

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
163 and 165 St. James Street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at the rate of \$1.00 per month, and \$5.00 for six months.

WE believe the circulation of this Star exceeds the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the city of Montreal.

Agents for French Advertising are Messrs. Mayeux, Favre & Co., 110, rue de la Grange, Balneario 11, Paris, France.

CIRCULATION

Daily and Weekly Star

FOR WEEK ENDING

AUGUST 10, 1895.

Monday.....	41,302
Tuesday.....	41,141
Wednesday.....	41,082
Thursday.....	41,295
Friday.....	40,558
Saturday.....	45,166
Total.....	250,944

Present Average:

DAILY, For Week ending Aug. 10. **41,824**WEEKLY STAR Last Week **70,832**Average Circulation of the STAR Last Week **112,656**

From the above figures are excluded several thousand short subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1895.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF CANADA.

The coupons on page 5 of the Star represent portfolios Nos. 17 and 18, of "The Wild Flowers of Canada." These portfolios contain plates of the flowers of the Dominion, painted in natural colors and accompanied by full text, scientific and popular names, localities, and blooming time, a beautiful work of reference, by which every flower can be identified and its name instantly known. The commuted price at which the Star readers are enabled to procure these portfolios will hold good only during the time the coupons are running through the Star. We cannot guarantee back numbers.

AN APPRECIATED OBJECT LESSON.

The picture of ex-Speaker Crisp leaning over the gallery of the British House of Commons watching the re-election of Speaker Gully by the Unionist Parliament seems to have impressed the Americans not a little. The Boston Herald, for instance, says of it, under the title, "A Contrast." Ex-Speaker Crisp sat in the gallery of the British House of Commons yesterday, and witnessed the imposing ceremonies attending the re-election of a speaker of that body by the unanimous vote of both parties, the leaders of each side having apparently vied with each other in the eloquence of their pleas for the continued preservation of that position from partisan politics. The contrast between the methods of choosing a speaker of the House of Commons and a speaker of the House of Representatives in this country must have impressed Mr. Crisp.

The Philadelphia Times, in the midst of a long commendatory editorial, says of the British Speaker that "in practice he is simply a presiding officer, and the absolute impartiality that is expected of him—and which makes it possible for a Conservative House to elect a Liberal speaker without dissent—indicates one point in which the English system will be generally acknowledged as more highly developed than our own."

Crisp watching the re-election of Gully was a kindergarten lesson in sensible Parliamentary procedure that may yet bear fruit.

LADY OFFICE HOLDERS.

Experience in the Western States seems to dispose of the flattering notion, entertained by some, that if the franchise were extended to the ladies—as Mr. Davis proposed prior to his marriage—the woman movement would rest there, and our wives and daughters would be content that we should hold all the offices and reap all the honors and profits. It has not been so, by any means, in the American West. Whether or not we regard woman franchise as a desirable thing, we must not make the mistake of thinking of it as standing alone. It implies office-holders. For instance, nineteen women are holding the office of county superintendent of public instruction in the banner State of Kansas. Twelve were elected by the Republican party and six by the Populists. An American journal, in commenting on the situation, tells us that "in several counties women have been pitted against each other, and it has been a race to see which one could attend the most meetings and visit and talk with the greatest number of voters." In Wyoming and North Dakota the positions of superintendents of public instruction are filled by women; and the Republicans of Dickinson County, Kansas, have nominated Miss Mace King, a leading society woman of Abilene, for registrar of deeds. "This is an office of profit in Kansas, and the local politicians usually get into a lively scramble in the preliminary contest for nomination," says our informant. There was the usual scramble in Dickinson County, a half dozen men travelling the county over to pack township delegations, but it availed them nothing.

This, of course, proves nothing for or

against woman suffrage. It simply shows what any man of sense might know, that the granting of the ballot to the ladies is not a "reform," but merely the fragment of a reform. The sex will not be content, as some rose-water agitators pretend, to mark their cunning little ballots, mail them in the cute little ballot-box and then go shopping. They, being human, will occasionally think that they might do worse than vote for one of themselves. And so they might—so far as the filling of the office is concerned. The point, however, is that the movement should be regarded as a whole, and not finally judged on the comparative merits and demerits of one fraction of it.

THE WATER RATES.

Montreal is admirably situated naturally to get a first-class water supply, and get it cheaply.

It stands on the flowing St. Lawrence. It is able to do most of its pumping by water power.

The mountain provides a site for a pair of reservoirs which are close to the centre of the city and yet high above the street levels.

A stranger visiting in the city would expect to find pure water in our taps and to be told that our water rates were phenomenally low.

This would be so because the aforesaid stranger would not know that we have a lot of aldermen who could overcome any natural advantage the world can produce.

As a matter of fact we have had water and we pay exorbitant rates. This becomes clearer when we compare our position with that of other cities. Below are some of the rates for water charged in other cities, compared as closely as may be with the tremendous water tax here:

TORONTO.—Meter rate, twelve and a half cents per thousand gallons.

MONTREAL.—Ex-Supt. Davies estimates that we pay on an average one dollar per thousand gallons.

HALIFAX.—\$3000 real estate, or \$180 rental—\$7.80 per annum.

MONTREAL.—\$180 rental—\$18 per annum, counting no extras.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—14 cents per thousand gallons.

MONTREAL.—\$1.00 per thousand gallons (estimated).

BOSTON.—Dwelling house at \$3000, or \$180 rental—\$3.00 per annum, with \$5.00 for closet.

MONTREAL.—At rental of \$180—\$18 per annum.

NEW YORK.—Naughty, Tammany-cursed New York—a 3-story house, with 20-22-2 feet frontage pays \$9.00 per annum; same house with 22-2-2 feet front pays \$10 per annum.

MONTREAL.—Such a house would pay from three to thirty times as much.

So, much for a few comparisons. Ex-Supt. Davis tells us that the water costs the city 14 cents a thousand gallons—much more than it ought to—and that they make the citizens pay no less than a dollar per thousand gallons, or over seven times the cost. Think of it! A profit of over seven hundred per cent. for the city, and yet the aldermen must borrow with both hands, else they are not satisfied. Surely the limit has been reached when the corruptionists try to actually increase this already shameless tax on water—that necessity of necessities. A tax on bread would be less onerous.

But at last the city seems stirred. Men whom the flagrant deeds of the past have failed to move now appreciate the significance of this homey object lesson. It is common talk on the streets that if the "clique" do not withdraw this last imposition, not one of them will get back to the Council Chamber next February. The meaning of corrupt city government has at last come home to the people. They know now that the whistle, be it ever so prettily blown upon, must be paid for. If the "clique" insist upon taking this new water-rate money out of our pockets, it is the last they at least will get. The tax bills of to-day will defeat them next winter; and it is by no means certain that in such a case we should pay too high a price for the victory.

Yet there is no reason why we should be plundered of the money that this last "stand and deliver" demands; and there is still time for the worthy minority in the Council to drive the horde off.

EX-QUEEN MARIE.

Berlin, August 15.—A despatch from Guendens states that fears are entertained that ex-Queen Marie of Hanover, the mother of the Duke of Cumberland, will become totally blind. Spots are forming on the right eye, and it is feared they will extend to the other. The ex-Queen is very popular, and her danger excites much sympathy.

THE VENEZUELA BOUNDARY.

New York, August 15.—Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Hubert, from Para yesterday, are Sir Edward O'Malley, chief justice of British Guiana, and George Wilberforce Grant, of the British commission on the Venezuela boundary question.

MORE MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.

San Francisco, August 15.—The steamer China sailed for the Orient Tuesday evening. She carries in the cabin ten Presbyterian missionaries, who are undaunted by the reported massacre of their compatriots in the East.

SPANISH RAILWAY COLLISION.

Barcelona, August 15.—Two railway trains ran into each other near here on Tuesday. Thirty persons were severely injured.

DAKOTA EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

Pierre, S.D., August 15.—Ex-Treasurer Taylor was on Wednesday sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

MANITOBA'S MARVELLOUS CROPS.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Magnificent Yields in Roots as Well as Cereals, and Live Stock in Splendid Condition—Progress of the Dairy Industry.

Winnipeg, August 15.—The official crop and live stock bulletin of the Manitoba Government, a brief abstract of which has already appeared in the "Star," contains information as to the condition of the crops and live stock, the probable yield per acre of the various kinds of grain and the quantities of land broken for the first time this season, etc., and is summarized from returns received from the regular correspondents of the department made under date of August 10.

The province is divided into districts, as follows:

Northwestern district—Comprises the municipalities of Shell River, Loton, Russell, Silver Creek, Rossmore, Ellice, Birtle, Sheol, and Woodworth.

Southwestern district—Comprises the municipalities of Clon William, Archie, Minota, Oak River, Blanchard, Saskatchewan, Odanah, and the Lake Dauphin district.

South-eastern district—Comprises the municipalities of Dalry, Elton, Cornwallis, Whitehead, Sifton, Piskotse, Glenwood, Oakland, Arthur, Winchester, Morton and Turtle Mountain.

North Central—Rosedale, Lonsdale, Westbourne, North Cypress, North Norfolk, Langford, Portage la Proulx, Francois Xavier, Woodlands, St. Laurent and Posen.

Central—Comprises the municipalities of Rockwood, St. Andrew's, St. Clements, St. Paul's, Springfield, Kildonan, St. Boniface, Assiniboia, Larch, Macdonald, Ritchot, de Salaberry, Hanover, La Broquerie, Franklin and Rosser.

Regarding the weather, the reports of correspondents from all parts of the Province may be summarized as follows: "Copious rainfall in June, with ample heat, causing a luxuriant growth of all kinds of grain, grasses and vegetables; July, continued rains, with cooler weather, increased the growth to an unprecedented degree, grain filling well, but crops maturing slowly; local hail storms confined to small areas; no frosts."

The average rainfall during June was 3.51 inches; the total rainfall being experienced at Hartney, where it was 6.14 inches, and the slightest at Hill View, where it was only 1.21. In July the average rainfall was 3.1 inches; the greatest in any one locality being at Rathwell, where it was 6.74 inches, and the smallest at Rosebank, where it was 2.35 inches.

The appended table shows the estimated average yield per acre for each district:

Regarding the weather, the reports of correspondents from all parts of the Province may be summarized as follows: "Copious rainfall in June, with ample heat, causing a luxuriant growth of all the grain, grasses and vegetables; July, continued rains, with cooler weather, increased the growth to an unprecedented degree; grain filling well, but crops maturing slowly, owing to storms confined to small areas, no frosts."

The average rainfall during June was 3.50 inches, the greatest rainfall being experienced at Hattamsville, where it was 6.14 inches, and the slightest at Hill View, where it was only 1.21. In July the average was 3 inches, the greatest, in any one locality being 4.25 inches, where it was 6.71 inches, and the smallest at Rosebank, where it was 2.35 inches.

The appended table shows the estimated average yield per acre for each district:

District.	Area under cultivation, in acres.	Wheat, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Flax, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Roots, bushels.	Stock, head.
Northwestern	28,407	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413
Southwestern	28,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413
North Central	28,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413
South Central	28,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413
Central	28,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413
North Eastern	28,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413
South Eastern	28,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413
Province	28,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413	2,413,413

The Scared Aldermen may Reduce the Water Rate and Make it Uniform at Seven and a Half per Cent.

cruises, said: "We wanted to avoid additional taxes and charges," he thought that people who could afford to pay over \$120 per annum for a houseboat would also be able to pay a greater amount if it was in favor of remedying any wrong that there is; but I am not sure that they understood me or do not understand, however, how it is that people have to pay so much more for their boats than they do for houses. The increase was only from 7-12 to 10 per

cent in Montreal, but by the owner of the property. The Brooklyn water is sold at a rate of about 6¢ per gallon at the port, about 40 miles from the city, by an elaborate system of pumping. The cost of water works in the cities of Montreal are, therefore, greater than those of Boston. The system of appropriation of rates is different. In Montreal the rate obtained by the front width alone is sufficient to cover the height in stories of a building. Thus, a four-story building has a

in Montreal, but by the owner of the property. The Brooklyn water is obtained from springs and wells at Bridgeport, about 40 miles from the city, by an elaborate system of pumping. The cost of the plant and the working expenses are, therefore, greater than that of Montreal. The system of appropriating water rates is different, too. The rate is obtained by the front width and the height in stories of a building. Thus, a one-story dwelling, 20 feet wide

that several arrests had been made on different occasions, but they were dismissed on the grounds that the case did not come under the by-law.

Ald. Penny and McBride replied that these parties in question had not been arrested under the by-law, but under a provincial statute, and, owing to some technicalities, the prisoners were discharged. The speakers said that the law was plain, and asked that it be enforced. This was agreed to.

BRITANNIA BEATS AISLA.

Ryde, August 15.—The Britannia defeated the Aisla to-day over the Ion

Corn	Dec.	73 1/4	74	72 3/4	
	Aug.				437
	Sept.	42 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/2	437
	May.	37 1/4	38	37 1/4	38
Milwaukee Wheat	Aug.	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
	Sept.	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
	Dec.				
Toledo Wheat	Aug.	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
	Sept.	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
	Dec.	72	72 1/4	72	72 1/4
Duluth Wheat	Aug.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
	Sept.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
	Dec.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
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benefit of his creditors, who are hereby notified to file their claims with me, at my office, Fraser Buildings, 43 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal, within a delay of thirty days.

Dated at Montreal, this fifteenth day of August, 1895.

191 2 JOHN McD. HAINES, Curator.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

and 165 St. James street.