chief among these is the "Journal of the American Agricultural Association," the first number of which has just appeared. This is a pamphlet of imperial octavo size, printed in small clear type, and comprising most interesting and useful information. The journal is the official organ of the new "American Agricultural Association," which numbers members from almost every state and territory of the Union who, for only three dollars, get a membership, a year's subscription to the magazine, and free admission to the Society's Exhibitions. Of the journal itself it may be said comprehensively that there is no publication of the kind that can be compared to it anywhere. A paper on "Wheat Culture" is from the pen of our competent townsman, Mr. Arthur R. Jenner Fust.

The "Banker's Magazine" for July is an uncommonly full number, comprising no less than twenty-five articles. Of course, the important questions occupying the Monetary Conference, at Paris, receive proper attention from this old and authoritative organ, and the bi-metaltic views of the Latin Union are upheld. The currency of British India, which has acquired considerable notoriety in the course of the financial discussions of last year and this, has a special paper devoted to its exposition, and there is also a very important article on the "Tax on Bank Deposits."

Our Friend the "Penn Monthly" comes up as ever, solemn, solid and scholarly, university matters occupying their wonted space. The papers are all learned and recondite, and when they turn on political topics, as in "Boss-ism and Civil Service Reform," they are fearless to a degree. Particular attention is called to a quaint dissertation on "The Thrissill and the Rois."

A Thing of Beauty is a joy for ever, and that is true of Vick's Illustrated Monthly, which maintains its standard as the daintiest special periodical printed in any country. There is a bouquet of many flowers in the pages, and almost a whiff of perfume comes from the colored plate of Salvias in the frontispiece. Vick's needs no praise from any body, being itself its own best commendation.

"Our Little Ones" wears a holiday air, the engravings being numerous and on subjects that relate to the amusements of that glorious time—the long vacation. This little periodical is designed to take a position in schools, and there is no doubt that it is admirably suited to that purpose.

A New Venture is "Dio Lewis' Monthly for Jolly Folks," a neat, breezy little quarto, hailing from Boston. It has a number of cheerful contributions, some of them cleverly farcical indeed. The famous food doctor is the editor in chief.

The July Number of the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" is a ponderous volume of itself, and everything connected with its pages betokens substantial prosperity. The contents are divided into three departments — Original Communications, Reviews, and Quarterly Summary of the Improvements and Discoveries in the Medical Sciences. To the layman and general reader, the latter is the most instructive and interesting.

Appleton's "Hand Book of Summer Resorts" is handsome, complete, and accurate, thus combining all the qualities of such a guide. The illustrations are abundant, constituting a very valuable feature. The Summer resorts of all parts of Canada are faithfully described, and in that respect the work has a special value for Canadian tourists. The price of the book is only fifty cents.

New York having failed in securing the World's Fair for 1883, Boston has taken up the scheme and is bidding for the International Exhibition of 1885. A pamphlet has been issued containing the results of a second meeting of its merchants, manufacturers and business men held on June 1st of this year. A good beginning has been made, and Boston may yet succeed in this great enterprise.

The report for the Canadian Commission of the Paris Exhibition has just appeared in pamphlet form. The work is of immense importance, but half its interest is lost with the lapse of time. We should like to know what excuse there is for publishing such a report four years after date, and especially in that slip-shod style of thin paper, poor printing and cheap aspect which characterizes all our blue books.

In the *North American Review* for August, Colonel Ingersoll runs a tremendous tilt against the Christian religion. After tearing the Scriptures pretty well to pieces, he attacks the concrete body itself, and holds, among many other things, that Christianity is opposed to freedom of thought, is pernicious in its moral effect, darkens the mind, narrows the soul, arrests the progress of human society and hinders civilization. In the same number, the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black is set up to defend religion; he does so with characteristic force in a rattling paper. He begins by saying that "Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice," and winds up with the dubious lines:—

> "It is the very error of the moon,
> Which comes more near the earth than she was wont,
> And makes men mad!"

There is an article on the proposed Canadian Academy of Letters in the Canadian Monthly for July which is not definite enough for argument. The idea is only embryonic and must be given time to ripen. We are pleased to see a number of Montreal contributors to the Monthly, among them, Mrs. Maclean, Mr. Boodle, Rev James Roy, Gowan Lea, Jasper H. Preston and Prof Moyse.

The *North American* has also a paper on "Obstacles to Annexation," by Frederic G. Mather. The article is not particularly striking, because it deals with the old and mistaken theory that Canadians are behind the age and too narrow in their political convictions. Our confederate scheme of government is likewise criticized.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has issued a guide book of its own for all points on its line, and it is wonderful the number and character of the attractions thus got together. The cuts are in the highest style of engraving, and the little book will constitute an agreeable souvenir of Summer travel.

Leve & Aldin's *American Tourist Gazette* is a handy compilation, furnishing a great deal of information in an attractive, condensed shape. The different localities of interest within the Dominion receive full attention, and the routes by rail and water are clearly defined.

MILITARY COLUMN.

The captains in the Royal Artillery have, after the 1st of this month, been in receipt of 11s. 7d. a day, the same as captains in the infantry. Hitherto the pay of a captain of Artillery was only 11s. a day.

During the last five years of long service, namely, 1866 to 1870, the net loss by desertion in the army averaged 2,158 per annum, while during the last five years of short service, namely, from 1875 to 1879, the number was 2,460.

A cuirass weighing 2¼ pounds, with metal 3.50 lbs., of an inch thick and lined with a thin layer of wool, has been tried in Leipsic. Eleven rounds were fired at a distance of 175 yards from a Martini rifle. Eight bullets struck the cuirass, only two of which pierced the metal, and even these were flattened, and remained in the woollen lining. The experiments were considered successful.

There is one important fact connected with the volunteer review at Windsor—it disposes of the theories of General Collison and Captain Kirchhommer. Both these critics said that England could not put 50,000 troops in the field, in the neighborhood of London, within a given time. The military authorities did with volunteers what Captain Kirchhommer said they could not do with regulars and if invasion was threatened we believe that England could muster and handle 100,000 in the neighborhood of London in a fortnight.

If the Militia Department is seriously in earnest about improving the volunteers, and we do not doubt but it is, we must have a competent instructor for each battalion when in camp. If camps are not to be continued, then the instructors will be wanted all the same to drill the battalions at county headquarters, which should be done every year. Let the money given to captains and colonels be abolished and turned to better account by employing competent men to mind the arms and competent instructors to drill the men.

The Garrison Club, Quebec, is now one of the nicest little clubs in the country. The additions recently made to it have enabled the management to improve the club in all particulars, and we see no reason why it should not become one of the standing institutions of the country. It is creditable to the volunteers of Quebec to have succeeded in establishing so neat and deserving a rendezvous, and all that the club now wants is to encourage the reading of papers on Canadian military subjects, provided such a course would not interfere with the civilian members.

Some time since we expressed the belief that it would be better for the service if the *Canadian Military Review* was printed in English instead of half English and half French. We said so for this reason:—The great majority of the French-Canadian volunteer officers who take the *Review* can read English, but the great majority of the English-speaking officers who take the *Review* cannot, we believe, read French. We still hold to our opinions although we would be glad to see more military literature in the hands of our French-speaking citizens than there is at present.

We are glad to see that several of our contemporaries agree with us in expressing the hope that the next General who will command the volunteers in Canada shall be a resident of the country. Why not give Cols. Straubenzie, Strange or Laurie a chance? Let any of them be placed in command for five years. If a General in command is wanted at all, we do not see why he should not be one of our own residents, and by taking the command in turn, our best men would acquire an experience which would be invaluable in the event of their services being required in the field.

A young man is shot dead at the butts at Point St. Charles while the battalion he belonged to was being inspected on the Island! He may have been absent with leave or he may not. We will not venture to blame anyone. The case is too sad to warrent us in adding unnecessary pain, but we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that it is not satisfactory to find a member of a corps practising at the butts while his battalion is being inspected some miles away. We attach no blame to anyone, all we can do is to await events, and express the hope that such an accident will in future be made impossible.

The more we hear about the Queen's Own, the more we are inclined to hold it up, as *par excellence*, the best corps in the Dominion. We do not, indeed, care to draw too many comparisons, but, in this case we doubt if there is a corps in Canada that will dispute with the Queen's Own the highest honor. In drill there may be corps quite as good, and in appearance we do not think that the Queen's Own are any better than other corps we could name, but an ex-army officer who some time since inspected their books and the internal economy of the battalion, says that it is beyond doubt the best he has seen in the Dominion, and his experience is large.

We are going to have a Cavalry instructor. *One* Cavalry instructor. No doubt even one instructor will do good, and if properly handled he will be of much service. But during the recent camps we wanted a Cavalry instructor for each Cavalry regiment in the field. There were not many Cavalry regiments it is true, but the few that there were must have been badly off for competent instructors. At St. Johns, the 6th Provincial regiment might have had the services of Col. Lovelace for a trifle, but the officers appeared to think that the Militia Department should supply instructors, and not themselves. But the Captains were paid for "instructing" their troop.

It is satisfactory to know that we will soon have a small arm factory that can turn out the Martini Henri as well as the Snider ammunition in Canada. For long distance shooting the Snider is a weapon of the past yet experience has proved that it is more suitable to our climate than weapons of a more delicate manufacture—the Winchester for instance. The Snider stands the "swetting" better, and no rifle that cannot stand the "swetting" in this climate would be of much value when on a campaign. It is, however, desirable that the new manufactory should be able to turn out ammunition suitable to the Martini Henri for that may be the future weapon of our volunteers.

As an artillery magazine, the *Canadian Military Review* deserves to be well supported. Its "tactical lessons" are instructive and its illustrations are well calculated to impress the mind. But after all there is something besides artillery in the Dominion. The volunteers are more in need of a popular military review for all branches than a *Review* that confines the most of its efforts to one branch of the service. The editor of the *Canadian Military Review* is a trained artillerist. When he writes on artillery, every volunteer in the country accepts his opinions with respect, but what about the infantry, cavalry and engineers, in which branches of the service the *Review* appears to take little or no interest.

Gen. Luard may have spoken harshly to some of the officers belonging to certain corps, but the cause of that harshness was glaring. It might have been better in some cases if he reprimanded privately, but in others he could not help speaking out if he had a soldier's feeling at all. It is an insult to the service to see officers (?) on parade dressed in a nondescript costume, half rowdy and half uniform, and no man who had a love of the service could restrain his indignation when officers (?) caricature the service by dressing in a state which we can best describe as a go-as-you-please. According to the army regulations, it is only in extreme cases that officers are to be reprimanded before the men, and while in some instances Gen. Luard may have been over zealous, yet in others he was not zealous enough, for he let some of the officers off too easily.

The Canadian artillery team sails for England to-day (Saturday). Col. Oswald carries with him the good wishes of every volunteer in the country and the hope of success. Whatever may be result of the experiment, it is evident that the artillery team leaves Canada under the most favorable auspices. It is composed of men of A and B Batteries, Kingston Military College and the cream of the Canadian Artillery. When Col. Stevenson's Battery turned out to send their gunner off, their appearance could not be excelled by any regular troops in the world. The men were simply perfect—so far as the eye could judge. The Gunner-Sergt. Hastings is the *beau ideal* of a soldier, and for two years he made the highest score in the Dominion. Col. Stevenson has every reason to be proud of the representative of his Battery, as well as of every man in it.

Summer Resorts.

Arrivals at Iroquois House, Campbell Brothers, St. Hilaire Mountain, July 11.—L. Galarneau, C. Campbell, E. T. King, Jas. Fleck, Mrs. Rockwood, Miss Rockwood, M. Boganoff, D. Girouard, H. Beaudry, A. Provost, A. Bruneau, Capt. de Montenach, Mrs. C. J. Baker and children Mrs. Boas, Misses Boas, Master Boas, Mrs. Jas. Slessor, Misses Slessor, James Slessor, A. Brathwaite, Miss Phillips, Mrs. McQuin, H. E. Corristine, S. B. Foote, H. C. Scott, Miss Stevenson, Thos. Labatt, Miss Rebighini, G. E. May, G. B. Burland, S. E. Gregory, Miss Gregory, E. T. Major, James M. Paul, A. J. Read, C. J. Chisholm and wife, Miss Langlois, J. F. Cotton, Jas. Slessor, Wm. Slessor, A. Desave, F. W. Mills, S. H. Tilley and child, H. McDougall, C. Bourne, wife and child, C. G. Clouston, Montreal; C. E. Wurtele, Sherbrooke; Count and Countess Comondo, Baron de Mayrena, Dr. Condray, Paris; Mr. Halfreen, New York; D. Carruthers, J. Eatles, wife and daughter, Toronto; F. A. Snell, Jno. B. Snell, London Eng.; James Dunn, Liverpool.

An Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The last number of *The Nation* contains a communication from Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the eminent Washington philanthropist, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States by which it is to be provided that on the meeting of Congress, in December, 1884, and every four years thereafter, the House of Representatives shall elect three members of the Senate, whose names shall be placed by the tellers in a box and drawn therefrom by the Speaker—the first drawn to be President of the United States, the second, Vice-President and the third, President, *pro tem*, of the Senate, to succeed each other in the same order in the event of a vacancy by death or otherwise. Mr. Corcoran thinks that such an arrangement would raise the character of the Senate, would prevent intrigue in the management of political conventions and would put an end to the turmoil of Presidential elections. He adds that he has seen all the Presidents except the first, has held confidential relations with many of them and writes from the imperial standpoint of a private citizen anxious only to promote the public good. His communication shows that, though an octogenarian, he still takes an intelligent and lively interest in all public questions.

Public Opinion.

The 12th of July.

To the Editor of The Star:

Sir,—The 12th July has come and gone in peace, and we are all glad of it. I am not only glad but I am surprised. As an Irish Catholic I expected to read of offensive language being used towards my co-religionists, but what is the fact? I have read the speeches as reported in the *Mail*, *Spectator* and Kingston *Daily News*, and I did not notice one word that could be regarded as offensive. It was all fair legitimate argument. I could not agree with some of the statements made, but that was simply a difference of opinion nothing more. There were some statements that I did not regard as historically true, but this is a small matter. So long as there is no offensive language, I do not care what reasonable or legitimate arguments the Orangemen use. They have as much right to their opinions as I have to mine. The moderation they have shown this year has disarmed me. I still think orangeism a mistake, but I cannot now speak harshly of men who do not speak harshly of me, and this 12th July has done more to bring about a good feeling than anything I remember for a long time. I feel that I can now have orange friends, if I cannot endorse the principles of the order.

An Irish Catholic.

Independence.

To the Editor of The Star:

Sir,—How does it happen that when an Irishman goes to the United States he *then* gives his first allegiance to America? And how does it happen that when an Irishman comes here, he *then* keeps his first allegiance for Ireland? Will "Another Irishman" answer these questions? Make Canada a nation, and I will give my first allegiance here; keep her depending on a people who treat us with cold neglect, and I will remain, what I am, an Irishman above all. Why should I love the British flag? True, in this country it is typical of liberty. Here I enjoy all the rights of a free man. I do not complain of Canada, and so far as allegiance to Canada goes I am a loyal man. To Canada I profess and am willing to prove my allegiance—to England—never. I grant, too, that my allegiance to Canada is not undivided. It is true and honest, and I know that fact far better than "Another Irishman." I know my own feelings better than he does, and I once more propose my loyalty to the land I live in. But if you want to make that loyalty enthusiastic; if you want to make it the same as the Irish in the United States give to America, then you must first give me the same cause and make Canada a nation. On national as well as commercial grounds, the time for a change is come, and when that change comes all Canadians can join hands, until it does come, you will never see a national Canadian sentiment in the land.

An Irishman.

The "Coming Nation."

To the Editor of The Star:

Sir,—"Tadpole" is not satisfied. He is not happy. What does he want? Does he expect through his change of Government that agriculturalists will have better markets and obtain better prices? Does he expect persons or property will be better protected under his "coming nation?" He says "he does not mean annexation." That will do to talk now. But the "neighboring Republic" suits him. Would be have his "new nation" pattern after that? Does he want to live under a Government where his house may be forcibly entered in the night season and he be taken and imprisoned in a fort hundreds of miles away if he chance to differ in opinion with the powers that be? Does he want to live where if he is falsely imprisoned and is ordered to be released on a writ of *habeas corpus* it will be disobeyed and he still held in custody and a trial denied? Where printing offices can be forcibly broken open, the press demolished and the type scattered about the street and its editor cast into prison and kept there and a trial refused? Where a mob may assemble in the night time around a person's house and by threats extort money from him? Where a person guilty of no crime or offence is knocked down in the street because he is not liked? Where a respectable person is shot dead on the street for no crime or offence but merely on suspicion that he differed in opinion with the powers that be? Does he want to see these things done with impunity in his "new nation" in imitation of the model he so much likes? Does he want a new government to double our taxes, where a large share of the electors are office holders and some Star route thieves, where disappointed office seekers will occasionally shoot a President? "Tadpole" says he is still creeping, hanging on to his mother's apron string. Well, there are a great many grown up boys whose management has been such that their parents wish they still were creeping. There is not a finer, cheaper, better government on the globe than that of Canada. Those who would change it for a new government are misguided men, well meaning, doubtless, but erring in judgment. It would be better for the well to do substantial people of Canada if those agitators would remain indefinitely on all fours hitched to their mother's "apron string."

Philo Canada.

Montreal, July 14, 1881.

Sunstrokes in the United States.

To the Editor of The Star:

Sir,—To my thinking such a subject as the wholesale loss of life by needless and reckless exposure to the sun transcends all politics of the hour. Calamitous deaths coming singly excite much attention, and preventions and remedial measures are earnestly and carefully discussed. But in the case of the heavy and instantaneous affliction of sunstroke, there must be a lurking sense (quite erroneous) of the *inevitable* in the minds of men. Otherwise a great deal more would be done, in public action, for warning and prevention. The matter is quite serious enough to engage the attention of City Councils and Sanitary Committees amongst our intelligent neighbors, who might readily circulate handbills, or display notices across the lines. And the good the newspapers might effect if they would take the question up systematically, is merely inculcalable. The Star circulates everywhere, and I trust these few words will not be without their effect. I have not spoken of curative measures after the mischief has been done, but there should certainly be a regular staff of physicians for attending to that branch. I subjoin an extract, which is to the point, and will only add the comment, that when the body is heated, cold water must be taken with discretion, or great dangers may ensue.

Civis.

THE PREVENTION OF SUNSTROKE.

The following hints for the prevention of sunstroke are given by a New York physician: "To avoid sunstroke, exercise, in excessively hot weather, should be very moderate; the clothing should be thin and loose, and an abundance of cold water should be drunk. Workmen and soldiers should understand that as soon as they cease to perspire, while working or marching in the hot sun, they are in danger of sunstroke, and they should immediately drink water freely and copiously to afford matter for cutaneous transpiration, and also keep the skin and clothing wet with water. Impending sunstroke may often be warded off by these simple measures.

"Besides the cessation of perspiration, the pupils are apt to be contracted, and there is great frequency of micturition. When there is marked exhaustion, with a weak pulse, resulting from cold water application, we should administer stimulants. The free use of water, however, both externally and internally, by those exposed to the direct rays of the sun, is the best prophylactic against sunstroke, and laborers or soldiers, and others who adopt this measure, washing their hands and faces, as well as drinking copiously of water every time they come within reach of it, will generally enjoy perfect immunity from sunstroke." Straw hats should be worn, ventilated at the top, and the crown of the hat filled with green leaves or wet sponge. It is better to wear thin flannel shirts, in order not to check perspiration. We may expose ourselves for a long time in the hot sun, and work or sleep in a heated room, and enjoy perfect immunity from sunstroke if we keep our skin and clothing wet with water."

Mr. Bonamy Price on Reciprocity.

To the Editor of The Star:

Sir,—The remarks of your contemporary, the *Witness*, on Mr. Price's letter seem to call for a word in reply. It seems to me not at all apposite to compare Protection to "War." The competition invoked by Free Trade is far more like "war" in its violence and in its numerous injustices. It would be better to say that Reciprocity, which implies legislative protection up to a certain point, is the general rule of the dealings of men, one with another, and thus may far better be styled "the introduction of the human element into trade," while the unrestricted competition which goes by the name of Free Trade is the "exclusion of the human element," in order to realize gain at the expense of others. "War" is too harsh an expression to use in describing what should always be in effect a dignified maintenance of the national and industrial life. Reciprocity, whether as intercourse in trade or its absence, is quite different from war, and might always be found compatible with good social relations in other respects. It is so amongst individuals of one community and why not amongst nations. The private trader would resent it as an impertinence if you should tell him he was bound to trade with another in the same city, and a still greater one if prices and terms were dictated to him. Why should the rule be different between nations? Protection must be discussed upon the present merits, and not by rules laid down by men calling themselves economists. If we wish to look into the question a little further we shall see that three great principles will be conserved where a national protection or national policy is properly carried out by those who are the subjects of it.

1. The maintenance of just values—being values founded on cost of production and human comfort mutually secured.

2. The recognition that the producing workman is, impliedly at least, a shareholder with the producing capitalist in the enterprise of production of commodities fit for the public use and welfare.

3. The Samaritan principle that your fellow-citizen has the prior claim to the exercises of good neighborhood—other nations in good political relations coming in for social consideration according to natural rules of precedence. By these rules a nation will be built up, self-sustained and with germs of permanence. That protection may be perverted in its use I have not desired. The remedy is home competition. Upon the fact that unlimited competition lends to frauds upon the consumer in all that concerns quality of goods, I have not enlarged, nor upon that other fact that it sinks the workman into a machine. But if further evidence is wanted of what it, unlimited competition, has done in the past in crippling the peoples of Europe, and in giving us washed-out, parchment-faced cripples in place of men, women and children, the testimony is abundant enough, and will fill some of the darkest pages in the history of the nineteenth century, when the time comes for it to be dispassionately written out.

Civis.

A Famous Soldier of Fortune—A Remarkable Scotchman.

To the Editor of The Star:

Sir,—As you have given so much attention of late to military matters, and as camp and generals and military doings in general are occupying so much of the public mind, perhaps a short record of one of the most famous of soldiers of fortune now living may not be without interest. I have, indeed, once before given a brief sketch of his career, but I am induced to attempt it again when I see the records of far less remarkable men held up as something to be amazed at. I have, from time to time, met some remarkable men; but, as a soldier of fortune, I never met anyone equal to Henry McIver, a man who has served under ten flags and fought under nine. I met him first in Paris, during the Summer of 1871, when France was despondent, and when the grim traces of the Commune met the eye at every step I took along the thoroughfares. He was then a man about thirty-six years of age, broad-shouldered, erect, and every inch a soldier. He stood about five feet eleven, and once seen he could not be mistaken, for "soldier" was written on his military bearing, and "service" was seen in grim character on his scar-slashed face. He was not in uniform, for he had just left the French army, in which he had served as a Colonel of Staff in the Army of the North. I found him a frank and offhanded fellow, and from the first I was favorably impressed with his easy manner. But even up to that time Col. McIver had had a remarkable career. About his earlier services there is some doubt, but I have good reason to believe that he first smelled powder during the Indian Mutiny. He had always been a cavalry man, and in one of his skirmishes with the Ponghees he succeeded in passing his sabre through his opponent's body, when the gasping mutineer grasped McIver's sword with his disengaged hand, spat in his face and called him a "dog of a European." I have this incident from himself, and it is only one of many in a strange and romantic life. After the mutiny was over McIver went to the United States, although I have reason to believe that he served under Garibaldi in Sicily, although he never told me so. Yet men who professed to know him well say he did. But the United States offered ample scope for the ardent spirit of McIver, and when the war broke out he joined the Southern army and served, in a cavalry corps, through the memorable four years' struggle, during which time he rose to be major of a cavalry regiment. Fate favored him, and he escaped with a few scratches, and now his career was before him, and he scanned the world for fresh fields whereon to follow some warlike lead. Nor had he long to wait. The Cubans were making a gallant fight under, I think, Cespedes, and what McIver deemed "the call of freedom" never called for him in vain, and so to Cuba he went and threw himself into the insurrection. But his career in the Queen of the Antilles was brief. He was taken prisoner, condemned to be shot, and he owed his life to his Masonic friends, in which order McIver told me he ranked high. I remember meeting him once in Dowsen street, Dublin. He came to Ireland, indeed, to see me. We were passing by a shop window in which a large collection of Masonic badges were on view, and he said to me, pointing at some of the badges in the window:—"K——, I have that and that and that, and I would rather have these Masonic badges than all the military decorations I possess." Not being a Mason I could not understand the cause of all this love for what I regarded as Masonic toys, and it was then he told me the story of his Cuban experience. But he escaped to New York, and after a brief rest we find him in Crete fighting for the independence of the Cretens against Turkish rule, and here, too, he fought and lost as he had done in the United States and in Cuba. The Turks triumphed, the war was over, and for the moment McIver's occupation was gone. But the contentions of nations soon gave him employment again. South America was in a furore, and McIver hied to Buenos Ayres, raised a Foreign legion and was gazetted to the command. But there were jealous eyes watching the adventurous Soldier of Fortune. There were conspiracies afoot to destroy him. One night these conspiracies culminated in an open attempt at assassination. He was attacked by two men in the streets, but it was the conspirators who came to grief, and not McIver. He killed one of them, wounded the other, and escaped on board an American vessel and once more returned, I think, to New York. Already we see that he has been in India, Italy, America, Cuba, Crete and South America. These alone would be sufficient to tint the career of any man with romance. But the most remarkable parts of McIver's career are yet untold. The Pasha of Egypt wanted some officers to assist in the reorganization of his army, and McIver was one of the many appointed. For ten months he remained in the Egyptian service, and as I write this letter I have his photograph before me in Egyptian uniform, with his breast covered with decorations. But the quiet routine of a soldier's life in the Egyptian army was not in harmony with the restless spirit of free lance, and when the Franco-German war broke out McIver resigned, went to France, received an appointment on the staff, and as I have said, served in the army of the North until mustered out in the Summer of 1871. Meanwhile he had not escaped without the penalties of his career. He had been hit hard and his skull smashed, his ribs had been broken; his cheek slashed, and a bullet had passed through the fleshy part of his leg. But he was as sound as a bell although some people used to say that he never recovered from the wound in the head, and that it had made him eccentric. But he was every inch a soldier and although he practised no form of religious belief, yet he often told me that he never went into action without taking off his head dress and praying God if that was to be his last day that he might have mercy on his soul. I like McIver all the better for this, and, in my eyes, it made him all the better soldier as well as the better man. London was his head quarters in '72 and their away went to Spain, and tried in vain to get employment from Don Carlos. Somehow, however, McIver did not succeed, but such was his love of military adventure that he hung around the combatants as a bee hangs around a flower. But the Carlist war came to an end and McIver was once more on the look out, sniffing the battle from afar and eager for some fresh prey. Nor had he long to wait. I was one day walking down the strand in the Summer of '76 when the tall form of McIver stood before me, and after shaking my hand I heard the well-known voice say, "Well K——, old boy, I am off to Servia to-morrow." And so he was. He was off to join the Servians, and he succeeded. "McIver's Irregulars" was made the subject of an interesting sketch in the *Illustrated London News*. And then began what was, perhaps, the most remarkable part of this man's remarkable career. Day after day he rose in public favor, with the Court in Belgrade and with the military authorities. Day after day, too, the *Times*, *Daily News*, *Standard* or *Telegraph* had something to say about McIver and his doings. At last his crowning glory came in September of the same year. It was during the two or three days' fighting at Alexonatz. The Turks were victorious everywhere. They had defeated the Servians at all points. Gen. Tcherneff was in despair. On the third day of the fight McIver was near the General. The Turks were pouring into Alexonatz. There was, however, one position on the right to which the Servians still gallantly held on. If that position could be held all might yet be saved. The fate of a people hung upon the bravery of a few. McIver saw the situation, and, riding up to the General, he asked permission to ride down to the Servian lines. The General hesitated, but at length gave leave, and McIver, accompanied by an orderly, rode to where the Servians were at bay, and just as the Turks rushed up the sloping embankment, and the Servians were staggering under the withering fire of the foe, over the dead and by the wounded, rushed the Soldier of Fortune, his jaunty kepi stuck on the point of his sword, and all the time calling, in their own language, on the wavering troops to "Follow me for Servia." Shot and shell flew by him. His clothes were torn by bullets; his coat was pierced by a bayonet, but he held his ground; the shattered line of wavering Servians rallied to his side; the Turks paused, rallied, staggered, fled; the works were rife. McIver sank, exhausted by his wounds, and was carried, bleeding and exhausted, to the rear. And then came his crowning glory. Gen. Tcherneff had seen the gallantry of the foreigner, and, after all was over, he pinned the order of the Tekova on the gallant Scotchman's breast, and all Servia resounded with his praise. About two months after this event I was going towards the House of Commons when I saw some one in uniform, from a handsom, wildly gesticulating at me with one hand and with the other pushing up the trap door of the cab. It was McIver—who was sound and hearty, and who had been sent from the Court of Servia to the Court of St. James to place the Servian cause before the Throne and the people of England. I saw a good deal of him for the next two weeks and then I left for Canada. Some time ago, however, I was making enquiries about the adventurous Soldier of Fortune and I was told that he had married and settled down, and that having served under ten flags, and fought under nine, he thought it time to sow his wild oats, rest and be happy. I often promised him I would write a short sketch of his life, but the material I have is too meagre to enable me to do it justice, yet this is the second time I have endeavored to place on record a short sketch of a man whose career I regard as one of the most remarkable in the world, and I do so now because I see the names of some "soldiers of fortune" mentioned in the press, but I see none whose career is so surprising as that of the famous free lance Henry McIver.

M. W. K.

Our Volunteers.

To the Editor of The Star:

Sir,—Having been instrumental in raising and organizing the first Company (now No. 1, 1st Batt.,) of the existing volunteers of Canada, I look on myself as a sort of father of the whole force, and having been born and reared with the British Army and always a constant admirer of its glory and discipline, no one who knows me will, I think, accuse me of being prejudiced against it. Whatever the British Army has been and is, it is no model on which to build up a successful volunteer force in this country.

Brave and victorious as the British Army has been, in the open field or against regular fortresses, when opposed to enemies formed on its own model, it has not, from the days of Braddock to Colley, added much lustre to its arms when engaged with irregulars, guerillas or savages.

Now mere drill is the veriest A B C of military knowledge—the primer through which men are taught to use their tools to the best advantage; but that alone won't win a battle. What shall we say, then, of the man millinery that is so much affected by many of the volunteer corps, and, it appears, so much insisted on by our new British General? I like, as well as any one, to see a battalion look neat, uniform and soldier-like on parade; but these are non-essentials to success in actual warfare. And if officers commanding volunteer corps are to be snubbed, it had better be for real military deficiencies than for lack of mere appearance on parade. It has been said "that the neatest soldier on parade is the best soldier in the field." That is nonsense. The best British regiments, to say nothing of those of other countries, have been beaten by the veriest clodhoppers and ragamuffins. Volunteers are a hard lot to keep together at any time, and usually only by the untiring efforts of popular battalion or company commanding officers; is it not then a very sore point that such men, spending both time and money, should be snubbed in the presence of their corps by regular officers receiving a good fat salary, and knowing hardly anything of the difficulty those officers have to contend with.

English army clothing, at best, is anything but suited to service in the field; it has, moreover, the disadvantage of being in a chronic state of change. Is it right, then, that volunteer officers, who not only receive no pay, but are at a large yearly personal outlay to keep up their corps, should be expected to refit themselves every time new appointments are ordered at Horse Guards. The whole system is wrong. Military success depends, in a measure, on the faithful observance of the axioms—knowledge of the country, celerity of movement, and communication with base of operation.

It is of more importance that *lectures* on these subjects should be given to officers than *public* lectures on mere uniform.

Knowledge of the country can only be obtained by personal observation, by inquiry, and by military maps. Now, how many of our officers know how to read military maps, let alone construct them? And, yet, every officer should be able to do both. A very little tuition and some attention would accomplish this.

Celerity of movement, demands the lightest of equipment, and, what very few commanding officers think about, good wide-soled shoes.

A soldier, before the enemy, does not want a knapsack or *heavy* overcoat. He wants a *light* tweed overcoat, waterproofed by means of alum and sugar of lead: it should have large pockets inside to stow away a flannel shirt, a pair of socks, and a towel. A woolen hunting shirt should take the place of the tightfitting tunic, and its color should be grey, not scarlet or black. A soft felt hat would be an agreeable substitute for a helmet. On his breast he should wear a light steel shovel, with a device for attaching a wooden handle.

To move with celerity, also, demands a knowledge of building temporary military bridges—an absolute every day necessity. How many know how to go about it?

To preserve the base of operations intact requires all the knowledge, skill, attention and thought of a commander. Here comes in knowledge of country, celerity of movement and every other military essential combined.

If the money spent in drill were used to instruct officers in local Military Schools all over the country in topography, military mapping, field fortification, bridge building, attack and defence of posts, &c., it would be applied to a better purpose. As I have trespassed too long, I must conclude. Yours, truly,

An Old Officer.

Irrigation.

Among the wasted resources of many of our New England farms are the streams that run through them. Water turned out of its natural channels on to the adjacent meadow means a large increase of grass, and more grass means more stock of all sorts, and more stock means more manure for those parts of the farm which cannot be irrigated. Increased fertility of the soil, produced by turning running water over it, means an increase of all the crops by which money can be raised.

As an example of the value of irriation we notice the farm of Albert G. Ayres of Preston, New London County, Conn. It consists of 225 acres of land of average quality with the farms in the neighborhood. It has been the homestead of the family for three generations at least. Here his father, Jonas Ayres, lived, an enterprising farmer in his time, and did a large business in raising mules, and in trading them off for the West India market. Some fifty years ago, or more, he bought the celebrated Jack Barbarossa, fourteen and a half hands high, of Frank Stanton of Stonington, and greatly increased the size of mules, for which there was then a lively demand.

The beginning of the system of irrigation that prevails upon the farms dates back to the time of his grandfather, a hundred years ago or more. Any good farmer in passing by would notice the exceptional greenness and fertility of the southern slop of this farm. This is owing entirely to the free use of water for a hundred years or more, upon about forty acres of the farm. The system of irritation is of the simplest and most inexpensive kind, just such as any enterprising farmer could make for himself without the aid of stone-mason or engineer. Near the north end of the farm a small trout brook comes in, never big enough for a mill-stream, and in Summer often dwindling away to a mere rill. It is fed by springs, and in these springs the trout survive, through the heat of Summer. This brook is dammed near the spot where it enters the farm, with a slight bank of earth and stone. No effort has been made to accumulate water in a reservoir against a dry time, though it could be done at small expense. Only a part of the natural flow of water has been turned out of its channel.

The irrigating ditches, of which there are several taken from the main stream, are small and narrow, and have a very slight fall. They could be made very rapidly with a plow and ox-shovel. The forty acres put under water slope gently to the south and east. The water is taken out of these irrigating ditches in slight rills, and passed over the meadow. Any surplus water falls into the ditch below, or is returned to the brook. The distance for which the water is diverted from its natural channel is less than a quarter of a mile. The water is kept flowing Summer and Winter, and the Winter flowage carries quite as much fertilizing matter as that of Summer, and perhaps more. The refuse vegetable matter gathered in the swamp above, floating leaves, wash of roads and cultivated fields and brook channel, is carried down to these meadows.

The water is often discolored in heavy rains, and even that which seems to be pure carries more or less sediment with it. The liquid manure may be very thin, but the fact is well established that whatever water runs over well-drained soil, grass springs up in the greatest luxuriance. The purest spring water makes grass wherever it flows. While Mr. Ayres sleeps Summer and Winter, this brook is making money for him, as it did for his ancestors. The only expense to him is the slight labor of keeping the ditches clear, and of regulating the flow of the water. The soil is a gravelly loam, and slopes so much that there is no chance for stagnant water. In the opinion of Mr. Ayres the crop of hay is nearly doubled by the irrigation alone.

There are several advantages of this system of irrigation, besides the large increase of the grass crop. All these forty acres of meadow can be kept perpetually in grass, which is probably the most profitable crop upon Connecticut farms. There need be no more plowing, no more tillage-crops. The turf may thicken from generation to generation, and produce that best of all forage, a thick, fine hay made from a mixture of grasses growing upon an old sod. Then top-dressing, when applied to increase the year's crop, can be used to the best advantage. The manure is carried down immediately to the roots of grasses, by the large supply of water upon the surface. There is no loss from evaporation. The soil is kept to the production of nearly two tons of hay to the acre, without top-dressing.

Upon this the calculation is based of the value of irrigation upon this farm. We suppose the natural production of land to be not over a ton to the acre. A ton to the acre then would be a fair estimate of the hay made by the irrigation. Hay sells in the neighboring city markets at from $15 to $20 a ton, according to season and quality. If we call the hay $10 a ton standing it would give $400, as the annual dividend declared by the brook. The investment is about as secure as Government bonds, which pay four per cent, nearly: the income is about the same as $10,000 in United States stocks. Not every farm has the facilities of this for irrigation, but some could irrigate on a much larger scale. Almost every farm that has a brook running through it, or upon its borders could have some portion of its acres subject to irrigation.—*From Secetary Gold's Agriculture of Connecticut.*

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The subscription lists to this stock were closed July 2nd, and so large a proportion of the shares were taken that an offer of Messrs. Goff, Hastings & Co., to take any balance left at $1.35-100 per share was accepted by the Company.

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Hazen Morse: Walkerton, Ont., October 27th, 1880.
Dear Sir,—Having been troubled with Indigestion for a long time, I commenced using Maltopepsyn about a week ago, and have had great relief.
Yours, &c., W. A. GREEN, Druggist.

Hazen Morse: Brussels, Ont., June 29th, 1880.
Dear Sir,—I believe Maltopepsyn to be equal, if not superior, to any other preparation in the market.
Yours, &c., WILLIAM GRAHAM, M.D.

Hazen Morse: Cambray, Ont., Jan., 1881.
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The Daily Star.

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Vol. XIII.........................No. 165.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE STAR for the week ending July 7, and the corresponding period of 1880:—

July, 1880.			July, 1881.		
Monday......	5	17,006	Monday	4	16,119
Tuesday......	6	16,614	Tuesday......	5	16,072
Wed'sday....	7	16,522	Wed'sday....	6	16,172
Thursday....	8	16,601	Thursday....	7	16,011
Friday........	9	16,534	Friday	8	16,075
Saturday.....	10	16,343	Sat'rday......	9	17,264
Total.........		99,620	Total.........		97,713

Average daily circulation for week ending July 9, 1881:—

16,285.

MR. ANDREW RANKIN, of Windsor Mills, is now making a tour of the Eastern Townships, in the interest of THE STAR. Mr. Rankin is duly authorized to receive Subscriptions for the paper, and to collect money due us.

GRAHAM & CO.,
Publishers THE STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

Answers to Correspondents.

A.G.Z.—Could you tell me how to make a magic lantern and how to paint the sides? ANS.—No.

VECTIS.—What do the initials "O. K." mean, or what did they originally mean? ANS.—Song, Oll Korrect.

J.D. and H.H.—We again repeat that we cannot guarantee any article or any firm. In future we must decline to notice letters on this subject.

J. F. writes:—In the STAR of July 2nd you stated that there were no pennies issued by the Bank of Montreal in the year 1839. I beg to inform you that I have one in my possession of that date.

IRISH COVE, N.S.—Please give names of several of the Canadian manufacturers of carriage springs and shafts: also rim and spoke manufacturers? ANS.—Write to Ledeux & Co., and Lariviere & Co., coach and carriage builders, Montreal.

W.R.G.—How often have attempts been made on Queen Victoria's life, with such particulars as you can give in the space you can spare to the subject? ANS.—The first attempt on the life of the Queen was made in 1837. As the Queen and Prince Albert were riding in an open carriage up Constitution Hill, two shots were fired at them but neither took effect. The culprit was barman of a public house. He was tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity. On the 30th of May, 1843, a young man fired at the Queen as she was returning to Buckingham Palace accompanied by Prince Albert. The assassin received the capital sentence, which on the 2nd of July was commuted into transportation for life. On the 3rd of July a deformed youth presented a pistol at Her Majesty, but was seized by a bystander and prevented from firing it. On June 28th, 1850, an ex-Lieutenant attacked the Queen with a cane. The last attempt was made eight or ten years ago by a young Irish boy, who presented a petition with one hand and a pistol with the other. He was also found to be insane.

IN a few days the Governor-General will commence his tour for the North-West. It is quite right that the Governor-General of the Dominion should see the country over which he is ruling. It is perhaps quite right, too, that he should be accompanied by A. D. C.'s, but it would be interesting to know if the country is to pay the expenses of the A. D. C.'s, for if it is the country would be better off with the money in the public treasury.

The 14th of July, 1789, did a great deal for human liberty. When the Bastile fell, tyranny shrieked, and mankind breathed freer. The spot where that Bastile stood is now consecrated to liberty, and it is well that France should rejoice when the anniversary of the destruction of Marat's famous fortress swings around. But we must not forget that France is a land of extremes. If she had her Man with the Iron Mask under a monarchy, so has she had her Plains of Tartary under a republic, and her butcheries under a Commune. But with all her faults she is a noble land.

THE papers are full of suggestions about lacrosse. The old idea of putting a stick across the top of the poles is revived. One writer suggests that a netting should be placed behind the goals, so that the ball will be caught after it passes between the poles. But all these suggestions only prove that the public is not satisfied with these constant disputes, and as a natural result, people suggest all sorts of reforms in order to meet the difficulty. But there is one improvement that lies within the power of all players, and it is a necessary one if the game is to hold its own, and that is to play lacrosse in a gentlemanly way and not as becomes rowdies.

IT is somewhat odd that we never hear any proposal to filter the water we drink in Montreal. We all know that the reservoir is the home of the newt, small water snakes and other repulsive "varmin." We have seen specimens of these creatures over and over again, after coming through the pipes. Of their existence in the reservoir no one doubts, and yet we never hear of any effort being made to catch those interesting specimens before they enter and derange our households. Filtering may be expensive, but if the health of the public demands it, there should be no hesitation about it.

A CLEVER squib has been circulated about Gladstone. It is to "sell off" at the "Boers Head" the whole of the East landed estates, goods, chattels and effects of John Bull "who is retiring from business on account of advancing age and ill-health induced by recent losses in the Transvaal, &c., &c." Then follows the offer of "Buckingham Palace," "Great Britain," "Ireland" which is called "a bad lot, with bullet proof residence," while Canada and all the British possessions follow. It is, of course, a Tory ruse but it is just one of those things that influences public opinion among the thoughtless.

Some of the Socialists of Chicago take a curious view of the progress of science. At a meeting held by them the other day they discussed the probable result on labor of the storing up of electricity. They thought that the result would be to revolutionize the motive power system of the earth, and rejoiced in the idea that it would throw armies of laborers upon the world to follow the vocation of tramps. From these armies of tramps the Socialists hoped to gain adherents, and thus the progress of science is, according to some Socialists, the death of modern civilization. But the same thing was said of steam and the spinning-jenny, and experience has proved that they have been a benefit and not an injury, to the working man.

Immigration.

Party papers may say what they please, but facts prove that Canada is not getting its fair share of Old World immigrants. Whatever the cause may be, the fact is as patent as noon day. The emigrants who leave the Old Country shun our ports; or, if they land on Canadian soil, it is, too often, only to pack up and cross the line to the south of us. Now, what is the cause of this? It is not our climate, for Canada has, take it all in all, one of the healthiest climates in the world. After New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope, the mortality among the troops that used to be stationed in Canada was less than in any other of the colonies. In New Zealand it was six per thousand, at the Cape, seven, in Canada eight, in Great Britain fourteen, and in India thirty. Thus we see that Canada is only slightly less healthy than New Zealand and the Cape, while it is far more healthy than the British Islands. If not climate, what, then, is the cause? The cause is simply this. Our politicians are not patriots. All they care for is the spoils of office. The Opposition *always* decries the country and frightens the emigrants from our shores. It appears to be a settled policy of all Opposition to shout "ruin" from the housetops and to make the world believe that the Government of the day is a Government of corruption, holding power because it prostitutes the interest of the country to the advancement of political friends.

Free Public Baths.

When a mosque is erected in a country where Mahommedanism is professed, a public bath must be erected too. The devotee who doffs his slippers as he enters the, to him, sacred precincts of the mosque, finds his bath-house close at hand when his devotions are at an end. He often steps from his religious duties to his bath, and furnishes a practical illustration of cleanliness being next to godliness. True, in this country, we have our private baths in many of our houses, but there is something commendable in the Mahommedan plan too, for cleanliness should be within the reach of all those who have no private baths as well as those who have. The poor man is too tired after his day's toil to rush to the island. He is fatigued and he wants rest and not exertion. He seeks repose, or if there were a public bath house beside the church door he might be tempted to take a plunge and he would feel all the better for it too. The Mosaic law made cleanliness one of the virtues. To keep the person clean was regarded as one of the most commendable of practices. There can be no physical exercise more conducive to good morals than bathing, then why would it not pay from a moral point of view to provide good baths for both sexes. In Paris they are establishing swimming baths for ladies and offering prizes for the most proficient. But we forget; we are in Canada and they do these things better in France.

The Chances of Reform in American Politics.

Everybody is expressing a great deal of hope that the wicked attempt made on the life of the President may have the effect of teaching political parties moderation and mutual respect, and so preventing them from running into the disgraceful excesses that have hitherto marked their struggles. We regret that we cannot build very much on such a foundation. An incident of this nature, happening in some private sphere, might have an abiding effect on one or two individuals. A man may so recoil from the results of his own deed as to be thereafter a changed character. Any very profound experience coming right home to some individual in particular may greatly modify his subsequent conduct. But we cannot argue from this to the effect upon a nation of any single occurrence, however tragic. If there is anything we hate, and would sedulously avoid, it is cynicism in every shape and form; but there is no cynicism in saying that the general feeling which such an act as that of Guiteau's produces is not *grief* in the full sense of the word. A profound sensation is produced, but not one that gives any vivid pain. To those who only hear of it, and whom it does not touch in their domestic affections, it is more or less like a tragic drama. For days together curiosity and speculation are fed upon it, conversation is sustained upon it, emotion is stirred by it.

But—is all this going to do political parties much good? When the excitement has subsided, will the chase for office be less keen? Will Conkling be less intent on ruling the Republicans of New York? Will Arthur be more scrupulous as to how he carries elections in Indiana? Will there be no more caucuses in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, no more bartering of foreign missions or of seats in the Supreme Court? Will the gambling room in the Delavan House be closed, and will men who never looked upon politics except as a sphere for the exercise of all greedy passions, suddenly—just because President Garfield was wounded by Guiteau's bullet—be filled with a sense of shame for their past, and with a determination to devote themselves henceforth disinterestedly to the service of their country? If all this could be the outcome of the President's sufferings we believe he would endure them all many times over, nay that he would give life itself to work so blessed a change. But no, not thus are permanent and important changes wrought. The nation has been electrified, but something more than the flash of an assassin's pistol and the groans of a wounded man are necessary to waken it to a really higher life. The baseness of ordinary political methods was thoroughly known to the American people long before the tragedy happened, and they went gaily on their way. What do they know now that they did not know then? Nothing, absolutely nothing except that an amazing fool has tried to earn the fame of a political murderer. It rests with the American people to say whether they will begin now to purify their politics; but if they want to do it let them not think too much of Guiteau, but let them think of what they have known all along, and of their own supineness in the presence of abounding fraud and corruption. The present is undoubtedly the best time that will ever come to them for initiating reforms, and every man who feels an interest in the future of his race would rejoice to see them setting about the work in earnest.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"Please send me two pairs of chilled steel pants and a boiler iron shirt at once. I am thinking of taking a drive next week."—*The Czar.*

According to the annual report of the New York police justices, drunken women are about two-thirds as numerous as drunken men, yet there are hosts of people who insist that women seldom drink to excess.—*N. Y. Herald.*

It is estimated that the wheat crop in France this year will be nearly or quite up to the average. This will give American farmers an opportunity to measure strength with their French brethren, and to learn whether or not they can expect a market in that country in average years.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Mrs. Johanna Sullivan of Sandisfield, this state, who was taken from her house in the night time, tarred, feathered, and shamefully abused, is likely to die from her injuries. This is the second time within a year that a defenceless woman has been tarred and feathered by a gang of "respectable young men" in New England.—*Boston Post.*

The thirst for public employment is as great in Canada as in this country. Recently there were fifty places to be distributed on a section of the Welland Canal, for which there were 400 applicants. Well-to-do farmers and first-class mechanics were applicants, although they were reasonably certain to earn twice as much at their own business as in these places under the Government.—*Boston Journal.*

Granting for the sake of argument that the Canadians are willing to enter the Union—which assumption we most emphatically repudiate—it is quite clear that the people of the United States do not desire any more territory. Besides, this country has more than enough to attend to already, and Annexation is about the last thing most likely to occur within the next ten years.—*Scottish American.*

There is a good deal of poverty in Scotland, no doubt, but the Scotch tenantry are more saving than the Irish, and although they drink quite as much they are better workers. There are probably no more industrious or saving farmers in the world than Scotch farmers. After the Irish land laws have been reformed it will be only fair to reform the Scotch land laws too, and give Sandy a chance.—*Toronto Telegram.*

The London *Economist* assures us that we are making a grave error in not employing our surplus revenues as a basis for the reduction of import duties, instead of using them to pay off the national debt. It seems to be quite impossible to eradicate from the minds of Englishmen the notion that they could run this government better than we can. What a pity it is that some of the English talent for governing other people successfully could not be applied in Ireland.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A number of hideous crimes have been reported from Switzerland of late, and they have furnished capital for those who opposed in vain the repeal of the capital punishment law. In the Canton Berne, a man and his wife recently murdered all their children, seven in number, and at the trial stated that they committed this devilish work "to save themselves the trouble of bringing up the children." The murderers have been sentenced to hard labor for life in a penitentiary.—*Boston Post.*

Considerable anxiety was caused in many quarters when it was announced the other day that a member of Parliament had been severely bitten by a mosquito in London, and fears were entertained that we were about to be invaded by an army of mosquitoes who might permanently settle in this country. The British-fed mosquito would undoubtedly grow to an enomous size, and would develop a fierceness and energy of which the ablest Jersey mosquito is incapable.—*St. James' Gazette.*

Some people are lamenting that if the President recovers Guiteau cannot be imprisoned more than eight years, that being the extreme penalty for the offence of assault with intent to kill. This certainly seems rather a light punishment for such a heinous crime. But there is one thing to be considered. Guiteau's chance of conviction of the lesser offence is much greater. The plea of insanity is less likely to avail him. Jurors so often shrink from the idea of inflicting death that the defence of insanity has great weight in capital cases.—*N. Y. Sun.*

English financial writers are endeavoring to make the American people unhappy about monetary breakers ahead. These writers say that Europe will not take so much of our breadstuffs by many millions of dollars as last year, because the crops are good on the European side of the Atlantic Ocean. Well, then, we shall be enabled, on this side, to get breadstuffs cheaper. If the European market is curtailed, the home market will be larger than ever to supply the hundreds of thousands of immigrants who have landed on our shores during the past twelve months.—*Boston Transcript.*

The annual visitation of the tenement-houses has begun. This is an excellent work, which probably finds its greatest obstacle in the ignorant pride of the poor. The fifty physicians appointed by the Board of Health not only attend all cases of Summer sickness which they find in their tours of inspection, but furnish medicines and distribute tickets for seaside excursions and sanitariums; and, to crown all, where the condition of a house demands the attention of the Board of Health, report it. The whole cost of this work for the Summer months will be $5,000. If every $5,000 expended by the city government did as much good, we should be in the midst of a municipal millennium.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We have always regarded the residence of the Marquis and the Princess in Canada as an experiment, and one far from certain to be successful. The Marquis of Lorne has done his duty and filled his position as well as any other person could have done, save and except, perhaps, a statesman of great experience and brilliant eloquence—an individual exceedingly difficult to obtain for the position which the Marquis holds. We should regret his departure because we fear that he would be considered to have failed in his duties, which would be an error. Therefore we hope to witness the speedy return of the Princess to the temporary home of her husband, and that they may continue for a year or two more at least to discharge their important duties. The report that Sir Arthur Layard would be the successor of the Marquis can hardly be regarded as serious. Of all men in public life in England we fancy there is not one less suited to be Governor-General of Canada than Sir Austen Layard.—*Toronto Globe.*

OLD SCRAPS

The Back of a Mirror—A Newspaper Page—A View of Montreal in 1818.

A friend of THE STAR has brought to the office the backboard of an ancient mirror, on which is pasted the first page of the Montreal Herald, of Saturday evening, November 7, 1818. The paper is deeply yellowed, and bears some traces of quicksilver corrosion, but the type is still quite legible, and the broad columns bear an almost modern appearance. The cut of a boot, in G. Melotte's advertisement, would hardly pass muster with the Dangerfield standard, and the picture of the fast-sailing, copper-fastened ship, "Highland Lad," William Moore, master, would scarcely represent the graceful lines of the "Shannon" or "Glenbervie." There is a steamboat, too, whose funnel occupies nearly one-third of the hurricane deck, and whose immense Union Jack almost dips into the water at the rear. Whytle, engraver from England, displays a royal crown, which only such a stalwart as the Black Prince might have worn. In other respects, the typography is quite good, and the composition of the matter as tasty as any foreman could desire.

There was a Montreal Agricultural Society in those far days, and it held a brave show, on the Hay Market, at which munificent prizes were awarded. There were five premiums of $60, $50, $40, $30 and $20 respectively for the six heaviest and fattest hogs, not less than 200 weight, raised and fattened in the district. The same graduated prizes were offered for the fattest ox.

Steamboat service was regular, but not quite so brisk as we have it now. The "Telegraph" left Montreal for Quebec at ten o'clock precisely on Fridays, and Quebec for Montreal on Tuesday mornings. Cabin passengers, up, 20s; down, 25s. The steamboat "Car of Commerce" took in freight at Goudie's wharf during the season. Query,—where was Goudie's wharf, and who was Goudie? The steamboat "Frontenac," James Mackenzie, master, left Kingston for York on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of each month; left York for Kingston on the 3rd, 13th and 23rd; left Niagara for Kingston on the 6th, 10th and 26th. The bay and river steamboat "Charlotte" left Prescott for Kingston every Thursday and Saturday morning.

R. Griffin and Robert Armour were cashiers of the Montreal Bank and Bank of Canada respectively. They each call upon shareholders to pay an instalment of ten per cent. upon their shares.

Notices of a limitation of time for the introduction of Private Bills before the Legislative Assembly are printed in English and French, and signed by Wm. Lindsay, clerk. There is also an advertisement of a Government contract, for fifteen hundred barrels of Inspected Fine Sweet Flour, to be delivered at Montreal and Chambly, respectively, and to the order of Deputy Commissary-General Clarke.

We find very few names that have survived to our day. John Frothingham & Co., kept glass, shelf hardware and a complete assortment of saddlery at 95 St. Paul street. The names of Adam L. Macnider, Augustin Berthelet, James Fraser, William Sanderson, J. B. Pomainville, N. Osborne, Richard and John Dillon, also occur.

There was a Montreal Library in 1818 where Alexander Skakel, A. M., delivered a course of Natural Philosophy. The professor's house was on "St. Jacques" street. Mr. James Mathews had his lodgings in "St. Laurence Suburb." Maitlands, Garden & Auldjo had a lot or emplacement near the Recollet property.

A new arrangement having been entered into in the *Herald* office, Mr. Gray calls upon all who are in arrears to settle up before the first November. As this advertisement appears in the issue of a week later, it is to be supposed that Mr. Gray's friends did not all come up to time. Newspaper men had doubtless to stand these little oversights in those days just as they have to do now.

FOR THE LADIES.

A Chat about the Parisian Fashions, Frivolities and Fancies.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

PARIS, July 2.—I have ever believed that what is commonly known as the "end of the season," when the capital is at its loveliest, must be a figure of speech; the journals announce that some few hundreds of notabilities are, like Figaro, here and there and everywhere, a goodly number being in the environs even of Paris, but the Bois du Boulogne displays no falling off at that open air temple of elegance, where worshippers are as faithful as a marabout; theatres are less filled, because it is too hot, or better, because nothing interesting justifies the purchasing of tickets, where in addition to possible attractions, is the certainty of experiencing a hot bath. The principal fetes are terminated, less that of the coming fourteenth of July, when France will have a holiday; there will be a review at Vincennes of the troops, certain to attract patriots and the fair sex, and a large influx of country cousins; there will be no official balls; there will be dinners given by the Ministers, but only for gentlemen; M. Gambetta was to give a ball on the 13th, but he has been crossed in politics, just as oysters are in love; the money he would have expended on that soiree he hands over for the poor of his constituency.

THE DOG SHOW.

The dog show in the Tuileries Gardens was a curiosity; it is five years since there was any public competition between the friends of man; perhaps a similar hubbub has never been heard in the place, since the sack of the palace by the revolutionists; every kind of bark was represented, and the total admirably calculated to tear one's ears; as there were open air concerts close by, perhaps the animals entered into competition; however, their music was not at all sweet. As a show, it was a failure; it was badly organized; ladies vowed they would never have anything to do with such a gathering for the future; no great care was displayed to prevent dogs from biting each other, and some were admitted without having a bill of health. One lady since her pet pug exhibited "its beauties," has had very great trouble, indeed, to cure it of—asthma and rheumatism. She is positive her bijou never had these ailments before; in any case the dog doctor calls daily, and receives his five francs fee; the animal has to be bathed and blistered; the most humorous part is, that the doctor never laughs, and the lady would demand a separation instantly, were her husband not to look as grave as a mustard pot, as she bores him about the state of her pet's health. I do not believe in dog's committing suicide; but I would not be surprised if the animal was discovered some morning having no longer need of chicken bones or morsels of sugar, and the husband positively refusing to put on sack cloth and ashes for the event.

A KERMESSE.

In the same garden took place what the Dutch call a Kermesse, or a kind of free and easy fancy fair; the object was to collect money for the victims of the Chio earthquake—a rocky isle that poets have sung. The amusements were very original, and the theatrical *artistes* lent their aid as well as the representatives of the fashionable world. A great deal of money was wheedled out of gentlemen's pockets, thanks to the well arranged smiles of the lady stall keepers.

THE PICTURE EXHIBITION.

The Picture Exhibition has closed its doors, and painters are pleased with pecuniary results, and perhaps content at having the management of the whole arrangements in their own hands. The most note-worthy picture of the season, however, was Muncaksy's "Christ before Pilate." It was exhibited in the private gallery of his publisher, and has drawn thousands to see it. It is fearfully and wonderfully painted. He is to make some new touches in obedience to the call of general criticism. Mr. Muncaksy is an Hungarian, as is also his wife. He is a very amusing gentleman. On one occasion I happened to be his neighbor at a friend's dinner party; at dessert he took an orange, and with a few slits of a knife, made the eyes, mouth and nose of a *prima donna.* Then he whistled a diva air, the orange representing, in the most ludicrous manner imaginable, the muscular contortions of the singer. He set the table in a roar. He whistles admirably God Save the Queen, Hail Columbia, the Racoksi March, &c.; no fife could surpass him.

FASHIONS AT THE RACES.

The race for the Grand Prix was peculiarly excellent this year, because the sun condescended to shine, that he did not do at the two preceding races, causing thereby pretty toilettes and ducks of bonnets to be hidden in closed carriages: an open landeau, the box seat of a drag, or at least a Victoria, is absolutely essential to show off the vapoury flounces of a jupe, or a new head-dress. There were some charming muslin dresses or foulard, over joupons of surah or moire, with laces and silk bows; capote hats in jet of various shades, with tuft of feathers, or Pamela hats in Italian straw, with a crown of feathers, a garland of flowers beneath, and satin bows falling over the chignon. Everybody appears to be devoted to robes in black or white lace; striped stuffs are also in vogue, the large stripes being plated in a thousand manners; moire is also a favorite material, ribbons of this material and lace may be said to constitute alone a light costume; that ribbon is to be encountered everywhere, in a large as well as in a pretty shape, in Indian muslin toilettes, Hindoo voile, satin, &c. Voile is prepared in every shade, and is deservedly popular as it is a tissue at once fine and readily moulding the figure; mixtures of silks and woollens continue to be patronized; thus a robe in plain wool, voile, or light cashmere, a plated jupe bordered with a bias of striped shades, surah, and a scarf draped in bows behind will form a very pretty visiting toilette.

NOVELTY IN HATS.

If costumes display an absence of novelty, such cannot be said of hats; never has mortal eye ever before witnessed such an amalgamation of forms and colors; ladies ought to take great care not to be caught by anything eccentric under the mistaken notion of its being original; elegance and good taste will be found united in the kind of straw hat, Kitty Bell, not lined; the Gainsborough and Van Dyck, have always their large borders lined with velvet, and the most elegant of their varieties have for all trimming only a plume of feathers, placed inclining to the right, and fixed by a steel or silver pin; the tips of the feathers nod left-wards, touching the hair; the little capote always holds its own, and is the favorite when it is requisite for serious circumstances; the Radcliffe hat is high in form, shaded by a large colored feather, and raised at the side under a mass of flowers: it is a type peculiarly suited to girls or young ladies; the beret is dead, but the bolero continues to be patronized by girls. Flowers are worn without stint not only upon some hats, but on ombrelles and at corsages; the difficulty is to select the flowers least common; Sarah Bernhardt at the funeral of a comrade recently displayed in her corsage, a bouquet composed of violets, irises and narcissuses; it was an excellent harmony; it is a special art that to know how to compose an original bouquet; the present is the season to try. The mantle-scarf has the preference, it is trimmed with ruches a la veille, and is in the form of a long half visite; it is closely adjusted to the figure; lily of the valley fringe is generally employed; a robe moire that may have been carefully taken to pieces and rolled up since years, can now be employed with the latest honors; make the corsage pointed; then two *paniers* and a puff, completing the costume by a jupe in silk of the same color as the robe, and cover with lace; indeed lace is indispensable for every detail of a toilette; it is employed as flounces, on the borders of cuffs or the front of corsages; lace is the idol of the day; entire costumes in white blond are made, with hat to match; for excursions there is India bronze cashmere and surah; for the sea side, grey glace surah and ecru tussor are in favor.

THE STAGE.

In theatrical matters, the Porte St. Martin theatre has brought out a new piece called *Le Pretre.* It is a curious type of a clergyman; he is not enough of a Christian to pardon the murderer of his father, when a word uttered by him would have saved the wretch; however, he eases his conscience by commanding his brother to marry the daughter of the assassin; be the plot strange, the piece is splendidly mounted. In the lyrical world the interested are preparing for the coming season; for, when one season expires, the word is *vive la saison!* As usual, we are promised mountains and marvels. However, it is believed that the new operatic establishments will be opened to represent popular operas It is no secret that many authors of talent compose for the *cafes* concerts, because they can find no market—no encouragement for their talents of a higher order.

A LADIES' SWIMMING SCHOOL.

Ladies are to have a first-class swimming school, and diplomas will be given to those who display sufficient competency. Lectures on natation will also be given, and special advice, how people ought to conduct themselves, when in presence of danger, so as to prevent their finding a watery grave. I ought to add that in Winter the bath will be heated, so there will be no excuse for interrupted lessons.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S MISSION.

The Rev. M. Loyson has held his first confirmation. Five young girls received at his hands the sacrament in presence of a very large congregation. The ceremony took place in his new church. Each of the girls wore a crown of white roses, and carried a lighted taper in her hand; toilettes, of course, white; the minister displays no discouragement in his mission, and really believes he will be able to convert the 38 millions of his countrymen to "true Catholicism and ecclesiastical independence." He was assisted by three pastors, many English and American residents were present; at first his mission work was extensively ridiculed, at present it has passed through that stage.

MARRYING AND GIVING IN MARRIAGE.

There is a society existing in Paris having for exclusive aim to find husbands for the daughters of broken-down or dissipated noblemen; no fortune is expected with the bride, but the husband will be either promoted, in case he be in a profession, or secured a substantial situation. Under such circumstances, even Barkis himself might be "villin;" as a general remark, the marrying and giving in marriage has been fair up to the present: the seaside is the moment when match-making is busiest, and on return to town the affair is generally concluded after meeting at a few dinners or balls. When Marshall MacMahon was President, he made a great many people happy, and if he did not annihilate space for lovers, he certainly did time.

The Degeneration of Steel.

What a superb career steel has renounced. It had shaped the world; it had carved out history, it had formed the nations; it had fixed the limits of languages, and the geography of character and thought; it had vanquished the strong; it had rebuked the proud; it had succoured the weak; it had been the arbiter of honor and the accomplisher of justice. The sword was, as the ancient chronicler said, the oldest, the most universal, the most varied of arms, the only one which has lived through time. All peoples knew it; it was everywhere regarded as the support of courage, as the enemy of perfidy, as the mark of commandment, as the companion of authority, as the emblem of sovereignty, of power, of force, of conquest, of fidelity, and of punishment. And all this has steel abandoned—to become rails. Look at what it was, and at what it is. Its aspect was brilliant; its habits were punctilious; its manners were courtly; its connections were patrician; its functions were solemn; its contact was ennobling; even its very vices were glittering, for most of them were simply the defects of its superb qualities. It is true that it was sometimes cruel, and that its processes of action were distinctly sanguinary; but those reproaches apply to all other weapons too. Throughout the ages it grandly held up its head and haughtily bore its name. It lost no caste when it allied itself with lance and dagger, with battle-axe and helm, for they were of its natural kindred; and even when, in later times, it stooped to generate such lowly offspring as razors, lancets, knives, and needles, the world saw no real abasement in the act, for the chivalrous blade was still the image which represented steel to man. But now the whole character has changed; now, it has thrown aside its gallantry, its grace, its glory; now, it has forsworn its pride for profit, its pomp for popularity.

Steel is now bursting coarsely on the earth at the rate of thousands of tons a month. It is positively made into steam engines, and cannon, and ships, and all sorts of vulgar, heavy, uncomely, useful objects. Worse than all, it is becoming cheap! Steel cheap! The steel of old, the steel of legend and of story, the steel of the paladin and the chevalier, the steel of the noble and the brave, the steel of honor and of might, the steel that was above price, that knew not money, and cared naught for profit—that steel is no more. It has been driven contemptuously out of sight by metallurgic persons called Bessemer and Krupp, and Siemens, and these destructive creators have put into its place a nineteenth century substance, exactly fitted to a mercantile period, but possessing no tie whatever with time or fame.

No more will steel append its personal signature its glaringly recognizable autograph, to the great events of history. The dagger that slew Cæsar, the glaive that Brennus hurled into the scale to weigh against the liberty of Rome, the axe that gashed off Mary Stuart's head, the knife that armed the hand of Charlotte Corday,—of course they were not all steel, but they admirably represent the notion of it,—are mere faded antiquities. Steel has other functions to discharge now; it has given up marking dates in the world's life, and has gone in for trade; it has ceased to be history, and has become actuality; it is in a state of new departure; it no longer incarnates a sentiment; it is nothing but a fact. It has turned its back on the blades of Damascus, on the armour of Milan, on the shields of Augsburgh, on the rapiers of Ferrara, on the halberts of Flanders, on the poniards of Bilboa, and, at this very moment, is forsaking almost the last refuge which was left to it, and is deserting the marvellous sabres of Japan. In the place of its former glories, it is taking up all sorts of low associations; it is being manufactured in big furnaces; it is being "cast," as if it were mere clownish pig-iron; it is being rolled, as if it were uncouth "bar;" it is condescending to be boiler-plates, and axletrees, and driving shafts, and girders. To this is steel reduced.—*Blackwood.*

Appearances of the Virgin in France.

The Virgin, it is professionally announced, has again appeared to a carpenter at a village, Gbuy l'Hopital, near Amiens. The *mise en scene* was precisely the same as on former occasions—the *vera patuit Dea,* marveilously apparelled, crowned, jewelled, and deigning to address her interviewer in his native *patois.* The local clergy patronized the fraud, and drove a roaring trade in pilgrimages and the sale of medals, &c. The profane and vulgar, however, laughed aloud—so loud that the Bishop of Amiens has come to the front in a pamphlet addressed to the members of his diocese, lay and clerical, warning them against these pretended miracles, apparitions, and prophecies, in which the Virgin is made to play so undignified a part. "These vulgar rhapsodies, replete with incoherences and contradictions and flagrant absurdities, are either miserable juggleries or maniacal hallucinations." The bishop appeals to the good sense of the public not to encourage the promoters of these frauds, which will enable the impious to fix the responsibility thereof upon religion. He peremptorily forbids his clergy to protect this "contraband worship," "which is an offence to human and Divine laws." The bishop cannot be too heartily commended for his resistance to fraud, but we cannot forget that the Archbishop of Lyons, Monsignor Bonald, published a pastoral after the apparition at La Salette far more forcible even than that of his colleague of Amiens. His denunciation of the imposture was read in all the churches of his diocese, yet bishops, senators, deputies, generals and people, who "ought to know better," still march in procession, bearing banners, to the shrine, and the local clergy have reaped prodigious profits by the sale of trinkets and medals. Common sense is powerless against fanaticism and folly.—*Paris Correspondent*

THE PROPOSED TELEGRAPH TRANSFER.

The Argument on the Injunction Continued—The Opinion of Mr. Doutre, Q.C.

The argument of the defence on the petition of injunction was continued after we went to press yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Doutre said he did not understand what was the interest of Mr. Hopkins in demanding the injunction. If the petitioner was serious in his demand the first thing he should have done was to have presented his power of attorney. There should be, he (Mr. Doutre) thought, a great destinction made between English authorities and Canadian law. There was absolutely nothing in our law to prevent a corporation from leasing its property and the agreement in question was nothing but a lease. He proceeded to show by reference to the Civil Code and Blackstone that the proposed arrangement was perfectly legal and by reference to the charter of the Company that the Company possessed the right to lease their lines, which right they also possessed under the common law. He urged that the order of the Court would be imperative as no order could prevent the shareholders from electing a temporary President and passing the necessary resolutions without putting themselves into contempt of Court.

Mr. Davidson asked on behalf of Mr. John Crawford a holder of 1,600 shares in the Company and who possessed proxies to the extent of 10,000 shares, also to make application to be permitted to intervene in the case.

His Honor refused to allow any intervention whatever. He would deal only with the parties before him.

Mr. Davidson then addressed the Court at length against the petition. He held that the proposed consolidation was quite within the powers of the North-Western Company, which were to a certain extent misrecited in the petition. He urged that if an order were issued, it should be of a most limited kind.

Mr. Wotherspoon contended that the Act of Injunction did not provide for the issue of an injunction in a case like that under review, and that the proceedings were premature.

Mr. Ritchie replied to the arguments for the defence and insisted that the injunction, if granted, could be enforced and that the application was not premature. The proper time to apply for an injunction was on the eve of the consummation of an illegal act.

The case was taken *en delibere.*

MR. DOUTRE'S OPINION.

Opinion upon the proposed agreement between the Montreal Telegraph Company and the Great North-Western Co. of Canada.

FACTS.

A draft of agreement between these companies was submitted to the undersigned to obtain his opinion as to the legality of that agreement, which, by whatever name it may be called is a lease by the Montreal Telegraph Co. to the other company for a period of 98 years, of its plant, stations, &c., for an annual rent of $165,000 per annum on the stock of the Montreal Telegraph Co.

Question—Is such an agreement within the powers of the two companies.

ANSWER.

If the proposed agreement amounted to an amalgamation of the two companies, the power to amalgamate should be found in their respective charters. Amalgamation necessarily carries with it the dissolution of one company, sometimes of two companies, whose separate existence comes to an end, either by transfusion from one to the other, and sometimes from two companies into a third body already existing, or created for the purpose of the amalgamation. Such a process of annihilation or extinction cannot be entered into without formal authority in the charter. Whatever powers may have been conferred upon the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, none of that character is possessed by the Montreal Telegraph Co.

But it is obvious that the proposed agreement is neither a direct nor a disguised amalgamation; it is what it purports to be: an emphyteutic lease—C.C. Article 507.

Far from dissolving itself by the agreement, the Montreal Telegraph Company retains the most essential characters of its corporate life, which consist in keeping up its organization, its board of directors, its shareholders, its supervision of the property in order to see it free from municipal taxes, or other encumbrances, its power to alter the rates to be paid for the transmission of messages, its interest as lessor for the collection of rents and its distribution among the shareholders, and finally the power to resume possession after the termination of the contract.

If it be said that emphyteusis carries with it alienation—C.C. Art. 569—which is true, the alienation, nevertheless, is a temporary and constructive one, imagined by law in order to vest the lessee with certain rights of ownership, and enable him to protect its tenure.

Does it require provisions in the charter of a joint stock company to enter into an emphyteutic lease, either as lessor or as lessee?

ANSWER.

I believe not.

Article 358 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, based on French and English authorities, says. "The rights which a corporation may exercise, besides those specially conferred by its title or by the general laws applicable to its particular kind, are all those which are necessary to attain the object of its creation; thus it may acquire, alienate and possess property, sue and be sued, contract, incur obligations and bind others in its favor."

Blackstone, 1 Vol., Book 1, pp. 475-6, recited by the codifiers of our Code, resumes these powers by saying, "that a corporation may grant and receive and do all other acts as natural persons may." Suicide is not a right recognized to natural persons, no more than amalgamation, which is a civil suicide, forms part of the powers of a corporate body, unless expressly granted; but any act which does not destroy the existence of the corporation, or make it deviate from the ends for which it was created, is within its powers by the common law governing corporations.

This being so, it is superfluous to enquire whether the charters of the parties to the agreement give them powers which result from the law itself. However, the enquiry may remove doubts in some minds, it is conceded that the Great North-Western Telegraph Co. possesses larger powers than those exercised in the agreement. The charter of the Montreal Telegraph Co. (10 and 11 Vic., chap. 83) says; "And also that they and their successors shall be in law capable of purchasing, having and holding to them and their successors, any estate, real and personal, or mixed, to and for the use of the company, and of letting, conveying and otherwise departing therewith for the benefit and on account of the said company from time to time, as they shall be necessary or expedient."

The amending Act, 18 Vic., chap. 207, sec. 3, was intended to extend these powers.

The subsequent amending Acts, 20 Vic., chap. 175, 23 Vic., chap. 112, 35 Vic., chap. 95, and 36 Vic., chap. 95, were also passed to extend the powers of the Company, none to restrict them in any manner. Several of these enactments were unnecessary, as they existed already under the common law. No valid argument can be based either on the fact of introducing in the charter incomplete enumeration of powers which already existed impliedly, or on the refusal of a Parliamentary committee to grant powers which the law had granted, before an application was made to Parliament. For some, if not all, the members sitting on a Parliamentary committee, the reason to refuse grants existing under the common law may have had its origin in the very desire not to complicate or confuse matters which the common law had made plain.

If some one should persist in viewing the proposed agreement as a disguised amalgamation, an idea absolutely repelled by all the details and *ensemble* of the agreement, a standard author on the powers of corporations—(Bryce on *ultra vires*)—has a chapter which aims at dispelling such notions. After having shown that amalgamation could not be effected directly without formal authorization, Bryce says:—"But though a corporation cannot directly put an end to its existence and merge it by any powers of amalgamation in that of another, yet it may accomplish this in an indirect and circuitous manner. It may do so by transferring its property, funds, rights and liabilities to the other contracting corporation and then voluntarily dissolve itself, usually by winding up. This after all is not an amalgamation, it is not a union of one corporation with another, but is simply a transfer of assets with attendant responsibilities. It is, however, a sufficient amalgamation for all practical purposes, and it is, therefore, the process always adopted.

This *modus operandi* is illustrated by cases in point which disclose transactions going far beyond the proposed agreement.

If time had permitted, these views might have been supported by much larger developments in the shape of arguments, authorities and precedents; but this will satisfy legal minds, as it does the undersigned, that the Montreal Telegraph Company is fully empowered both by common law and its charter to enter into and complete the proposed agreement.

(Signed,) JOSEPH DOUTRE, Q.C.
Montreal, July 15, 1881.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

Montreal Island Railway Committee.

The Montreal Island Railway Special Committee met yesterday afternoon, there being present Ald. Allard (Chairman), J. C. Wilson, Proctor, Donovan, and Messrs. Buchanan and Lewis, representing the Railway Company.

Mr. Ansley, City Surveyor, reported as to the most desirable route for the railway. If it was necessary to have the line east of St. Lawrence street, he thought the best way would be, starting from Craig street to go up Chenneville to Dorchester, along Dorchester to St. Dominique; up St. Dominique to Sherbrooke; along Sherbrooke to St. Urbain; up St. Urbain to Pine avenue, and along Pine avenue to the Park. If, however, it was not necessary to be east of St. Lawrence street, the most suitable route would be by St. Urbain street direct to Pine avenue, and along Pine avenue to the Park.

A discussion here ensued as to how the West End of the City would benefit by the Railway, Mr. Lewis stating that Victoria Square might be made the starting point.

Mr. Buchanan expressed himself in favor of the St. Urbain Street route. The Longue Pointe line might start from St. Urbain Street and go down Ontario Street.

Ald. J. C. Wilson said, in reference to stopping places, he should prefer a steam engine instead of horses, and to stop only at certain blocks, and not stop at the call of any person on the street. This plan worked well in New York.

It was decided to hold another meeting on Saturday, 23rd inst., to consider the feasibility of the above route, the rights of the C.P.R., and to get the opinion of the City Attorney in the meantime.

The Committee then adjourned.

Water Committee.

The Water Committee met yesterday afternoon. Present: Ald. Donovan (chairman), Allard, Brown, Proctor, and Farrell.

In reference to the water supply for the Exhibition at a cost of $1,000, Ald. Grenier said he did not think the Finance Committee would favor the idea, as the Council having been so liberal to the Exhibition, no more money should be asked for, he thought.

The Chairman and Ald. Allard, Proctor and Farrell were in favor of the grant being made, as it was important the buildings should be protected from fire.

Mr. Lesage, Superintendent of the Water Works, reported that the consumption of water was greater at present than he had ever remembered it to be. It was 12,000,000 gallons a day. Lately they had been obliged to use steam power at the water works, the greatest capacity of the pumps being only 10,000,000 gallons.

Ald. Allard said there were manufactories at work now which were closed last year.

Mr. Lesage called attention to the waste of water at St. Ann's and St. Antoine markets. In reference to the laying of pipes to the Abattoir, he said that they would be laid when certain private property was expropriated.

A proposed new By-law in 50 sections, with a proposed tariff of water rates attached to provide for the care and management of the Water Works, was then read by the Secretary. The By-law was discussed clause by clause. Considerable discussion took place on section 18, which provided that all cocks and water fittings should be stamped with the maker's name and also by the officer of the Water Department. It being shown that many of these fittings were imported and were not stamped, and that the section placed a very arbitrary power in the hands of the water works officer, the section was struck out. Section 20 and a part of section 19, relating to the testing of water cocks, were also struck out. Section 21, which provided for the size and quality of fittings, was under discussion when the Committee adjourned.

Health Committee.

At a meeting of the Health Committee yesterday afternoon there were present Ald. Mooney (Chairman), Tansey, Jeannotte, Beauchamp and Farrell; Messrs. Weaver, Radford, the Sanitary Inspector, Drs. Mount and Lachapelle.

Dr. La Rocque presented the following mortality report for the month of June:—The number of deaths during the month amounted to 322,—37 more than in the previous month, but 55 less than in June, 1880—representing an annual proportion of 27 per 1,000 of the population. There were during the month 3 deaths from typhoid fever, 22 deaths from diphtheria, 34 from diarrhœal diseases, and 46 from phthisis. The number of deaths from diphtheria has increased during June. There were 10 more deaths from that disease than in May last, and 14 more than in June, 1880. There was from typhoid fever one death less than in the previous month, but one more than in June, 1880. From phthisis there was an increase of 12 deaths over the previous month. During the month of May there was only one death by diarrhœal diseases, whilst during June there were 34 deaths from those diseases.

The report was adopted.

A complaint having been read from residents on Maisonneuve street, to the effect that there was a bad odor constantly arising from a large quantity of tobacco stems stored in a yard in that street, Mr. Radford bore testimony to the extent of the nuisance, and said he would not allow any more to be placed there in future, and that what is there at present would be removed as soon as the cold weather sets in, or earlier, if required.

Several complaints about the scavengers were referred to Mr. Radford, who was instructed to notify Mr. Mann.

The question of the telegraph poles planted in the water courses by the sidewalks causing the water to flow under the sidewalk, was referred to the Road Committee.

An application from S. Grant, formerly in the Health office, for alleged arrears of salary, was referred to the City Attorney.

A petition from the Sanitary police, asking to be relieved from duty on Sunday, was not entertained, but the chairman suggested that an arrangement might be made to relieve them of Sunday duty by turns.

The Committee then adjourned.

Passengers

Per Allan Royal Mail Steamship "Moravian," Lieut. F. Archer, R.N.R., Commander, from Quebec to Liverpool, 16th July, 1881:—His Grace the Duke of Athole, Mr. Thos. Beckett, Mr. Blake, Rev. A. J. Bray, Mr. Brecher, Mr. Arthur Burson, Miss Cassels, Mrs. Cawthra, Miss Cawthra, Mr. J. Chester, Hon. L. R. Church, Mr. R. M. Cox, Mr. W. S. Duffus, Mr. F. J. Enys, Mr. Edminson, Mr. John Everett, Mr. C. C. Felton, Mr. Foulds, Mr. Thos. Garland, Mr. Gardner, Mr. F. B. Goodwin, Mr. Wm. Graham, Mr. C. S. Gzowski, jr., Mr. F. H. Hatch, Miss Hatch, Mr. Haswell, Miss Haswell, Mr. J. C. Hegler, Mr. Hodgins, Mrs. Holmes, Master Holmes, Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Louise Hopkins, Miss Susie Hopkins, Mr. Wallace C. Houston, Mrs. Houston and maid servant, Mr. Jones, Mr. Kearns, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. J. J. Lamb, Mr. James Lamont, Mr. Lemoine, Miss Lemoine, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mr. Charles N. G. Milne, Mr. Alexander Moir, Mr. J. N. Newlands, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Oswald, Mrs. Oswald, Capt. Peters, Mrs. Peters, child and maid servant, Mr. Charles R. Percival, Mr. J. M. Pirie, Miss Robertson, Mr. Larritt Smith, Mr. Edward Swindell, Mr. Vassie, Mr. William deG. Warren, Mr. Gerard Warriner, Mr. J. Wason, Mr. R. E. Wemyss, Mr. West, Mrs. West, Mr. R. J. Whitla, Miss L. B. Whitmore, Mr. W. R. M. Wynne.

Per SS. "Teutonia," Bouchette, from Quebec, 16th instant, for Liverpool:—Mr. W. C. Cochrane, Mr. Valois, Mr. M. McKechnie, Mr. Thomas A. Cole, Mr. L. Lanning. Mr. J. Huntiff, Miss Mitchell, Rev. T. Marshall and wife, Mr. C. Mills, Mr. M. Mills, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Laycroft, Mr. D. Chisholm, Mr. S. Chisholm, Mr. W. Chisholm.

Sporting Notes.

The Gandeur-Wise race will take place at Orillia next Wednesday.

The St. Johns play the Montreal Junior Cricket Club, on the grounds on St. Catherine street, to-day.

George Hazel and Charles Price, the English pedestrians, will run a twenty-mile race to-day, and a thirty-mile race on the 30th inst., on the polo grounds at New York. Each race will be for $200 a side.

The swim between Williams, the Maltese swimmer, and John Jordan, boatman, took place yesterday afternoon, from Nun's Island to the bath, and was well contested. Williams won by about 150 yards; time, one hour and twenty-five minutes.

Gunner Hunter, of "A" Battery, won first prize at the competition in the big gun shooting for the prize of the Dominion Artillery Association, which took place yesterday at the Island of Orleans. The scores made were small, the winner of the first prize only making 30 points out of a possible 60.

At the championship athletic sports, which take place on the Aston Lawn grounds at Birmingham, England, to-day, W. G. George, the amateur mile champion, will meet L. E. Myers, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York, in a single event. Myers is entered for the 100 yards, quarter-mile and 880-yards races.

Personal.

Hon. Messrs. Loranger, Flynn and Paquet are the Ministers now in Quebec. Hon. Dr. Ross left for his home at St. Anne yesterday.

Hon. J. C. Aikins, Minister of Inland Revenue, left Ottawa yesterday morning for the West on official business.

Sir Leonard Tilley addressed a political meeting at the Masonic Hall, St. Martins, N.B., on Thursday evening. He returned to St. John's yesterday.

Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia and Defence, accompanied by Capt. Benoit, his private Secretary, returned to Ottawa from his trip to the Maritime Provinces yesterday.

The Queen and the Empress Eugenie will be sponsors by proxy at the baptism this week of Victoria Alexandra, the infant child of Sir Evelyn Wood, born last week at Chatham.

Sir Hector Langevin was presented with addresses in French and English at Bathurst, N.B., on Thursday evening, and was entertained at dinner. He went to Campbellton by the night train.

Grand Black Chapter of Canada.

The annual session of the G.B.C. of Canada was held in the Orange Hall, Hawthorne, county of Russell, Sir Knight A. F. Graham, R. W. G. M., in the chair, and the senior D. G. M., Sir Knight James Marshall, of Kingston, in the Vice-chair. The opening business of the session was the Grand Master's annual address, Grand Registrar's and Grand Treasurer's reports, and the appointment of Committees. The W. M. then invited all present to his residence where he had supper prepared for all, and after partaking of the good things provided for them, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Graham, and the Misses Graham, for their kindness in preparing such a sumptuous repast, and their prompt attention to them in supplying their wants for the "inner man." After spending a social hour together in songs, sentiments, addresses, &c., the members separated for the night. The following day the chapter met, and the committees presented their reports, which were unanimously received and adopted. The following Sir Knights were then elected to office for the ensuing year: Sir Knight A. W. Graham (re-elected), R.W.G.M., James Marshall and R. Donaldson, Deputy G. Masters; James Morris and J. C. Wilson, Grand Chaplains; George Ford, Ottawa, G. Registrar; S. Thornton, Deputy G. Registrar; Thomas Dagg, G. Treas.; D. Brown, D.G. Treas.; D. J. Graham, G. Sec; E. McMullen, G. Censor; H. O. Wood, G. Standard Bearer; H. Kerr, G. Pursuivant; F. Morrison, A. McConaghy, John Cheney and Thos. Borthwick, Deputy G. Lecturers; A. Hodgins, W. Shaw, J. Alexander, W. J. Brown, Deputy G. Censors; John Clauson, T. F. Johnson, Wm. Smith and John Brown, Deputy G. S. Bearers; Joseph Totten, D.G. Pursuivant; Grand Committee—Thos. Stewart, H. Hobbs, C. Divine, E. Hodgins, A. Parker, M. Crowley, J. L. Shaw, R. Delahey, jr., W. Hogaith, W. Edwards, E. Wright, J. G. Cloutier, J. T. G. White, John Kidd, A. Elliott, J. W. Agret, Geo. Hodgins, E. P. Read, H. Hors, J. Cuthbertson and George Beadley. A resolution of thanks was passed to L. O. L., No. 407, for the gratuitous use of their hall, after which the Chapter closed in usual form.

Red Tape-ism in The War Office.

"No man who knows soldiers, or their particular way of thinking, or who is acquainted with the many trifles which go to make up *esprit de corps,* would ever deprive a soldier of any peculiarity he prides himself on without having some overwhelming reason for doing so." So writes Sir G. Wolseley in the "Soldier's Pocket-Book," used as a text-book in our army, and yet our War Office is busying itself with the abolition of the most valued "peculiarities" of our oldest regiments. Yesterday it was the Highlanders; now it is the Buffs. This corps is the lineal representative of 3,000 men raised by the City of London in 1572 by order of Queen Bess, equipped in buff coats, &c., at a cost to the citizens of £3 10s a man, and sent to serve in the Netherlands. After the peace of Munster, in 1648, they were reduced to one regiment, and recalled to England, and, as "the Buffs," have carried their old facings through the Peninsula, the Crimea, India, and China—from the passage of the Douro and the heights of Albuera to Fort Ekowe in Zululand. The non-commissioned officers and men have asked to be allowed to retain the buff facings at their own cost; and the officers have also offered to pay the difference out of their own pockets; but the stereotyped answer comes that "when pipeclayed" these buff facings "cannot be distinguished from white." The unofficial mind asks, if undistinguishable, why make a change which will needlessly annoy every "Buff," from the Colonel to the youngest drummer-boy.—*London Spectator.*

How a Girl Had Her Way.

"Papa," said a young miss of our acquaintance the other day to her indulgent father, "when are you going to get me that piano you promised me at Christmas?" "My dear," said he, "I have been pricing several pianos," but fear the one you want is rather expensive, and would prefer buying a cheaper one." "Indeed you promised me a New York Weber and now I will keep you to your word. I have been drumming on this old piano long enough." "Yes, but in the store where the Weber pianos are sold they have several very beautiful pianos of other makers which do not cost one-half the price of the Weber I saw, the other day, an elegantly carved rosewood piano sold there for $250. And they asked me $500 for the Weber, and said that was the lowest price they had." "Ah! well, papa, I was in the New York Piano Company's rooms, on St. James street, on Friday last, and the offerd me a beautiful New York Weber for $475 cash. They said it was $500, but they would take off five per cent. for cash. "Yes, but in the same store you can buy two splendid pianos for that price."

"Yes, papa, I know it; but then I do want a N.Y. Weber, now that I have waited so long. Besides, the gentleman said he would take our old piano in exchange, and allow all it was worth, as they had a great demand for second-hand pianos. Now, won't you get me one?" "But why a Weber? I suppose because Carreno, Rive King and all the great artists and musical people use them you want one. I can buy some of the other first-class pianos now on instalments of about one dollar a week. I see one house advertise them so."

"Yes, I know it, and do you know the reason they advertise them to be sold in that way? Fred says it is because the N.Y. Piano Company, with the Weber piano is taking away their trade with the wealthy people. You know Cousin Jennet got one of the instalment pianos the other day, and had a good cry over it, and told Uncle that for fifty dollars more he could have got a Weber. No, papa, I will wait two years longer if you like, but when I do get a piano I want one that I can be proud of, and say to my friends this is a genuine Weber."

"Oh, yes; you girls all want whatever is fashionable. They say Sarah Bernhardt went to Weber's stores, on Fifth Avenue, the day after she landed, got one of them and carried it with her wherever she went."

"I don't care about Sarah Bernhardt, but I do love the tones of the Weber piano. Pa, will you get me one?"

"Yes, my dear, you shall have one." "When?" "To-morrow."

What harmany and melody mingled in that girl's dreams that night, and what a happy creature she was when Sharpe's express appeared with the long desired instrument. The evening came, and with it the father to a home always cheerful, now happy. The grand ringing tones of the instrument caught his ear before entering. The little boy, the little girl, his daughter, all were full of glee and merriment; he alone was sad, he knew not why—the old piano was gone; there was indeed grand music in the new instrument but there were associations and memories connected with the old. He *tried* to be cheerful. The darling girl noticed the effort, and understanding the cause, proposed adjournment to the dining-room. After tea, she said, "Now papa, what shall I play for you?" "Your mother's favorite," was the reply. Alas, the poor girl did not know her instrument, nor her own power over it. "The last Rose of the Summer," plaintive and sad at all times, when gently and sweetly played on this, the most sympathetic of all pianos, was too much for her and for him.

It is Campanini of Her Majesty's opera, who says, "There is an extraordinary capacity to portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber piano." Our friends found it so on this occasion.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Noon Telegrams.

CABLE.

TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.—LONDON, July 9.—Advices from St. Petersburg report that Russia is fast drifting into anarchy. The Czar is still a close prisoner at Peterhoff. Occasionally, when business of State requires his presence at the capital, he leaves the fortress, enters St. Petersburg almost by stealth, and returns quickly. The new Minister has abandoned the promised reforms and is crushing out by high-handed measures the aspirations of the people for representative Government and the reconstruction of the municipal system upon a broader and freer basis. The peasants are in a terrible plight. Officials from the highest to the lowest have sunk into corruption. Priests of the Orthodox Church are not much better, and militarism has reached a pitch of arrogance and absoluteness unknown in the worst days of the Romanoff *regime*. The revelations of the Imperial State Attorney appointed to examine the police system of the Orenburg Department and who was stripped of office because he exposed frightful abuses, have been printed and are being scattered far and wide throughout the country. Some State convicts in Siberia have found a way of sending diaries to the revolutionary press and these have a vast circulation. The Czar is kept in ignorance of the critical condition of affairs or is afraid to take action. A revolution such as has never been witnessed is not far off.

ROYAL INTEREST.—LONDON, July 15.—Before leaving the Agricultural Show at Derby, yesterday, the Prince of Wales visited the Department of Canadian agriculture, and manifested great interest in the exhibits from that Colony.

AMERICAN.

ODD CONTRIBUTION TO THE GARFIELD FUND.—BALTIMORE, July 16.—The following letter, sent by a boy from West Virginia and addressed to the President of the Corn and Flour Exchange, was received here to-day: "Dear Sir,—I send you by Adams Express today a live fox. He was caught when no bigger than a rat and is now only half grown. Be careful that he don't gnaw his way out of his box. His name is Roscoe Conkling. Sell him for Mrs. Garfield. Tell her I sent it and that I hope she will like my idea. Tell her I hope Mr. Garfield will get well. N.B.—I paid one dollar for the chain and box. Please send me one-fifth of what it sells for, as I want to buy a pig." The fox is a tremendous fellow and very vicious. To-morrow he will be sold for the benefit of the fund, when it is thought a considerable sum will be raised.

THE ALBANY FIGHT.—NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Times* Albany special says it is reported Police Commissioner French brought a message from General Arthur insisting that the Stalwarts must keep up the fight. It is reported that while Mr. Miller may be elected by Stalwart votes, the Stalwarts will refuse to vote for Mr. Lapham and will demand that they be permitted to name a candidate for the short term. Administration men say they will stick to both caucus candidates. It is said Hamilton Fish will be the Stalwarts' candidate for Mr. Conkling's place, but the general impression is that they will insist on Conkling's election, and carry the fight over into another week.

BI-METALISM.—NEW YORK, July 16.—Mr. Howe, U. S. Commissioner to the Monetary Conference, returned yesterday. He believes Great Britain will yet consider bi-metalism favorably.

COTTON EXCITED.—NEW YORK, July 16,—There was much excitement on the cotton exchange yesterday. Prices fell 36 points. The total sales, 166,000 bales. No failures are reported.

THE RAILWAY WAR.—NEW YORK, July 16.—The railroads, yesterday, reduced passenger rates to Chicago to $11. Ticket brokers are selling at $2 less. Some brokers are making $300 to $500 a day.

THE CHINESE EDUCATIONAL MISSION.—HARTFORD, Conn., July 16.—The abolition of the Chinese Educational Mission is thought to be owing to the fear of the authorities in China that the Chinese students in this country are becoming too liberal and progressive.

THE STORM IN MINNESOTA.—ST. PAUL, July 16.—Later reports show that the storm which devasted Fairfield, was the most destructive ever known in Minnesota. It swept a strip of country a mile wide and forty long. Houses, barns and farm machinery are strewn in all directions. Stock was killed by wholesale. Fifteen persons were killed and wounded; some were not recovered until the following morning, having been dropped half a mile away. The people are left in a most pitiable plight, without shelter or clothing.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 8.30 a.m.—Official.—The President passed another good night, and is steadily progressing towards convalescence. Pulse, 90; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18. In view of the favorable progress of the President's case, the surgeons have decided to issue bulletins hereafter only in the morning and evening.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The reported disagreement between Mrs. Edson and Dr. Boynton and the regular physicians at the White House, is denied. The strain the physicians have been under for two weeks is manifestly over. They now permit themselves long absences from the sick chamber. It is said the electric machine, by which it is hoped to locate the ball in the President's body is approaching completion, and every successive experiment gives promise of success. It is stated the physicians now unite in saying the President is safely over all danger and nothing but accident that cannot now be foreseen can prevent his ultimate recovery. The President now has his head propped up and large pillows under his shoulders.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.

One Hundred and Nineteen Women and Girls Burned to Death.

PARIS, July 16.—Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs:—"One hundred and nineteen peasant women and girls have just been burned to death on the estate of Ogin, in the province of Kursk, near Kieff, on the borders of Little Russia, in the south-west of the empire. The unfortunates were first confined in a barn or granary by the Steward of the estate, for having refused to do the work which they are still called upon to perform according to the provisional obligation of the Emancipation Act. The barn was then set on fire by some of the villagers. One of the latter has been arrested and has confessed. The commission of twelve experts for the introduction of peasant reform has terminated its labors, and will shortly present two projects for the consideration of the government.

THE CANADIANS AT WIMBLEDON.

TORONTO, July 16.—The *Globe* this morning has the following special cablegram, dated Wimbledon Camp, July 15th:—The heat today was overpowering in its intensity, the thermometer on Wimbledon Common registering 144 degrees in the sun. Many of the riflemen were overcome and had to be taken to the hospital. The wind was steadier, but the brilliant sunlight interfered with the shooting. In the first stage of the Queen's prize competition, finished yesterday, the following Canadians are prize winners, the scores being out of a possible 105 points:—Sergt. T. Mitchell, 90 points, £12; Sergt. Walker, 89 points, £12; Wheeler, Ogg and Color-Sergt. Hancock, 86 points, £4 each; Privates Rodger and C. N. Mitchell, 84 points, £3 each; Capt. Thomas and Sergt. Ross, 82 points, £2 each; Sergt. D. Mitchell, 81 points, £2. The highest score made in the first stage was 96, which was made by only two marksmen. In the St. George's competition (500 yards) Sergt. Richard, Staff-Sergt. Walker, Sergt. T. Mitchell and Private Bent gain prizes.

City Items.

—The Prince of Wales Rifles will be inspected to-day at three o'clock and the kilted company of the Royal Scots at four o'clock.

—The Davis branch of the Ladies' Land League held a meeting yesterday to elect officers; but as the members could agree on no one person, the meeting adjourned until next week.

—The fifth annual excursion of *Le Canard* will take place on the 6th of August. The steamer "Canada" has been chartered for the occasion and the excursionists will be accompanied by two bands of music.

—A fire broke out yesterday in the house of Mr. James Cox, No. 214 Cadieux street. The firemen were soon on the spot and extinguished the fire, but not before damage to the extent of $400 had been done.

—Some of the prominent banking men of Montreal entertained at a banquet on Thursday evening Mr. C. Holland on the occasion of his removing from Montreal to accept the position of cashier of the Ontario Bank.

—Mr. Perrault, Vice-Consul of France, received a telegram yesterday desiring him to thank Mr. Schwob and the French colony in Montreal for the message sent to the President of the Republic of France on the occasion of the National anniversary.

—An old man of sixty, named Paul Menard, committed suicide yesterday near the village of St. Pie. It seems that he rose early in the morning to feed his cattle and as he was a very long time away, his wife went to look for him and found him hanging from a beam.

—The residents of Lachine have organized a Gun Club. They had a meeting on Wednesday evening when the following officers were elected: A. Dawes, Esq., President; D'Arcy Heath, V. P. Duncan Robertson, jr., Secretary-Treasurer; Committee, Mr. Tinning, H. W. King, Esq., A. Hebe Rintoul, Esq.; Captain, Lieut. West, R.N.

Police News.

Joseph Bowels, a colored sailor on board of the SS. "Ganges," was arrested yesterday for stabbing William Latham. He will be tried to-day.

Berthier En Haut.

This morning, at 8 o'clock, the office of the Beet Root Sugar Factory here was burned down, caused by sparks from a passing train of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway. The house was of no value in comparison to the books and plans it contained, but which happily were saved. Loss about $250.

A Story for Young Writers.

Franklin's famous story gives an excellent hint to young writers, as illustrative of the value of brevity. A young man, on commencing business, proposed to paint over his shop window, "John Thompson, hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money;" to which was added the sign of a hat. One friend suggested that, as he made and sold hats, the word "hatter" was unnecessary. It was therefore struck out and the sign remained, "John Thompson makes and sells hats for ready money." Another friend advised him to omit the phrase "for ready money," as there would occur occasions for selling on credit; and so the sign read: "John Thompson makes and sells hats." It was then hinted the buyer of the hat did not care who made it, and that the sign would be better if it read "John Thompson sells hats." But another amputation was in store still, for a critic pointed out the uselessness of the phrase "sells hats," for, said he, "no one would ever suppose that the hats were to be given away for nothing." Thus at last this aspiring tradesman commenced business, like many worthy successors, under the modest sign of "John Thompson."

Mysterious Disappearances.

What an unusually large number of "mysterious disappearances" have been recorded in the newspapers lately! Almost every day the middle-aged gentleman, about 5 ft. 10 in., fair complexion, hair slightly turning gray, dressed in a black morning coat, gray trousers, black necktie, shoes and socks, with a tall silk hat, and generally carrying an umbrella, has been mysteriously missing from his home. That any person of such a singular appearance, and attired in such a strikingly original manner, should escape immediate observation, is in itself remarkable. But what I want to know more about is the mysterious reappearances of these errant individuals. The papers alarm us daily by noting the disappearances, but fail to inform us that the lost sheep has been found, and to tell us how the innocent went astray. It would allay a good deal of popular nervousness as to the dangers of this mighty metropolis if we were duly informed that the missing middle-aged one, whose disappearance was reported to the magistrates on Thursday morning, by his agonized relatives, had arrived at his home early on Sunday morning, in a cab, minus his watch and chain and other portable property, his linen very soiled, and his boots not blacked, and that the cabman demanded his fare from Pimlico or St. John's Wood. The next time Mr. Rhadamanthus has a case of "mysterious disppearance" brought before him, and requests the gentlemen of the press to make the facts known to the public, let him appoint a detective to follow up the case and report the result in Court, and we shall find that there is much less mystery about these cases than is generally believed.—*London World.*

Public and Private Gambling.

I am old enough to remember (says Mr. Sala, writing in the *Illustrated London News*,) when there were public gaming tables at Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Saxon-les-Bains, Aix-la-Chapelle, Geneva, Spa, and Hamburg. I just remember the closing of Frascati's, and the tripots of the Palais Royal in Louis Philippe's time. I remember when Crockford's, in St. James street, was a subscription gambling-house, and when the parish of St. James swarmed with dens where knaves or "Greeks," as they were then styled, fleeced foolish dupes at French hazard. All these places have long since disappeared, and the only public gaming casino of importance left is Monte Carlo. But I do most firmly believe and contend that there has never been a period within the past forty years when private gambling was so prevalent as it is now, and when it produced more ruinous effects than at present. The two great capitals of Europe teem with gambling clubs. "Poker," "euchre," and "faro" are played with insane eagerness all over the United States; I can say, without exaggeration, that I have rarely met a Spaniard or a Spanish American, or a Russian, who was not an inveterate gambler; and as for the "gilded youth" of England, it is at baccarat, poker, and especially at "Napoleon," that they are in the year 1881 busily employed in ruining themselves. Will the vice—if it be a vice—of gambling be extinguished by closing the roulette and rouge-et-noir tables of Monte Carlo? How about Tattersall's? How about the Paris Bourse and the London Stock Exchange? And, finally, how about trade? Here is a gentleman who, in the course of a year or two, makes a million and a half sterling out of speculations in grain. How many thousands of persons have been ruined, I wonder, to enable him to become a millionair? Am I to regard him as a gentleman, who, "owing to a long and indefatigable career of industry and probity, has been enabled, &c., &c.," or as a highly successful gambler.

The Canadian Review have commenced the publication of a Canadian romance entitled "*Angeline de Montbrun*," from the pen of a Lower Canadian who has already proved himself an able writer. The romance is intensely interesting, and the publishers would ask all who would encourage home talent to send in their subscriptions early and secure the complete volume.

Special Notices

For cleaning the system of all morbid matter and warding off diseases, no medicine possesses such efficacy as Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

Improvements are constantly being made in the manufacture of steel pens. Esterbrook's are of superior excellence. For sale by all stationers.

You can do your invalid friend no greater nor better service than by presenting him with the great medical work of the day, "The Science of Life; or Self-Preservation." It contains 125 prescriptions. See advertisement in another column. 160-6.

New Advertisements To-day.

I. A. BEAUVAIS' ANNUAL CHEAP SALE

:o:

REDUCTION ALL OVER! NO EXCEPTION!

:o:

Ready-made Clothing and made to order, Gents' and Boys' Furnishing Goods, White and Colored Shirts, Hats and Caps,

ALL THE GOODS WILL BE MARKED DOWN FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

REDUCTION IN PANTS DEPARTMENT.

Pants sold at 1.35, reduced to..........1.10
Pants sold at 1.60, reduced to..........1.25
Pants sold at 2.00, reduced to..........1.40
Pants sold at 2.50, reduced to..........1.65

A special line of Light Colored Pants, worth $3.50 & $4.50, reduced to $1.75 & $2.25.

1,200 Vests to be sold below Cost.

Boys' Vests, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c. | Men's Vests, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c and 75c.

All the Goods reduced will be marked in plain figures in red pencil.

MEN'S COATS REDUCED—EXTRA LOW PRICES.

Coats worth 4.50, marked down to..........2.75
Coats worth 5.75, marked down to..........3.25
Coats worth 7.00, marked down to..........4.00
Coats worth 9.00, marked down to..........5.25
Coats worth 10.50, marked down to 6.50.

LIGHT SUMMER COATS FOR MEN!

Coats not Lined, sold at 4.00, reduced to 2.45
Coats not Lined, sold at 3.50, reduced to 2.15
Coats not Lined, sold at 3.00, reduced to 1.90
Coats not Lined, sold at 2.50, reduced to 1.50
Coats not Lined, sold at 2.00, reduced to 1.20
Coats not Lined, sold at 1.80, reduced to 1.00
A Job Lot of Fancy Lustre Coats at 90c each.

All marked in Plain Figures in Red Pencil.

Large lot Blue Serge Pants reduced to...... 0.95
Large lot Blue Serge Coats reduced to...... 1.50
Lot of full Blue Serge Suits reduced to...... 3.00
Lot of full Linen Suits reduced to...... 1.65
Lot of full Tweed Suits reduced to...... 3.25
Lot of full Tweed Suits, dk color, reduced to 5.00
All the above goods are Men's Sizes, from 35 to 44, well cut and fashionable.

NOW FOR BOYS!

Boys' Pants marked down at cost prices.
Boys' Coats marked down at cost prices.
Boys' Suits marked down at cost prices.
ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES IN RED PENCIL.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR!

Lot of Men's Undershirts reduced to..........15c
Lot of Men's Undershirts reduced to..........19c
Lot of Men's Socks reduced to.......... 5c
Lot of Men's Socks reduced to..........10c

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN SHIRTS!

1,500 Regatta Shirts (dress) sold elsewhere at 1.10, marked down to..........50c
1,750 Regatta Shirts (dress) worth 1.35, reduced to..........55c
Worth 1.50, reduced to..........60c | Worth 1.65, reduced to.....65c and 68c
1,250 Regatta Shirts, worth 1.75, reduced to..........70c and 75c

These Shirts are all Regatta and Oxford.

WHITE SHIRTS—MEN'S SIZES!

960 in one lot, a little soiled, reduced to.....45c | 870 in one lot, a little soiled, reduced to.....55c
678 in one lot, reduced to 60c.

The greatest bargains ever obtained in White Shirts in Montreal. All marked in plain figures in red pencil. Everyone should see these Shirts and see the prices. They will be put in the centre of the store on a table.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! STRAW HATS!

2,000 Straw Hats for Gentlemen and Boys, bought at 20c in the dollar. Must be sold without reserve.

Hats worth 75c sold at..........15c
Hats worth 90c sold at..........20c
Hats worth 1.10 sold at..........25c
Hats worth 1.25 sold at..........35c
Hats worth 1.50 sold at..........45c
Hats worth 1.75 sold at..........55c

The largest stock of Hats that any store ever had on hand. All marked in plain figures.

Any amount of other goods also reduced, but too long to enumerate.

550 pieces of Tweed for summer wear also reduced, and will be sold by the yard, marked down 10 per cent. less than cost price. Some lines 20 per cent.

Boys' Hats marked down 50, 60 and 75 per cent. less than what they cost, rather than keep them.

A lot of 110 dozen Colored Shirts marked down to 23½c, for Men and Boys. Never was such an offer made in the city.

Our principle is not to keep stock over a season. The spring and summer business is very near over, and our stock left on hand must be sold at once.

This Sale is Genuine—No Humbug!

Our Cheap Sale commences every morning at Nine o'clock, and will last for two weeks only.

We expect to sell the largest part of the cheap goods in the first week. We invite our customers and the public in general to give us a call before the best choice is all sold. As we have said before, all the goods are marked in plain figures in red pencil, and put on a table for inspection. Goods will be shown with pleasure whether you buy or not.

Don't miss this rare Chance to buy Cheap Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys.

:o:

I. A. BEAUVAIS' NEW STORE,
186 and 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

163* 2eod

ESTABLISHED 1842.

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE.,
IMPORTERS OF
General Groceries,
Wines, Liquors, Provisions and Canned Goods.
309, 311, 313 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
MONTREAL. 160*

1874 ESTABLISHED. 1874

VICTORIA COFFEE and CHOP HOUSE,
167 McGILL STREET, 167
(EAST SIDE.)

THE WELL-KNOWN HOUSE
IS THE BEST PLACE FOR A
25c. DINNER!
ON THE CONTINENT.
GEO. ALDRIDGE,
165 SOLE MANAGER.

THE BEST
Always Commands Attention!

You can get the best Furniture, and best value in Furniture, at the Retail Warerooms of the OSHAWA CABINET COMPANY, 447 and 449 Notre Dame street.

You will also have the largest and best assorted stock in the Dominion to select from, and having made your selections, will buy at prices unprecedently low.

CAUTION.

THE OSHAWA CABINET CO.

have only one Retail Store in Montreal, and that is at

Nos. 447 & 449 Notre Dame Street. 165* eod

WANTED—A Factory, or Lot suitable for one 50x100, on or near Craig street, east St. Denis, must be cheap. Address, J. C. F., P.O. Box 1586, Montreal. 164 3

ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms to let, in private family. 45 Bleury street. 165 4

ROOM—ATTIC, FURNISHED, $3 A MONTH. 673 Dorchester. 165 2

LOST OR STOLEN—LAST NIGHT FROM the St. Lawrence Hall, one white and brown spaniel Dog, with chain collar, no name on it, answers to the name of "Sport." Any person leaving said dog at St. Lawrence Hall, will be suitably rewarded. 165 3

LOST—ON THURSDAY THE 14TH, A BLACK and Tan dog. Anyone returning him to 238 St. Antoine street, will be suitably rewarded. 165

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, ROOM with or without board. Address with terms, P.O. Box 1293. 164 2

FOUND—A SMALL BITCH (BLACK AND Tan). The owner of the said dog can have it by paying expenses, at No. 360 Logan street. 163 3

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, well furnished parlor, with bedroom and kitchen, 10 or 15 minutes from P.O. Apply stating terms, "C.W. F.," STAR Office. 164 2

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, board in a private family, not over 10 minutes walk from P.O. Address box 1890, P.O. 163 2

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 1367 St. Catherine Street. 165 2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR KITCHEN work. Apply at 196 Peel street. 165 3

WANTED—EIGHT GIRLS TO WAIT ON table; must speak English and French, Richelieu Hotel. 165 1

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORed young man, who is just from the country, a situation as coachman, is willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Apply 60½ St. Antoine. 165 2

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO HELP AT house work, and sleep at home. 27 St. Urbain. 165 1

WANTED—BOY TO WORK ABOUT HOUSE night and morning, must milk cow. 214 St. James street, room 1. 165 1

WANTED—FOR 1ST OCTOBER, AN EXperienced Traveller for dry goods, &c., for Toronto and west; must have good connections and references, only 3 to 4 four months travelling in a year. A good position on to the right man; single man preferred. Address stating salary, "West," P.O. Box 179, Montreal. 165 2 law

WANTED, INTELLIGENT LADY CANVASsers, salary and commission. 374 Notre Dame. 165 1

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE to take charge of three children. Apply before 12, or after 7, 147 Laval avenue, off Sherbrooke street, east. 165 1

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK ABOUT A house at Lachine. Apply to L. N. Benjamin, 162 St. James street. 165 2

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family, at 193 Wellington street. $8 per month. 165 2

WANTED—500 NEW OR SECOND-HAND iron hooped liquor barrels, holding from 60 to 80 gallons. Apply to L. G. Odley, 12 Lemoine street. 16c 3

THE NEW
National Beverage!

The great want of the age was a New Drink. This has now been completely and admirably met by the invention and introduction of

ZOEDONE

A Beverage beautiful in color, sparkling and refreshing as Nectar, stimulating as Alcohol, without its reaction, and as agreeable to the taste as the finest Champagne.

FOR SALE IN

Quarts..........$4.50
Pints..........2.50

ALEX. McGIBBON. 165*

Police Department.

WINTER CLOTHING.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, City Hall, until NOON on THURSDAY, the 21st of JULY instant, for Pants, Caps, Boots, Mitts and Coats, require! for the officers and men of the Police Force, the whole according to Samples to be seen at the Office of the Chief of Police.

For quality and quantities apply also at the Office of the Chief of Police.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(By order.)
P. O'MEARA,
Asst. City Clerk.

Montreal, 14th July, 1881. 161 2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The White Cross Line SS. "KARO," Captain TINDALL from Antwerp, is entered at Customs.

Consignees will please pass their Entries without delay.

MUNDERLOH & CO.,
AGENTS.
July 15th. 164 3

WHAT IS LI-QUOR?

The name of the largest Packet Tea Company in the world. Buy your Teas of them and get a handsome library for nothing.

LI-QUOR TEA COMPANY,
London, England.

MONTREAL AGENCIES:
177 St. Lawrence St.,
—AND—
M. MACDONALD, 316½ St. Joseph St.
165 1s

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,
No. 286 St. Mary Street, Montreal,
Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE and PORTER!
IN WOOD and BOTTLE.
FAMILIES REGULARLY SUPPLIED.
Orders received by Telephone. 165x eod

DR. DESROSIER'S SYRUP for CHILDREN. BEST IN USE.
Sold everywhere.
WHOLESALE DEPOT:
LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
And St. Joseph Drug Hall.
143 20* 389½ St. Joseph Street.

CAUTION!

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating a Cheque drawn July 2, '81, by D. Drolet, on La Banque Nationale, Quebec, for $1,358.82, payable to the order of Thomas May & Co., as payment of the same has been stopped. 163 2

Auction Sales.

By Thomas J. Potter.

REAL ESTATE!

The Subscriber will be glad to consult with owners of property who desire to sell during the autumn, and go with them to examine the same and furnish reliable information on the spot as to market value, chances of sale, &c.

The success I have had in this very important branch of my business is well known.

Thirteen years' experience in everything connected with the sale of property, and a thorough knowledge of values all over the city and suburbs, combined with a favorable acquaintance with all classes of our community, gives me a decided advantage in placing Real Estate at the highest market price.

The Sale of Real Property is a most important matter, requiring special training as well as personal ability and tact. Different classes of property have their advantages and disadvantages, their special claims as regards situation, chances of future improvement, increased rentals, alterations, &c. There are various modes and conditions of sale adapted to each, different streets and localities vary in their popularity and value for business purposes, or for private residence, as the city grows and improvements are made. The arrangements so often necessary to remove or arrange for the continuance of hypothecary claims require careful attention. Minor matters of detail, too numerous to particularize here, combine to make a sale successful.

Advertisements should be well written, fully setting forth the advantages of each parcel, without unnecessary expense.

Circulars and Postal Cards sent to capitalists and likely purchasers, &c.

Care, judgment and energy are required in conducting a public sale, without mis-statements or straining the truth, otherwise a good sale may have to be cancelled.

Neglect or lack of experience in these essentials, results in loss to the seller, or dissatisfaction to the buyer.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
Real Estate and General Auctioneer.
164 1

TO CAPITALISTS—
REAL ESTATE.

As announced in the morning papers on Saturday last, the subscriber will sell about the end of August and during September next, some choice parcels of Real Estate without reserve.

The offerings will comprise some of the BEST PAYING and in every way most desirable properties yet submitted to public competition. Preliminary notices will be published as soon as possible.

THOS. J. POTTER,
162 5 Real Estate and General Auctioneer.

By Shaw & Gowdey.

REAL ESTATE.—SEVERAL GOOD PAYING PROPERTIES will be offered at auction by us in SEPTEMBER, of which due notice will be given.
159tf SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

New Advertisements To-Day.

SOMETHING WANTING!

Your seaside order is incomplete without a supply of

Labatt's London Ale & Stout!

Competent judges pronounce this Ale to be the nearest approach to

BASS'S ENGLISH ALE

ever manufactured in Canada, and it is the only ale made with pure Spring Water.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS,

J. B. RICHER,
SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA,
Cor. St. Charles Borromee and Lagauchetiere Streets. 164 2

DECKER BROS'. PIANOS

Are brilliant specimens of what practical skill and experience can accomplish, when combined with honesty of purpose and real scientific knowledge.

Mason & Hamlin Organs

Are confessedly the best in the world, having maintained their supremacy for over a quarter of a century.

The Emerson Pianos

Have attained the greatest prominence, with the least advertising, of any Piano in the market. Their merits and moderate prices are their recommendation.

DeZOUCHE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS. 151*tf

BEALL, ROSS & CO.

OFFER TO THE TRADE,

BLACK SATINS, all prices,
BLACK GIRDLES,
COLORED GIRDLES, in new Ombre effects,
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
COLORED LACE GLOVES.

204 and 206 McGill Street. 152* tf

HUTCHINSON'S
SMOKE CONSUMER

HUTCHINSON'S SMOKE CONSUMERS

Are now manufactured in Montreal and applied by the Subscribers in a few hours and GUARANTEED.

Prices—$75 to $150 per Furnace; special agreements for Batteries.

REFERENCES:

The *Montreal Herald.*
N. Aubin, Government Gas Inspector.
L. Lesage, Superintendent Water Works.
The EVENING STAR.
Guillaume Boivin & Co.
O. Rouillard, Inspector of Buildings.
And others, whose certificates can be seen in our circulars.

W. S. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
CANADIAN OFFICE:
63 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL. 107 *tf eod

DO YOUR SEWING
WITH
CHADWICK'S SEWING COTTON

ASK FOR IT!

ASK FOR CHADWICK'S SPOOL COTTON.

TRY IT! 76eod

FIRE! FIRE!!

JAMES WHITHAM & CO.,
Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
RESUMED
—AT—
43, 45 and 47 St. Maurice Street,

Where our old hands can find us, and where others can find employment.

Damaged Goods will be on Sale in a few days. 164 3

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE

Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers,
Fine China and Cut Glass,
White Granite Ware and
General Household Goods.

LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS,
—AND—
LAMP FURNITURE.

All Goods delivered and safety guaranteed free of charge. Enquire prices before purchasing elsewhere.

The famous White House Dinner Service is still on view.

ADAM DARLING,
Retail Department, 201 St. James Street,
CORNER ST. PETER STREET. 161tf*

W. MILLICHAMP & CO.,
SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS
IN SILVER AND WOOD.
29 to 35 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 88*

CORKS! CORKS! CORKS!
CORKWOOD!

50 Bales Corks, various sizes, and 122 Bales Corkwood, now landing ex. Brig "Olinda," from Oporto.

For Sale by

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO. 164

Meetings and Amusements.

WESLEY CHURCH,
(CONGREGATIONAL).
Rev. James Roy, M.A., Pastor,
Sunday, July 17th, 1881.

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

165 law

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
(UNITARIAN),
Rev. Wm. S. Barnes, Pastor,
Service at 11 a.m.
SUNDAY, JULY 17th, 1881.
Preaching by the
Rev. J. B. Green, of Brattleboro, Vt.,
(late of Montreal.)
Evening Services suspended till September. 165 1

REMEMBER THE
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
OF THE
THISTLE SOCIETY—Monday First
TICKETS, 25c. 163 3

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY

Will hold their Fifth Annual
STEAMBOAT EXCURSION
—TO—
Sorel, Lake St. Peter and Berthier.

On MONDAY, JULY 18th, 1881.

The splendid Steamer "THREE RIVERS" has been chartered for the occasion, and all arrangements for the safety and comfort of the excursionists have been made.

Meals can be procured on board from Mr. J. McPherson, at the following prices: Dinner, 35c; Tea, 25c.

A first-class Brass and String Band will accompany the party.

The Boat will leave the Richelieu Co.'s wharf at 9.30 a.m. sharp.

TICKETS—Adults, ... 50c.
Children, (under 12) . 25c.

Tickets (which are limited) can be procured at Messrs. P. Murphy & Co.'s, 121 St. Joseph street; J. F. Redmond's, 10 Chaboillez square; J. McAran's, 248 St. Joseph street; and R. L. McGale's, 282 St. Joseph street.

M. D. J. KENYON,
162 4 Secretary.

GRAND OPENING OF THE
MARQUIS OF LORNE RINK,
On Tuesday Evening, July 19th, at 7 p.m.

The renowned Harmonie Brass Band will be on the Grounds every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings for the season.

Cor. St. Catherine and St. Dominique Sts.
PICHE & McGLYNN,
165 1 Proprietors.

South Shore Railway & Tunnel COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Shareholders of the SOUTH SHORE RAILWAY & TUNNEL COMPANY will be held at No. 17 Place d'Armes square, Montreal,

On Monday the First day of August, 1881, at Twelve o'clock noon,

for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Provisional Director.
ROBERT WATSON,
Acting-Secretary South Shore RR. & Tunnel Co.
163

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.

The Art Associations—Gallery,
PHILLIPS SQUARE,
Is now open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Admission—Members and their Families, FREE.
Non-Members, 25c.
Saturdays Free. 156tf

GRAND
Provincial Exhibition!

To be held on the
Exhibition Grounds,
MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE, MONTREAL,
Arranged in three departments,
Agricultural, Horticultural & Industrial,
—OPENS—
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th
Excepting Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, which arrive two days later, viz., FRIDAY, Sept. 16th.
—CLOSES—
Friday, September 23rd.
$25,000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS!

Entries in all departments must be made with the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

Prize Lists and Forms of Entry, with any other information required, can be obtained on application to

GEO. LECLERE,
Secretary Council of Agriculture.
S. C. STEVENSON,
131tf Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures.

New Advertisemnts To-day.

STEAMER "CELTIC,"
Tuesday, July 19th,

Montreal to Toronto,	$7.00
Montreal to St. Catharines,	$7.50
Montreal to Detroit,	$12.50
Montreal to Chicago,	$19.00
Return	$34.00

Steamer "AFRICA,"
Wednesday, July 20th.

Montreal to St. Catharines,	$7.50
Montreal to Cleveland,	$14.00

Accommodation unsurpassed. Meals and Berth included.

G. E. JAQUES & CO., Agents,
108 Common street.
Or, 266 St. James street, or, McGill. *160 4aw

COMFORT IN HOT WEATHER!

Air and Water Beds,
Air and Water Cushions,
Air and Water Pillows.
SWIMMING BELTS.
Ice Caps,
Carriage Cushions,
Rubber Gloves.
RUBBER CLOTH,
For Camping and Nursery purposes, 75c and $1 per yard.
RUBBER TUMBLERS,
PARLOR GYMNASIUM BULBS,
SYRINGES, &c., &c.,
And a variety of other goods for the comfort and relief of Invalids.

☞ **Work done in Hard and Soft Rubber**
AT THE
CANADA TRUSS FACTORY,
688 and 690 Craig Street. 162 *tf

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.

Office: 181 St. James Street.

MONEY LOANED

On Real Estate, Bonds & Debentures.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED.

G. W. GRAIG,
140 27* Sec.-Treas.

---

242 ST. JAMES ST. Dont forget, when you want JOB PRINTING, well executed at the lowest rates, where to find us. We continue to add new type and material to enable us to do good work and please our customers. Remember our location, over Clarke's enormous Fancy Goods Store next door to the Ottawa Hotel. D. English & Co., ST. JAMES ST., 242.

1881. 1881.

CANADA'S GRAND

EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD IN

MONTREAL, P.Q.,

— FROM —

14th to 23rd SEPTEMBER!

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

$25,000 IN PRIZES!

:o:

This Exhibition promises to surpass any that has heretofore been held in the Dominion.

IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS:

AGRICULTURAL! INDUSTRIAL! HORTICULTURAL!

OPEN to the WORLD

With a view of affording increased accommodation, the Exhibition Grounds have been extended, and the Buildings enlarged.

Ample provision is made for the display of Machinery in motion, and for the Exhibiting of Processes of Manufacture.

Many New and Interesting Features will be introduced in connection with the Exhibition.

Arrangements are being made for a GRAND EXPOSITION OF FRENCH INDUSTRIES, to be sent direct from Paris to Montreal, for this Exhibition.

It is expected that contributions will also be sent from other Foreign Countries.

The magnificent and world-renowned SS. "Parisian" will be in the Port during the time of the Exhibition.

:o:

GRAND DAIRY EXHIBIT!

:o:

Among the numerous other attractions,

SPECIAL PRIZES

On a magnificent scale, are offered by the Exhibition Committee and the Produce Merchants of Montreal, for Exhibits of BUTTER and CHEESE!

:o:

PRACTICAL WORKING DAIRY!

The Committee have made arrangements for a Butter and Cheese Factory in full operation during the entire Exhibition.

This promises to be one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition.

:o:

Grand Display of Horses and Cattle!

Horses and Cattle will be shown in the Ring, between 2 and 5 p.m. each day, commencing Friday, 16th September.

:o:

Special Attractions!

Arrangements have been effected to supplement the Exhibition proper, by Special Attractions of an extraordinary character, embracing:—

TORPEDO DISPLAYS in the HARBOR!

Demonstrating by a series of thrilling experiments on the River, the destructive effects of Torpedo Warfare, in this instance, against vessels of a large size provided for the purpose.

:o:

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS!
Torchlight Processions and Fireworks!

In the Evenings, specially designed on a scale of surpassing magnificence, eclipsing anything heretofore witnessed in Canada. Also,

ELECTRIC LIGHT EXHIBITION!
HORSE JUMPING!

GRAND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS

— AND —

FIREMEN'S COMPETITION, &c., &c.

:o:

A Programme of all the Attractions will be issued at a Later Date!

:o:

Increased Facilities will be provided for reaching the Grounds

:o:

Arrangements have been made with the Railway and Steamboat Companies to run Cheap Excursions and to issue Return Tickets at

REDUCED RATES!

:o:

Intending Exhibitors should send in their Entries without delay.

For Prize List, Entry Forms, or any other information, apply to the undersigned,

S. C. STEVENSON,
Sec. Industrial Dept.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

GEO. LECLERC,
Sec. Agr'l. Dept.,
63 ST. GABRIEL STREET.

Montreal, 6th July, 1881.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—At Dorval, on the 15th inst., the wife of J. Alexander Gordon of a son. 164 2

MARRIAGES.

KNOX, HARRIS—On the 5th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Chicago, Ill., by the Rev. J. S. O'Neil, Frank F., youngest son of Michael Knox, of this city, to Melinda May, only daughter of Gen. Lemuel W. Harris, of Louisville, Ky. Jacksonville, Fla., papers please copy. 164 2

BEAMISH, SWANTON—At Toronto, July 7, George Beamish to Sarah Swanton.

READE, ASHE—At Yorkville, Ont., July 11, Wm. Reade to Edith M. Ashe.

ROBERTS, DICKSON—At Toronto, July 13, Fred Roberts to Jessie G. Dickson.

SALE, BELL—At Toronto, July 8, Ephraim Sale to Minnie Bell.

DEATHS.

PARISEAU—At 52 Barrie street, on the 16th inst., the result of an accident from scalding at the St. Lawrence Sugar House, on the 23rd June, John Pariseau, aged 26 years.
The funeral will take place from the above address, at 6.30 o'clock a.m., on Monday, 18th inst. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

CADDY—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Friday, the 15th inst., Sarah Caddy, aged 64 years, sister of Richard Thomas, City Assessor.
Funeral will take place to-morrow [Sunday] afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her brother's residence, 140 St. Monique street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

McCROSSON—On 15th inst., Rose Ward, widow of Hugh McCrosson, aged 70 years, a native of Strabane, Co. Tyrone, Ireland.
Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law [T. Alty], 53 Hermine street, to-morrow [Sunday] afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to accept this intimation.

DOUGALL—At Woodstock, Ont., July 15th, George Dougall, third son of George Dougall, of this city, aged 31 years. 165 2

DANSEREAU—On the 15th inst., Hercule Emile, infant son of H. Dansereau, aged 2 months and 13 days.
The funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 36 Lagauchetiere street, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

RUSSELL—On the 16th inst., at 82 Fort street, Mary Carter, the beloved wife of J. W. Russell, G.T.R., aged 39 years.
Funeral at 2 o'clock p.m., on Monday, next, the 18th inst., to the Church of St. James the Apostle, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

McKIERNAN—At 208 St. Martin street on the 15th inst., Mary Ann McKiernan, aged 25 years.
The funeral will take place from the above address on Monday, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock a.m.
New York and San Francisco papers please copy. 166 2

OLSEN—In this city, on the 14th inst., Hans Frederick Olsen, a native of Denmark, in his 46th year, late of the firm of Tucker & Olsen.

LEONARD—At 15 St. Henri street, Point St. Charles, William, son of the late William Leonard, aged 4 years and 11 months.
Funeral will take place from the above address on Sunday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

TASSE—On the 14th inst., Gustave Horace, infant son of Gustave Tasse, aged 2 months and 14 days.

FORDE—On the 15th July, of congestion of the brain, Rose Jane, youngest daughter of Thos. and Annie Forde, aged 11 months and 13 days.

SUTHERLAND—At 148 Mansfield street, on 13th instant, aged 67 years, Mary Robson, widow of the late Mr. Jas. B. Sutherland, and mother of Messrs. J. B. and G. A. Sutherland, of Messrs. Sutherland, Lindsay & Co., of this city.

MUIR—At South Georgetown, Que., July 9, the Rev. Jas. C. Muir, D.D., 83 yrs.

CHAPPELLE—At Charlottetown, P.E.I., July 1, Henry Chappelle, 65 yrs.

ARMOUR—At Cobourg, Ont., July 10, Eliza, wife of Hon. Justice Armour.

MILLETTE—At L'Orignal, Ont., July 8, Felix Millette, 50 yrs.

HATFIELD—At St. John, N.B., July 11, Isaac Hatfield, 77 yrs.

COOKSON—At Hampton, N.B., July 11, Mrs. Hannah Cookson, 76 yrs.

SCOTT—At Orangeville, Ont., July 11, H. Scott M.P.P., 43 yrs.

The Weather.

1 p.m.—Thermometer at Hearn & Harrison's during the last 24 hours:—

6p.m.	8a.m.	1p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75°	65°	74°

Barometer—6p.m.—30.10 8a.m.—29.90 1p.m.—29.74

10 a.m.—Probabilities next 24 hours:—Moderate to fresh winds; fair hot weather, with local showers.

New advertisements this P.M.

SPRING BEDS IN A DOZEN different makes, to fit any size beds, for $2.50, $3, $4, $5, $5.50, $6 and $9. Mattresses from the cheap straw to the best hair, for $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $8, $12, $15, $18 and $20. Pillows and Bolsters in Flock, Hen and best Geese Feathers, from 50c. to $4 each. WM. KING, 652 Craig street. 165 2*

A ROYAL BEVERAGE!

At the Conversazione held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, on the Evening of the 27th May last, the Prince of Wales tasted and approved of

VIN-SANTE!

and offered some to the Princess. It was observed that this was the only refreshment that the Royal Personages partook of during their stay in the public reception rooms, and they were both pleased to express their approval of the delicacy of the flavor of

VIN-SANTE!

P.S.—VIN-SANTE was the only Aerated Beverage that received a Prize Medal at the International Food Exhibition, held in London in 1880. 163*

IMPORTANT ADVERTISEMENT! GOOD NEWS! THE GREATEST CHEAP SALE AT PILON & CO.!—As we received all our Spring Goods we invite our customers and the public in general to come and see us. As we have adopted the One Price System we are certainly convinced that everyone will be satisfied in giving us a call. A list of the most important goods will assure you of the fact:—
250 pieces of Glacé Silk, worth 85c for 55c.
150 " Gros Grain Silk, worth $1 for 60c.
50 bales White Cotton Horrockses, 36 inches, 10c.
150 " " " " 32 " 9c.
125 Dress Goods, Switzerland Gold, in Silk, 25c.
125 " " " worth 30c for 18c.
250 " " Striped, worth 18c for 10c.
Canadian Tweed, All-wool, for 50c.
Beautiful Black Serge, for Mantles and Suits, worth $1.50 for 75c only.
Cheapest Prints in the City for 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c a yard. Very good.
Very nice Prints, worth 10c for 8c.
Beautiful Prints at 50c per lb.
Canton Flannel, 6c per yard.
White Cotton, strong and good, 6c per yard.
150 pieces of Woollen Dress Goods for Ladies and Children's Clothing.
Russel Cord, worth 20c, for 10c per yard.
Tapestry Carpet, worth 70c, for 50c.
A. PILON. A. PILON & CO. J. B. LABELLE. 9tfeod

LAWN TENNIS!
Just received, per SS. "Viking," another supply of Bats, Balls and Lawn Markers,
We can now execute at once all orders for any of the requisites for the games of LAWN TENNIS, ARCHERY AND CRICKET.
R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
165tf 282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

WE ARE ABOUT TO RECEIVE direct from the manufacturers a most complete assortment of chairs with perforated seats. These chairs are first class and last much longer than cane seats under rough treatment, just the thing for basement and dining-rooms. Mattresses of every description made to order, and kept regularly in stock. Spring Beds, Pillows, &c., in great variety.
O. McGARVEY & SON,
164 + 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph street.

DISAPPEARING IN SPACE! The Comet is rapidly disappearing from view. Not so our Hats. They are to be seen everywhere. Drab Shells, Cork lined, Light Featherweight and Zephyr Hats. Straw and Mackinaw Hats in all shapes, at
R. W. COWAN & CO'S.,
THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
164† Corner Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets.

DENTAL PEARLINE! A FRAGRANT TOOTH WASH! Superior to Powder. Cleanses the Teeth. Purifies the Breath. Beautifies the Gums. 25c per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. Sole manufacturer,
HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,
141tf + 144 St. Lawrence Main street.

WANTED.
FUR CUTTER, also a NAILER,
YEARLY ENGAGEMENT.
Apply at once, by letter, to
"FURS," Star Office.
165 2

New Advertisements this P.M.

EARLY CLOSING!
Our Stores will close at Seven o'clock on Saturday Evenings, until the end of August.

NEXT WEEK!
NEXT WEEK!

Next week is expected to be a busy week in our

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

NECK TO KNEE! NECK TO ANKLE!

Next week we offer a large lot of Men's Bathing Suits in two shapes. One to cover from neck to knee. One shape to cover from neck to ankle.

MEN'S AND BOYS'!
MEN'S AND BOYS'!

Next week we offer our entire stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods at reduced prices.

Every Shirt of every kind in the store is reduced in price.

Every pair of Drawers and Undershirt is reduced in price.

CARSLEY'S ANNUAL!
CARSLEY'S ANNUAL!

Our Annual July Clearing Sale at reduced prices is now being held.

SALE COMMENCES!
SALE COMMENCES!

Our Cheap Sale commences every morning at Eight o'clock.

S. CARSLEY,
MONTREAL.

Clapperton's Thread is still gaining popularity, and so is Parks' Knitting Cotton. 165

NOW IS THE TIME!

Now is the time to go to S. CARSLEY'S for GREAT BARGAINS of Dress Goods.

READ THIS!

All-wool Mummy Cloth, in all the newest shades, reduced to 25c per yard, worth 45c.

All-wool Fish Bone Serges, in all the leading shades, reduced to 25c per yard, worth 38c.

All-wool Rough Serge, for travelling suits, reduced to 21½c per yard, worth 30c.

Washing Gingham reduced to 8½c per yard, worth 20c.

All-wool Roubaix Debeige, in all the leading shades, worth 50c, reduced to 33c per yard.

All-wool Plain French Debeige, worth 22c, reduced to 13c per yard.

SPECIAL!

Striped Mohair Beige, worth 17c, reduced to 7½c per yard.

Worsted Beige (small broken check) reduced 10c per yard, worth 22c.

Splendid lot of Fancy Dress Goods, in all patterns and shades, worth from 25c to 40c, all reduced to 18½c.

Plain Alpaca Mohair reduced to 11½c per yard, worth 18c.

EXTRA REDUCTION!

Lace Bunting, in all the leading shades, reduced to 13c per yard, worth 30c.

Tweed Homespun, for costumes, reduced to 10c per yard, worth 21c.

Summer Serge reduced to 13c per yard, worth 24c.

Challies, for costumes, reduced to 12c per yard, worth 22c.

—S. CARSLEY,—
MONTREAL. 165

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
403 and 405 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter.

JUST RECEIVED, Per SS. "MORAVIAN,"
One case Black Brocades, in Lustres and Sateens, assorted patterns, from 30c to 50c per yard.
One Bale Colored German Twilled Flannels, in Sky, Navy Cardinal, Scarlet, and Mixed Browns and Greys.
Green Baize from 36 inches to inches wide.

Canadian Goods Just Received
Two Bales Dundas Grey Cotton.
One Bales Dundas Cotton Tickings.
Two Bales White Canada Blankets, all wool.
One Bale Canada Grey Flannels.
Three Cases Canadian wool Underclothing, for ladies, gentlemen and children.
A most complete stock of Summer Hosiery and Underclothing of all kinds at reasonable prices.

Five Per Cent. Discount for Cash on all Purchases over One Dollar.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
143†

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1859.
One of the largest exclusively Carpet Houses in the Dominion.

Purchasers will find now as ever one of the best assortments of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, &c., &c., in the city, that is continually being renewed as novelties are produced, and stock reduced through the constant demands upon it.

GOODS TO SUIT ALL PURSES,
PRICES AT THE LOWEST.
WORKMANSHIP OF THE BEST.
Five per cent. discount for cash.
JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
152†eod 459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

MESSINA
LEMON POWDER!
IS UNIVERSALLY USED.
Because the Preparation is Simple,
— AND THE —
Drink Most Delicious.
All Grocers sell it. 163†

Third Edition.

AT THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

Sermon by Dr. S. S. Kohn, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. S. S. Kohn, of Louisville, having received a call from the congregation of the Jewish Synagogue on St. Constant street, preached at the Temple this morning. Dr. Kohn is a Hungarian, and the congregation wishing to have their service conducted by both a chanter and rabbi, telegraphed him to come here on trial. After the customary service, which appears very extraordinary to a novice, the whole congregation whether praying (standing) or chanting, keeping on their hats, the Doctor announced his text taken from a portion of the twenty-third chapter of Numbers. He said that the subject of his, sermon was to show that a man should not be estimated by his deeds, but by his qualities. He who made peace in the high Heavens, would bestow peace upon men. The Lord, the Creator of the Universe, only, was able to bestow peace upon all creatures and everywhere. The Lord who created the sun, moon, stars and comets had made them, not to destroy his other works, but to harmonize with them. The Holy One Himself was peace. The main cause of trouble all over the world was that they judged one another by their deeds and not by their qualities. They had a saying that the Israelites swallowed all the money, but they did not say that the Hebrews did not spend their money in vulgar and extravagant ways as the Gentiles did in Europe. Many tears and vexations would be avoided if they would look upon the favorable side of each other. He spoke touchingly of the recent attempt made upon President Garfield's life, and thanked them as a citizen of the United States for the kind sympathy their telegrams of condolence had expressed. Everyone should pray for the speedy recovery of the President, and should send supplications to the Lord, and to their ancestors, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in his behalf.

By next month it is expected that a choir will be organized for the Church.

Passengers

Per SS. "Circassian," from Liverpool, arrived at Rimouski this morning:—Mr. Wm. Angus, Mr. Arnold, Mr. W. Beely, Rev. Dr. Bonar, Miss Bonar, Mr. Bouquet, Mr. W. S. Barker, Col. Belfield, Mr. G. B. Coy, Mrs. Coy, Mr. R. S. K. Crawford, Mr. Corcoran, Rev. Mr. G. Faulconer, Mrs. Faulconer, Mrs. E. Foulkes, Rev. H. Ford, Mr. James J. Hodson, Miss Mastic and maid, Mr. H. H. Hicks, Mr. Geo. Hargett, Mrs. Hargett, Master Chs. Hargett, Miss Edith Hargett, Miss Clara Hargett, Miss Ethel Hargett, Master Jos. Hargett, Master Arthur Hargett, Miss Madeline Hargett, Miss Winfred Hargett, Miss Emily Hargett, Mr. J. H. Hempson, Rev. Macpherson, Mr. MacLean, Mrs. MacLean, infant and nurse, Miss A. H. O'Neil, Miss Putnam, Mr. A. Patterson, Mr. J. H. Orle, Mr. Jas. J. Quirk, Mr. Wm. Ramsay, Mr. Gardner, Miss Somerville, Mr. Celestin Sausse, Miss Emma Spencer, Miss Cora Spencer, Mrs. E. A. Seeley, Mr. A. Page Thrower, Mrs. Page Thrower, Mr. Tarbutt, Mr. T. W. Vale, Mrs. Washbourne, Miss F. E. Wesley, Mr. F. Renny, Miss M. Renny, Miss A. Renny; 58 cabin, 37 intermediate, and 655 steerage.

The Newfoundland Seal Fisheries.

The sealing operations about Newfoundland have been very profitable the past season. Twenty-seven steamers and many sailing vessels were engaged, the steamers making two trips each to the ice-floes, where the seals are taken, during the season, which lasted from March 15 to May 15. The total number of seals captured by the steamers was 334,513, young and old; the weight of the blubber and skins exceeded 8,000 tons; the approximate local value of the steamer catch being $850,000. The entire catch was as follows:

	No. of seals.
Captured by steamers	334,513
Captured by sailing vessels	63,500
Captured in the northern bays of Newfoundland	17,000
Captured on so-called French shore of Newfoundland	21,000
Captured on west coast of Newfoundland by schooners there fitted out	19,800
Total catch around the island	455,813
Estimated value in European markets	$1,250,000

Explosion.

An explosion occurred last evening at 9.40 o'clock on the Allan wharf, which created considerable excitement on both sides of the river. Gunpowder had been placed beneath one of Messrs. Allans' gangways by someone evidently very ignorant of gunpowder if he intended to do damage. A hole was blown through the gangway and the damage will probably amount to about twenty-five cents. The affair is principally remarkable for its stupidity.

Real Estate.

Finlay's Foundry, St. Cunegonde, just outside the city limits, was sold in insolvency by W. E. Shaw, at the office of Mr. Duff, on Wednesday last, for $4,200 and expenses.

Telegrams.

CABLE.

BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—LONDON, July 15.—The remarks of Mr. Trevelyan, Secretary to the Admiralty, in the House of Commons yesterday, in regard to the British Naval strength in the Mediterranean were mis-reported. He said there were nine French ironclads on the African coast, six of which are of the first class; that Admiral Seymour's ironclads form a fleet which for fighting efficiency is quite worthy even for England to show in the Mediterranean, and that England has beside in the Channel Squadron four ironclads and nine coastguard ships.

LEFROY BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.—LONDON, July 16.—The examination of Arthur Lefroy, accused of the murder of F. J. Gold in a compartment of the Brighton Railway express train on the 27th ultimo, was begun today at Cuckfield. Mr. Pollard, of the Treasury, in opening the case for the prosecution, mentioned Lefroy's possession of his victim's watch; his disappearance and hiding, the removal of his moustache and whiskers, and his redemption of a pistol from pawn only a few hours before the murder, as links in the chain of circumstantial evidence against him.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ROME.—ROME, July 16.—The *Diritto* says: "The architect of the Vatican, who acted as intermediary between the Cardinals who are the executors of the will of the late Pope, and the Prefect of Rome, promised the latter, in writing, that the cortege accompanying the body of the late Pope in its removal from St. Peter's to the Church of San Lorenzo should consist solely of a funeral car and two or three carriages, without any outward show. These promises were not observed; hence the disturbances which attended the removal."

NEW WATERWORKS FOR LIVERPOOL.—LONDON, July 16.—Yesterday the first stone was laid of a new water-works in Mid-Wales to supply Liverpool with water from the river Vyrnwy, a tributary of the Severn. The *Times* prefaces a detailed description with the statement that the works, alike by reason of their magnitude and novelty, are among the most important in modern times.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—LONDON, July 16.—Despatches from New York quote Canadian comments on the rumored resignation of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, and the appointment in his stead of Sir Austen Layard. Nothing of the kind is current here.

AMERICAN.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.—WASHINGTON, July 16.—Advices received from Havana, by the National Board of Health, report that during the week ending July 2nd, there were 16 deaths from yellow fever, 13 from small pox and 8 from typhoid fever. The number of deaths from all causes aggregated 177. During the week ending July 8th there were 23 deaths from yellow fever. Some merchant vessels at the wharves are reported infected, and all the naval vessels repairing in the "ditches" near the arsenal have been invaded. The Spanish bark "Cabiceos, which sailed for Baltimore on July 8, is infected. The town of Sagua La Grande is reported as suffering severely from yellow fever.

THE CROPS IN MICHIGAN.—HILLSDALE, MICH., July 16.—Harvesting is nearly over. The wheat crop for this, and adjoining counties does not exceed one-third of a crop. The oat and potato crops promise to be large. Apples about one-third of a crop.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP.—CHICAGO, July 16.—Papal bulls for the consecration of Dr. McMullen, of Chicago, as Bishop of Davenport, have arrived, and the ceremony will take place in the cathedral of the Holy Name on Monday, July 25.

REPAIRING FLOODED RAILROADS.—CHICAGO, July 16.—The Iowa Railroad managers are working energetically to repair their flooded tracks, and it is expected that through travel will be resumed by Sunday.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—MILFORD, PA., July 16.—Lewis Rockwell, Ex-Sheriff and Treasurer of Pike county, and the oldest man in this region, died last night, aged 103 years.

CANADIAN.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—ST. JOHN, N. B., July 16.—A destructive fire occurred in Florenceville, Carlton county, on Thursday afternoon. It started in Richard Wheeler's house, which was destroyed, with outbuildings, etc. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,300. The other losses were Mrs. G. W. W. Wheeler, dwelling house, loss, $2,000; no insurance. Rev. J. Flewelling, dwelling, loss, $1,000; insured for $600. Samuel Taylor's dwelling, loss, $200; no insurance. Methodist church, loss, $1,500; no insurance.

FROM QUEBEC.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

BRAVERY REWARDED.—QUEBEC, July 16.—Constable Flynn, who saved two children from a burning house during the great fire in St. John and Montcalm Wards, was last evening presented, through the hands of Mr. Chambers, of the *Morning Chronicle*, with a watch chain charm in the shape of a medal, from George H. Maxwell, of Detroit, Mich., formerly a Quebecer.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man was found floating in the river at Diamond Harbor, yesterday morning. It is in a very advanced state of decomposition, having been seemingly in the water about a year. It is probably that of Wm. Ramsay, who was drowned last Fall with John Cooper, whose body was picked up on Thursday.

STORM.—A heavy thunder and rain storm passed over the city about three o'clock, this morning.

The Rugby Colony.

A correspondent of one of the Cincinnati papers, who has just returned from a visit to Mr. Thomas Hughes' colony of Rugby, reports that much dissatisfaction exists, and that Mr. Hastings Hughes, a brother of the founder of the colony, who is now in charge of its affairs, is having much difficulty in keeping up an appearance of prosperity. It appears the colonists are not, as a class, adapted to the sort of a life they are called upon to lead. Many of them are adventurous young men, who were attracted by Mr. Hughes' fame, but who have not thought of a settlement, and have none of those sterling qualities which are indispensable to the success of such an enterprise. There are among the colonists many of the industrious sort, who are working hard and with judgment, but the load of drones is more than they can carry. It is also complained that the land, which is not the best, is held at too high a figure. It was bought at from $1 to $1.50 an acre, but from $10 to $20 an acre is now demanded for it. Mr. Hughes and his brother Hastings are both held in the highest esteem.

The London Police Armed with Revolvers.

From circumstances which have come to the knowledge of the authorities since the attempt was made to blow up the Mansion House with gunpowder, the members of the city police force, as a precautionary measure, are undergoing a thorough course of instruction in the use of the revolver. Each day squads of picked men from the various sections and divisions in the city parade at Bow Lane Police Station, and under the supervision of Chief-Inspector Tillcock (who acts as instructor) engage in target practice, and fire a given number of rounds of ball cartridges for the regulation navy revolvers, the same class of weapon as was issued to the men when on guard at Newgate during the panic which followed the Clerkenwell explosion. The target used is about 9 in square, and the distance 15 yards. Many of the members of the force being discharged men-of-war's men are no strangers to the weapon, and the shooting of the men generally is described as being exceedingly accurate, and giving the greatest satisfaction to their superiors.—*Glasgow Mail.*

The Class Ring.

The following pretty story about a class ring comes from Detroit:

We hear a great deal about rings nowadays, and nothing very good of them either. I heard of a ring the other day that told a story,—in fact, its own story. The ring glistened on the finger of a washwoman through the suds in a tub, and thus betrayed a secret. The lady of a certain house in this city had advertised for a laundress to come to her house on certain days. The advertisement was responded to by a neat, rather refined-looking woman. When the laundress had begun her work the lady saw, shining on a shapely hand, a pretty and peculiar ring. She requested the privilege of looking at it. The woman hesitated a moment, and then nervously held out her hand. "That is a class ring," said the lady. "It is," was the response of the laundress, as she turned her face away. "Where did you get it?" asked the lady, emboldened, perhaps, by the manner of the wearer of the ring. "It is my husband's." "At what college did he graduate?" "At Yale." "In what class?" "The class of '75." That ended the interview for the time, as the lady could by no means get from the washwoman the name of her husband. The lady had been thus unladylike, perhaps, and curious because her son wore a class-ring exactly like the one in question, and was a graduate in the class of '75 at Yale. She told him the story, and one night he followed the laundress to her room in Michigan Avenue, where he found an old classmate and college chum pouring over some second-hand law books. He works in the day-time, and so does his trump of a wife. One day he will be admitted to the bar, he will work hard, she will help him, and when they are rich they can afford to smile at the story of the ring,—which is strictly true.

THE BODY OF POPE PIUS IX.

Removing it from St. Peter's to the Church of San Lorenzo—Disgraceful Scene.

At 12 o'clock, on 12th of July, the body of Pope Pius IX was removed from its resting place, in St. Peter's, to the tomb provided for it in the Church of San Lorenzo. Immediately after his death the body of the late Pope, encased in several coffins, one within the other, was elevated to a niche prepared for it high up on the walls of one of the chapels of St. Peter's. Meanwhile, in accordance with his will, a simple and inexpensive tomb has been prepared as its last resting place, under the altar of the Church of San Lorenzo, which is some distance from the Vatican. Pius IX. had certain tender reminiscences connected with this church, and wished his body to repose there. The tomb in the Church of San Lorenzo has been completed for some time, but for reasons satisfactory to his executors the removal of the body was postponed until last night. During the day the stones forming the outer door of the niche were removed, and soon after sunset the coffin was drawn out and let down to the pavement of the chapel. A careful watch was preserved over it until all the arrangements were complete. At midnight the coffin was carried from the chapel, and placed upon a bier drawn by horses. The bier was surrounded by a large body of priests bearing lighted candles, and was followed by an immense number of members of Catholic associations with torches. The scene was solemn and sombre in the extreme. Hardly had the procession left the steps of St. Peter's than a number of young roughs swarmed around it, hustling the priests, endeavoring to extinguish the candles and to overturn the bier, and shouting, "Long live Italy!" "Down with the Pope!" "Away with the black gowns," and so on. The disturbance became so great that the city authorities were compelled to intervene, The police force proving inadequate, some companies of soldiers were sent for. The military soon dispersed all who did not belong to the cortege, and the procession moved on to its destination. The ceremony of placing the body in the tomb at San Lorenzo was completed before daylight.

Provincial News.

Richmond Station.

Since the heavy rain on Wednesday, the weather has been cool and pleasant.

Haying has begun in this section. The crop is said to be somewhat below the average.

Large quantities of bark are being handed in to the G.T.R., yard, for which five dollars per cord and upward is paid.

Coaticook.

On the departure of Capt. Edwin Vaughan to Claremont, N. H., he was presented with a magnificent ebony walking-stick, surmounted with a massive gold head richly carved and appropriately inscribed. The address was engrossed upon vellum and artistically illuminated by Mr. Edward Cox, of Montreal. Captain Vaughan has, for the past twelve years, filled the position of United States Consul with the greatest credit to himself and the nation he represented.

Granby.

Bush fires, which raged to rather an alarming extent north-west of this village, have been pretty well controlled by the rain of Tuesday night.

The dry weather of the past couple of weeks, while very favorable for haying operations, which have fairly commenced in this section, is rather seriously affecting the crops in general.

A very painful accident occurred to a son of Mrs. Picard, on Thursday evening. While engaged in a quarrel with another small boy, he was thrown to the ground, his arm coming in contact with a rock, causing a fracture in the region of the elbow joint, with a displacement of one of the small bones. Dr. Cowley having been called, rendered the necessary surgical attendance.

Sherbrooke.

Farmers are now busy haying. The crop, however, although good in quality, is not so heavy as was at first anticipated, owing, doubtless, to the continued dry weather.

About 150 emigrants arrived here this week. They have all been provided with employment, or forwarded to their various destinations by Lieut.-Col. W. E. Ibbotson, Emigration Agent.

The annual shooting matches of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association take place on Tuesday next and following days. As a large number of prizes are to be offered, it is expected that the season will be a more than usually successful one.

The dwelling house, outbuildings, and sheds, belonging to and occupied by Patrick Doolan, situated in North Sherbrooke, were totally destroyed by fire on the 14th, which broke out in one of the lower rooms about midnight. The family had barely time to make their escape, without saving an article of furniture. Loss, about $1,100; insured, buildings, $400; furniture, $100.

Richmond.

Haying is well begun. The crop promises to be about the average.

From 94° in the shade on the 10th inst., the thermometer very kindly settled down to 74° yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Sim has recently been installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Melbourne Upper Village, and in the Village of Windsor Mills.

On Thursday evening, the 14th instant, the officers and members of St. Francis Lodge, No. 15, Registry of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A.F. & A.M., enjoyed a pleasant social gathering, and partook of an excellent lunch at the G.T.R. Restaurant, which was given in honor of Past Master, R. W. Bro. Burnie, who has been a member and an officer of the Lodge continuously for the past nineteen years, and who is about leaving Richmond to reside at Point St. Charles. After the usual Masonic and Loyal Toasts, remarks suited to the occasion, were made by Brothers Graham, Burnie, McCormick, Cleveland, Gymer, Dr. McCormick and others, and what with the speeches, the songs by Brothers Martin, Gymer, &c., and with "hearty good wishes" from all, for the health and prosperity of Bro. Burnie and his family, accompanied by many regrets at their departure, the fraternal assembly dispersed after the Junior Warden's Toast, and heartily singing "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

Apples Kept in Water.

Several statements have been recently published of the entire success which has attended the keeping of winter apples under water. The experiment is worth repeating, observing the precaution of maintaining the temperature nearly down to the freezing point. The advantages of this practice are, first, the exclusion of air currents, and secondly, a temperature not liable to fluctuations, or which cannot quickly change. So long as the water can be kept quite cold, the fruit will be likely to remain sound; if too warm the skin will swell and crack by an over absorbtion of moisture. Grapes have been successfully kept in the same way, the water remaining near freezing. A damp cellar for fruit on shelves, is better than one so dry as to cause shrivelling, provided it is cold. If warm, decay would be likely to commence soon.—*Country Gentleman.*

A Minister in Difficulties.

We regret to have to note that the Hon. J. C. Pope, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., an extensive Ship-owner and Brewer, and at present Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Dominion Cabinet, is in a position of financial embarrassment. His affairs have not been in easy shape for several years past, and it was hoped that his appointment to a position in the Government might have told in his favor; but owing to his enforced absence from his own business, it has no doubt acted rather the reverse, and there is now no recourse but suspension. His liabilities on mortgage and to local banks are placed at $138,000; besides which he owes about $12,400 general liabilities. His property under mortgage is scheduled at $102,600, subject to material depreciation if brought to forced sale, other assets $7,800, also subject to shrinkage. We believe a proposition has been made that the secured creditors take the property and give him a discharge, but thus far nothing definite in the way of a settlement has been arrived at.—*Monetary Times.*

Remedies Superficially Applied.

We have frequently had occasion to urge the necessity of making thorough work in using remedies which are successful only when efficiently applied. We still continue to read in respectable journals directions given in such a general way that they are almost sure to result in failure. Among others the practice of "shaking" plum, apricot and nectarine trees is repeatedly recommended for repelling or destroying the curculio. Mere *shaking* has long since been found a very inefficient way to bring down these insects within the reach of thumb and finger. From experiments made we have ascertained that at least four times as many curculios on an average are brought down by a single sharp *jar*, as by shaking the tree. Such a feeble operation as the latter mode is one principal reason why so many fail in applying the remedy, and pronounce it "a humbug." An iron plug, set in the tree, or into each principal limb, to strike on with a heavy hammer, will not only enable the operator to do the work thoroughly, but in less than one-third the time required for shaking, or pounding with padded mallets.—*Country Gentleman.*

Irrigating Strawberries.

In wet seasons, the results from irrigating are not so striking as in times of drouth. We have seen the size of the berries at a dry time doubled in forty-eight hours by the slow discharge from a water cart. C. A. Green stated an interesting experiment in the *Country Gentleman* last year, a stream of water being turned across the head of the strawberry plantation, and thence down in small channels between alternate rows. The water was allowed to run twenty-four hours till the soil was well saturated, and then turned off. This was repeated often enough to keep the ground so wet that it turned the adjacent corn plants yellow. The crop of strawberries was enormous, piled one upon another in masses. P. T. Quin of Newark, N. J., drew about 500 tons of water on his strawberry plantation during the severe drouth last year, getting as fine berries as he ever grew, and he thinks it paid him well. He applied 800 gallons to a row four feet wide and 400 feet long, at a time. Mr. Hale says: "The secret of success in growing large berries is water—water, and then more water." He has found it in a small way to double the size of the fruit in thirty-six hours, and he would rather have ten acres of strawberries which could be irrigated at moderate cost than the best 100-acre farm in the State.—*Country Gentleman.*

Religious Excitement at Huntsville.

The Huntsville, Ont., *Forester* tells of a religious excitement which has broken out there recently, and caused great commotion, especially among the women. It states that in April last Wesley Walls, a lad aged 20 years—a new arrival from Scarboro', Ont.—began to hold religious meetings in a private house in East Chaffey. As the interest grew, he told the people when they felt they were condemned by the influence of the Holy Spirit, this feeling was on account of the ribbons, flounces, and jewelery worn by them. If they did not take off these they would go to hell right away. When the people were well excited, Walls introduced a stranger, one Sage, as the proper one to administer Communion, etc. When Sage came, the excitement was at its height. The neophytes, when called upon, one after another, would rise, shout, roar, slap their hands, stamp their feet, and fall prostrate as if in a fit. On recovering from the fits, some of the converts would tell of seeing angels, and even the Saviour. As the meetings progressed—they were held almost every night—the excited hearers were continually enjoined to give up their jewelery, etc. The speaker himself, after wildly gesticulating one evening, fell on the floor, pawed around like a dying alligator, and after a time he regained his feet and part of his senses. He told the converts if they only saw all he had seen and felt, they would give the world to enjoy it. Some ladies took off their wedding rings and gave them up, although enjoined not to do so by their husbands. Ministers of other churches were frequently ridiculed and it was plainly stated that they were possessed of the devil.

"At Home" With Brigands.

One or two stories, as related by the gang of Greek brigands to Mr. Suter (who was recently liberated on payment of a ransom of £15,000), round their evening meal, show not only their utter heartlessness and brutality, but also the pride they take in displaying these qualities. Aristides one day came across an old Turk, out shooting, who had with him his piece of forked stick, which is used in order to obtain a better aim by resting on it the barrel of the gun. Without the slighest provocation, and simply for amusement, as he termed it, the brigand chief strangled the man, afterwards placing him in a kneeling position, putting his fowling piece to his shoulder, and resting the barrel on the crutch in the most natural position, so that any passer by would never suspect but that it was a peasant sportsman instead of a corpse. Another anecdote was told with great gusto. Niko the chief of the band that took Col. Synge, caught a man near a sawmill whom he thought he recognized. The conversation commenced thus:—"Did not you once spy for me?" "Yes." "Did I not pay you five liras for so doing?" "Yes." "Did you not tell the soldiers in such-and-such a village that you had seen me?" "Yes," Then, said Niko. "Take a bit of paper and pencil and write as I tell you—'This is the way Niko treats traitors.'" After this was done he first sawed off the man's right hand, so that he should never write anything against him; next he deprived him of his ears, so that he should hear no more questions about the band; and, finally cut his tongue out, to prevent him from telling tales. Then, wrapping all these fragments in a handkerchief, he bade him walk to the nearest village, to present them with the note to the Pasha. The poor man, not daring to refuse, struggled on till he dropped down and died from loss of blood. I could enumerate several other outrages just as bad, and of which I can guarantee the truth, but I think these will suffice. One word about the superstitions of these incarnate fiends. The whole of the band by whom Mr. Suter was captured were "Christians"—that is, they belonged to the Greek Church and no less than seven had been in the Greek army in different grades, and had deserted therefrom. Now, notwithstanding that every day of their lives is passed in perpetrating the most heinous crimes, yet these men never begin a meal without crossing themselves and saying their prayers at night. On the Greek Easter Day Mr. Suter was surprised to find that each had his candle lighted, and that after presenting one to the prisoner they would not begin to eat till they had crossed themselves three times, each time the chief saying, "Christ is risen," and the remainder answering, "Truly He is risen," concluding the ceremony by kissing each other all round, includ- Mr. Suter. Every brigand wears a charm, consisting of either a bit of blue glass or red silk, to preserve his body from being penetrated by bullets, and the faith they all put in these things surpasses belief. One anecdote is told of a member of Aristides' band who, during the Cretan insurrection, was exposed on the top of a rock to the fire of the Turkish troops. Presently he gave a shout and fell back, saying he was shot, but when examined nothing could be seen but a slight black mark where the bullet struck him. This was all accounted for by a blue marble charm he wore, and several men swore to the truth of the above story. In conclusion, I can only add that I know no advice so applicable to people intending to visit the interior of Turkey as that once given to persons about to marry—"Dont," or, at all events, not during the present unsettled state of affairs—a recommendation which her Majesty's Consul-General has most strongly urged upon all British subjects who have any interest in the interior of Macedonia.—*Glasgow Mail.*

COMMERCIAL.

The local grain trade is dull. Corn is quoted at 57c to 57½c to arrive. We quote wheat:—Canada Spring, $1.29 to 1.30; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1.21 to 1.24; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1.23 to 1.24; No. 2 Toledo red Winter, $1.28 to 1.29; No. 1 Michigan white Winter, $1.27 to 1.28.

FLOUR per brl.—Superior Extra, $5.95; Extra Superfine, 5.85 to 5.90; Spring Extra, $5.80 to 5.82½; Superfine, $5.40 to 5.50; Strong Bakers', $5.85 to $6.50; Fine, $4.75 to 4.85; Middlings, $4.40 to 4.50; Pollards, $4 to 4.25; Ontario Bags, $2.80 to 2.90; City Bags (delivered), $3.15 to $3.20. Meal.—Oatmeal, per brl, $4.80 to $4.90; Cornmeal, $3.05 to $3.10.

Wheat in Chicago to-day was easier at $1.12¼ August, $1.11¾ September. Receipts 46,000 bushels, shipments 89,000. Corn was easier at 47⅛c to ¼ August; 47¼c September. Receipts 295,000 bushels, shipments, 417,000. Pork was weaker at $17.55 asked August and September. Lard was easier at $11.85 August, $11.50 September, $11.20 bid, $11.25 asked October.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.—Wheat, 42,463 bushels; corn, 12,400; flour, 2,737 bbls; meal, 250; ashes, 32; butter, 32 pkgs; cheese, 8,036 boxes; lard, 51 pkgs; leather, 271 rolls; tobacco, 14 cases, spirits, 50 casks.

Beerbohm's English advices report:—Floating cargoes, wheat steady, corn turn dearer. Cargoes on passage, wheat quiet, corn firm. Corn, off coast, 25s 3d. Liverpool spot wheat firm, corn steady. Spring, 8s 11d to 9s 5d. Paris wheat and flour firm.

W. J. Fairbairn's cablegram from Liverpool reports:—Spring wheat advanced 1d to 2d. Corn steady, good demand at quotations.

No sales of flour were reported to-day, and the market was flat.

Small lots of new wool brought in by farmers have sold at 30c per lb.

In consequence of a better demand for new hay, prices were steady, sales being reported of 11 loads at $9.50 to $10. Old hay sold at $11 to $12 for best offerings. Common kinds brought from $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles. Straw was steady at $4 to $6.

The Bank of England lost £271,000 specie during the week, but the reserve was raised 45 per cent. (44 15-16) of liabilities from 44¼ per cent. last week. The posted discount rate (2½ per cent.) was unchanged.

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway from January to the end of May, 1881, were £885,277, against £822,755 in the corresponding months of 1880; while the working expenses for the same periods were £622,503 and £676,745. The increase in the receipts was thus £62,522 and the expenses £45,758, a net increase of £26,764. The road will also save £7,000 during the next half year in consequence of the conversion of preference securities into debenture stock. The increase in the receipts is sufficient to insure the dividend on the second preference stock, with a good prospect of commencing a dividend on the third preference stock.

From the official July estimates of the Boards of Agriculture in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, the storage in the wheat crop compared with 1880 is, in Ohio, 12,000,000 bushels; Illinois, 37,000,000; Michigan, 14,500,000, and Iowa, 17,000,000.

The Standard Bank of Canada, during the year ended June 30th, earned $53,913.33, out of which two half-yearly dividends of 3 per cent. each were paid, absorbing $30,585; $17,000 was added to the rest account, and $308.86 carried forward at credit of profit and loss account. The ascertained losses written off during the year amounted to $5,919.53. The business of the bank was very satisfactory last year, the earnings exceeding ten per cent. of the capital, and the shareholders, on the recommendation of the directors, have decided to increase the capital 50 per cent. by the issue of one new share, at a premium of 5 per cent., to every holder of two shares on July 23rd.

Montreal Horse Market.

Horse trading has been anything but brisk the past week and only 77 horses were exported. The following dealers were on the market:—S. T. Kinte, Lowell, Mass.; J. F. Dale, Peabody, Mass.; W. F. Demers, Springfield, Mass.; J. F. Baker, Boston; C. H. Hanson, Lowell, Mass; W. Gordon, Boston; D. Hutchinson, Worcester, Mass. The following is the detailed record of shipments:—July 11th, 14 horses, $1,218.50; 1 do, $90; 1 do, $250; 18 do, $2,540; 20 do, $2,015. July 13th, 3 do, $332.50; 7 do, $758. July 14th, 1 do, $75; 12 do, $1,305.

Wholesale Provision Market.

A report of the Liverpool dairy produce market, dated July 2nd, is as follows:—Cheese—The market has declined about 3s to 4s per cwt. from last week's quotations, which has brought on a decidedly better demand, and the market closes steady at 50s to 52s for finest colored or white, with stocks fairly well cleared off. Butter—Finest fresh lots are in steady demand at 90s to 100s, and other qualities just below at 80s to 85s. The shipments of cheese for the week are unusually heavy, amounting to 43,492 boxes, against 17,050 boxes last week, and 30,197 boxes for the corresponding period last year. The sale of 110 boxes of fine cheese is reported at 10½c. The shipments of butter from Montreal this week were 7,276 pks, as against 1,509 pkgs. last week, and 3,050 the corresponding period in 1880. The market for butter is quiet but firm. Butter (new)—wholesale prices: Creamery butter, fresh, per lb, 23c to 24c; Townships, per lb, 20c to 22½c; Morrisburg and district, per lb, 19c to 21c; Western dairy, per pound, 16c to 18c; Cheese—Fine Factory, per lb, 10¼c to 10½c; fair qualities, 9½c to 10c; Skims, per lb, 6c to 7c. Mess pork, new, per brl, $19.75 to $20.50; Thin do, per brl, $19; Hams, city cured, per lb, 13c to 14c; Hams, canvassed, per lb, 15c; Lard, in pails per lb, 14½c to 15½c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 12c.

Finance and Commerce.

The Montreal Cotton Company paid their second quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. on the 5th instant, and the Hudon Cotton Company paid their half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent. on the 15th inst. The Stormont Cotton Co. of Cornwall also paid a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

At the opening of the new York Stock Exchange yesterday such a large quantity of orders to sell had been distributed that many brokers had to refuse any outside business. The decline in the general list is attributed to the fact that after a proposition had been submitted to Vanderbilt at Sharon Springs, prior to his departure for Saratoga to check the railroad war, he is said to have replied that it would be perhaps better to reduce the official tariff first to the existing basis. No reduction has yet been made to 15 cents, and the current quotation offered to Armour & Co., of Chicago, by trunk lines is 11 cents net. The rates by water routes are still weak at 6½ cents via lake and canal. The effort that was made to get the trunk line presidents together to-morrow or Monday has fallen through, replies having been received from the majority of them that the best that could be done would be to maintain present freight rates, since a higher schedule would preclude business.

LATEST PRICES—STOCKS, &c.

Prices of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool:—

	July 15, 5 p.m.		July 16, 5 p.m.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, per cwt.	9 6	11 6	9 6	11 6
Spring Wheat	9 0	9 4	9 0	9 4
Red Winter	9 4	9 10	9 4	9 10
White Winter	9 3	9 7	9 3	9 7
Club	9 7	9 11	9	9 11
Corn (new), per cwt.	5 0	0 0	4 11½	0 0
Corn (old), per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Barley	5 3	0 0	5 3	0 0
Oats, per cental	6 2	0 0	6 2	0 0
Peas	6 7	0 0	6 7	0 0
Pork	74 0	0 0	74 0	0 0
Lard	59 6	0 0	59 3	0 0
New Beef	92 6	00 0	92 6	00 0
Bacon	43 0	44 0	43 0	44 6
Tallow	35 0	0 0	35 0	0 0
Cheese (new)	56 0	00 0	56 0	00 0

The following were the fluctuations in New York stocks furnished by Messrs. Macdougall Bros. stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street:—

July 16, 1881.

	Op'g.	Cl'sg		Op'g.	Cl'sg
W. U. Tel.	91¼	91⅜	H. T.		
Lake Shore	121¼	122⅜	Man Elv		
Pacific Mail	48⅝	49⅝	Reading		58½
Erie	42⅞		Kansas & T.	46⅛	
Do 2nd	101½	101⅛	Chesh & O.		
Do. Pref.		83½	Can. Southern.	64	
Ohio & Miss.	38⅞		St. Paul & O.	41⅝	
North-West	124⅝	125¼	Do Pref		
Do Pref			Iron M		
St. Paul	121⅞	118¾	N.P.		
Do Pref			Do Pref		82⅝
Mich. Central	99⅝		Ont. & Western	34¾	
Jersey Central	98½		Ohio & Cent.	31½	
N.Y. Central	142⅞	143⅝	Erie & W		
Del and Lack	122	122¼	Mob. & Ohio		
Del. & Hudson			Lou & Nash		
St. Joseph			C. C. C. & I.		
Do Pref			San Francisco		
Rock Island	139½		Texas Pac.	62½	
Ill. Central	139		Cen Pac., x d	95½	
C. B. & Q.			Exchange		
C.C. & I. C.			Money		
Wabash			Fin.		
Do Pref					
Union Pacific		126⅝			

CIGARETTES and tobacco that are pure, harmless, prime and captivating, made by Wm. S. Kimball & Co., Rochester, N.Y. Their brands Vanity Fair, Three Kings, Old Gold smoking, and Peerless fine cut have received 8 First Prize Medals at the late World's Fairs. Sold by first-class dealers throughout the Provinces. J. Rattray & Co., agents. eod†

Jordon, Thibaudeau & Co., 289 St. Lawrence street, for the months of July and August they will give 5 per cent. discount of all purchases over one dollar. Jordon, Thibaudeau & Co.
159 tf †

A brilliant triumph. Thousands cured of chest disease and catarrh in the head by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer. Physicians and sufferers can try it free. Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide-Surgeon, French Army, 13 Phillips square, Montreal. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 8.

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, Rev. H. M. Grout, D.D., of Concord, Mass.

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

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

CRESCENT STREET (Presbyterian).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. T. Anderson, of Paris, Ont.

CHALMERS (Presbyterian).—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

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

DOMINION SQUARE (Methodist).—Morning at 11, Dr. Nichol, evening at 7, Rev. Wm. Hall, M.A.

EMMANUEL (Congregational).—Morning at 11, evening at 7.

GRACE (Episcopal).—Morning at 11, evening at 7.

MESSIAH (Unitarian).—Morning at 11, Rev. J. B. Green, of Brattleboro, Vt. During July and August evening service will be suspended.

MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE, 219 Commissioners Street.—Divine Service and Service of Song, 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class at 3 p.m.

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

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

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

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE. — Service at 2:30 p.m., Rev. J. W. Sparling, M.A.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

S. JAMES THE APOSTLE (Episcopal).—Morning at 11; evening at 7.

ST. JUDE'S (Episcopal).—Morning at 11, evening at 7, Rev. E. C. Saunders.

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

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

ST. ANDREW'S (Church of Scotland).—Morning at 11, Rev. Gavin Lang. No evening service until further notice.

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

ST. GABRIEL (Presbyterian).—Morning at 11, Mr. W. T. Herridge, evening at 7, Rev. R. Campbell.

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

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

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

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

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

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Pastor. Morning at 11, Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., evening at 7, Mr. W. T. Herridge, B.A.

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

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

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

New Advertisements this P.M.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
CARPET DEPARTMENT.
REMNANTS! REMNANTS!
500 YARDS OF
Brussels and Tapestry Carpets.

We will offer on MONDAY, JULY 18th, and during the balance of the week, a choice lot of new patterns of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, in lengths of from 2½ to 30 yards, at prices which must ensure a speedy clearance.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
COLONIAL HOUSE,
Corner of St. James and Victoria Square.
165† 2

Y. M. C. A.
YOUNG MEN'S PRAISE AND TESTIMONY MEETING,
This Evening at 8 o'clock.
Strangers welcome. 165

Y. M. C. A.
REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING EVANGELISTIC MEETING AT 8.30 O'CLOCK.
Mr. R. N. Buchanan, Chairman.
All welcome. 165

Y. M. C. A. SUNDAY AFTERNOON BIBLE CLASS,
At THREE o'clock.
Conducted by DR. O. C. EDWARDS.
Strangers welcome. 165

Y. M. C. A.—GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING,
Sunday Afternoon, at 4.15 o'clock.
MR. T. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman.
All welcome. 565

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL sell at No. 53 Beaudry street, on
Monday, 18th July instant,
All the contents of a Confectioner Shop, comprising a Queen Biscuit Machine, Meat Cutters, Cake Moulds, Pans, Cake Cutters, Pallet Knives, Scrapers, Cake Boxes, Table, and a lot of sundry articles. Also, a Horse, Harness and one Express Waggon, nearly new, and the license to the 1st of May next. Sale at ELEVEN o'clock a.m., without reserve.
165 1 A. BOURBONNIERE & CO., Auctioneers.

NAVY BLUE SERGES!
Just Received, a Large Assortment,
THEY ARE SUITABLE FOR
TRAVELLING COSTUMES!
Being of Light Texture and all Wool.
D. G. LAIDLAW,
No. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET,
165†

CHANDELIERS!
ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.,
ARE NOW SELLING
Bronzed Chandeliers
— AT A —
Reduction of 50 per cent.
Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.
165 6

CARDINAL HOSIERY!
ALL SIZES,
From 5 to 9½ Inches.
The best Goods at
CLAGGETT & COMPANY,
ST. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite Ottawa Hotel). 165

TO TOURISTS!
A large assortment of PORTABLE DRESSING CASE AND DRESSING CASE SATCHELS,
With or without fittings.
Marine, Field and Opera Glasses,
Picnic Baskets, Camp Stools,
Portable Drinking Cups, &c
R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
282 and 284 Notre Dame Street.
165tf

TO LET—Small Cottage Furnished, No. 41 Aylmer street. Possession 1st of August. Apply on the premises. 165 3

SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE FOR A wholesale dry goods house, is open for engagement. Best references. Address "B. 789," STAR office. 165 3

WANTED TO PURCHASE for Cash or to rent, a medium-sized House, west of Fleury street, and not below Dorchester street. R. CAMPBELL NELLES, 210 St. James street. 165 1

COMFORTABLE ROOM WITH BOARD. 108 Mansfield street 165 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED, AT 40 AYLMER street. 165 6

BOARD—LARGE AND WELL FURnished rooms, good board, 85 St. Lawrence Main street. 165 2

MOULDERS WANTED — BENCH, MAchinery, Floor and Kettle Moulders. Only first-class hands need apply. Good wages. Beauchemin & Co., 304 Craig st. 165 3

PANTRY WOMAN WANTED. 93 JURORS street. 165 3

WANTED — COMPETENT MAN TO RUN planer and sticker machines. Apply at No. 342 William street. 165 2

WANTED — ONE OR TWO GIRLS AT light manufacturing. 752 Craig street, (upper flat.) 165 1

WANTED—ONE GIRL FOR SEWING MAchine work. Apply Collins & Co., 70 College street. 165 1

WANTED — SIX CARPENTERS. GOOD wages. Apply at 40 Recollet street. 165 1

WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER MAN AS Storeman, for a retail store, well recommended. Apply 206 St. James street. 165 3

WANTED—AGENTS OR TRAVELLERS going West, to sell on commission to the retail dry goods trade, the produce of a manufacture. Apply by letter, to P.O. Box 2,039, Montreal. Samples being light and not bulky may be taken with other samples, without inconvenience. 165 1

Manitoba and the North-West Territory!

FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING LANDS FOR SALE
— BY THE —
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Under agreement with the Crown, the Hudson's Bay Company are entitled to one-twentieth of the Lands in the fertile belt, estimated about seven millions of acres, and they are prepared to offer for sale land in the Townships already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Pamphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given by the undersigned at the Offices of the Company in Montreal and Winnipeg.

C. J. BRYDGES,
LAND COMMISSIONER.

Montreal, May, 1881.

Last Edition.

The Creighton Inquest.

Several of the jury in the Creighton inquest feel annoyed at the imputation which has been cast upon them in connection with their verdict. They deny that they refused to hear other evidence, and stoutly assert that they earnestly requested the Coroner to bring forward the witness Grant and others who were known to have been in the company of Mr. Goldstone and the unfortunate Mr. Creighton on the evening of the unhappy occurrence. They throw the blame of the failure to bring further evidence upon the Coroner, upon whose shoulders they say should rest the onus. There can be no doubt but that "some one" has "blundered;" this is apparent to even the members of the jury referred to. The holding of coroner's inquests in this city has become more or less of a farce, and the sooner a reform is inaugurated the better it will be for our municipal good name.

The Telegraph Combination!

Meeting of Shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company!

Resolution of a Subsequent Informal Meeting Approving the Scheme!

A meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Co. was held this afternoon, the President, Sir Hugh Allan, in the chair. The attendance was small.

The Chairman said the circumstances under which the shareholders met were very different from those under which they met in January last. Considerable excitement had prevailed in telegraph circles since that time, and things had gone on from one point to another until they had culminated in an injunction served upon the Company this morning to prohibit the carrying out of certain proposed arrangements with other parties.

The injunction having been read the chairman then read the opinion of Mr. Abbott as to what should be done in the event of such a contingency as that which had actually occurred. The opinion was to the effect that in the event of an injunction being served the meeting of shareholders should adjourn without taking any action on the matter, the adjournment to continue for sufficient time to carefully consider the matter (for two or three weeks at least). The chairman left it to the meeting to say whether the meeting should at once adjourn or not.

Mr. Crawford thought the Shareholders would like to have the opinion of the Directors on this question.

The Chairman said the Directors did not presume to go beyond their legal adviser in legal questions.

Mr. Crawford thought he had been misunderstood by the President. He did not propose to do anything in opposition to the injunction, but suggested that it would be well to get the opinion of the Shareholders, which, if nearly unanimous, might influence the Judge himself, if his mind were at all unbalanced on this question.

Mr. Esdaile suggested that the meeting, having been formally called by the directors, should at once adjourn and an informal meeting be immediately held.

The Chairman said, before the meeting adjourned, he would read a report he had prepared on the subject.

REPORT

Of the President to the Shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Co.

Sometime after the last annual meeting it became known that Mr. Erastmus Wiman, of New York, who was not then a shareholder of the company was moving with an apparent desire to obtain control of the Montreal Telegraph Company. In the first instance it appeared as if there was only himself and Dr. Green engaged in the operation, but it became apparent subsequently that he had the sanction of Mr. Jay Gould, in his proposition. The scheme submitted was not very different from that now before us, but it did not quite meet with the approval of the Directors of this company. They, in the course of the discussion, made several counter proposals. They offered to pool the earnings of the company in certain proportions. They offered to take over the lease of the Dominion Telegraph Company and pay six per cent. interest on the capital, in addition to paying the interest on its bonds, and to pay a tribute of $50,000 a year to the Western Union Company. They also made other offers differing slightly from these, but they were all rejected with the statement that nothing less than the entire control of all the lines would satisfy Mr. Gould, and that if he could not obtain this by negotiation, coercive measures would be adopted to attain the end. At this stage of the proceedings I was obliged to leave for England, and the negotiations were carried on by the other directors. The result was that under continued threats of coercion, the draft of an agreement was made up for submission to the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Co. On my return from England I found matters in this state, and it became necessary for me to look seriously into the proposal. I have been President of this Company for 30 years continuously, and many of the shareholders had confided their proxies to me during all these years. It might be supposed that I was well acquainted with the position of the Company and it was clearly my duty to see that the interest of my clients was not neglected. Seeing, therefore, that the Hon. Mr. Abbott was acting as legal adviser for all three companies, I resolved to take another opinion as to the powers of the companies to enter into the agreement. With this view I submitted the whole question to Mr. L. W. Benjamin, whose opinion is as follows:—

To Sir Hugh Allan, &c.:

SIR,—I have carefully examined the various Acts of Parliament which refer to the Montreal Telegraph Co., the Act of Incorporation of the Great North-Western Telegraph Co., also the draft agreement between the Montreal Telegraph Co. and the Great North-Western Telegraph Co., together with the correspondence submitted to me by you in reference to this proposed contract. I have most carefully examined all these documents and Acts of Parliament. I have examined these contracts from three different views;—

1st. As to the power and authority of the Great North-Western Telegraph Co. to make such an arrangement.

2nd. As to the power and authority of the M. T. Co. to enter into such an arrangement.

3rd. As to the power and authority of the Western Union Co. to guarantee the fulfilment of the agreement by the G. N. W. Tel. Co.

(*a*). The purposes (commercial or otherwise) for the carrying on of such corporations are brought into existence, are defined by the acts that erect them, and neither the directors nor shareholders can bid the corporate property by engaging in matters alien to these purposes, or in other words, the corporation can only enter into such transactions, contracts or undertakings as is expressly authorized or allowed by their charter.

(*b*). Unless specially authorized by its charter, a corporation cannot (without the consent of every shareholder) rightfully dispose of all its property and business, so as to render itself incapable in future of performing any of its corporate functions, and cannot alien any franchise or property necessary to perform its obligations to the public.

(*c*) A corporation cannot enter into engagements such as rendering assistance to, or guaranteeing the agreements of contract of other undertakings from which it anticipates a benefit to itself, unless specially authorized by its charter.

Applying these principles of law to the question, viz., as to the power and authority of the Great North-West Telegraph Company to enter into or make such an arrangement as contained in the draft submitted, I have failed to discover any power or authority conferred on the Great North-West Telegraph Company by its charter which would authorize the company to enter into the contract such as proposed for the working of the Montreal Telegraph Company Line. Section 3 of the act of incorporation of the Great North-West Telegraph Company, regulates and specifies the powers of the company, and what business it may undertake, and is as follows:—

"The said company shall have power to establish, construct, purchase, lease and work any line or lines of telegraph, or maintain such line or lines for others, from and to any place or places in the Dominion of Canada, either by land or water over which exclusive telegraph line rights do not now exist by any law of the Dominion or of any Province of the Dominion and make connection with the line or lines of any Telegraph Company in the U. S." Authority is given to the Company to work such lines as it may lease, but authority is not given to it to undertake and guarantee in the manner and way proposed by the draft agreement, the working of any line, and the guarantee of profits from such working. I consider that a court of law would not place any other construction or interpretation on this section than the one I have. It is admitted that the M.T. Co., cannot lease their line to the G. N. W. Telegraph Company. Therefore, not having the line under lease, the G. N. W. Telegraph Company cannot undertake the working of it. Should any difficulty occur in reference to the G. N. W. Telegraph Company carrying out the terms of the proposed contract, I feel confident they would at once take the ground that the contract was beyond their authority and power, and a Court of Law would not hold them to it. It considers that it was not the intention of the Legislature when they granted a Charter to the G. N. W. Telegraph Company to allow them to undertake any such contract as that proposed. Had it been the intention of the Legislature so to do the wording of section 3 of their Act of Incorporation would be very different. As to the power or authority of the Montreal Telegraph Company to enter into the proposed agreement, contracts and agreements such as the one proposed are of very frequent occurrence on this continent and in very few cases have they been contested, from the fact that they have been made as a rule between companies whose shareholders have been satisfied with the apparent advantage to be mutually gained by the carrying out of the arrangement. This acquiescence in these contracts does not make them legal or against non-assenting shareholders. Should any shareholder of the M. Tel. Co. refuse to assent to the proposed agreement and carry the question into Court. I am of opinion the decision would be against the Company. I failed to discover in the acts incorporating the M. Tel. Co. any power or authority given to it to lease its lines either directly or indirectly, or to delegate to any other corporation, the power and control over it, or the exercising of the franchise conferred upon it by its charter. The proposed agreement delegates to the G. N. W. Telegraph Company the exclusive control and management of all the companies' property, offices and business, and even undertakes that the board shall fix the rates at any figure to be named by contractors.

In this I see a complete abandonment of the powers of the Montreal Telegraph Company of its right to exercise its franchise and to perform its obligations to the public (except the through contractors).

The power given by the proposed contract to the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, is such an exclusive working of the business and property of the Montreal Telegraph Company, that the latter will not have any power to control the operations carried on in its name so long as the Great North-Western Telegraph Company fulfil and carry out the terms of the agreement. This constitutes what in law is termed "An exclusive working agreement," and certainly so long as it remains in force the Montreal Telegraph Company cannot exercise or carry on any of the business, or purposes for which it was incorporated. A Court of Law would hold that the Montreal Telegraph Company have no power to make such an agreement. As to the powers of the Western Union Company, to guarantee the fulfillment of the contract and arrangement, I have not had an opportunity to examine its charter, and cannot say whether it has the power to guarantee the undertakings of another company.

(Signed,) L. N. BENJAMIN.

I know that other members of the Bar hold the same view as Mr. Benjamin. It is very easy to give away our property, but it might be more difficult to get it back, for though there is provision made in the draft contract for the return of the property in case of default in payment of the rent, still we all know that if they were determined to retain possession of it, we could not get it back without great trouble. The question of security is also one of vast importance. I telegraphed to Dr. Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company asking for a copy of the charter of that company, to see if there was any power in it to guarantee agreements and payments beyond the boundaries of the United States. He did not send it to me, and before any agreement is made that point should be well ascertained.

But in any case, considering the evanescent nature of all corporate companies and the great difficulties of putting such guarantee in force in the United States, I think some more tangible security should be had than the Western Union Co., which could be dissolved in one week and reconstructed the next week, and thus avoid all liability for such a guarantee. True, some persons say that the position of Mr. Gould as a leading man in the Western Union Telegraph Co. should be enough to satisfy us on that point. To that I reply that if Mr. Gould will give his personal guarantee, I will be perfectly satisfied. The period to which the contract extends is also, in my opinion, objectionable. Ninety years are likely to see so many changes that the whole principle of telegraphing may be overturned. I would therefore suggest twenty-five (25) years as a more reasonable period.

The next important point that is still to be considered is the stores of all kinds, which remained over at the last annual meeting and which Mr. Wiman stipulated should be paid for. In the recent proposition he has sent in it is only material for building new lines that he proposes to pay for; but in his letter to me before I went to England he says:—"The Montreal Company are to retain—after paying its liabilities—all cash outstanding, which, by the last statement, amounted to $174,000."

In the last alteration sent in to the proposed arrangement there is an addition that, in the event of any tax or other charge, municipal or otherwise, being put on the line, the working Company shall have the liberty to raise the rate above twenty-five cents. This is an entire innovation now heard of for the first time, and in my opinion should not be agreed to under any circumstances whatever. An injunction has been applied for by Mr. T. W. Ritchie to prevent the Company from carrying out this arrangement or from holding the meeting to-day. If this contention is set aside and the companies are allowed to go on as originally proposed, I would favor the completion of the arrangement, provided the above objections are fairly met and removed. These are: (1.) The legality of the arrangement. (2.) The term of the lease. (3.) The security. (4.) The payment for stores and (5.) no rise to take place in rates; but, of course, I am willing to accept the instructions of the shareholders to carry out any proposal they may adopt.

(Signed,) HUGH ALLAN,
President.

Montreal, July 16, 1881.

Mr. Crawford said he was given to understand that the Judge was particularly anxious to get the sense of this meeting.

The President said the question was a question of law and if the Judge was going to allow his mind to be prejudiced by a meeting of shareholders on a question of law he was an extraordinary Judge.

Mr. Crawford desired nothing but an informal expression of opinion.

The Chairman said the opinion of the shareholders was almost unanimously in favor of the arrangements.

Mr. Crawford had heard a great many observations, a great deal of sentiment about this arrangement, but faled to see one single argument against it.

Mr. Yates, of Brantford, said it seemed to him that all this confusion of lawyers' opinions was only to drive them from the main point. Let them, the shareholders, talk common sense if they could. The press had come to their relief to some extent and had had a great deal to say, but had not put their hands in their pockets to help them. One paper said the company was between hell and the sea, and another said they had either to dance or fiddle, so that altogether he thought the company in rather a humiliating position to-day (laughter). Now the president brought up another lot of lawyers' opinion. The shareholders knew what their own interests were. The directors if any body was to blame the directors and nobody else were to blame for the position the company was in, for allowing them to be mastered by opposition companies. He insisted that the Company must either accept the proposed arrangement or become bankrupt. Ever since the 13th of June he had been trying to get permission to examine this matter and had been met by persistent opposition. He did not believe they had earned their dividend for the past half year. As a shareholder, not a speculating shareholder but a *bona fide* shareholder, he was in favor of accepting the best offer they could get, and if the Western Union would guarantee eight per cent he would vote for it.

Mr. Mitchell hoped the Montreal Telegraph Company was not going to throw away its property for nothing. It had been doing business for the country for a long time, and he hoped it would continue to do so. He had seen the stock at 225 premium, and he had seen it at 70, and would be willing to see it at either again. Let them go on and drive their own horse. If they were to buy up the Western Union he would say they were doing a good thing, but to talk of a company, with a capital of $5,000, buying up the Montreal Company, was amusing. He would like to see the thing changed, the proposition to take the other form.

The Hon. William Macdougall said they had simply to consider the legal question. They had before them the order, he supposed it would be called of the judge. In their jurisprudence (Upper Canada), they had no name for it. (Laughter.) However, it was the mandate of one of the judges of this Province, on the application of a person who said he represented a shareholder (they had no evidence of the fact). The speaker thought it necessary to ascertain the mind of the shareholders because it was important for the court to know. It was important for any judge to know if an application purporting to be in the interests of a company, was favored by a majority of shareholders or not. This was so well recognized in England that it was often contended by the opponents to an application that it was the application of a minority. In this case the judge evidently desired to know the opinion of the shareholder, and having granted this injunction, was not likely to do anything further until some action was taken by the company. Before they could get out of the difficulty they were placed in by this document, they must take more action than had yet been proposed. With all defference to the opinion of the legal gentlemen who had been quoted, he submitted that other legal gentlemen of great eminence and knowledge were of opinion, after examining the Company's charter, that they had from the beginning the largest powers of any Company in Canada, to purchase lands, houses, property, to let, convey their lands and property, and these powers had been rather extended than limited by subsequent legislation, and this letting of property was the very thing proposed to be done by the suggested arrangement. Looking at the Act itself, he had advised Mr. Wiman and others that if the matter came before a court of law the company was amply justified and empowered to make such an arrangement as this. The resolutions to be submitted were directing the Board to take steps to relieve the Company of this cloud on their title, which had been granted on insufficient evidence. From the experience of parliament in railway, telegraph and other matters they found they had yet to come to this idea, the more they allowed people who had put their capital into such ventures to use it to the best advantage the better. (Applause.)

RESOLUTION.

On the motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Yates, the following resolution was carried *nem con*:—

Whereas, certain negotiations between the Directors of the Montreal Telegraph Co. and the Great North-Western Telegraph Co. and the Western Union Telegraph Co. have resulted in a proposal for the working the lines of the Montreal Telegraph Co. for an annual guaranteed dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital of the Company and other conditions.

And whereas a draft agreement embodying this proposal has been laid before this meeting, whereof a copy is annexed hereto.

And whereas it will be to the advantage of this Company that the said proposal be carried into effect.

That the directors of the said Company are hereby instructed to carry out and give substantial effect to the said proposed contract by all lawful ways and means.

And be it further resolved, that the directors of this company are hereby required to resist and secure the dismissal of all legal proceedings now pending, and which may hereafter be instituted to prevent the due and immediate execution and the carrying out of the said proposed contract.

That a committee consisting of Messrs. Crawford, Cleghorn and Mitchell be appointed to act with the directors in the matter.

Sir Hugh Allan, being compelled to leave town, asked to be excused from further attendance, and suggested that another Chairman be appointed. The meeting, however, immediately adjourned until the third Wednesday in August.

Judgment on the Application for an Injunction.

SUPERIOR COURT, Province of Quebec, Montreal, in the District of Montreal.

Edward Martin Hopkins, *es qual*, Petitioner, *vs.* Montreal Telegraph Co., Defendant.

Whereas, the plaintiff (petitioner) has demanded of the undersigned, one of the Judges of the said Court, a brief of injunction constraining the defendant to appear before one of the Judges of this Court and to enjoin him to suspend all acts, proceedings, and operations relative to a convention proposed or projected between the Company (defendant) and the Great North-Western Telegraph Company of Canada and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and to prevent the Company, defendant, from holding a special meeting which should take place on the twelfth day of July current at 1 o'clock in the afternoon or on any other day, to take into consideration the said convention or to approve of it, and also to prevent the Company, defendant, and its directors and officers from receiving or submitting to the shareholders of the Company, defendant, at such a meeting or at any other adjourned meeting, any resolution, motion, or proposition tending to ratify, or simply to approve the said projected convention or any other convention analogous or tending to the same end under legal penalty.

And, *whereas*, the very brief delay since the presentation of the said petition of the said petitioner;

And *whereas*, the Company, defendant, appeared before us through its advocate and attorney, Mr. Tait;

Whereas that petition requires fuller consideration, the undersigned, before passing definitive judgment on the said petition, orders provisionally the said Company, defendant, to obtain from taking any definitive resolution either to adopt or ratify the projected convention or any other analogous convention or to execute any procedure, convention, or arrangement whatever, relative to the matter in question in the projected convention, until the Judge, undersigned, or any other Judge of the Court shall have determined if he should ordain or not the emanation of the demanded brief of injunction, or until further orders, without, however, preventing the shareholders of the Company, defendant, from expressing their views on the contemplated convention. Any contravention of the present order will entail for the contravener or contraveners, legal penalties.

Given at Montreal, under seal, the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

(Signed), A. C. PAPINEAU,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Personal.

Mr. T. A. Ennis, of the firm of R. & T. A. Ennis, printers, St. Louis, Mo., is in town.

Sir Alexander T. and Lady Galt and family will arrive at the Windsor Hotel to-morrow morning.

Jno. Coy, England; A. W. Laviolette, St. Jerome; Capt. M. A. Gagnon, Barbethiste, and H. G. Chamberlain, Toronto, are at the Richelieu Hotel.

M. Barthe, Sorel; W. J. Alexander, Actonvale; M. J. O'Brien, Winnipeg; W. H. Hunterville, Orangeville; Z. J. Fowler, Newcastle, N. B., are at the Canada Hotel.

Mr. Dugas, Police Magistrate, returned last night from Lake St. John, on the Saguenay, where he enjoyed some good salmon fishing. The mosquito is the only enemy to be met with in that part of the country; but so formidable is he that His Honor and friends had to succumb to his daily attacks.

City Items.

—The case of the striker Thomas Donovan, has been postponed until Tuesday next.

—Raymond & Whitcombe's excursion left the Bonaventure depot for Newport, this morning.

—Two hundred and fifty excursionists left Montreal for Portland last night. They were originally from Michigan.

—It is intended greatly to enlarge the choir and organ loft of Notre Dame Church, and an instrument, proportionate to the immense size of the temple, will be set up.

—While a woman named Janis Noil was working in a house on Notre Dame St., she fell and broke her arm. It was set at the Notre Dame Hospital.

—There was no sheet at the Police Court today. The only case before the Court was one for selling liquor without a license, and that was postponed.

—The fifth annual excursion of the St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society will be held to Sorel, Lake St. Peter and Berthier, on Wednesday next, by steamer "Three Rivers." The boat leaves the Richelieu Company's wharf at 9.30 a.m.

—Joseph Hogue, the sneak thief, who was arrested last week by constable Maroni, for attempting to break into Mr. Lamere's house on Vitre street, has pleaded guilty of stealing the silver found in his possession, on the night of his arrest. He denies stealing the gold watch which he threw away before his arrest and which is claimed by Mr. Walker. The magistrate committed him for trial.

Suburban.

Chief Cypihot, of the Hochelaga fire Department has tendered his resignation because the Council want him to water the streets.

Mr. O. Rolland of Hochelaga, left his horse and carriage standing in front of his residence yesterday, and when he came out found him gone. The horse had taken fright and smashed the vehicle.

The Hochelaga Council met yesterday evening. It was decided to permit the Abattoir Company to connect their drain with Maurice street, upon certain conditions. Mr. Beaudry, Civil Engineer, was instructed to make a complete plan of the village, of the new streets, &c., in order to have the plan homologated.

Shipping Notes.

The SS. "Buenos Ayrean" passed L'Islet inward at 9 a.m.

The Allan SS. "Circassian" arrived at Rimouski at 8.50 a.m.

SS. "Campania" passed Father Point inward at 11.30 p.m., yesterday.

The Allan mail SS. "Moravian" sailed from Quebec at 9.40 a.m. on Saturday, with 74 cabin and 65 steerage passengers.

The SS. "Mississippi," from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool to-day, and landed her live stock shipment of 100 cattle in splendid condition.

The White Cross Line SS. "Helvetia," from Montreal, for Antwerp, arrived out on the 15th instant, and will sail again from Antwerp for Montreal on the 25th instant.

The Maltby Tragedy.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Will you kindly grant me space in your paper to correct an erroneous statement which appeared in your issue of last evening respecting the shooting of poor Maltby at the rifle ranges on Saturday last. Referring to the visit which the jury made to the place of the accident, your reporter says: "As Maltby was behind the other two it is quite conceivable that he might so have turned his head as to allow a bullet fired from the Association stands to enter his head in the particular position in which it did enter, and yet his friends not be aware of the movement." I emphatically deny the possibility of any such thing, under the circumstances of the accident. We were walking towards the firing points, Maltby in the centre, Smith about half a yard to his right rear, and I the same distance to Maltby's left front. The Montreal Rifle Association were on our *left*, the 65th on our right. The bullet entered decease's head on the *right*, and came out to the *left rear*. Even had his head been turned (which Smith, who was to the rear of him, distinctly denies), a bullet coming from the direction of the Montreal Rifle Association *could not possibly* have struck deceased without hitting one or both of us also, as we were all three in the direct line of fire of any bullet coming from that direction towards us. Hoping you will insert this explanation, in justice to the parties concerned,

I am, sir, yours, faithfully,
JOHN BOLTON.

Inconsistency.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—In the issue of the July number of the *Protestant Pillar*, there appears an article on drunkenness, in which the Editor states:—"Our Courts are a farce, private enquiry for the rich sot brings them into contempt. Let it be once known and felt that a drunken man appeared on the street or was complained of in his home, would be arrested, and after his arrest, before the Police Court, be he high or low, and if he was rich, fined $30 and costs, and one month imprisonment, with the certainty of arrest every day after release, if he transgressed again, and another fine of $30 and costs, or, if he was poor, imprisonment with stone breaking in a public viewed fence square."

All this seems strangely at variance with the opinion held by the editor of the *P.P.*, who, when he lectured on the subject of "Was the demon in the malt or in the man?" in which he advocated moderate drinking, declared he was not a teetotaler. Again his opposition to the formation of a Band of Hope amongst the young people of his congregation, which many of them requested to be allowed to form, will be remembered. Surely he should not have forgotten that in Proverbs 22nd., 6th verse, that we are told to "train up a child in the way it should go and when it is old will not depart from it."

If the formation of a Band of Hope had been permitted and its influence had but reclaimed one fallen or had guided but one in the rightful path and thus, at least, have saved one from the infliction of the punishment of this *new law* i.e., $30.00, or imprisonment, &c. Would it not have been one step in the right direction as tending to improve our morals? Assuredly, yes.

It is now a well recognised fact that bands of hope are as necessary in church congregations as are Sunday Schools. The editor, who calls himself an M. D., states it as his opinion that "we do not regard it (drunkenness) as a disease, but clear wickedness." Notwithstanding this positive opinion of the Rev. M. D., we take the liberty of saying, that other eminent Doctors of Medicine have quite a different opinion, and we have the authority of such a man as Dr. Murchison for saying that in most instances the drunkard is the unfortunate victim of a diseased appetite. Yours, etc.,

A LOVER OF CONSISTENCY.

Sporting Notes.

Hanlan and Trickett practice every afternoon on Toronto Bay.

One hundred and forty-nine names are comprised in the fifty-seven entries at the Hamilton regatta.

Trickett has written a letter of thanks to ex-Mayor Mackintosh, of Ottawa, and states that he will probably visit the city again before leaving for his home in Australia.

Mr. C. Brewer's four-year-old bay colt "Robert the Devil," who was favorite in the betting, has been scratched in the race for the Goodwood Cup, which will come off on the 28th inst. He is reported to be seriously amiss.

Thirty-seven carrier-pigeons were let loose at Steubenville, Ohio, yesterday morning, for New York, Jersey City Heights, Bayonne, Williamsburgh and South Brooklyn, a distance of 344 miles. The prizes are a gold watch and $75.

The London *Sportsman* says: "The pigeon shooting match which, as announced, was to have taken place about this date, between Dr. Carver, of America, and Mr. Stuart Wortley, of the Hurlingham and Gun Clubs, will probably fall through, as Dr. Carver has gone to the Continent."

The London *Sportsman*, in a leading article, says:—"The riot at the athletic sports at Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, on Saturday last, was a disgrace to the name of British sports. All right thinking people bitterly deplore the occurrence. Messrs. Myers and Merrill (the Americans) have been tendered universal sympathy, and if they compete at Birmingham on Saturday next there will be sufficient police to prevent further ignorant and vulgar interference."

Evening Telegrams.

CABLE.

THE HEAT.—LONDON, July 16.—Several deaths occurred in England from sunstroke. At Greenwich observatory yesterday the thermometer registered 97 in the shade, the highest trustworthy record. The maximum in the shade was 153. At Paris yesterday the thermometer was 97 in the shade.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—LONDON, July 16.—A terrible tragedy occurred in Bishopsgate street last night. A tailor shot his paramour, and then embedded the bullet in his own brain. His recovery is considered hopeless.

DEAN STANLEY ILL.—LONDON, July 16.—Dean Stanley is suffering from a severe illness.

AMERICAN.

STRIKE OF BREWERS.—CINCINNATI, July 16.—The journeymen brewers, to the number of 600, presented a demand to their employers to reduce their hours of labor from 15 hours to 13½ hours daily. Some of the brewers acceded to the demand, but others are holding out. At noon the strikers marched in procession with a band of music, and visited the different breweries. A Steubenville, Ohio, despatch says:—The employees of all the breweries struck this morning for fewer hours of labor. Three proprietors acceded. The strikers are parading the streets.

MURDERERS PURSUED.—CHICAGO, July 16.—Dispatches from Eau Claire, Wis., say the Williams or Maxwell brothers, who murdered Sheriff Coleman near Durant, Wis., on Sunday night, have been surrounded in the woods five miles from the scene of the tragedy by 150 armed men. The desperadoes are said to be wounded, and the capture dead or alive is the determined purpose of the excited populace.

THE DEADLOCK BROKEN.—ALBANY, July 16.—Miller was elected on the second ballot to-day on the following vote: Kernan, 47; Miller, 76; Fish, 9; Chapman, 2; Daniels, 1; Stairn, 1; Bliss, 1; Adams, 1; Wheeler, 4; Talcott, 1; Tenner, 1; necessary to choice, 73. Adjourned.

CANADIAN.

ICE, FOG AND RAIN AT NEWFOUNDLAND.—ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 16.—Advices just received from Labrador state that a heavy gale on the 2nd and 3rd brought immense quantities of ice on the coast in the neighborhood of Grady, destroying much property. Thirty-seven vessels at the latter place are doing nothing—no fish there. The weather here is unprecedentedly cold for the season, with chilly winds, rain and fog for the past 48 hours and no indication of a change. Several American fishing schooners have called here, all with good fares.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following was sent by the attending to the consulting physicians: 1 p.m.—The President progresses steadily towards convalescence. During the last 24 hours he had but ⅛ of a grain of sulphate of morphia in a single hypodermic injection. At bedtime he slept well, and this morning expresses himself feeling quite easy. Quinia is continued in three grain doses three times daily. He is taking a still larger proportion of solid food with more relish than hitherto, and some old port wine has been substituted for tokay, its flavor being preferred by the patient. The febrile rise yesterday afternoon was less than on any day since you saw him. Hereafter our daily despatch to you will be sent after the evening consultation.

Rossini's Receipts for Overtures.

The *Voltaire* publishes a letter written by Rossini, or, at all events, attributed to Rossini, on the subject of the difficulties attending overtures, and the proper mode of remedying them. The document takes the form of a reply to a young musician who has consulted the *maëstro*. It runs as follows: "General and invariable rule: Do not compose the overture before the very eve of the first representation. Nothing produces inspiration so much as necessity, the inciting presence of the copyist who is awaiting your work strip by strip, and the terrifying sight of a despairing manager tearing out his hair by the roots. The real *chefs d'œuvre* have never been composed under other circumstances. In Italy, in my day, managers were all bald before they were 30.

"First receipt—I composed the overture to 'Othello' in a little room in the Babaja Palace, in which the most ferocious and baldest of managers shut me up, with *maccaroni a l' eau*, and the threat that he would only let me out alive if provided with the last note of the said overture.

"Second receipt—I composed the overture to the 'Lazza Ladra,' not on the eve, but on the very day of the first representation, in the 'flies' of the La Scala theatre, at Milan, whither the manager, a worthy rival of Babaja, had relegated me under the guard of four machinists. These four wretches were ordered to throw down my work, sheet by sheet, to copyists who sat below in the body of the theatre, transcribing, and sending the manuscript bit by bit to the *chef d' orchestre*, who had it rehearsed. If a due amount were not forthcoming, the barbarians in question were directed to throw me in *propria persona* to the copyists.

"Third receipt—I did better in the case of the overture to 'Il Barbiere,' which I did not compose at all, having made use of the overture to 'Elisabetta,' an excessively *seria* opera, instead of the one written for the above equally *buffa* piece. The public seemed delighted by the substitution.

"Fourth receipt—I composed the overture, or, more properly speaking, the musical introduction, to the 'Comte Ory' while fishing in company with M. Aguado, who never ceased talking to me the whole time about Spanish finances.

"Ffth receipt—I composed the overture to 'Guillaume Tell,' under somewhat analogous circumstances, in some rooms on the boulevard Montmartre, which were filled night and day with a posse of fellows smoking, drinking, talking, singing and bellowing in my ears, while I was working away with might and main.

"Sixth receipt—I never composed any overture at all for 'Moise,' which is the easiest way of all, and was followed by my good friend Meyerbeer for 'Robert le Diable' and the 'Huguenots,' as well as, so they say, for the 'Prophete.'"—*Galignani.*

Larch Plantations.

Thomas Lake of Illinois writes to the *Rural New Yorker* that he has been very successful in raising plantations of the European larch, in the following way: The first experiment was made by ordering from the nursery 4,500 young trees from 12 to 15 inches high and as large as black-lead pencils. They were set out in straight lines, four feet apart each way, in deep, mellow soil, made so by thorough plowing. Two grains of corn were planted with each tree, and all cultivated together. This course was pursued two seasons, when 4,500 more were ordered and similarly treated. All succeeded well, and the trees had grown so well with side branches that a horse could not be passed between the rows to cultivate them the third year. At present, in five and six years from setting, they are from 16 to 18 feet high, and are 6 inches in diameter 5 feet above ground. The European larch is a rapid grower and makes good timber on upland. We have trees set 22 years ago, which now measure seventeen inches in diameter and are 50 feet high.—*In Country Gentleman.*

Double Flowering Currant.

The common crimson flowering currant, and its variety the double-flowering, are well-known to the cultivators of ornamental shrubs as among the most desirable early bloomers. The London *Garden* describes a number of additional varieties, among which is one called *flavescens*, which has a decided effusion of a yellowish hue, and is quite distinct from the others; another is a remarkably deep-tinted sort, almost a blood red, and both are Continental varieties. Still another known as *albida* is almost white, the flowers being only suffused with a delicate blush while the *pallida* is of a deeper shade than the last. A group of these different colors would present a beautiful combination and contrast when in bloom.—*In Country Gentleman.*

NEEDED DAIRY REFORM.

By The Hon. X. A. Willard, Little Falls N. Y.

How to promote improvement in the flavor and quality of genuine dairy goods, is a question which is now being pressed upon the attention of dairymen, and which cannot be put aside with impunity. Poor butter and poor cheese can no longer be placed upon the markets of the world at a price that will remunerate the producer. They leave no margin to the dairyman—not even a bare subsistence. The extensive introduction of spurious butter and butter adulterations—the substitution of lard for cream in cheese-making, together with other processes for improving "skim-cheese," rendering it mellow and palatable, have made serious inroads upon all the lower grade products of the dairy; they will continue to grow in favor and to be preferred by certain consumers whenever these spurious goods prove to be better or more palatable than the genuine article. Laws have been passed in New York and in other States, regulating the sale of oleomargarine and other spurious dairy products, and it was quite proper that the makers and venders of these goods should be compelled to brand them for what they are. But this will not prevent their manufacture or consumption so long as it shall be proved they are not unwholesome. They will now be placed upon the markets on their merits, and if they are more palatable and show more quality than inferior grades of the genuine products of the dairy, they will be preferred and go into consumption. As an instance of this truth the immense sales of artificial butter in the English markets may be cited, where it is often taken by the consumer at a higher price than genuine butter of second class. It is without doubt unfortunate for the dairy industry that invention has so developed and perfected these substitutes as to make them formidable competitors of genuine dairy products; but dairymen should no longer refuse to accept the situation, nor expect to get relief by ridiculing and denouncing the spurious goods. They must meet the enemy with something more substantial than mere words—they must offer in competition dairy products of the finest flavor and of supreme excellence—products that have some keeping qualities by which buyers, in holding, may have good assurance against loss on account of quick deterioration and decay. In other words, fine fancy butter and cheese have now become of imperative necessity to the dairyman who desires to stand by the integrity of his product, and not be pushed aside and overwhelmed in the wake of spurious goods.

In this march of improvement the dairymen must not look wholly to the manufacturer, nor expect that the work can be accomplished by new discoveries and Utopian processes in the milk vats, for the main work rests with those who produce and deliver the milk to the factories. We have now an army of skilled workers—men who are striving to excel and who spare no efforts to manufacture an unexceptionable article. They manipulate the milk coming to their hands after the best methods. They are quick to see and adopt improvements, and yet they fail to achieve the highest results, because their labors are expended upon bad material. Their patrons often cannot be induced to bring them *good sound milk*. In almost every community of dairymen there will be found some who are addicted to shocking practices of uncleanliness, cow-beating, dog-driving, compelling herds to slake thirst in foul waters, adding the milk from sick cows or from garget-ty udders. All these things and others of a similar character are from time to time occurring and one cow's milk often taints a whole vat of good milk. It is this condition of things that causes the cheese-maker trouble, and the more so since he cannot always trace the bad milk to its source. It is safe to say that a large share of the "off-flavored" and quick-decaying cheese of America comes from this cause. Of course it is liable to come from careless manufacture, bad rennet, lack of salting, and filth about factories, but in all these cases the cause is easily traced and the remedy readily applied. But the former belong to the class of unknown causes, or causes difficult to be traced and corrected under the present system of management.

Now what is needed is a reformation in the methods of producing and handling milk *at the farm*, and the manner of its delivery at the factory. And the most feasible way for bringing about this most desirable result, it would seem, is to employ Inspectors to visit farms from week to week throughout the season, noting everything in connection with pasturage, water, treatment of stock—the milking, cleanliness of dairy utensils, and the manner in which milk is treated in the can and on its journey to the factory. With such supervision, and with rigid rules for the exclusion of faulty milk, we may hope to get an immediate and permanent improvement in the flavor and quality of our dairy products. The present system of throwing this work upon the factory manager, or requiring him to detect faulty milk as it is delivered at the factory, has been proved to be untrustworthy. The manager has not the time nor opportunity, while receiving milk, to detect every shade of its character, he can only pronounce upon the worst cases, or when decomposition has proceeded so far as to indicate beyond question that the milk is rotten or unsound. He cannot trace the causes, or tell all the stages of incipient decomposition which spoils the milk in the vat. Again, he cannot reject milk without engendering altercations and stirring up bad feeling—often causing the patron to withdraw his support and take his milk to another factory. If the trouble occurs with several influential patrons having large herds, the maker will not go to extremities and endanger his situation, but will prefer to take the milk as it is and do the best that he can with it, and so his product goes into the market as inferior, being classed as "seconds" or "thirds." The manager's talk and remonstrances may in some instances cause a reformation, but in a vast number of cases it amounts to nothing. The Inspector, on the other hand, is entirely independent, or stands as an impartial judge between the maker and the patron. He points out the causes of faulty milk as he finds them at the farm, and the tests of samples at the factory confirm his position. He suggests where improvements can be made, and thus the patron becomes educated and all parties interested in his milk are permanently benefited.

This plan has proved a great success wherever adopted. It has raised second class factories into the first rank, and one season's work of a thorough and competent Inspector has been effectual in revolutionizing the whole system of milk production and delivery over the entire district in charge. The system was early adopted by the late Gail Borden, who was the first to show how milk could be successfully condensed and put upon the market as a commercial product, possessing all the elements of sound, pure, and wholesome food. Near the close of his life, when he had perfected his inventions and brought his condensed milk to the highest standard of excellence, he stated to the writer that he never could have accomplished this grand result had he not inaugurated a system of milk inspection *at the farm*. "My Inspector," he said, "noted every circumstance affecting the flavor and soundness of milk on the farm—health of the cows, their feed, water—regularity in milking, cleanliness of stable, and utensils. My patrons were instructed not to dog or overheat cows in driving, not to beat or frighten them while milking—to separate animals in heat from the herd, and keep back all milk coming from inflamed or diseased udders. In fine, he instructed my patrons in all the details for producing clean, sound, wholesome milk, and by constantly testing samples of milk at the factory and comparing with the reports of my Inspector, I was soon enabled to get milk that gave me no trouble in condensing, and which was satisfactory to the most fastidious palate." And he remarked that, although he had selected his dairies from those who had engaged in supplying milk for city consumption, yet he still found it necessary to educate and reform them in many of the details for producing a perfectly sound, clean, and good flavored milk.

There are thousands of factory managers all over the country who would be glad to co-operate in this movement. Let the patrons then of every establishment be called together, and a mutual plan be inaugurated, by which every man's farm and herd shall be inspected from time to time, and every means taken to insure the delivery of clean, sound, wholesome milk. We shall then begin to see a marked improvement in our dairy products, and with competent makers, freedom from filth, and bad odors about the factories, our dairymen may bid defiance to all spurious goods, because genuine butter and cheese of supreme excellence will always find buyers and consumers who are willing to pay a fair price for them in all the dairy markets of the world.—*In American Agriculturist.*

Reciprocity.

I recur to this subject, because I believe it to be one which will soon come even more prominently to the fore than it does now. A fanatic of Free Trade proceeds upon the assumption that every country can either produce or manufacture something at a less cost than its neighbors. To the production of this article it should devote itself exclusively, and then exchange it for articles produced under the same conditions in foreign countries. The theory is perfect; one thing alone is wanted to make it of practical value, and this is that the entire world should accept it. If we alone do so, and if all other nations, on grounds political or economical, decline to join in this universal league, we necessarily find ourselves in the position that we have no markets for our goods, whilst we make the United Kingdom a market for the goods of our neighbors. We must look facts in the face. After making all allowance for the effects of depression of trade, we are not progressing, whilst other countries—such as France and the United States—are making gigantic steps forward.

What, then, should we do? This. Our principal imports are food. It is essential that food should be cheap, and therefore we cannot place import duties upon any of the supplies of it that are sent to us from any part of the world. Either farming in England will, or will not, allow of rents being paid to landlords for the use of the soil. If, except in very favored localities, this will not be the case in the future, then the landlords will suffer, but the community will lose nothing by money ceasing to pass from the pockets of a cultivator into those of an owner of land. So long, therefore, as rents exist, so long is there a margin which can be trenched on. If we are to be in a position to compete with foreigners in the price of manufactured goods, no hindrance must be placed upon artisans obtaining all articles of primary necessity as cheaply as possible, for otherwise the rate of wages would be raised, and we should find ourselves at an actual disadvantage with foreigners, as regards selling price, in every market. But there are many articles which are not of primary necessity, and without which a person can very well live. There is no reason why those of us who choose to buy such articles should not pay a high price for them. Consequently, there can be no reason why the power to impose import duties upon such articles should not be used in order to obtain reciprocal advantages for our own products. Let us take silk, and see how this doctrine would work out. The silk manufactories of France came into existence owing to Colbert having fostered them. Not only did he find a market for their products by heavy protective duties, but he advanced public money for their creation. So long as we had protective duties on silk, our silk manufacturers at Coventry and other places were able to employ their capital remuneratively. The consumer, however, always preferred French silks to English silks at equal prices. No sooner, therefore, did this protection to the latter disappear than our silk manufactories disappeared also. Now, in the nature of things there is no reason why we should not be able to manufacture silk articles as well as Frenchmen can at Lyons. To meet, however, the prejudice in favor of French silks, it would be necessary for a time to create a differential price in favor of English silks—that is to say, to impose an import duty on French silks. "Absurd," replies the free-trading theorist. "The capital which you would shut up in silk manufactories ought to be devoted to manufacturing some article that we can produce cheaper than any other country, and we ought to exchange this article against the silks that we require." In theory, my good friend, this view is correct, but it involves the postulate, that we are able to make this exchange—that is to say, that France will accept this other article in exchange for her silks. "Absurd," again replies the free-trader: "you need not necessarily find a market in France, you may find it elsewhere. When asked where, he vaguely replies, "In the East," and then he falls back upon generalities. How well I know them. "Once tamper with free trade, once make exceptions to the great and glorious principle which is to revolutionize the world, and you will inevitably finish by imposing duties not only upon articles of luxury, but upon articles of primary necessity. If the manufacturer is protected, the agriculturists will insist upon protection also, and in the end, you will be forced to impose a duty upon food." My answer is simply that one fact does not involve the other. Between articles of luxury and articles of primary necessity there is a fundamental difference. It might equally be said, that if you cut off legs that have mortified, you will end in cutting off heads. But let us suppose another case; silk is manufactured in France and in Italy; it is a matter of indifference to the consumer whether a silk dress comes from one of these countries or from the other. May we not say to both these countries, it is for you to decide which of the two shall find a market with us for her silks. We put this market up to competition; that country which receives our products on the most advantageous terms shall clothe us in silk attire.

I have taken silks merely as an instance; for there are many other articles of luxury to which the principle of reciprocity may be equally applied. We have unfortunately got the bit of theory between our teeth. And with what result? That whilst other countries are prospering we are not. A gambler had an infallible system to grow rich. It landed him penniless in a garret. A friend came to see him. He was too far gone in starvation to be saved. His friend leant over him. "I still believe in my system," he murmured, and then he died. We are on a sick-bed, and like this sanguine man, if we do not abjure theory, we shall find our only reward in a firm and stolid conviction that death is preferable to its surrender.—*London Truth.*

A Nihilist Captain.

The Russian Government is so satisfied with the evidence adduced of the complicity of Captain Soukhanoff in the assassination of the late Czar that, without waiting for the Court-martial to pronounce its decision, it has struck his name off the "Navy List." There seems little doubt, if we are to believe what is stated by the St. Petersburg papers, that Soukhanoff prepared the bombs that occasioned the Emperor's death. Soukhanoff entered the service as a naval cadet in 1872, but, owing to family circumstances, left in the same year. In 1874 he was allowed to join it afresh, and served for four years in the Pacific. On his return to the Baltic, after the close of the Turkish war, he applied to be allowed to join the torpedo class at Cronstadt, where his assiduity in his studies and the excellence of his practice gained him rapid promotion. In 1879 he was appointed to the clipper Strelok, then to the Vsadnik, and afterward to the Admiral Speridoff. Last year he was to have gone on the Pacific again in the Min, in which case Alexander II. would probably have been alive to-day; but at the last moment the Admiralty decided, on account of his abilities, to keep him at home, and gave him a grant to attend the scientific lectures at St Petersburg University. It is said that it was while attending these that he first became a Nihilist, the oppressive action of the authorities towards the students filling him with indignation and disgust. His knowledge of explosives made him a most useful addition to the revolutionary movement. By his direction the mines were constructed in the Sadovoi Street, and it is affirmed that on the day of the explosion he placed all the assassins in their appointed places and kept watch over them up to the very moment of the crime. The court-martial, appointed to try him commences its proceedings in a few days' time. If found guilty, the captain is sure to be hanged, as the Czar is resolutely determined to crush the growing spirit of revolt that is manifesting itself daily in greater prominence in the Russian army and navy.—*Broad Arrow.*

It is stated Donald Dinnie and Geo. Davidson, the Scottish athletes, have abandoned their intention of visiting America this year.

A New Industry.

The Messrs. Rubenstein Brothers, well and favorably known in this city, have opened up a new industry at No. 537 Craig street, which will undoubtedly fill a long felt want. Their business is that of Silver, Gold and Nickel Plated Carriage and Harness Trimmings, Door and Number Plates, Metal Spinning, &c. By a process of their own, they prepare their own Nickel for the baths, and are thereby enabled to get a much better finish, even than some of the leading shops in the United States. Silver Plating at their establishment is a specialty, but plating in all its branches is done. There is enterprising young blood in the harness, and with determination on the box-seat nothing is wanting to drive the firm through the portals of the Paradise of success. Orders entrusted to the Messrs. Rubenstein Bros. are sure to be executed with that neatness and despatch, always followed by a new firm in their endeavors to please. 165 1

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—In this city, on July 14th, the wife of E. S. Lewis of a son.

DEATHS.

FLORANT—In this city on the 16th July, Joseph D. C., youngest son of A. D. Florant, aged 3 months.

Funeral on Monday, the 18th instant, at 8.30 a.m., from his father's residence, 358 Dorchester street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. 165 2

New Advertisements this P.M.

COINS.—Ancient and Modern.
Bought and Sold.
OLD ENGLISH COINS,
OLD FRENCH COINS,
OLD GERMAN COINS,
"Grandfather's Clocks."
HENRY GRANT,
165+ 26 Beaver Hall Terrace.

CLEARING OUT!

Every year we clear out our stock ready for the fall, by selling stock on hand at a great reduction. We have just gone through our stock,

Bringing Prices Right Down!

A handsome array of really elegant and valuable Table Lamps, beautiful Bracket Lamps, and a grand display of rich, elegant and beautiful

COAL OIL CHANDELIERS!

All first-class new goods, with latest improvements and best fittings.

CHANDELIERS, $1.50!

CHANDELIERS, $4.75!

CHANDELIERS, $10!

CHANDELIERS, $18!

FRED. R. COLE, Manufacturer,
418 Notre Dame Street. 165

AN APPEAL.

The Committee of the PROTESTANT HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, beg to intimate to the public that they intend soliciting aid for the purpose of building a New Home. The present one being entirely inadequate to their work. Being the only Home of the kind in the city, they hope to meet with the approval and generous assistance of all philanthropic persons.

"For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost. We then that are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not please ourselves." 124 law

HOUSE TO LET—Completely furnished, for summer months, or longer; rent low. Apply 55 Metcalfe street. 165

TO LET—THREE FURNISHED BED-rooms, without board. 27 Beaver Hall Terrace. 165 12

FOR SALE—A NEW 5 TON YACHT, CHEAP. H. Cunningham, Boat Builder, Kingston. 165

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY MARE; also, a second-hand express wagon, at Parent's Livery Stables, 490 Craig street, opposite St. Dominique street. 165

ROOM—DOUBLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board. 80 Cathcart street. 165

ROOM WITH BOARD—1428 ST. CATHERINE street. 165

ROOM—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN can find a nice furnished front bedroom, with or without board, at 181 St. Antoine. 165

LOST—ON 15TH INST., A SMALL SKYE Terrier Bitch, about ten months old, had on nickel plated collar with name of owner engraved. Anyone returning same to 1381 St. Catherine street, or to Dorchester lane, will be rewarded. H. W. Becket. 165

LOST—YESTERDAY A GOLD BROOCH set with emeralds and pearls; also, a photo on the back. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to Jas. Cambell, Custom house. 165

LOST—FRIDAY, 15TH INST., A MOCKING bird; color, brown with white breast, one of toes deformed. Any one returning same to 23 University street will be rewarded. 165

LOST—BETWEEN HOSPITAL, ST. FRANcois Xavier, Notre Dame, St. Sulpice, and St. Paul streets, one piece elastic webbing. Finder will be rewarded on returning to No. 15 Hospital street. 165

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, ON WELlington street, between Columbia and St. Patrick, a dark red pocket-book, containing a $10 bill. Anyone returning the same to 389 Wellington street, will be rewarded. 165

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, Junior Clerk for invoicing and general office work; must be a good penman and quick at figures. Address with references, to Box 335. 165

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GROCERY store, as express driver, or storeman, wages moderate; good references. Address "T. B.," 35½ St. Lawrence street. 165

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM AND board, for lady and baby, prefer only where few or no boarders; must be in west end, first-class. Address "C. 823," STAR Office. 165

WANTED—BY AN AGENT GOING WEST and to Manitoba, samples of boots and shoes, groceries, liquors, cigars, soaps, oils, &c. Address "Agent," STAR Office. 165

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD AT LONgueuil for the month of August. Address, stating terms, C. 841 STAR office.

WANTED—TWO HOUSEMAIDS, TWO good Cooks; references required. Apply 153 Mountain. 165

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FROM 11 to 13 years of age, to mind a child during the day. Apply 7 Hermine street. 165

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 10,012.—CIRCUIT COURT.—George E. Panneton, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph Lamontagne, Defendant.—On the 25th day of July inst., at Nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, St. Christophe street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Household Furniture, etc. O. DAOUST, B.S.C. Montreal, July 16th, 1881. 165

BAILIFF'S SALE — CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 2853.—CIRCUIT COURT.—Duncan McEachran, Plaintiff, vs. Antoine Lemieux, Defendant.—Will be sold by Public Auction by authority of justice, on the 26th day of July 1881, at Nine of the clock in the forenoon at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 93 Plessis street, in the City of Montreal, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Carpet, Table, etc. Terms cash. G. MASSE, B.S.C. Montreal, 16th July, 1881. 165

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 1950.—SUPERIOR COURT.—Desmarteau & Co., Merchants, Plaintiffs, vs. Frank Rohland, Hotel-keepers, Defendant, Trudel, Charbonneau, Trudel & Lamothe, Advocates distrayant.—On the 25th day of July instant, at Eight of the clock in the forenoon, at the residence of the said Defendant, No. 423 Craig 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, Sewing Machine, Carpets, Liquors, &c. JOSEPH THIBAULT, B.S.C. Montreal, 16th July, 1881. 165

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 151.—CIRCUIT COURT.—James Skelly, Plaintiff, vs. Octave Chayer, Defendant.—On the Twenty-fifth day of July instant, at Nine of the clock in the forenoon, at No. 353 Montcalm 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 Sewing Machine, Household Furniture, &c. Terms cash. D. A. ST. AMOUR, B.S.C. Montreal, 16th July, 1881. 165

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 2588.—CIRCUIT COURT.—William A. Winfield, Plaintiff, vs. The Montreal Milk Company, Defendants.—On Tuesday the 26th day of July inst., at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the late place of business of the said Defendants, No. 70 St. Antoine street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of Milk Cans, large Vats and Office Furniture, terms cash. CHAS. FISHER, B.S.C. Montreal, July 16th, 1881. 165

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 5680. CIRCUIT COURT.—Zepherin Desormeaux, of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. Telesphore Houle, of the same place, Defendant.—On the 25th day of July, 1881, at Nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, Maisonneuve 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. LANOIX, B.S.C. Montreal, July 16th, 1881. 165

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 1,746. CIRCUIT COURT.—Joseph Hoofstetter, Master Carter, of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. Mathias Lauson, Carter, of the same place, Defendant, and the said Mathias Lauson, Opposant, and Olivier Auge, Esq., of Montreal, aforesaid, distrayant.—On the 25th day of July inst., at Eight of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Opposant, No. 241 Visitation street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Opposant, seized in this cause, consisting of Household Furniture. Terms cash. MASSE, B.S.C. Montreal, July 16th, 1881.

JOHN'S LETTER HOME.

Workee, workee,
All same workee,
No time thinkee,
No time see,
Me no likee,
Why for workee,
Dampoor ricee,
Dampoor tea.

Washee, washee,
All day washee,
All pay getee,
One rupee.
No buy smokee,
All dambashee,
No buy drinkee,
Poor Whiskee.

Chinee countree
All one samee,
John have pickee
Big ladee.
He no likee
Big damshamee,
All John havee,
One paddee.

THE HIDDEN RING;
OR
SATAN OUTWITTED.

CHAPTER I.

Calm does not always prove content
But, like the frost on Etna's brow,
Too oft it hides the fires unspent,
Which rage beneath the chilling snow.
From the Author's Scrap-Book.

Lady Blanche Howard, the orphan heiress of Dingley Manor, was seated alone in the old-fashioned drawing-room of the stately mansion which had been the principal seat of her family from the time when William the Conqueror bestowed it upon Ralph de Howard, one of his vavassours or petty nobles, for valiant services rendered on the field of Hastings. At the period our tale commences she was in the full pride of womanhood—just four-and-twenty—endowed by nature with wondrous beauty, warm feelings, and deep passions. To the poor and her dependents she was kind, but cold; her bounties were unaccompanied by those marks of sympathy which render them so acceptable to the heart. With her equals she was reserved and proud; consequently, though all respected and spoke well of her, there were few—very few—who loved her.

The beauty of Lady Blanche was of that commanding, Juno-like character, which generally wins the eyes, but seldom touches the heart. Her figure was faultless; her eyes and hair were dark as the veil of night, when not a star peers through it; her nostril was exquisitely chiselled, and might have served the sculptor for his model, her mouth denoted firmness; her lips were formed like Cupid's bow—the upper one rich, full, and voluptuous, like the love god's weapon; the lower one the cord which strings it. The chief expression in the countenance of the high-born girl lay in the eyes, which revealed a world of passions or a depth of feeling. At times they were gentle as the widowed dove's—mournful, tender and subdued; excited, they could flash like the fierce eagle's, wheeling in fury round its plundered nest.

By the death of her brother, the last Earl of Eserick, the title fell in abeyance, and the Lady Blanche, as the elder of his two surviving sisters, became possessed of his large estates. In the event of her decease without issue, it descended in strict entail to her married sister, the wife of Sir John de Grey, a baronet of ancient family, whose possessions adjoined Dingley Manor.

Lady Ellen de Grey was three years younger than the heiress, equally beautiful, perhaps, but fair, and far more gentle in her character. So marked was the difference between them, that those who knew them used to call them Day and Night—the appellation was not inappropriate.

When Sir John De Grey first became a visitor at Dingley, he was attracted by the charms of the elder sister. Suddenly, however, his attentions changed, and he treated the haughty beauty at whose feet he had sighed with a coldness so marked that it bordered on contempt—the cause was equally a mystery to Lady Blanche and her friends. Eventually the gentle Ellen won his heart; he proposed to her guardians; and as the match was unexceptionable, both in point of family and fortune, it was at once accepted. They had been married about eleven months, and the birth of an heir was daily expected.

Words were weak to point the rage and despair of Lady Blanche at the marriage of her sister. Still she had assisted at it—pride sustained her. With pale lips, and a cold, glassy eye, she witnessed the ceremony, which left her heart a blank, or, worse, changed its warm current into burning lava. It was in vain that Lord Digby, the wealthiest nobleman in the county, renewed his attentions—he was coldly dismissed; but his lordship was not a man to give up the pursuit on one defeat. His pride was equal to her own; his passions, if possible, still stronger. He mentally vowed she should be his, and he was just the man of intrigue and selfishness of purpose to succeed in his undertakings.

To the disappointed Blanche the birth of an heir was gall. The dream of her sister's happiness haunted her. The thought of the child, of the man, who had preferred another, succeeding to her large estates, entered like an arrow in her heart, and she vowed to blight their hopes, even though she risked life and honor in the attempt.

Her thirst of vengeance had taken no definite form till Lady Ellen sent to Dingley to request that her old nurse, Alice, might come over to Greystone Park, and attend her during her confinement. Alice, to all appearance, was devoted to the elder sister, and between them they framed a scheme to abduct the expected heir. The only difficulty was to gain over the lady's medical attendant, Dr. Bawtree, a man whose reputation for skill was spread far and near. By the common people he was regarded with superstitious hatred, from his extraordinary knowledge; by the higher orders with contempt for his avarice and meanness; yet such was the confidence in him, that all classes employed him. From the poor he extorted their last shilling, as the price of his services; from the rich his exactions were equally exorbitant. Lady Blanche knew the earthworm, and the god he worshipped. She was momentarily expecting his arrival at Dingley, as our tale commences.

Lady Blanche was seated with her eyes fixed upon the time-piece standing on a marble console opposite to her. The compression of her nether lip, and an occasional movement of the foot, alone betrayed the impatience which was devouring her.

"Where can the old poisoner linger?" she murmured; "it is past the hour: Alice stated he would be here—can he have betrayed me? No—no; his thirst for gold, to gratify which he would barter his soul, is my security. He knows that I am rich—the envied heiress of Dingley—and will be true to his appointment.

Rising from her chair, the haughty beauty advanced towards the window; her eye fell listlessly upon the broad domain which called her mistress; but the prospect offered her no pleasure, her heart was ashes.

She had remained in this position about ten minutes, when she perceived the old man, mounted on his half-starved horse, slowly cantering across the lawn. A half smile of satisfaction lit her countenance; she felt certain of success, for she possessed the only key to the miser's heart—gold—and she was prepared to use it with no niggard hand.

Resuming her seat with forced calmness, she endeavored to collect her thoughts: she felt that she had a subtle although a sordid nature to deal with, and that it would require all her woman's wit not to be worsted in the encounter.

"Not a guinea," she said, "till my purpose is accomplished: then let him glut his avarice to the full."

In a few minutes Dr. Bawtree entered the room. He was a man to all appearance about sixty, in reality he was much older; but although thin to attenuation, the spare diet with which he sustained rather than nourished his miserable body, as well as the frequent journeys which in the exercise of his profession he was compelled to make, had preserved his health. His appearance resembled a clothed skeleton, from which the hand of the anatomist had removed all but the muscles and sinews, and recovered them with the loose, parchment-like skin. He was dressed in a suit of rusty black, with long, thick-soled boots of rusty hue—for he seldom indulged in the luxury of blacking—drawn to the knee. His eyes were large, full, and restless, and sparkled in the deep hollow cavities, overhung by thick, grey brows, like those of a rattlesnake just startled in its den. A lean, half-starved terrier—the only creature he had ever been known to keep—followed him into the room, its tail slunk between its legs, with a thief-like expression.

The language as well as manner of the practitioner denoted that in early life he must have moved in what the world calls good society—they were soft and polished; his voice deep and musical as the murmurs of the retiring stream. No one knew anything either of his birth, family, or former life: all attempts to sound him on the subject had proved vain; consequently the gossips in the neighborhood suspected a great deal. All that was really known was, that shortly after the death of the father of Lady Blanche, Dr. Bawtree arrived at Dingley, where he hired an old-fashioned house, formerly the residence of the stewards of the Earls of Eserick, and commenced practice as a medical man. One or two very remarkable cures soon brought him into notice, and before many years had elapsed, he had not only the most lucrative but the most extensive practice in the county. He had attended the last earl in his fatal sickness, all his skill, however, had proved unavailing; the young nobleman died, and his elder sister became heiress of Dingley. The title, as we before stated, was in abeyance, not extinct.

The old man gazed upon Lady Blanche for a few moments in silence. A close observer might have detected an air of quiet satisfaction in his eye, as it read in her pale cheek and the involuntary quivering of her lip, the storm of evil passions which the veil of artificial calmness could not hide.

"You are ill, lady," he said, in a low, musical voice; at the same time extending his hand to feel her pulse.

"In mind, Bawtree—in mind—I heed not the body's pain. Have you seen Alice?"

"I have."

There was a pause, during which the beautiful creature fixed her glance upon him as if to read his very soul. She had waited in the expectation that he would be the first to allude to the subject of the communication she had received; but the man of science remained cold and impassible as the marble statue of Silence. Lady Blanche could not endure the suspense, starting from her chair, she paced the room once or twice in violent agitation; then, as if nerved by some sudden resolution, suddenly paused opposite to him. Their glances met; there was encouragement in his for her to proceed.

"She has explained to you my wishes?"

"She has."

"And you will comply with them?" demanded the heiress. "You will aid me to prevent those who have trampled on my heart from triumphing over it? This child—this expected heir, who is to rob me of my heritage, the seal upon the bond of their happiness and my misery—you will—" and she lowered her voice to a whisper, which fell upon the ear of her visitor like the hiss of a dying serpent—"you will conceal or—— Man, man," she added, with a passionate burst of shame, "you know what I would ask! Wring not the humiliating words from my torn heart! but answer me—what am I to expect?"

"All that I can do to prove my service," said Bawtree, to whom her agony and excitement, from some secret cause, gave exquisite pleasure.

A sigh of deep-drawn pleasure, like that which announces the unexpected relief from acute suffering, broke from the bosom of Lady Blanche as she sank carelessly back upon her seat.

"Well—the price?" she added, carelessly.

"The risk will be great," he observed.

"I know it, and it shall be paid for."

"The child will be the heir of Dingley and Greystone," he continued; "unless, indeed, you marry, and have issue."

"I marry!" almost shrieked the heiress; "with a heart in which the springs of affection are for ever dried! Pledge at the altar a polluted vow, and—but why do I speak of such things to thee? Thy price, man!" she continued, in a tone of contempt, which showed that all the angel was not extinct within her; "thy price?"

"Let us clearly understand each other," said Dr. Bawtree. "You wish me to substitute the body of a still-born infant for your sister's living child?"

"Yes."

"And what am I to do with the young heir—destroy——"

"What!" exclaimed Lady Blanche; "have I fallen so low that you should think me capable of murder? Shame, man! shame!"

The look of disgust and horror which accompanied her words proved that the speaker was sincere.

"It would not be the first time," observed her visitor, calmly, "that kindred blood has been shed by those of your race! Like Cadmus' brood, they are doomed to destroy each other!"

The heiress eyed him with a look of painful surprise, doubt, and terror; for he had alluded to an event in the history of her family which she imagined a secret to all but herself.

"You mean my father and his wretched brother?"

"Geoffrey, the outcast and betrayed," added the doctor, finishing the sentence for her.

"And how learnt you that fearful circumstance?" she demanded.

A faint smile played upon the thin lips of her visitor, but vanished in a moment.

"Explain!" said the lady.

"Nothing more easy. The physician's office, like the confessor's, makes him acquainted with strange secrets. I learnt it partly from the dead, partly from the living; a thread so fine that the common eye could scarcely perceive it, is to me a clue easy and palpable. Enough, I know it; and now," continued her singular visitor, "to the purpose for which I was sent for. How is the infant to be disposed of?"

"I have thought of that," replied the lady—all her thoughts reverting to the channel from which surprise had for an instant diverted them. "You have frequently noticed in your ride through Dingley a gipsy encampment, in the north wood?"

"I have."

"Madge Lee, the head of the wandering tribe, has for many years found shelter on my lands. Once, when the arm of the law was raised to strike my father, from some unknown service she interposed her influence to save him."

"Unknown service!" repeated the doctor, with a smile.

"At least to me," observed the heiress. "The creature is grateful, and at a word or token from me will risk body or soul to serve me. The little wretch must be given to her charge. I will see her."

"Will that be prudent? Curious eyes will be upon you. What will be thought if the Lady Blanche, whose proud step has never yet been heard in the cottage of the poor, should be noticed visiting the tents of the outcasts of the earth? Better intrust me with the token, lady?"

"Thou art a strange being!" replied the heiress, with an expression of surprise, which denoted that she was more and more intrigued as their conference proceeded. "Perhaps thou canst name the token that should serve between us?"

"I can," said Bawtree, calmly.

"Name it!"

"The half of a wedding ring. She is bound by oath, and Madge Lee will not break the vow of her race; at the sight of it she will do your bidding. Had you known the real purport of the token," he added, "perhaps you would have used it differently."

"Do you know it?" demanded the astonished Blanche, who could not comprehend how a man, whom all believed a stranger in that part of the world, should be so intimately acquainted with the history of the past.

"I do."

"Name it."

"That I refuse," said Bawtree, "to prove that I am worthy of confidence. I break not faith either with the living or the dead."

"No matter what the purport!" said the lady, passionately; "it cannot serve me in greater need than at the present. Thou shalt have the token."

(To be continued.)

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

World Over.

Forty people were killed last year on Swiss railroads, and all by their own imprudence.

Thirteen hundred sheep, with their shepherds, were recently overwhelmed by an avalanche near Brigel, in the Grisons.

By telegram from Foochow, the London *Grocer* learns that the first crop of tea this season will be some sixty thousand chests short.

According to the *Cyprus Times*, locusts' eggs, which would have produced 2,830,472,500 live insects, have been destroyed in the island during this year.

A mass ore has been recently discovered in Siberia, in the mines of the brothers Trapeznikoff, which was found on trial to be of pure gold, and to weigh no less that 58 lbs.

The Holy Man of Senoussi, in Tripoli who is noly awaiting his fortieth birthday—which will be next year—to reveal himself as the "Mehedi," or Reformer of the Mohammedans, destined to drive the Christians from Northern Africa, is visited by thousands of pilgrims.

At Ascension Island there is a church. The chaplain has been much troubled by the determination of many of his congregation to take the front seats. He lately put up a notice saying that this privilege would be granted according to age. Since then the struggle among the ladies has been for the back seats.

A report comes from the west coast of Africa that seven men have been sentenced to death at Old Calabar for murders committed under most atrocious circumstances. The men in question, who were natives of the place, dressed themselves in tigers' skins and lay, in wait for their victims, whom they killed with great brutality. This system of murder has been going on for some time, and the penetrators are called "men tigers."

A Berlin millinery establishment has come to grief in a queer way. The proprietor sold to the nearest grocer his old order books, oblivious of the various notes on customers they contained, such as "Countess ——, exacting, stingy, but a good buyer; Countess N., dress to be well padded in front; Baroness L., care must be taken to show off her arm, which she piques herself on," etc. Somebody got hold of these and made mischief.

An important experiment with torpedoes against torpedo nets has just been tried by the Austrian Admirality at Trieste. A torpedo boat launched a torpedo against a vessel with a torpedo net stationed at a distance of 1,000 feet. In 27 seconds the torpedo touched the net and exploded, tearing a hole in the net and sending up a column of water 250 feet in height. The vessel itself was considerably shaken, but not damage in the least. The charge in the torpedo was half a hundred-weight of gun cotton.

A London *Daily News* correspondent, writing from Nelson, New Zealand, says: "Whoever in England, whether farmer, tradesman, artisan, or laborer, can by any honest and honorable means manage to keep a roof over his head, let him by all means stop where he is. The safest speculator in this direction is undoubtedly the British farmer with a moderate capital; but even him, in view of the low prices of produce here, I would advise to wait till we see the effect of the better times which have already begun."

Australia suffers from both animal and vegetable plague. It has groaned under a rabbit pest, and a kind of watercress, which somebody thought would be "such a good thing," but which has served admirably to choke up streams; and now it is in mortal dread of the *lantana*, a shrub resembling a gigantic raspberry bush, which was imported as a garden ornament from France. Birds like the seed and scatter it in all directions, and the shrub threatens to grow densely and become an insufferable nuisance.

Dr. Schliemann's reception at Berlin, where he went for the purpose of placing his Trojan gifts in their permanent abode at the Gewerbe Museum, was a triumphal one. The Crown Prince and Princess received the excavator at Potsdam with every mark of distinction, and thanked him in the Emperor's name for the splendid liberality of his gift. At his reception by the Ethnological Society Dr. Schliemann gave a graphic account of his visit to Ida, the ancient mountain of the gods, which was still exactly as Homer described it.

At the Prefecture of Police in Paris the sun is doing good work in the detection of forgers and other calilgraphic offenders. The hand writing on a document is enlarged by means of photography ten or twelve times, and compared with another specimen suspected to be by the same person. If the one is spurious and the other real, there is little difficulty in at once detecting telling differences between the giant up and down strokes. If any writing is characteristic of a man, the character comes out in a marked manner as soon as the enlargement takes place.

A melancholy account of the embarrassments of journalism in Japan comes from that country. In April Mr. Saionji, ex-editor of the *Toyo-Jiyu Shim-bun*, was summoned to the Procurator's office in the Tokio Saibansho, and Mr. Matzuzawa of the editorial staff of the same journal was arraigned there in handcuffs, and tied up with a rope round his loins. Mr. Matzuzawa's sole offence is said to have been that of publishing a statemet that the Mikado had instructed the Minister of the Imperial Department of the Household to order Mr. Saionji to resign the editorship of his journal.

The Palace of Peterhof, the present residence of the Czar, although pleasantly situated on the sea coast and surrounded by a splendid park, has an unpleasant reputation. Princess Tarakanova had her last interview at Peterhof with her pitiless rival, Catherine, before her consignment to the dungeon from which she never emerged. At Peterhof also died Alexandra, the eldest daughter of the late Czar, around whose fate some mystery is said to hang. Every night the spirits of the two princesses are said to walk, and sometimes they weep. The weeping of the ghostly visitants, like the wailing of the banshee, is said to be the sure prognostic of coming death. On the evening of the fatal Sunday when the Czar was slain more than twenty persons declare they saw the princesses weeping.

A man and his wife, of the name of Zysset, have just been sentenced in the Canton Berne, to penal servitude for life for having murdered all their children, numbering either five or seven. They admit having put five to death, and there is reason to believe that they killed two others whose births they concealed. Their motive was simply to save themselves the trouble and expense of bringing their children up, though they seem to have been far from poor, a considerable sum of money having been found in their house when they were arrested. The plan they adopted to get rid of their children was to deprive them of food, and when the process of starvation did not appear quick enough, or the little ones cried too much, it was accelerated by strangling or knocking them on the head. The jury expressed regret that, under the present law of Berne, the Zyssets could not be sentenced to some severer punishment than perpetual imprisonment.

An Outwitted Detective.

A great forgery was once committed in London, whereby a bank was robbed of thirty thousand pounds. The culprit succeeded in getting safely out of England, and escaped to the Argentine Republic, where there was no extradition treaty. He was believed to have taken the whole of the plunder with him, as his wife—who was narrowly watched—certainly held no portion of it, and no letter addressed to him had passed through the post-office; so a private detective of great reputation was employed by the bank authorities to go out to the River Plate, and endeavor either to recover the money, or to lure the forger into a position where he might be captured. This detective was an educated man, and well fitted to carry cut the *role* he assumed—that of Major R——, travelling for his health, and intending to pay a short visit to Buenos Ayres before proceeding to Valparaiso and Peru. Unlimited powers, official and unofficial, were conferred on him; he was supplied with letters of introduction to the leading people in the Republic; and of course there was to be no question of expense. Thus furnished, he set out.

On arrival in Buenos Ayres he discovered that his man had gone some leagues up the country. Following up the track, he found him living in apparent great poverty; employed as a shepherd by an English *estanciero*, to whom the would-be Major R—— happened to have a letter of introduction. In this way, he had no difficulty in making acquaintance with his intended prey—gradually and casually, to avert suspicion. One day he asked him openly whether his position in life had not been very different from that in which he found him, as his speech and manners were those of a gentleman; and after a little hesitation, the shepherd confessed that such was the case—presently telling a plausible tale of misfortunes in business, &c. Professing pity for him, the kind-hearted Major lent him money, and took him back into the city, where he entertained him at one of the best hotels, as his guest, having mentioned to him confidently that he wished to invest a considerable sum in land out there, and promising to install him as manager of the estate. All this time the thief was supposed to be carrying the money hidden about his person; and it was to devise some strategy for obtaining this with certainty and safety, that the detective postponed the *denouement* of the plot so long. At length, when he had excluded every other possible place of concealment, and seemed to have won the man's entire confidence, he went to the captain of the British man-of-war lying there, and revealed himself in his own character—for nobody, till then, had the least inkling of the truth—and together they arranged a very nice little trap. The officers of the gunboat were to give a grand pic-nic, followed by a dance on board; and all the best people in Buenos Ayres were invited, Major R—— and his friend among the rest. The "friend" was delighted at the prospect, and drew largely on the Major for the wherewithal to present a befitting splendour of appearance on the eventful day. As they strolled down to the wharf together arm-in-arm you may be sure that Major R——'s heart beat high with the triumph already in his grasp—one of the cleverest captures ever planned by an emissary of Scotland Yard. Hiring a boat, they soon arrived alongside the man-of-war, where the poop was already crowded with ladies.

"Jump up," said the Major, as the gangway ladder was lowered: "we're just in time."

"Well, no, Mr. G——," returned the forger, calling the detective by his real name, "I don't think I'll go on board; but I'll stay here in the boat and listen to the music, while you go up and dance!"

If the officer did not feel sold at that moment, no man ever did. The best of it was, the audacious robber had not one penny of his booty with him, and was much too wary to trust the post. Both he and his wife—who joined him soon afterwards—were obliged to work for their bread until the arrival of their governess—who had never been suspected of complicity—with the whole sum. But how he discovered his adversary was never known.

By the way, this same detective is said to have had another "sell" a few days later. He went on board the mail-steamer just come in from Brazil, as he thought he might obtain an English newspaper. If he got one, he certainly had plenty of time to read it; for the steamer happened to be in quarantine, and he had to undergo the horrors of seclusion at Ensenada for three weeks.—*Scottish American.*

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—*Democrat.*

Never ask a Dyspeptic person what he wants to eat, but let him take a few doses of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and his appetite will be all right. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

165 2

Eminent Physicians

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney-Wort for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every Spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why, try a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

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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. Then 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.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
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JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.
Also, makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 275

KIDNEY-WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE
IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM
That Acts at the same time on
THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.
WHY ARE WE SICK?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT
WILL SURELY CURE
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.
It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.
It acts with equal efficiency in either form.
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.
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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, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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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 Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders.

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SORE EYES,
FACEACHE,
TOOTHACHE,
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SCALDS,
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FEMALE
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla!
For Purifying the Blood.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillinga, and Mandrake, with the Iodide of Potash and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ayer's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptic Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples or Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

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One hundred bushels an hour,

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Legal Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—No. 3,431.—The Fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.—"In Vacation."—Hector Grise, of the Parish of St. Basile le Grand, said District, Farmer, Plaintiff, and Adolphe Pepin, heretofore of the Village of Chambly Basin, said District, Farmer, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, Defendant, and Joseph Gravel, Carpenter, Joseph Sauvage, Farmer, and Charles Pepin, Butcher, all of the Village of Chambly Basin, said District, *tiers saisis.*

It is ordered on the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsels, M.M. Geoffrion, Rinfret, Laviolette & Dorion, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Gustave Darveau, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written on the writ of summons, in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Village of Chambly Basin, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal, and that he is absent from the Province of Quebec; that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of this city called *La Patrie*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of this city, called THE STAR, 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 Defendant 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.)

184 2 E. LAMONTAGNE, Deputy C. C. C.

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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.

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CITY OF MONTREAL......Thursday, July 28, 6.30 a.m.
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CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Thursday, Aug. 11, 6.30 am
CITY OF CHESTER or ROME..Saturday, Aug. 20, 1 p.m.

From Pier 37 North River, New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—$80 and $100 according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between two and twelve years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50. Steerage, $26.50, including Railroad Fare Montreal to New York.

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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	3,000 tons	MONTREAL	3,284 tons

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows:—

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Ontario..........July 20th
Montreal..........July 23rd
Toronto..........July 30th
Dominion..........August 6th
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Cabin—Quebec to Liverpool..........$50.00
" " " and return..........$90.00

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamers of this line takes the LANE ROUTES recommended by Lieutenant MAURY, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward voyage.

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Britannic........Saturday, July 30th, 7.30 a.m.
Adriatic........Thursday, August 4th. Noon.
Germanic........Saturday, August 13th, 7.30 a.m.
Republic........Thursday, August 18th, noon.
Celtic..........Saturday, Aug. 27th, 6.30 a.m.

* Extra steamer carrying saloon passengers only.

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New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, $80 and $100 gold.

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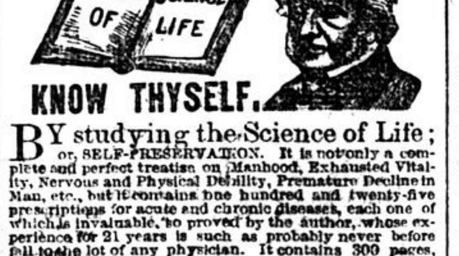

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Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Commencing on Monday, July 4th, 1881,
TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

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L've Hochelaga for Ottawa	....	8.30 P.M	8.30 A.M	5.15 P.M
Arrive at Ottawa	....	8.30 A.M	1.00 P.M	9.45 P.M
L've Ottawa for Hochelaga	....	7.00 P.M	8.10 A.M	4.55 P.M
Arrive at Hochelaga	....	6.45 A.M	12.40 P.M	9.25 P.M
L've Hochelaga for Quebec	7.45 A.M		3.00 P.M	10.00 P.M
Arrive at Quebec	1.15 P.M		9.25 P.M	6.30 A.M
L've Quebec for Hochelaga	4.00 P.M		10.10 A.M	10.00 P.M
Arrive at Hochelaga	9.35 P.M		4.40 P.M	6.30 A.M
L've Hochelaga for St. Jerome		5.30 P.M	....	....
Arrive at St. Jerome		7.15 P.M	....	....
L've St. Jerome for Hochelaga		6.30 A.M		
Arrive at Hochelaga		9.00 A.M		
L've Hochelaga for Joliette		5.00 P.M		
Arrive at Joliette		7.25 P.M		
L've Joliette for Hochelaga		6.10 A.M		
Arrive at Hochelaga		8.50 A.M		

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.)

Trains leave Mile-End Station *Ten Minutes Later* than Hochelaga.

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.

TICKET OFFICES:

13 PLACE D'ARMES,
202 ST. JAMES STREET, } MONTREAL.
OPPOSITE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC.

L. A. SENECAL,
114tf Gen. Supt.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY
—AND—
MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.
THE DIRECT AND BEST ROUTE
—TO—
White Mountains,
CONCORD, MANCHESTER, NASHUA, LOWELL, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, BOSTON, and all points in NEW ENGLAND.
Also, to the Eastern Townships.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 27th, South Eastern Railway Trains will run to and from Bonaventure Station as follows:—

LEAVE MONTREAL.

DAY EXPRESS running through to Boston at 8.30 a.m., with Parlor Car.

LOCAL TRAIN to Knowlton and all way stations this side at 5.00 p.m., on Saturdays at 2.00 p.m. instead of 5.00 p.m., and arrive on Mondays at 8.25 a.m. instead of 9.15 a.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS, with Pullman Sleeper through to Boston, at 6.30 p.m., will stop only at Chambly Canton West Farnham and Cowansville, between St. Lambert and Sutton Junction, except on Saturdays, when this train will stop at all stations.

ARRIVE AT MONTREAL.

NIGHT EXPRESS from Boston at 8.25 a.m.

LOCAL TRAIN from Knowlton and way stations at 9.15 a.m., on Mondays at 8.25 a.m. instead of 9.15 a.m.

DAY EXPRESS from Boston at 9.45 p.m.

Express Train arriving at 8.25 a.m. will stop daily at Richelieu, Chambly Canton and Chambly Basin.

The most comfortable and elaborate Sleeping Cars run on the night trains that enter Bonaventure Station.

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.

For tickets, apply to 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.

H. P. ALDEN,
Supt. Traffic.
GUSTAVE LEVE,
Passenger Agent.
BRADLEY BARLOW,
Passenger and General Manager.
May 2nd, 1881. 148tf

Railway and Steamboat Time Tables.

BONAVENTURE STATION.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING WEST—[illegible] for all points West, 9.30 a.m. and 10 p.m. Mix[illegible] p.m. For Cornwall, 5 p.m. Mixed, to Vaudreuil, [illegible] Mixed, to Vaudreuil on Saturdays only at 2 p.m. [illegible] FROM—Express, 7.15 a.m., 9 p.m. Mixed, 6 p.m. Cornwall, 9 a.m.

GOING EAST—Quebec and Island Pond, 7 a.m. Richmond and Island Pond, 3.30 p.m. Quebec and Portland, 7.30 a.m. and 10 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5.10 p.m. ARRIVE—Quebec, 6 a.m. and 11.45 p.m. Portland, 6.00 a.m. and 7.35 p.m. Island Pond, 11.58 a.m., 6.30 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.45 a.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST—St. John's and St. Albans, 7.15 a.m., 3.20 p.m., 6.30 p.m. Boston, 7.15 a.m., 6.30 p.m. New York, via St. Albans and Troy, 7.15 and 3.20; New York, via White River Junction and Springfield. 6.30 p.m. Waterloo and Magog, 3.20 p.m. ARRIVE—From Boston and New York via Springfield, 8.25 a.m. and 8.45 p.m. New York, via Troy and St. Albans, 8.25 a.m. and 10.10 p.m.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST—Boston, via Newport, 8.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Suburban Train, for all points to Knowlton, also Stanbridge East and Frelighsburg, 5.00 p.m.; Saturdays, at 2.00 p.m. Arrive from Boston at 8.40 and 9.20 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.

DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rouse's Point and St. Johns, 7.15 a.m. and 3.20 p.m. ARRIVE FROM—8.45 a.m. and 11 p.m.

SUBURBAN.

FOR LACHINE—7, 7.55, 9.15 a.m., 12 noon, 3.30, 5 6.15 p.m. On Saturdays only at 2 p.m. St. Lamberts, St. Henri and Point St. Charles, 5.45, 7.05, 8.30 a.m., 12.10, 5.00, 6.10, 8.05 p.m. Saturdays, only 2 p.m. From Lachine, 7.25, 8.20, 10 a.m., 1.4, 5.25, 7 p.m. On Saturdays only at 2.30 p.m. From St. Lamberts, Point St. Charles and St. Henri, 6.15, 7.45, 8.55 a.m. 1.00, 5.25, 6.35, 8.45 p.m. Saturdays, only 2.40.

HOCHELAGA STATION.

Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.

Leave for Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., 5.15 p.m. Quebec, 3 p.m., 10.00 p.m. St. Jerome and St. Lin, 5.30 p.m. Joliette, 5.00 p.m. Trains leave Mile-End Station ten minutes later. Sunday train for Quebec, 4 p.m. ARRIVE—From Ottawa, 12.40 p.m., 9.25 p.m. Quebec, 6.30 a.m., 4.40 p.m. St. Jerome and St. Lin, 9 a.m. Joliette, 8.15 a.m.

STEAMBOATS.

QUEBEC, THREE RIVERS AND SOREL—Richelieu Company, Jacques Cartier Pier, 7 p.m.

OTTAWA AND CALEDONIA SPRINGS—O. R. Navigation Co. Boat leaves Lachine on arrival of 7 a.m. train from Montreal. 160x

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The MONTREAL DAILY STAR *printed at* 624 *and* 626 *Craig Street, and* 131 *Fortification Lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing office* 158 *St. James Street.*