THE EVENING STAR.

VOL. VII. NO. 181. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875. PRICE ONE CENT.

STEAMERS.

FOR TORONTO.

The propeller "Prussia," will leave the subscriber's dock, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, calling at intermediate ports.
Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Through Tickets given to Manitoba.
G. E. JAQUES & CO.,
108 Common street.
125-3

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE AND SAGUENAY LINE.
GRAND EXCURSIONS
TO THE FAR-FAMED
RIVER SAGUENAY,
AND
SEA BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING
AT MURRAY BAY, CACOUNA AND TADOUSAC.
The splendidly appointed Steamers "UNION," "ST. LAWRENCE" and "SAGUENAY" leave Quebec every week day, Sundays excepted.
Return Tickets Through From Montreal at Excursion Rates,
and all information furnished at the Offices of the Richelieu Ontario Navigation Co., 123 St. James street, and at the Richelieu Pier.
152-2m ALEX MILLOY, Agent.

GREAT NORTH-WEST ROUTE TO MANITOBA.
Collingwood and Lake Superior Line

One of the first-class, upper cabin, side-wheel steamers of this line leave Collingwood every TUESDAY and FRIDAY on arrival of the mid-day Steamboat Express Train from Toronto, calling at Presqu'ile, Killarney, Little Current, Cloche, Bruce Mines, Sault Ste. Marie, Nepigon, Silver Islet, Prince Arthur's Landing, and Port William, connecting at Prince Arthur's Landing with Dawson Road Transportation Company for Post Garry, and with steamer for Dufferin and Fort Garry.
Excursion Tickets during summer months at greatly reduced rates.
For Intending Emigrants and Settlers, this is the Shortest, Cheapest and Quickest Route through the Dominion of Canada, avoiding 150 miles of tedious railway travel and the rough waters of Lake Huron.
For Passage Tickets, State Rooms, &c., apply to G. W. Robinson, Ticket Office of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., 123 St. James street, or at the General Office, 228 St. Paul street, and Robert McIlwen, Canal Basin.
ALEX. MILLOY, Agent, Montreal.
ALFRED TELFER, Northern RR., Toronto.
For Freight Rates to
BARLOW CUMBERLAND,
Northern RR., Toronto.
152-2m

1875. 1875.
THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS
BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.
DAY LINE (Sundays excepted).
Steamer "Prussia" (new iron); steamer "Prince of Wales," (rebuilt 1874).
Henry Lyn (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).
Steamer "Queen Victoria," (rebuilt 1873); steamer "Princess," (new).
UPWARDS.
Passengers by DAY BOAT for Ottawa leave Bonaventure Depot by 7 a.m. Train for Lachine.
Passengers by NIGHT BOAT leave by 5 p.m. Train for Lachine.
DOWNWARDS.
Passengers by DAY BOAT leave Ottawa at 7 a.m. and by NIGHT BOAT MR. 5 p.m. Night steamer for Lachine Rapids.
Baggage checked through. Meals and Staterooms extra.
This route is one of the most picturesque in Canada.
Passengers for celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.
Night steamer "Chaudiere" leaves Montreal for Carillon WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 6 a.m. Freight taken for all portsof the Ottawa.
General Office: 13 Bonaventure street. Freight Office: 87 Common street.
Tickets: Single, Return and Excursion, at Company's Office, or Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices.
R. W. SHEPHERD,
President.
134

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The time for receiving tenders for the Wrought and Cast Iron Fittings, Book-cases, Galleries, &c, required for the New Parliament Library Building Ottawa, has been extended to the 10th day of August next.
(By order,)
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Ottawa, 30th July, 1875. 179-3

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.
Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to WEDNESDAY, 11th August, for grading a road through the property of the St. Pierre Lumber and Manufacturing Company, from the Lower Lachine Road to the tail-race of the Water Works.
For further information, apply at the office of the Company, 146 St. James street.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
ROBERT WATSON,
Sec. St. P. L. & M. Co.
Montreal, July 30th, 1875. 178-6m

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
I have applied for a Butcher's License.
CHAS. B. BROWN,
178-4 St. Catherine street.

WORKINGMEN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.
NOTICE
Is hereby given that the Permanent Stock Subscription Book of this Society is open at the Office, No. 13 St. James street, from and after the 5th May last. Shares $100.
By order,
CHS. RD. CARMEL,
135-2m Sec.-Treas.

ON AND AFTER
TUESDAY, the 25th MARCH,
I WILL SELL EVERY DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Consignees will please send in consignments in the forenoon; by so doing they can have returns the following morning.
C. A. SICHER, Auctioneer.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO MAKE
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
on PRODUCE Consigned to their Friends,
Messrs. KENNETH, DOWIE & CO., Liverpool.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
120-1yr

TAILORING.
WATSON & BAKER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
[No. 378 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Corner of St. John),
respectfully solicit a call from gentlemen require ing CLOTHES made on the American or English principles.
Watson, Cutter, late of Poole's, London, England, and Bond & O'Neill's, Broadway, N.Y.
123z

ROOFING, &c.
ROOFING! ROOFING!
L. L. BARGE & CO.,
No. 79 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.
Manufacturer of and dealers in
PREPARED ROOFING FELT,
ROOFING COMPOSITION.
WOOD VARNISH, for painting Shingles.
COAL TAR, GRAVEL.
FELT COMPOSITION and GRAVEL ROOFING.
FELT, CONCRETE and SLATE ROOFS made to order in town and country.
All first-class Roofs guaranteed for 10 years.
30-cod

ROOFING.
Felt and Gravel,
Plastic Slate.
All work is done first-class and guaranteed.
ROBT. ALEXANDER,
(NEW PREMISES),
No. 41 St. Antoine street.
3174

CARPENTERS.
WILLIAM WAIT,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
16½ LATOUR STREET, MONTREAL
Jobbing promptly and personally attended to. Store Fronts put in. General Store, House and Office Repairs done on shortest notice.
Show Cases a Specialty. 163-1y

INSURANCE.
EQUITABLE LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
That substantial and successful Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, represented in this city by
MR. R. W. GALE,
has just issued publication exhibiting the actual results of its Tontine policies.
Calculations have been made showing the experience of the past seven years, which prove that the accumulated surplus on policies of this class is larger than the dividend heretofore declared by any company on any plan of insurance of policies of the same age.

ACTUAL RESULTS.
As an illustration of the success of the Tontine plan of insurance, practised by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, we call the attention to the particulars of the following policy issued July 9, 1860. The assured was then at the time 37 years of age. The policy (No. 45,109) is for $10,000. He has paid five premiums, amounting in all to $1,408.50, and the accumulated surplus already credited to this policy amount to $725.33. More than 50 per cent. of the amount paid. Upon the basis of these results, this policy will, if the assured die before the expiration of fifteen years, realize $10,000 if in force at the end of fifteen years, be worth, cash $6,121; or, if the insurance is continued, it will secure a paid-up policy for $13,500. Further illustrations and explanations may be obtained from the agent of the Company.
MR. R. W. GALE,
199 St. James Street.
The above exhibits of actual results is better than any arguments based on estimates or theories, and we have no doubt that many who hold Tontine policies in the Equitable, will take additional insurance on this plan, now that it is proved to work successfully, while those who have delayed will not longer hesitate to insure.
157

MISCELLANEOUS.
ACARD.
William Pipe, repairer of all kinds of Sewing Machines.
Workshop, Dominion Boot and Shoe Company 199 Sydenham street, House, 58 Cadieux street.
Work guaranteed. 140-3m

TRADE MARK.
ASH'S FOREST FRIEND.
PATENTED 19TH MAY, 1875.
MOSQUITOES AND BLACK FLIES.
This is the best remedy of the age, and is warranted to resist the biting of all poisonous insects, including Bed-bugs, and heals previous bites. It is the most reliable preparation in use, and warranted to cure speedily, all Cuts, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Sunburns, Chapped Hands, Tender Feet, Frost Bites, Corns, Prickly Heat, and Piles. It is invaluable for Wounds and Galls on Horses, and warranted to resist the bites of all Flies.
Parties going to the Country, and Sea-Shore, and Lumbermen, Surveyors, and Railroad Men should not fail to provide themselves with this valuable remedy. It is in general use among the members of the Fire Brigade, and was supplied to His Excellency the Governor General, in 1874. Reliable testimonials can be seen at Wholesale Depot.
Repairing and varnishing done at short notice.
JOHN ASH,
Sole Proprietor,
182 St. Peter street, Montreal.

TADOUSAC HOTEL,
RIVER SAGUENAY.
SEA BATHING.
Salmon and Trout Fishing Secured for Guests.
THIS HOTEL
WILL BE OPEN FOR
TUESDAY, 22nd Inst.
Special attention will be paid to securing good Salmon and Trout Fishing for guests, also, Boats and Pleasure Carriages furnished.
Terms per day - - - $2.50
" week - - - 12 per day.
" month - - - 50.00
Children and Servants half-price.
WILLIAM RUSSELL,
Proprietor, St. Louis Hotel, Que.
125-26

MOUNT ROYAL FLOUR MILLS,
Cote St. Paul.
OFFICE AND SALEROOM,
CORNER PORT AND FOUNDLING STREETS,
MONTREAL
FOR SALE,
FLOUR in BAGS and BARRELS,
Also,
BRAN, SHORTS AND MILL FEED.
JAMES PARKYN.

JOHN DEKUYPER & SON'S
GIN.
CAUTION.
MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON
Have, for the better protection of their
FRIENDS IN CANADA
Enregistered at Ottawa, the
TRADEMARK OF THEIR GENEVA
[In Wood and in cases.]
WM. A. CURRY,
142-52 Barron's Building, 162 St. James street.

PERSONAL.
PERSONAL.—Miss Edith Daly will please call at 68 Victoria street. Her card is lost. 178-4

FOUND.
FOUND, a Dog, Corporation Medal No. 734. Apply to Dr. Patton, 522 Craig street. 180
FOUND, on Monday, 2nd instant, a Bank Book (Mechanics' Bank.) Owner can have the same on applying at 128 Bleury street. 192
FOUND, in the Grove, at Beauharnois, on Saturday, 24th instant, a Pocket-book. Owner can have it by applying to G. A. G., St. Paul street. 174

LOST, &c.
LOST, a Newfoundland Dog (black), except white spot on breast; answers to the name of "Ned." Any one detaining the same to No. 264 Lagauchetiere street, will be rewarded. 180-2
LOST, on Sunday on St. Helen's Island, four small keys attached to a steel chain. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this office. 180
LOST, on St. Joseph or St. Catherine streets, one Fine Steel Earring. Finder will oblige by leaving it at No. 2 Basin street. 180
LOST—Missing, a boy, aged eight years, from 155½ Richardson street, corner St. Charles. Any information regarding him will oblige Wm. Megin. 178-3
LOST, a Brown Spaniel Dog, from No. 30 Queen street, this (Saturday) afternoon, 31st August. Finder will be rewarded on bringing it to above address. 178
LOST, between St. Dominique and German or Vitre street, a Pocket-book containing a small sum of money and large and small keys. Finder may keep the money and book if they return the keys to this office. 178
LOST, on the 16th inst., a small Scotch Terrier light color, answers to name "Jack." Any person returning him to No. 252 William street, will be rewarded. 178

Washing Wanted, &c.
WANTED—A First-class Laundress desires Work by the Day; is an excellent Washer and Ironer. Apply at 86 Brondhen's lane. 180
WANTED, by a respectable Woman, a Gentleman's Washing; good references. Apply at No. 26 St. Bernard street. 190
WANTED, by a married woman, a family and gentlemen's washing; is a good laundress. Apply at No. 601 Ontario street. 178
WANTED, Gentlemen's or Families' Washing by a respectable Woman. Apply at No. 2[illegible] William street. 178
WANTED, by a respectable woman, a Families' Washing; Washing where no other washing is done. Address G, 3, this office. 178
WANTED, Gentlemen's or Families' Washing; Apply at No. 445 Amherst street, and No. 17 Durham street. 178
WANTED, work by the day, at washing, cleaning in families or offices. Address No. 341 Mignonne near Sanguinet street. 178

HOUSES TO LET OR WANTED.
[Houses to let or wanted advertised at one cent per word each insertion.]
HOUSES TO LET:—
On Aqueduct street, upper end, Rent $320
On St. Catherine street West " 350
On Sherbrooke street East " 300
On St. Antoine street West " 340
PER ANNUM.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE:
At Lachine, convenient to the Depot.
On Dorchester street, near the Park.
On the Brewster property, Tanneries.
On Montana street, near Logan's Park.
WANTED—Several Houses, of Rents ranging from $45 to $80.
—Also—
FOR SALE—Some fine Properties yielding good Rents.
Apply to JOSEPH SMITH,
177 z 194 St. James street.
WANTED, a House with modern conveniences. Rent $250. Address C., B, this office 173-3
WANTED, in a good locality, a Furnished House, from 1st Nov. to 1st May, or for a longer period. Address Drawer 35, Post-office. 170-6

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.
[Advertisements under this head inserted for one cent a word each insertion.]
TO LET, Rooms and Steam-Power on Chatham street.
For information, apply at
505 St. Paul street.
171-12
TO LET, that fine Store No. 125 St. Lawrence Main street, with or without Dwelling.
Two Stores and Dwellings, corner of Visitation and Robin streets.
A Flat on St. Paul street, 60 x 30, with hoist.
Also, Two Tenements, Dwellings on Visitation street, with Baths and W. Closets. Rents very low. Apply to WM. DOHAN, Accountant and Estate Agent, 191 St. James street. 164-1mz

BOARD.
[Advertisements under this head inserted for half a cent a word each insertion.]
BOARD.—A gentleman wants an acceptable room and board in a large, airy Room, on Sherbrooke street, with a view of the mountain. Name and profession must be communicated. Address H, TRUE WITNESS office. 173-6
ROOMS WANTED OR TO LET.
[Advertisements under this head inserted for half a cent a word each insertion.]
ROOMS.—Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments, in a healthy and airy neighborhood, to let as a gentleman and wife, no family, at very moderate rates. Rooms large and convenient, with use of Kitchen and W.C. Apply at 229 St. Elizabeth street. 180-4
ROOM, with or without Board, at 276 Guy street. 180-6
ROOMS.—Two Rooms, with Bath, to let, unfurnished, or partially furnished. Apply at 59 St. George street. 180-2
ROOM.—A Furnished Room to let. Apply at 61 St. Elizabeth street. 180-5
ROOMS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping; good bath-room and all conveniences; rent low. Apply at 30 St. Urbain street. 180-2
ROOMS.—To Let, furnished, a Bed-room and Sitting-room. Apply at 23 Juror street. 180-2
ROOMS.—Furnished Bedroom to Let, at 595 Dorchester street, corner of Bleury. 179-3
ROOMS.—Wanted a suite of four Rooms for a small family, by August 1st. Reserve Fund. Possession required 15th August. Address, with price and all particulars, G 11, this office. 178-6

TO LET.
TWO FRONT ROOMS,
NEATLY FURNISHED,
With Use of Bath.
(FOR GENTLEMEN.)
Apply at
271 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 160z

FOR SALE.
[Advertisements under this head inserted for one cent a word each insertion.]
FOR SALE, a Farm at St. Hilaire, 65 arpents situation and Steamer Wharf. Splendid opportunity for speculating on the Bank of the beautiful River Richelieu. Apply to B. S. Campbell, St. Hilaire Station. 180-6
FOR SALE, a double-barrelled Shot Gun—almost new; breech-loader; a bargain. Address G, 8, this office. 178-9
FOR SALE, a Retail Grocery; stand good; stock fresh; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 275 Seigneurs street. 178-6
FOR SALE, Farms at New Glasgow, 26 miles north of Montreal; Three Farms, side by side: 100 acres in each, all in good order, one-half in cultivation and the other in good tilling order; within two miles of a railway station; will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to John Livingstone, No. 1 Fire station, Montreal.

FOR SALE,
TO CARTERS OR PARTIES IN WANT OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
1 Excellent Carter's Carriage, Sleigh, Robes and Harness, and two good Working Horses.
Apply at
179-3 32 ST. CAARLES BORROMME STREET.

LAUNDRY, AND LAUNDRY-MATERIAL FOR SALE.
We offer for sale, the Laundry belonging to Estate of Scott & Whyte, including Stoves, Hot-water Pipes & Steam, Tubs, Wringers, Mangles, Ironing Machines, Irons, &c., &c., together with one small STEAM ENGINE, about 3 Horse-power. Apply to W. A. SMITH & Co., 20 St. Helen street. 178-3

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Detached Villa, No. 270 University street.
Residences, 21 & 213 cor. Peel and Burnside sts.
Residence, 3 Shamrock place, Sherbrooke street.
Cottages, Nos. 127, 129, 127, 133 Cadieux street.
Residences, 12 & 14 St. Denis Street, Viger Square.
Cottages, 45, 43, 41, 39, 47 Dorchester street.
Stores & Dwellings, 140 to 146 St. Lawrence st.
Properties 165 St. Elizabeth & 22 St. Antoine sts.
Property, 253 to 261 St. Lawrence street.
Residence, 14 Richmond Square.
Tenement Houses, 212 & 213 St. Martin st., pay 14 per cent.
Property, 2, 4 & 6, cor. McGill and St. Joseph sts.
H. H. GEDDES, Real Estate Agent,
170-12m St. Francois Xavier street.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.
LOTS ON WESTERN AVENUE:
No payment of capital required down from buyer as ready to build, and 5 to 10 years' credit will be given if necessary, according to extent of purchase.
Parties not wishing to build at present can have the same extent of credit by paying 10 per cent. on passing deed.
The Lots are of large frontage proportionately to their depth, an advantage which will commend itself to buyers.
The undersigned being anxious to secure the erection of semi-detached houses, with land for gardens, is having plans prepared (which will be on view at his office) of comfortable, medium sized, neat residences, which he will be prepared to undertake the construction of at fixed prices, to be sold on very easy terms of payment.
WM. A. CURRY,
142-52 Barron's Building, 162 St. James street.

EDUCATIONAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BOSTON, MASS.—Twenty-three Professors and Teachers. In Instruction, Location, &c., unsurpassed by any American Female College. The 22nd year will begin Wednesday, September 22, 1875.
For Catalogues and Circular, apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, Principal, 69 Chester Square, Boston, Mass. 178-1m

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
The next Academic year begins AUGUST 27th. Send for Catalogue, to President W. S. CLARK Amherst, Mass. 128-24

WANTED, an Assistant Teacher, good arithmetician. Address "Teacher," Box 886, P.O. 179-7

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, three Female Teachers in the Schastatic Municipality of St. Jean Chrysostome of Chateauguay; No. 1 first-class Diploma and good references required. Apply to W. Hilam Dunnigan, Chairman, Norton Creek, P. Q., Chateauguay Co. 179-6

HELP WANTED.
WANTED, a Plain Cook; also, a Nurse-girl, at 50 Mance street. 180-2
WANTED, Bunchmakers and Cigarmakers, at 15 Lemoine street. 180-3
WANTED, a good Plain Cook, willing to wash and iron. Apply at 922 Palace street. 180-2
WANTED, a Cook and Housemaid. Apply at 905 St. Catherine street. 180-4
WANTED, a General Servant for a small family. Apply at 51 City Councillor street. 180-3
WANTED, a young girl as Nurse. Apply at 122 Lagauchetiere street. 180-3
WANTED, a man that understands taking care of a horse and make himself generally useful round a house and store. Apply at Harper's Boiler Shop. 180-2
WANTED, an Invoice Clerk, who must understand Shipping and Custom House business. Apply at 5 and 7 Recollet street. 180-3
WANTED, Girls, to work on Coats. Apply at 47 Lagauchetiere street. 180-3
WANTED, a smart active young Girl to assist in Kitchen and Lunch-room; must sleep at home. Apply at Putney's, 60 Victoria square. 180-3
WANTED, apprentices to learn the Dressmaking; also a good Sewing Girl. Apply to Mrs. Coy no. 28 Bleury street. 180-3
WANTED a good Cook. Apply at Woods' Hotel, 54 and 56 St. Joseph street. 180-3
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Barkeeper and Hall Boy. Apply to Mr. Scott, Manager "Iroquois House," St. Hilaire Mountain. 179-7
WANTED, a first-class General Servant; must be accompanied by a child. Apply to Mrs. M. Robert's Napoleon Road, near Brewster's Bridge, South of Tanneries West. 179-3
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good Plain Cook, able to milk; also, a young girl as Servant. Apply at No. 128 Upper St. Urbain street. 179-6
WANTED, a Groom. Apply to W. C. McDonald, 362 Notre Dame street. 179-3
WANTED, a Girl for Kitchen-work. Apply to 776 Craig street. 177
WANTED, a Manager for a large Flour Mill in Ontario; must be thoroughly, competent. Address G 7, this office. 177
WANTED, a situation by a young person lately from England, as Nurse or otherwise. Apply at No. 1 Basin street. 177
WANTED, a situation as Express Driver for a Grocer or other business. Can speak French and English, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, H, 17, this office. 177
WANTED, a first-class Salesman. Apply at 406 Notre Dame street. 177-6
WANTED, a General Servant, at 205 St. George street. 179-7
WANTED, by a first-class Laundress, a small family's washing. Apply in rear of 28 Bleury street. 178
WANTED, Apprentices to the Dressmaking. Apply at 107 Bleury street. 178-4

SITUATIONS WANTED.
WANTED, by the advertiser (a young man of 25 years of age, with a good education in the English and French languages) a situation to represent some first-class house in Cuba, Havana, Matanzas, or any part in South America, having been a resident for some time in the two last places mentioned, or as Traveller in Manitoba, where he has first-class connections; first-class references given. Address, for one week, B. Cox, at the Messrs. Jardine & Co.'s, Wine Merchants, 18 St. Sacrament street, Montreal. 180
WANTED a situation to take charge of a Stationary Engine, or Planing, Matching and Moulding Machines; no objection to country. Address E. J., 1 Lagauchetiere street. 180
WANTED, situations together by a man and his wife, the one as Man of all work, the other as General Servant. Apply at 22 Hunter street, to Etienne Bois. 180
WANTED, by a married man, a situation; can take entire charge of a place, Garden, Horses, &c.; reference given. Address G. F., Post-Office. 180
WANTED, by a Pressmaker, who can cut and fit, a situation in a private family, or would travel as Companion to a Lady. Address H, 3, this office.
WANTED, a situation as Coachman by a respectable man; good references. Apply at 98 St. Catherine street. 180
WANTED, a situation as Storeman or any other employment, by a business man used to good references; not afraid of work. Address H 2, this office. 180
WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation in a Store as Porter or Watchman, anywhere that he can make himself useful; can drive a horse; well acquainted with the city; good city references. Address No. 283 St. Constant street. 179
WANTED, a situation as Nurse. Apply at 25 Lemoine street. 179
WANTED—A widow lady wishes for a situation as Housekeeper; best of references. Address G, 16, this office. 179
WANTED, by a young Lady a situation as Collector or Canvasser. Address G 15, this office. 179
WANTED, a situation in a private family as Governess or to take charge of a gentleman's house; no objection to go to the country. Address G 17, this office. 179
WANTED, by two young girls, situations in a small family, one as Nurse and the other as General Servant. Address G 15, this office. 179
WANTED, a situation in an office or any other light employment, by a boy of sixteen; willing to make himself useful; can give good references. Address G 3, this office. 179
WANTED, a situation as Butler or Footman; good city references. Address G 6, this office. 179
WANTED, by a young man who is out of employment, a situation in a store or any place where he can make himself useful. Address G 5, this office. 179
WANTED, by a respectable young girl, with good references, a situation as General Servant, in a small family. Apply at 93[illegible] Joseph street, West. 179
WANTED, a situation as Steward or Cook on board of Lake or River Steamboat; the best of references given. Address T. S. E., 74 Bonaventure street. 178
WANTED, by a Frenchman, a situation to drive a horse; can furnish good references. Address G, 1, this office. 179
WANTED, a situation as Nurse or Thorough Servant, by a young Girl. Apply at No. 139 College street. 178
WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as Storeman or Packer, &c.; is a good soldierer, and understands the trade; all his references are city references. Address G, 7, this office.
WANTED, a situation as Storeman; not afraid of hard work; Cooper by trade; good city references. Address G 14, this office. 179
WANTED—A first-class Dress-maker wants work by the day, either outside or inside; able to Cut and Fit very well; also, able to work in French and English, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, H, 17, this office. 177
WANTED, Sewing by the Day, in a private family, by a young English woman. Address G, 15, this office. 178
WANTED—A respectable woman, with a child three years old, wants a situation as General Servant. Apply at 96 St. Urbain street. 178
WANTED, by a strong, energetic young man (married) a situation as Clerk, Storeman, Timekeeper, or any other employment where integrity and business qualifications are required; has a good knowledge of the dry-goods and forged business; no objections to the country; good references. Address F, 13, this office. 178
WANTED—A Ladies' Sick Nurse is open to an engagement for Sick Attendance; best of references. Apply at 44 Alexander street. 177
WANTED, by a respectable English Widow, employment of any kind not menial. Housekeeping or the care and teaching of young children preferred. Address F, 16, this office. 177
WANTED, a situation as Assistant Storeman or Watchman, by a man with good recommendations; willing to give as express or do any work in a store. Address 219 Barre street. 175
WANTED—A Boy, 14 years old, wishes to learn a good trade. Address F, 8, this office. 174
WANTED, by a young man, who is out of employment, a situation in an Office or Store, or any light capacity; best of references. Address G. L. C., Post-office. 175
WANTED, a situation as Nurse or Attendant to a family going to England; good references given. Address A. B., 474 William street. 175
WANTED, by a person who understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, sewing by the day, in private families. Apply at 26 Juror street. 175
WANTED, by a respectable woman, sewing by the day, either at home or out; first-class references; understands the sewing-machine. Apply at 48 Bleury street. 174
WANTED, by a married man, a situation in a Wholesale Store, or any place of trust. Address F 14, this office. 175
WANTED, a situation as Bar-keeper; good references given. Address F, 15, this office. 175
WANTED, a situation in the Grocery Business, by a Book-sale or Retail, by a first-class hand. Address F 12, this office. 175
WANTED, a situation, by a respectable man; to drive an express, or employment in a Grocery; well acquainted with the city.
WANTED—A young Lady desires a situation as resident Governess; can teach both languages and music; best of city references. Address M. A. C., Post Office. 175
WANTED, a situation by an experienced Sick Nurse, with good references. Apply to No. 26 Chenneville street. 173
WANTED—A French gentleman is desirous to find a situation as a Teacher in the City of Montreal; speaks both languages. Address 3[illegible] St. Catherine street. 173
WANTED, a situation as Shop Boy or Errand gentleman's washing; is a good laundress. Apply at No. 601 Ontario street. 178
WANTED, Gentlemen's or Families' Washing by a respectable Woman. Apply at No. 2[illegible] William street. 178
WANTED, by a respectable woman, a Families' Washing; Washing where no other washing is done. Address G, 3, this office. 178
WANTED, Gentlemen's or Families' Washing; Apply at No. 445 Amherst street, and No. 17 Durham street. 178
WANTED, work by the day, at washing, cleaning in families or offices. Address No. 341 Mignonne near Sanguinet street. 178

LOST, &c.
LOST, on Sunday on St. Helen's Island, four small keys attached to a steel chain. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this office. 180
LOST, on St. Joseph or St. Catherine streets, one Fine Steel Earring. Finder will oblige by leaving it at No. 2 Basin street. 180
LOST—Missing, a boy, aged eight years, from 155½ Richardson street, corner St. Charles. Any information regarding him will oblige Wm. Megin. 178-3
LOST, a Brown Spaniel Dog, from No. 30 Queen street, this (Saturday) afternoon, 31st August. Finder will be rewarded on bringing it to above address. 178
LOST, between St. Dominique and German or Vitre street, a Pocket-book containing a small sum of money and large and small keys. Finder may keep the money and book if they return the keys to this office. 178
LOST, on the 16th inst., a small Scotch Terrier light color, answers to name "Jack." Any person returning him to No. 252 William street, will be rewarded. 178

Washing Wanted, &c.
WANTED—A First-class Laundress desires Work by the Day; is an excellent Washer and Ironer. Apply at 86 Brondhen's lane. 180
WANTED, by a respectable Woman, a Gentleman's Washing; good references. Apply at No. 26 St. Bernard street. 190
WANTED, by a married woman, a family and gentlemen's washing; is a good laundress. Apply at No. 601 Ontario street. 178
WANTED, Gentlemen's or Families' Washing by a respectable Woman. Apply at No. 2[illegible] William street. 178
WANTED, by a respectable woman, a Families' Washing; Washing where no other washing is done. Address G, 3, this office. 178
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Cut this out
OLD NEWSPAPERS for SALE at the STAR Office. 178

ENGLAND.

A MOTHER'S SAD AFFLICTION.

A Des Moines, Iowa, correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* writes:—"A remarkable incident occurred near Vinsona, a few days ago, in a family whose name my informant could not remember. There were three little children, the oldest being five years, two of whom went to the barn to find hens' nests. They found one and crawled to it, and one of them thrust his hand forward to get the eggs, when he quickly withdrew it, saying the old hen had bitten him. The other said he wasn't afraid, and thrust his hand forward, when he, too, was bitten. Both then screamed, which quickly brought their mother to the spot, when it was discovered that they had both been struck by a rattlesnake coiled in the nest. The mother seized the little boys in her arms and hastened to the house, where a new horror met her gaze. In her haste to secure the boys at the barn she had set down a boiler of hot water, into which the babe had fallen, in thirty minutes all her children were dead."

THE "LIFE" OF SUBMARINE CABLES.

The *English Money Market Review* says that a fact of some importance as tending to, if it does not entirely, dispel the prevailing impression that the "life" of a submarine cable is of a limited nature was lately mentioned by Mr. John Pender, M.P., at the meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company. He stated that the various sections of the Eastern system, with the exception of a shore end of a short line at Lisbon which was undergoing repair, were in perfect working order. But of far greater importance, as affecting the future of submarine cable enterprise, was his announcement that the Suez and Aden section, which was laid in comparatively warm water, had improved in insulation by no less than thirty-eight per cent., and the other cables of the Eastern Company from forty-five to seventy-seven per cent. in insulation power, which is of course the chief element in estimating the capacity for the transmission of messages. Mr. Pender further stated that the cables longest laid have improved the most.

HEROISM.

The following incident is related in a European paper as having lately occurred in Prussia. A switch-tender had just taken his place to change the track, in order to turn a train which was in sight, so as to prevent a collision with another train from an opposite direction. At this critical moment, on turning his head, he discovered his little boy playing on the track of the advancing engine. He might spring to the rescue and remove him safely, but then he would not have time to turn the switch, and hundreds of lives might be lost by his neglect. In an instant his resolution was taken. "Lie down!" he shouted to his boy, and the child, happily accustomed to obedience, promptly threw himself on the ground, and the whole train thundered over him, the passengers little dreaming how much their safety had cost the father. The terrified engine-man rushed forward, fearing to find only a mangled corpse, but no words can express his joy at seeing his child alive and unharmed. The next day the king, having heard of the circumstance, sent for the man and presented him the medal of honor for his heroism.

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES IN FALL RIVER.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* makes the following statement of the questions at issue between the manufacturers and operatives of the mills in that city:

"That the margin on print cloths, at the market rates, is too small to admit of running the mills at present wages, is certainly as well understood by work people as anybody. It casts about 5 27-1,000 cents per yard to manufacture cloth, while the highest price it can be sold for is 5 125-1,000, leaving only 98-1,000, or less than one-tenth of a cent per yard for profit. At this would give but about one-half-per cent. on $20,000,000; it is plain that the mills cannot run. But, say some of the operatives, why not shut down entirely for the month of August, and thus diminish the production 28,000,000 yards—which would evidently make a great difference in the market. Simply for the reason that there are thousands of persons in this city of home who are ready to jump right in and weave as much of that 28,000,000 as they can. Then again the rival manufacturers in Rhode Island are exceedingly anxious that the Fall River Mills should stop as it would give them a chance to drive business."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTHENON.

Those interested in ancient historical relics will be sorry to learn that the Parthenon at Athens is being shockingly wrecked and ruined. Tourists every season visit it, knock off limbs of statues, pull down portions of the friere which Lord Elgin left, and, clambering up with hammer or stone, break off bits of the Doric capitals. These capitals, it will be remembered, are painted with rows of leaves, which are supposed to be bent double under the weight of the architrave, and relic-hunters seem to be especially fond of chipping this portion of the masonry. Not a foreign or even a tourist knocked off the finger of one of the statues, as he wished to add to his private collection of curiosities at New York. The Greeks have determined to protect the building as much as possible, and to store up in a safe place the most interesting and valuable of the fragments of sculpture which lie all over the place, exposed to the rude winds, "and men more savage still than they." They have almost completed a museum at the back of the Acropolis, but the work has come to a standstill for lack of money. This fact has only to become known among artists and art-lovers in this country, and doubtless immediate steps will be taken to preserve that noblest remnant of Greece in her glory—the Parthenon.—*Athenæum.*

IRELAND.

A report from Mullingar says: "It is sufficient to say that there are no complaints from that gentleman so difficult to please—the agriculturist. No blight on the potato, no smut in the corn, no fly in the turnip."

A government proclamation has been posted throughout the county Cavan, cautioning parties against carrying fire-arms in procession, and stating that parties not having licenses are liable to be prosecuted, and persons having licenses and carrying arms are liable to have them revoked under the Coercion Act.

On July 5, two men named Hopkins and Baney, charged before one of the Dublin magistrates with attempting to destroy Prince Albert's memorial and having arms in a proclaimed district, were committed for trial. Counsel for the Crown strongly opposed the application of the prisoners' advisers to have them admitted to bail, which was refused.

In opening the Sligo assizes Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said: "Though I have been in the habit of coming this circuit for the last fifteen years, this is the slightest and most satisfactory calendar which has ever come under my notice. The constabulary returns of offenses reported since the last assizes are but sixteen in number, and the condition of your county seems eminently satisfactory."

The last general meeting of the Law Students' Debating Society for this session was held in the Lecture Hall, King's Inns, on Monday evening, July 12, when the following subject was debated: "That the principle of Federalism should be applied to the United Kingdom." Speakers—Affirmative, Mr. J. G. S. MacNeil, M.A., Mr. John Lowry; negative, Mr. A. M. Colgan, B. A., Mr. G. P. Waters, Sec.

The linen trade of Ulster (says the Dublin *Freeman* of Monday, July 4), has for the past eighteen months been in a very depressed condition, and, unhappily, matters have not as yet assumed a cheerful aspect. Some heavy failures have recently taken place at Belfast, and on Saturday it was currently reported in commercial circles in that town that another house had been obliged to give way.

The members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family held a meeting recently in the Catholic Chapel, Hill street, Newry. The building was densely crowded, 1,500 members of the confraternity being present. After a sermon by the Rev. Henry Harbinson, Superior of the Redemptorist Order, the 1,500 men connected with the Holy Family held up their right hand and solemnly promised "never again to drink in a public-house on Saturday nights or Sundays."

A Mr. Wilson, of Dublin, started on his velocipede from Londonderry, on Tuesday, July 6, at a 11.15 A. M., travelled via Strabane, Omagh and Fintona, arriving at Fivemiletown at 5.50 P. M., a distance of 56 miles; left Fivemiletown at 6.05 P. M., for Cootehill, via Clones, a distance of 27 miles (over a very hilly and mountainous road) which he proposed reaching at 8.30. He had a small travelling bag strapped on his back.

A woman named Higgins has just been tried at the Leitrim assizes on a charge of the murder of her sickly little boy, by throwing him into a ditch by the road side, when she had failed to get rid of him by the method of depositing him in a workhouse. She did not announce his death, and when spoken to said he had died in the work-house. After the discovery of the boy she said he had slipped from her back. She denied that she was guilty of murder. The jury, after several hours' deliberation, were discharged without having agreed to a verdict."

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Vol. VII..... No. 181.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875.

PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES.—The statement, just received, of affairs of Canadian building societies and loan companies for last year, is interesting in a variety of ways and would be more so did it include the entire Dominion. The Act 37 Vic., cap. 50, requiring the statement, extends to Ontario only, though some returns from Quebec are given. The total liabilities of these societies doing business in Ontario, amounted to $14,082,380, of these the sum of $6,917,407 was for stock; $1,299,856 reserved fund, and $4,335,674 which formed the principal part of the liabilities to the public. Chief among the assets were "loans secured on real estate," $13,161,277, and loans to shareholders, $313,360. The preceding figures refer solely to Ontario, in which the value of property held by mortgage in security for loans by these semi-banking establishments, amounted to the enormous sum of $33,654,157.

The oldest and strongest of these institutions is the "Canada Permanent Loan and Savings' Company," of Toronto, whose establishment dates back from 1855. Its capital stock amounted to $1,500,000; it held mortgages on real estate valued at $12,000,000, and paid 11½ per cent. annual dividend. The next in seniority is the "Compagnie de Pret et Credit Foncier," of this city, established in 1857 with a subscribed capital of $1,058,600, but an actual capital stock of $398,450. Its loans secured upon real estate amounted to $712,924. The yearly dividend paid was 9 per cent., with 3 per cent. bonus.

The youngest of the thirty-three Societies from which returns are given, is "The Credit Foncier du Bas-Canada," of this city, established in 1874, with a subscribed stock of $806,500. On account of the short period in which the Society has been in operation, its transactions have been but small, although the amount loaned during the year is given at $219,880, and the dividend paid, 8 per cent., which appears large for a new company, though possibly warranted by the business. Indeed, all the Societies paid large dividends, none being smaller than 8 per cent, and the majority upward of 9 per cent. The interest allowed for money borrowed, varied from 5½ to 7 per cent.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—The "Public Health Magazine" for this month, contains a paper by Mr. George A. Drummond, read before the Citizens' Public Health Association, on public scavenging, which is deserving of general attention. It is stated as a "remarkable fact" that no system of public scavenging ever existed in this city; that the Board of Health, when applied to, grant relief in extreme cases, leaving the duty to devolve generally upon individual householders of removing refuse matter which cannot be pressed into the sewers. In this way the work is but partially done, and can be done as it ought to be only by the city authorities. Hence, it is proposed that a new civic department be organized, the management to be in the hands of a permanent officer of ability and experience, by whom all subordinates should be controlled. The expense of the department should, in the meantime, be a charge upon the ordinary revenue of the city, but be ultimately met by special assessment. The staff and plant would comprise two clerks, four division superintendents, one hundred street scavengers, fifty-three large carts, fifty-five heavy draught horses, and all necessary tools and apparatus. The refuse matter collected would be taken to three or four depots outside of the city, from which farmers and market-gardeners could get it *for little or nothing* at first, though it would, in time, become a source of considerable revenue. The service would have to be conducted with regularity in order that the dwellers in each street could have the refuse placed in a convenient spot, failure to attend to which to be punished by fine. The concluding words are: "Whatever may be thought of the details, let this Association lay down in unmistakable terms that nothing short of an efficient plan for securing the removal of all offal at short intervals from every door in the city will be accepted, and let its influence be used to convince the public that however costly such a scheme may be, it can be demonstrated that it may be carried out at a smaller outlay by the city than it now entailed on individuals, and further, that the decency and improved sanitary conditions to be secured by this and in no other way, are not to be measured by money." His Worship the Mayor considered the amount now paid by the citizens for scavenging as altogether inadequate, being, this year, only 10 cents per head, while in Baltimore the per capita rate was $1.80. The four thousand dollars to be paid this year for cleaning the streets—"work that would require 150 horses and men for a considerable portion of the year," was, in the opinion of the Mayor, scarcely enough to buy hay and oats for the horses. The Mayor estimated that the public scavenging, including lanes and yards, as proposed by Mr. Drummond, could be accomplished for $50,000 per annum, or about 30 cents a head. This amount, he said, is believed to be less than is "paid by individual citizens for cleaning at long intervals;" or, in other words, it would cost less money to have the highly necessary work thoroughly done, than is now paid for its very imperfect execution.

Alderman McCord touched the core of the subject when he said "if we wanted a healthy city the Board of Health must have more money to work with, and if the Corporation could not give it we must be content to have a special tax levied for that purpose." The Committee of which he was Chairman, was he said willing to undertake the system of public scavenging; and if it cost no more than the sum mentioned by Mayor Hingston, no time should be lost in having it thoroughly tested. With the public scavenging supplemented by a system of general filtration of the water made use of by the citizens, the prospect of Montreal becoming both a cleanly and healthy city would be very materially enhanced.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.—We have received from the Secretary of the Board of Trade certain documents relating to the case of Wyld & Darling *vs.* the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. From a narrative given of the case it appears that on the 9th of August, 1871, the plaintiffs, merchants in Hamilton, applied to the local agent of the defendants to insure the goods in their store. The agent agreed to do so, giving the usual interim receipt. Next day the plaintiffs noticed the agent that they had added two flats to their premises and moved a portion of their goods into them. The agent required an additional premium, on account of the additional risk this occasioned, and the plaintiffs agreed to the request. The head office in Montreal was notified of all this by their agent, the increased premium fixed and paid on the 23rd of September, and the policy issued bearing date the 9th of August, with the following written across its face:—"N. B. There is an opening in east end gable of above, through which communication is had with the adjoining house, which is occupied by one O. as a coal oil store, &c." Some time after, the goods were destroyed by fire, when the company refused to pay for the goods destroyed on the two flats. The plaintiffs sued for damages and recovered a verdict against the Company, in the fall assizes of 1872. On appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench a rule for a new trial was granted on the ground that the policy, as issued, was held not to cover the goods in the two flats. In delivering his judgment Judge Wilson held that when the plaintiffs paid the additional premium on the 23d of September, they had every reason to believe they were paying on the amended application. The defence he declared to be "unfair and impolitic." In Chancery, a decree to reform the policy was given against the defendants, the Vice-Chancellor regarding the Company as bound by the act of their agent, Mr. Hooper, who personally surveyed the premises and accepted the risk for the Company.

The responsibility of companies for the acts of their agents is the highly important matter in dispute. Mr. Hooper's evidence that he, as agent, thought the receipt and policy covered the stock in both buildings, and so intended that they should bind the company, leaves the latter little, if any, excuse for resisting payment of the goods destroyed. The grounds taken by the defendants that they did not understand the matter as the agent did, are untenable in view of their having received and accepted the money paid by the plaintiffs for the increased risk. It is obvious that the agent did not at first explain the matter clearly to the head office, or the Manager would never have risked the reputation of the Company, by resisting a claim which appears to be indisputable. At immense expense, the Company have been engaged in litigation for over three years, with a prospect of continuation, whilst the decisions of the Courts have so far been the reverse of encouraging to the defendants. The loss in law costs is, however, the smallest loss the Company must sustain by continuing to resist the payment of a claim for which they are bound apparently in law and certainly in equity. Their action has received the condemnation of the Toronto Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade of Hamilton, who assert that they "regard it as at once the duty and the right of this and other Boards of Trade, to protest against any such interpretation of the law, and to discountenance in every legitimate way any insurance company which shows a disposition to put such a construction on their contracts with the insuring public." The character of the Company, an old, wealthy, and respectable one, may be ruinously affected by a stubborn persistence in the course adopted in this case which, if for no weightier reasons, the shareholders would, in our opinion, act wisely in ordering to be settled. The plaintiffs may be injured and time spent by a longer prosecution of the affair, but costs will be superadded without any prospect, that we can foresee, of ultimate success for the Company in their efforts to get rid of an obligation voluntarily entered into by their duly authorized agent.

"THE MANITOBA SENSATION."—The above title has been applied to Chief Justice Wood's famous charge to a Winnipeg Grand Jury—a charge in which he touched upon matters which evoked the thunders of certain Government organs against him. He had the temerity to draw the attention of the jury to the fact that, in his opinion, the Government had made a grand mistake in the location of the Pacific Railway so as to have the line run across the Narrows, north of Lake Manitoba, instead of keeping more southerly in the vicinity of Winnipeg. "Looking," said he, "at the map of the North-west, and assuming that the trunk of the Saskatchewan River is fit for cultivation, and that its branches are navigable, and that the produce of that vast region, settled and developed, will be drained by this great stream and its tributaries into Lake Winnipeg, and thence by a railway tapping the southern end of that lake, eastward into Lake Superior, one can understand the line selected for the Pacific railway. But the conclusion rests upon the assumption of premises which are controverted by every one who professes thoroughly to know from actual experience and personal observation, during all seasons of the year, the whole country lying between Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains." This was equivalent to saying the Saskatchewan country is not generally fit for cultivation, that the river's branches are not navigable and that the vast country lying between Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains will never be likely to produce enough to supply sufficient traffic for a railway. Thus the learned Judge, not content with decrying the Government for lack of judgment in the selection of the railway route, went a great step farther in publishing to the world, the poor opinion entertained by him, the Chief Justice of Manitoba, of our entire Northwest territory, excepting a portion of Manitoba. The only way in which we can account for the Judge entertaining views so much at variance with the generally accepted opinion of that country, is that he may have been studying the evidence given by Sir John Richardson and others before a committee of the House of Commons, some eighteen years ago. Since then, he should bear in mind, there has been a very great change in the public estimation of the value of the Northwest country. It has been explored by surveyors for a railway route and by travellers; and unless the reports were favorable, the Government would not expend a million on a telegraph line across it, send mounted police to protect the inhabitants, and erect buildings for the new Government at Fort Pelly. But however erroneous his opinions may be, his words may just now serve a good purpose in checking, for a time, to great an influx of immigrants at a period when Manitoba is in a state of want, owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers. Whilst the Federal Government are showing wisdom in gradually stopping the immigration from being now forced upon this country, the words of the Chief Justice of Manitoba combined with the stories of distress which come from the Northwest, will have the effect of preventing intelligent settlers from proceeding to "the great lone land" until the prospect brightens.

The real "Manitoba sensation," felt throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, has its foundation in the tales of distress which come from all parts of the prairie Province, many of whose inhabitants are menaced with famine, during the approaching winter. The *Globe* of Toronto, usually possessed of a good knowledge of the affairs of Manitoba, recently made an appeal to the charitable feelings of the community, in behalf of the sufferers, arguing that assistance given in the way of voluntary contributions, could be more promptly and readily distributed than Government aid. That this view of the subject is correct, we have no reason to doubt; but may not all the aid that can be procured from both public and private sources be required? Whatever should be done must be accomplished speedily. But three months remain during which breadstuffs for the winter's supply and seed for next spring can be sent in. After the beginning of November there will be six months during which Manitoba may be said to be excluded from the rest of the world, save whatever little communication there may be kept up with the American outposts, by sleighs or carts. Therefore, whatever is needed by those who remain, or have not the means of getting away, must be attended to with the least possible delay, the Government taking the lead by pushing forward works that have to be done, so as to furnish employment to as many as possible. In connection with this, the recruits for the Mounted Police Force should be drawn from Manitoba instead of from the older Provinces, and surveying parties should be filled up from the distressed population. No doubt, these matters have already occupied the attention of our authorities, who will surely not hesitate to take the steps necessary to ascertain the exact amount of help there will be needed to prevent extreme suffering during the long Arctic winter which is impending. So soon as an accurate estimate of the quantity of flour and seed grain required can be arrived at, the public will, notwithstanding the dull times, cheerfully do all in their power to alleviate the distress of the inhabitants of the sister Province.

NOON TELEGRAMS.

[*Special to the* STAR.]

CHICAGO, August 3.

All the daily papers contain eulogistic editorials on ex-President Andrew Johnson, whose sudden death causes profound sorrow here as elsewhere. The *Times* pronounces President Grant's order concerning Johnson's death a cold, heartless document.

Reports of fearful damage to the crops by the excessive rains continue to come in from all parts of the North-west. In Central Illinois and portions of Missouri the rivers has overflowed, the streams sweeping away fences, barns, wheat stacks and other farm property at a fearful rate.

The Government detectives have captured a gang of counterfeiters at St. Paul, and found in their possession one hundred thousand dollars in bogus greenbacks, which would have soon been put in circulation.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.

The weather cleared up last night and today is clear and cool; no rain has fallen in this section for the past twenty-four hours, and the indications now are that we shall have a dry spell. The river here has risen two feet since last night, and is about thirty feet above the low water mark. No serious damage has been done so far. A considerable rise in all the river streams is still to come down, however, and the probabilities are that a good deal of the low land on the Illinois shore opposite here, and between here and Cairo, will be flooded. A disastrous freshet, however, is not looked for.

NEW YORK, August 3.

Information was received yesterday from an intimate friend of Duncan, Sherman & Co. that arrangements are in progress to pay all those creditors who are travelling abroad with letters of credit and circular notes for which they have paid cash, and who have been unable to sell since the failure of the firm. Alexander Duncan, father of William Butler Duncan, has offered to guarantee these credits if the Union Bank or some other institution in London will undertake payments, and it is believed that arrangements for that purpose will be consummated to-day. Mr. Duncan stated yesterday that his objection to firms going into bankruptcy through the U. S. Court, instead of placing its affairs in the hands of an assignee, was that the former course would have locked-up not only all assets of the firm, without opportunity of manipulating them to the best advantage of all interested parties, but also a large amount of deposits that are held by the firm for safe-keeping, and which can now be obtained by owners simply proving property.

VIENNA, August 2.

The *Presse* says:—"According to intelligence received from the camp of the Herzegovian insurgents, a number of engagements have been fought between the Turkish troops and insurgents during the last three days—first along the left bank of the river Narenlta, and subsequently at Kupa, St. Olatz, Nevesigne and Drenarsces. The Turks are reported to have lost three cannon and eighty rifles. Poporalje is also risen. Seven hundred insurgents intend occupying the road to Trebeigne. The insurgents expect the inhabitants of Suma and the population of the frontier of Montenegro to join them in a couple of days, and that they will thus be enabled to besiege Trobeigne."

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Nova Scotia has an Inebriate's Home.

Arrived out, SS. "Illinois," from Philadelphia.

The SS. "Celtic," from New York, has arrived out.

Hon. A. McKellar has accepted the Shrievalty of Wentworth.

Mr. Garvey's saw mill, Wyoming, Ont., was burned down yesterday.

A body seen in the water, near Chicago, is thought to be that of Donaldson.

Mr. Duke and Dr. Carroll, Norwich, Ont., had their barns burnt Saturday.

The Dresden and Oil Springs Railway is to be at once extended to Petrolia.

Col. Baker has been found guilty of indecent assault and sentenced to twelve month's imprisonment, a fine of £500 and to pay costs.

The French Assembly has passed the bill constituting the Senate, also the Channel Tunnel bill.

The SS. "Faraday," which was engaged in repairing the United States Direct Cable, has arrived at Deal.

Sparks from a passing steamer set fire to lumber at the Port Severn Mills, Orillia, and $4,000 worth was destroyed.

Seventy-nine persons applied at Halifax for the fifteen chances offered to go to Manitoba from the Province of Nova Scotia for military duty.

The strike in the cotton mills at Fall River is almost universal; 18,000 operatives are idle. The feeling against the employers is very bitter.

At Utica, 10,000 boxes of cheese sold at 11½c. to 12½c.; average price, 11¾c. At Little Falls, 8,300 boxes sold at 11¾c. to 12¼c.; average price, 12c.

Suits are to be commenced at once, against the New York State canal contractors, to recover the money they are supposed to have unlawfully received.

A gross case of cruelty is reported from Dakotah. A cow was discovered with an iron tipped stick thrust up her nose by some fiend for at least ten inches.

A boat on the steamer "Union," Lower St. Lawrence, was set on fire by sparks, and for a time a little panic prevailed. Smoke stacks should have fine spark screens.

The Argentine Government has made a moderate and pacific reply to the Brazilian note in regard to the Paraguayan treaties, and fears of war have been dispelled.

The Orangemen of Toronto are said to have determined to hold a celebration of their own in honor of O'Connell, and fears of street disturbances between them and the Roman Catholics are entertained.

Judge Morris, counsel for Theodore Tilton, has served a notice on Shearman & Sterling, attorneys of record for Henry Ward Beecher, to be prepared to answer in a new trial on the first Monday in September.

Hon. Mr. Letellier, Minister of Agriculture, is going to Manitoba. He is desirous of ascertaining the exact condition of the Mennonite settlement, and how far the Government will be under the necessity of relieving their wants during the winter.

Baron Von Schloesster, the German Minister to the United States, sailed from Hamburg on Saturday for New York. The German Federal Rifle Meeting has opened at Munich. Marksmen from the United States, Russia, Austria and Switzerland will take part in the contest.

Official despatches report that Gen. Martinez Campos continues to commonade the citadel of Lee de Urgel. The Carlist Generals Saballo and Dorregaray have attempted to descend into the plains before Barcelona, but were met by the Alfonsist forces, under Gen. Weiler, and retreated to the mountains.

The Earl of Desart, of Kilkeny, a Liberal, denounces the O'Connell celebration as sectarian. The Fenian Amnesty Association of Dublin will parade on the occasion in mourning. Trouble is feared if Lord O'Hagan delivers an oration. The Irish Conservatives shun the movement. The indications are that Thursday will not pass without disturbance.

CANDID.

The *Herald* says:

"Election times, and particularly the *exposes* of such times which are occasionally made before the courts, bring strange things to light—matters which, indeed, were they not established by two or more witnesses, would be in no way credited."

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The *Herald* recently claimed that all the Protectionists in Canada were not to be found on the Conservative side, and the *Globe* has followed with an article claiming that though the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie is a "Free Trader" in name, he does not really favor "Free Trade," pure and simple, for Canada. Next.

A FASHIONABLE RIDDLE.

[*N. Y. Times.*]

It is a very curious and remarkable circumstance that, notwithstanding the scarcity of young gentlemen at watering places, the toilets of many of the young ladies continue to be so elaborate and costly. "Saratoga lavishes" upon the toilet are apt to be in an inverse rather than a direct ratio to the number of the rougher sex present. What all the showy dressing at fashionable summer resorts is for constitutes an enquiry which does not properly come within the range of our present subject, and one to which we should not in any case find it easy to furnish an answer.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

The following recipe is sent by a subscriber, with an earnest desire for its publication:

"This recipe is taken from eminent and undisputed authority, and it is said to have cured, by the blessing of God, the talented father of one of our noted ministers of the Gospel: Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms; spirits of nutmeg, 1 drachm. This amount is to be taken twice a day, and continued regularly for from five to nine months."

The above is the celebrated recipe of the father of the Rev. Newman Hall, which that excellent man believed saved him—in connection with repentance and prayer—from confirmed habits of intemperance.—*N. Y. Witness.*

A MODEL WIFE.

Fashion does not at this moment encourage feminine activity, high heels and tight skirts being unfavorable to rapid motion. They might, indeed, be trusted to paralyse the activity of a lady whose biography—contributed by her husband—is published in the *Ballarat Star*, should she condescend to wear them, which we doubt. Meantime Mr. Wilson, of the Telegraph Hotel, Ballarat, informs the public that three months after his marriage he and his partner "shifted" that establishment "50 yards at a cost of £150." This was a good beginning. "Mrs. Wilson then took to bacon curing," killing the pigs herself, "the most she ever killed in one day" being "fourteen, from nine o'clock in the morning till five o'clock in the afternoon." "Twelve months back," says Mr. Wilson, "she shingled the house all over, shifted the weatherboard house and butcher's shop, at a cost of £28. Then she went to the garden and made it larger. . . . She keeps no servant, there's only two of us; she makes all her own dresses: she knits the stockings and makes my shirts. She is first-class at cooking and household matters of any description, washing and ironing too. She is 55 years of age, and I think her equal is not in Victoria." Considering this this fortunate husband boasts, in conclusion, that Mrs. Wilson "milks her own cows, makes her own butter, bakes her own bread, and if anything is ailing with her horses, cattle, dog, or self, is her own doctor"—it is pleasant to hear that this industrious housewife has found time to become "one of the best cribbage players in or about Ballarat."

THE HARM THE INNOCENT OLD LADY DID.

(*From the Detroit Free Press.*)

She lives down on Baker street, and she has a daughter about eighteen years old. The old lady retains all her simplicity and innocence, and she doesn't go two cents on style. The other evening, when a "splendid catch" called to escort the daughter to the opera, the mother wouldn't take the hint to keep still, and wouldn't help carry out the daughter's idea that they had wealth. While helping her daughter to get ready she asked:

"Mary, are you going to wear the shoes with one heel off, or the pair with holes in 'em?"

Mary didn't seem to hear, and the mother inquired: "Are you going to wear the dollar gold chain and that washed locket, or will you wear the diamond father bought at the hardware store?"

Mary winked at her, and the young man blushed, but the old lady went on: "Are you going to borrow Mrs. Brown's shawl, or will you wear mine?"

Mary hustled around the room, and the mother said: "Be careful of your dress, Mary, you know it's the only one you've got, and you can't have another until the mortgage on this place is lifted."

Mary remarked to her escort that it promised to be a beautiful evening, and as she buttoned her glove her mother asked: "Those are Mrs. Hardy's gloves, ain't they? She's a good neighbor to us, and I don't how you'd manage to go anywhere if she didn't live near us."

Mary was hurrying to get out of the room, when the mother raised her voice once more and asked: "Did you run in to Mrs. Jewett's and borrow her bracelet and fan? Yes, I see you did. Well, now, you look real stylish, and I hope you'll have a good time."

Mary sits by her window in the pale moonlight and sighs for the splendid young man to come and beau her around some more, but he hasn't been seen up that way since that night. The old lady says that he seemed like a nice young man, and she hopes he hasn't been killed by the street cars.

SOUTHERN WOMEN AND MEN.

From a recent letter, written by Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, while on a trip through the South, to the Cleveland *Herald*, we quote the following:

You can tell a Southern girl at once. She is rounder than her Northern sisters; indeed, she is never thin or lank; she walks with a languid step, and all her movements are slow and indolent; she is never alert. She has fine soft eyes, with a serene expression, very different from the quick, keen eyes of the North; she has not the beautiful complexion of New York and New England, rather she is sallow, with few rose tints; you might call her cream color. She never looks anxious, no matter what happens; she does not think she can help matters by her advice or interference, but sits back calmly and leaves everything to "Brother," or "Pa," pronouncing the latter word in a way I defy a Northern girl to imitate. The word might be used as a shibboleth; it is not exactly "Pay," but half-way between that and the sound of "a" in "cat."

Our Southern girl dresses plainer, nearly rather than trimly, and has brighter colors and more floating ends and curls about her than a Northern belle allows. She has pretty, plump hands, but she is not particular about the gloves that cover them—I mean particular compared with Fifth Avenue rules. In short, she is a more voluminous sort of a girl in every way, and cares less about "the fashion." She has one decided advantage over the Northern girls, however, and that is her voice, it is sweeter and lower, a little trainante, perhaps, but essentially gentle and womanly. I cannot speak so highly of the Southern men, the young men of to-day. They do not seem to know exactly what they represent. They have neither race nor certainty of importance possessed by the old time Southerner, nor the bright, active energy and ambition of the young Northerner. They are either swept down, bewildered by the stream, or else, having drifted ashore in some little bay, they sit on the bank, and talk about their ancestors. A younger race is growing up, however, with ideas more adapted to the times.

A REMARKABLE COLLISION.

A CUNARD STEAMER RUNS DOWN AND KILLS A WHALE IN THE IRISH SEA—THE MONSTER TOWED TO LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.

The chief topic of conversation in shipping circles to-day is the wonderful story which has come to light of the killing, by the Cunard steamer "Scythia," of an immense whale in the Irish Sea. The collision occurred on Saturday, off Ballycotton, and, although the steamer sustained no injuries except a "bump" and a little rocking, the monster of the deep was instantly killed. When the news reached Liverpool first that the steamer and a whale had been in collision, the story was looked upon as a joke. The captain of the steamer, it was alleged, had mistaken his reckoning, and instead of being in collision with a whale had only struck a buoy off Ballycotton, with which all navigators accustomed to that part of the coast were acquainted. It was useless to appeal to the evidence of passengers on board the steamer, that after the collision the sea was "covered with blood." This was held to be a mere figment—the invention of the fertile brain of some Yankee newspaper correspondent on board the steamer. In fact, the existence of the whale off Ballycotton, and its encounter with the Cunard liner would have led to as much disputation as the real or pretended Sea Serpent, had not the whale been found floating, dead, near the place where the steamer was said to have been in collision with it.

HOW THE COLLISION OCCURRED.

How the great fish got into collision with the steamer is likely to remain a mystery. There are different theories. One is that the whale was taken at an unguarded moment. Not suspecting that it was in the track—or "lanes," as the Cunard captains call them—which the steamers of this line take in crossing to America, the whale was floating peacefully on the billows and asleep, as is that its slumbers were rudely interrupted by the propeller of the "Scythia" coming smack against its snout. This is the theory of those who believe that whales sleep. Another theory is that the unfortunate whale, which had been drifted down from northern latitudes by forces which it could not control, on getting into the Irish coast was in a spirited mood, and that, while it was

Playing high its buoyant fun and leap,

the "Scythia" suddenly came up, and the propeller of the steamer, striking the monster of the deep, brought its gambols to a sudden termination. Whatever may have led to the whale's unhappy end, that it is dead, and, as sportsmen say, "bagged," is beyond doubt, for the carcass of the creature was safely towed into the Mersey, last night, by the tug "British King," commanded by Captain Reece.

THE WHALE IN TOW—HIS ARRIVAL IN LIVERPOOL.

On Saturday, the 17th, while between Ballycotton and Roche's Point, the yacht "Kilmany," "picked up" the carcass of the whale. The yacht took the whale in tow for the purpose of taking it to Queenstown. The yacht, with its extraordinary prize, became becalmed. While in this position, the "British King" hove in sight, and, those on board the yacht communicating the position of affairs, it was agreed that the tug should take the yacht and whale in tow to Queenstown. The hawser given by the yacht to the tug was not strong enough for the strain, and after towing a short distance it gave way. The crew on board the tug, however, were determined not to lose the whale, now that it was captured, but resolved to bring it to Liverpool, for the purpose of showing that the encounter between the steamer and the monster was not mythical. Some tackle was lashed round the tail of the whale, the tug's hawser was employed, and ultimately the carcase of the "king of the sea" was towed into Queenstown by the "British King."

The "Scythia," the slayer of the whale, happened to be in the harbor at the time. The carcase of the whale was towed alongside the steamer, and the crew and passengers, on seeing it, gave a hearty cheer. The tug and the whale remained in the harbor until 11 o'clock on Sunday, and during their stay were visited by thousands, who were anxious to see the "great creature that was kilt by the steamer." The "British King," on Sunday morning, set sail for Liverpool with her strange charge in tow. In crossing the Channel the invariable signal was, "Where are you bound for and what have you got in tow?" When the reply was "A whale," the interrogatories were not continued. The "British King" and the whale, which measures fifty-six feet long, reached the Mersey late last night, and took up a position off the Albert wall, to the no small wonderment of those who witnessed the strange arrival. The *Mercury* announces that the monster will be beached, this afternoon; but, as the "Parthia" sails before the ceremony takes place, I hasten to send you these hurried particulars.

GENTLEMEN,—The AJAX, Vico and Windsor Collars are just out. Try them. They are manufactured from the best of material, have the French finish, and are sold by all first-class haberdashers.

The Canada Mutual Building Society will commence business on Wednesday the 4th inst. 180-3

"BEARINE." A most perfect Hair Dressing Cheapest and best.—(See advt.)

Curled Hair, Moss, Tow, Haircloth, Bed and Sofa Castors, Upholsterers' Goods, Artificial Wood Ornaments, Coffin-furniture in great variety.—Charles Nelson, 215 St. Lawrence street, No. 185 St. Jean Baptiste Village.

REAL AND IMITATION HAIR GOODS.
Largest assortment in Canada.
CANADA MANUFACTURING CO.,
431 St. Paul street, Montreal,
116-cod 42 Yonge street, Toronto.

Try Mrs. Potts' Irons for Collars, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c. White wire goods in great variety, and general housefurnishing goods.—Chas. Nelson, 215 St. Lawrence street, 185 St. Jean Baptiste Village.

Fly-traps, Wire Dish Covers, Refrigerators, Three Rotier Mangles, (best in the market), Clothes Wringers.
L. J. A. SURVEYER,
624 Craig street.

CHINESE MATTINGS
FOR SALE AT THE
ORIENTAL TEA STORE,
Sign of the T,
251 ST. JOSEPH STREET. 134

Housekeepers try Mrs. Potts' New Smoothing Irons. Best in the Market. For sale by Charles Nelson, 215 St. Lawrence Main street, and 185 St. Jean Baptiste Village.

MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK.
August 3, 10 a.m.

Gold.....112⅝ to 00
Sterling Exchange.....487 to 00

MONTREAL.

Greenbacks bought at a discount of... 12 to 00
Greenbacks sold at a discount of..... 11⅝ to 00
Silver bought at a discount of..... 9 to 00

G. W. WARNER, SON & CO.,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Frs. Xavier sts.

New Advertisements to-day.

LAWLOR'S PATENT
WASHING MACHINE.

Patented at Ottawa, 20th May, 1875, and United States, 13th July, 1875.

A thoroughly practical labor-saving Washing-machine is an article that is required in every family, and to a necessity which will be hailed with universal rejoicing, as the requirements for a first-class Washing-machine have never been satisfied. The principal features of this machine are the ease and rapidity with which it operates, and its adaptability to all kinds of material, from the heaviest to the lightest, doing its work effectually, and without the least injury to the clothes; it requires so little exertion to use it that a child of ten years of age can operate it with the greatest of ease, thus changing the laborious and arduous task of washing to a pleasant pastime. It is not proposed to give a detailed description of the machine here, as it is now on exhibition in this city, and ten minutes' inspection of the machine will yield more satisfaction, and give a better insight into its working than pages of description. The inventor and patentee of this machine proposes to form a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of purchasing the patents and manufacturing the machine; it is estimated that within three months, after the construction of the necessary machinery, the Company would be able to place in the market and find customers for at least 100 machines per week. The machine which would be such as to make it a most profitable investment. A working model can be seen at LAWLOR'S, 305 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal, who has had one in use in his own family for the last three months. 181-law

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER
RIFLES'
BAND.

The Band of the Regiment being reorganized, under the direction of the Hon. Henry Starnes, efficient musicians, desirous of joining the Corps, favorable inducements to thus doing so, the nature of which may be learnt on application to 68 St. Francois Xavier street, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

N. J. HANDYSIDE,
Major Vic. Vol. Rifles.
26 Extra roots Xavier street, Prest. Band Com. 179-7

DRYSDALE'S LIST OF
NEW BOOKS.

The Unseen Universe, $1.60. Livingstone's Last Journals (new edition) $3.50. Insulted, by Sir S. W. Baker, 50c. Walter's Word, by Pard, paper 75c., cloth, $1.00. We and Our Neighbors, by Mrs. H. Ward Beecher, paper 75c., cloth $1.00. The Lady Portsoy (a novel) by Miss A. Pollard, paper 50c. Blue Beard's Keys and other Stories, by Miss Thackeray, paper 75c.

W. DRYSDALE & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers, 232 St. James street,
MONTREAL.
167

JOHN OSTELL,
MONTREAL DOOR AND SASH FACTORY,

Inch and inch and a quarter PINE LATHS, cheap.
5 CEDAR POSTS, sawn four sides, 8 feet, per 100.
6x6 do do 8½c. do.
7x7 do do 7½c. do.

ST. GABRIEL LOCKS,
LACHINE CANAL.
Box 8, Post-office. 181

NOTICE!

The undersigned begs to notify the public that he is duly authorized to collect the BOOK DEBTS in the Estate of JOHN J. HAYES having purchased he same at auction.

MICHAEL HAYES.
Montreal, July 30th, 1875. 180-3

POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
WRITING ALBUMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
CHAPTON'S,
Corner of Craig street and Victoria square,
179 Opposite Y. M. C. Association Hall.

DOMINION BATH ROOMS
[*Hot and Cold Water*],
205 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Barber's Shop attached.
161-cod J. HUSAILLON, Proprietor.

WANTED, a Book-keeper, having a knowledge of lumber. Address, stating experience and salary, box 351, Post-office. 179

WANTED, a Partner with $1,000, in a paying business. For particulars, apply at 138 St. James street, first room upstairs. 180-2

ROOMS—To Let, without board, well furnished or unfurnished rooms. Apply at No. 1 St. Dominique street. 181-2

ROOM—To Let, handsome Bedroom. Apply at 17 Bleury street. 181-2

BOARD—Wanted, by a young married couple board in a private family where few or no boarders are kept; terms must be moderate. Address H 5, this office. 181-2

LOST, by a workingman, on Monday afternoon, $10, in two four dollar and one two dollar bills. Kent probably near St. Maurice street. If the finder will take the same to Montreal Ocean Steamship Office to 2, White a suitable reward will be given. 181

WANTED, a first-class machine operator (Singers) to work on Coats; also an apprentice; English speaking preferred. Apply at 59 St. Joseph street. 181-1

WANTED, Washing. Apply at 5 Anderson street. 180

WANTED, by a steady, sober man and his wife, no children, offices to keep in order or care of a house; references if required. Apply at No. 47 St. George street. 181

WANTED, a good Cook. Apply at 113 Union avenue. 181-1

WANTED, a young girl to do housework, at 463 St. Dominique street. 181-2

WANTED, a girl as Tailoress. Apply at 627 Craig street. 181-2

WANTED, a situation as foreman in a Bakery; would give first-class references. Address No. 183 St. Paul street. 181

WANTED, by a respectable woman, a child to nurse at her own house. Apply at No. 22 Shaw street. 179

WANTED, by a Lady, much embarrassed in consequence of adverse circumstances, plain sewing, or any kind of fancy work. Address 25 St. Antoine street. 180

COAL! COAL!
Very favorable quotations.
QUALITY FIRST-CLASS.
S. W. BEARD & CO
FOOT O McGILL STREET.

New Advertisements to-day.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital - - - - - $6,000,000.
Cash Assets over - - 1,034,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. F. SINCENNES, Vice-President "La Banque du Peuple."
JOHN OSTELL, Director "The New City Gas Co."
ANDREW WILLOX, Director "The New City Gas" and "City Passenger Railway" Companies.
M. C. MULLARKY, President "Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada."
J. ROSAIRE THIBAUDEAU, Director "La Banque Nationale."
W. F. KAY, Director "Merchants' Bank of Canada."
HORACE AYLWIN.
ARTHUR ROBERTSON, Vice-President "Montreal Board of Trade.
DUNCAN MCINTYRE, of Messrs. McIntyre, French & Co., Wholesale Dry-goods Merchants.

OFFICERS:

President—J. F. SINCENNES.
Vice-President—JOHN OSTELL.
General Manager—ALFRED PERRY.
Secretary—ARTHUR GAGNON.
Sub-Manager—DAVID L. KIRBY.
Marine Manager—CHS. G. FORTIER.

Insure every description of Fire Risks, Inland Cargoes and Hulls; also Ocean Cargoes and Freights on first-class Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

HEAD OFFICE:
160 St. James Street, Montreal.
*923

THE PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CANADA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1849.
FIRE AND MARINE.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of INSURANCE EFFECTED AT REASONABLE RATES.
THOMAS ALFRED EVANS,
AGENT,
NO. 160 ST. PETER (CORNER NOTRE DAME) STREET. 149

IN THESE HARD TIMES,
HOW OFTEN IS THE REFLECTION:—
"Well, if I can but support my family during this crisis, I shall be satisfied." And some add this consolation: "And if I should be taken from them, they will appreciate the benefit of the "LIFE POLICY in the
"COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO."
Office: 43 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
176-cod*

NOTICE.

THE ADAMS TOBACCO COMPANY (LIMITED),
Montreal, 24th July, 1875.

This is to certify that I have disposed of my right, title and interest in the Patent for the Dominion of Canada for the "ADAMS TOBACCO CUTTER," invented and patented by me April 19th, 1875, to Messrs. W. GALT HILL & CO., of this city, who will in future continue the manufacture and sale of same.

(Signed), J. L. ADAMS.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that the
"ADAMS TOBACCO CUTTER,"
(Invented and Patented April 19th, 1875) by J. L. ADAMS, Esq., of the Adams Tobacco Company, is the most complete Machine for Cutting Fine Tobacco, ever offered to the public.
Simple in its Construction. Easy in its Action.
No Smoker should be without one.
For Sale Wholesale and Retail by Messrs. MULHOLLAND & BAKER, JAS. BROWN & BRO., JAMES WALKER & CO., J. BATTLE & CO., &c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVLIN'S

HAT AND FUR DEPOT,

Notre Dame Street.

STRAW HATS

AT

COST PRICE,

For the remainder of the season.

Great reduction in prices of

SUMMER FELT HATS

(Both English and American styles.)

416 Notre Dame Street,

CORNER ST. PETER. 159

THE CHEAPEST SPOT

IN THE CITY FOR

MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMES, &c.,

GEO. WELDON'S,

115 and 117 Bleury street. 143y

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.'S

CELEBRATED

PITTSTON COAL,

WHOLESALE, AT

H. G. BURLEIGH & BRO'S.,

59 Common Street.

GET THE "IMPROVED"

WHITESIDE'S SPRING BED,

THE GREAT ELASTIC SPRING MATTRESS.

709

THE COOKS' FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

Continues to lead the market.

Retailed everywhere.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade only, by

W. D. McLAREN,

93-1y 55 College street.

WILLIAM BYRD,

CARPENTER AND JOINER,

COR. SHERBROOKE AND HYPOLITE STREETS

HOUSE-REPAIRS, OFFICE AND STORE-FITTINGS.

Orders sent by Post will receive prompt attention. Charges moderate. Terms, cash. 127-1y

THE TRADE

Can be supplied with

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN

FANCY GOODS,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY,

NOVELTIES AND STAPLE GOODS, &c., &c.

At H. A. NELSON & SONS',

91 to 97 St. Peter street.

TORONTO HOUSE, 93 and 95 Front street. 149

ORDER YOUR CLOTHING

FOR THE

O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

94 and 100 St. JOSEPH STREET,

177 P. X. MAJOR.

TOILET REQUISITES.—

Genuine Chloone, Choice Perfumery, Florida Water, Toilet Vinegar, etc. etc., at

G. C. VANDALI'S

"LA PREMIERE,"

1204 183 BLEURY STREET, near St. Catherine.

NOT A PARODY.

Who made my coat of splendid fit,
Dressed me like a lord from top to foot?
And look just like a Prince in it?
—WHY, CALLEN.

Who made my vest so neat and trim?
I would make the fattest man look slim,
And please his wife as well as him?
—WHY, CALLEN.

Who made my Pants, those perfect Trousers,
That can be found in no warehouses,
Don't want to know? I tell you now Sir,
'Twas CALLEN.

And where is CALLEN? If you call,
In Craig street, at the Union Hall,
You'll find yells to your hand and mind,
J. CALLEN,
UNION CLOTHING HALL,
695 Craig Street,

Has a good supply of Men's as well as every kind of Clothing on hand.

TO AMERICAN TOURISTS

VISITING MONTREAL.

BEFORE RETURNING VISIT

THE CHEAP SPOT

FOR SILKS AND KID GLOVES.

BLACK SILKS, 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1.00.
BONNETS and POMONA'S BEST ONE AND TWO BUTTON KID GLOVES, 75c. to $1.25.
LACE COLLARS AND SASHES.
BLACK AND WHITE THD. LACES.
FINE BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS.
SCARFS, SASHES and BOWS
WHITE and SCT. EVENING SHAWLS
FINE FRENCH CORSETS.
3 BUTTON THD. GLOVES
2 " "
SEE

GEO. RINGLAND,

424 Notre Dame street.

PRODIGIOUS

BARGAINS TO BE HAD DURING THIS MONTH.

STOVES.

Selling a shade over cost FOR CASH.

THE BEAVER STAMPING CO.,

109 McGill Street. 170y

BEARINE

FOR THE HAIR,

PREPARED FROM THE PURE GREASE OF

THE CANADA BEAR.

IT PRODUCES A LUXURIANT GROWTH.
IT BEAUTIFIES AND STRENGTHENS THE HAIR
IT MAKES THE HAIR SOFT AND PLIANT.
IT IMPARTS TO THE HAIR A RICH, GLOSSY POMUM.
IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS—NOT STICKY OR UNCLEAN.
IT STIMULATES THE ROOTS OF THE HAIR.
IT REMOVES HEARTY AND WEAK HAIR.
IT PROLONGS VITALITY.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

50 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

P. RAY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors,

97 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.

1779

THE ADJUSTABLE

T. CLOTHES DRIER.

Ladies can now dispense with the "back-breaking" DRIER ever offered for sale, it combines simplicity, durability and cheapness to a remarkable degree. Every family should have one. For sale by

A. D. CABLE,

205 Craig street.

PLASTERERS' HAIR

AT

MOSELEY & RICKER'S TANNERY.

177-13

SINGER IMPROVED.

C. W. WILLIAMS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Has so improved their

"SINGER MACHINE,"

that it now stands ahead of all other machines in the market.

Live Agents Wanted.

C. W. WILLIAMS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY

347 Notre Dame street,

MONTREAL.

D. GRAHAM,

211-tuw Manager.

WM. MURRAY

WILL REMOVE TO HIS

NEW PREMISES,

No. 66 St. Joseph Street,

(BETWEEN BAPIN'S AND CITY HOTEL.)

Where he will carry on business as usual until FURTHER NOTICE. 179-oct

HARNESS! HARNESS!

The largest assortment of HARNESS,
The best value in Montreal,
The cheapest assortment of HARNESS,
In this city can be selected from at the
SADDLERY WAREROOMS,
38½ ST. JOSEPH STREET,
1691 WM. W. ROBERTSON.

MADE TO ORDER BY

KEMP & CO.,

306 Notre Dame Street, Pt.

197-oct

2nd EDITION!

TWO O'CLOCK.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[*Press Despatch.*]

QUEBEC, August 3.

Rafts arrived: James Walker, square timber; Hamilton Bros., deals.

Rumors of impending changes in the Cabinet are rife. The *Chronicle* says: "The latest *on dit* has it that Messrs. Blanchet and Chapleau are to enter the Government in the place of Messrs. Lemaire and Garneau. Mr. Blanchet is to be made Legislative Councillor and President of the Council, in room of Mr. Lemaire; Mr. Chapleau is to have the Commissionership of Crown Lands, to be vacated by Mr. Malhiot, who in turn will receive the Commissionership of Public Works, to be vacated by Mr. Garneau."

CITY NEWS.

— At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the City Council, yesterday, a communication was read from the Board of Trade asking for the repeal of the license levied on commercial travellers in this city. It was decided to recommend the Council to repeal the by-law, provided other municipalities do the same. The Committee instructed the Board of Assessors to prepare a statement showing the approximate increase of the values and rentals of property this year as compared with last year.

COMMERCIAL.

STAR OFFICE, 1 p.m., August 3, 1875.

After 'Change hours yesterday, a few round lots of flour changed hands at slightly improved prices. This forenoon an advance of 10c to 20c was established on most brands in consequence of advices from England quoting a rise in wheat. In wheat, 1 cargo Treadwell sold at $1.33, and 1 cargo No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.30 yesterday p.m., and to-day 1 cargo (20,000 bus) and 6,000 bus U.C. Spring changed hands at $1.30. Pork was firmer at $23 for Inspected New Mess and $21.50 for Thin Mess. Cheese was steady and unchanged. Freights were dull: at 6s 3d for steam tonnage to Liverpool and Glasgow and 5s 6d for iron clippers.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 5,063 barrels. The sales were: 2,000 1,000 C. U. Spring Extra at $5.50; 1,000 do (yesterday p. m) at $5.30; 500 do. (U. C. brands yesterday p. m.) at $5.20; 300 at $5.25; 140 at $5.27½; 100 Strong Bakers' at $5.40; 100 at $5.45; 300 at $5.50; 100 and 250 at $5.35; 300 Fancy at $5.35; 200 Medium Strong Bakers at $5.35; 200 Extra at $5.65; 2,200 and 1,200 Bags at $2.70; 100 Superior Extra at $6.00.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 245,384 bushels; sales at $1.30 for U. C. Spring.

COARSE GRAINS.—Receipts, 90,189 bushels corn; 1,471 bushels oats. Dull; purely nominal.

PROVISIONS.—Steady. Receipts, 440 kegs Butter; 5,487 boxes Cheese.

ASHES.—Receipts, 14 barrels.

English advices report: Floating cargoes wheat easier; corn steady. English weather favorable for growing crops. Prices from Liverpool, as compared with July 31, quote an advance of 3d on Red Wheat, to 9s 9d and 10s 7d; 3d to 4d on White Winter, to 10s 8d to 11s; 2d to 4d on Club; 3d on corn. Other breadstuffs unchanged.

CHICAGO, August 3.—Wheat, receipts, 75,000 bushels; shipments, 5,000 (?) do. Opens at $1.26½ for September. 100,000 bus. irregular at $1.27 to $1.27½ for August and $1.26½ to $1.26¾ for September. Corn, receipts, 142,000 bushels; shipments 118,000 do. Opens firmer 74½c for September. 10:25 a.m. Quiet, steady, Nominal at 73c for August and 74½ for September. Oats, receipts, 16,000 bushels; shipments, 15,000 do. Opens active and higher at 42½c to 46c for August and 41½c to 42c for September. Pork Stronger; nominally at $21.20 for August, and $21.40 for September.

MILWAUKEE, August 3.—Wheat—9:45 a.m. Excited. $1.31 for No. 1; $1.29 for No. 2; $1.29 for August, and $1.26½ for September.

VIGER CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, August 3.

There was a disposition on the part of butchers to abstain from purchasing, for which there was apparently only one reason —the scarcity of money. The supply of cattle—considering the size of the market—was more than the average and stock holders were willing to accept fair prices. Of beef cows the principal shipment was from St. Thomas, Ontario, brought down by C. Sinclair. They were of fair quality, and numbered 20 head; $3.50 per 100 lbs. live weight was the price asked, but the stock met with a dull inquiry. Several milch cows, with calves a week or ten days old, were sold at $33 to $38; $1.75 to $2 was the price of the calf. The highest price for milch cows was from $45 to $48, but in exceptional cases at the outside price. A few lean hogs—not exceeding a dozen—were sold at from $8 to $10. Spring Lambs were scarce at $2.50 to $3.50, and Sheep from $3.50 to $5.

BONSECOURS MARKET.

TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

The supply of garden produce to-day was large and prices have a downward tendency, in view of the increase. Potatoes (new) were cheaper at 40c to 50c per bushel; Oats were scarce at 65c per bushel; Peas, $1.10 per bushel; Buckwheat, 75c per bushel; Flour, $3 per 196 lbs; Corn Meal, $1.60; Moulie, $1.40; Bran, $1; Flax Seed, $1.50 per bushel; Eggs (packed) 16c to 17c; do (in basket) 20c to 21c; Butter (in tubs) 19c to 21c per lb; print do, 20c to 24c; Hams, 14c to 15c; Sausages, 12c to 13c; Bologna do, 25c; Fresh Roasts and Salt Ribs, 12c to 13c; Rump Steaks, 12c to 15c; Sirloin, 12c to 15c; Corned Beef, 8c to 11c; Veal, 8c to 9c; Hind quarters, 75c to $1.50; Fore-quarters, 50c to $1; Apples—American, 20c to 21c per doz.; Canadian, scarce at 24c to 26c per gallon. Black Currants, 50c per gallon. Raspberries, 50c to 60c per peck. Lemons, 30c to 50c per doz. Tomatoes, 40c per doz. Beans, in pod, and Green Peas, 8c to 10c per gallon. Cabbage, 75c per doz. Maple Sugar, 8c to 9c.

LIST OF STORES at which the EVENING STAR is sold in this city:—

Austin, 236 St. Joseph street.
Arthur, Fancy Goods, Queen's Hall Block.
Aird, —, 209½ St. Lawrence Main street.
Allen, —, 19 St. Antoine street.
Arnold, G., 229 St. Mary street.
Aubert, J., 116 St. Maurice street.
Allen, —, corner of Villa and Vallee streets.
Allen, —, grocer, 857 St. Joseph street.
Bell, —, grocer, St. Catherine and Aqueduct streets.
Boyd, Jas., 49 Chaboillez square.
Bedard, Mrs., 1 Alfred street.
Brennan, James, 19 St. Antoine street.
Bonner, 39 Lawrence Hall.
Bell, Jas., 1 Craig street.
Bolle Brose., 69 Craig street.
Bourque, Jos., 1 Craig street.
Banville, M., 1 Craig street.
Burns, Mrs. M., 376 St. Catherine street.
Bourque, Jos., 1 Craig street.
Carpenter, C. J., third store, 390 St. Catherine street.
Cockburn, John, 139 Wellington street.
Clifford, Wm., Bonaventure Depot.
Clifford, Wm., 1 Latimer street.
Cooper, —, 1 Latimer street.
Conboy, Thos., corner Grand Trunk and Richmond Square.
Cooper, Mrs., 6 St. Urbain street.
Courtney, Miss, 193 Craig street.
Cressaty, —, 132 St. Antoine street.
Clarke, G., 124 Osborne street.
Clarke, W., 830 Bonaventure street.
Collins, T., 2 Bleury street.
Coghill, J., 37 Terrer street.
Cann, Mrs., 39 Bleury street.
Carmody, Miss, 1 Canary lane.
Crevier, 93 St. Lawrence Main street.
Cox, Geo., 204 St. Joseph street.
Condry, M., 23 Shannon street.
Donaldson, W., 215 St. Joseph street.
Dunlop, Miss, 177 Mount Royal avenue.
Doyle, J., 661 Lagauchetiere street.
Dallas, Mrs., 1 Bonsecours street.
Doyle, J., 49 Latour street.
Davis, W., 261 St. Catherine street.
Dumouchel, —, 1 Canary lane.
Dubeau, Mrs., corner Lagauchetiere and Cathcrine streets.
Debachy, Mrs., opposite Nelson's Monument.
Dalton, corner Chenneville and Vitre streets.
Dillon, W., 38 St. Constant street.
Ford, Mrs., Confectionery Store, 232 Bleury street.
Finch, Mrs., 74 Bleury street.
Flintstreet, Mile End.
Filce, W., 139 Canning street.
Ford, 366 Craig street.
Feron, M., 86 Bleury street.
Gray, James, 152 Wellington street.
Gallagher, James, 36 Bleury street.
Gazza, B., 863 Lagauchetiere street.
Gallery, Miss, 210 St. Mary street.
Greenleaf, Mrs. H., 154 St. Antoine street.
Gilligan, John, Fruit Store, 90 Vitre street.
Hughes, M., 1 Alexander street.
Humphreys, W. S., Toys, Fancy Goods, Stationery and Periodicals, 23 St. Catherine street.
Hartnall, E., corner Dupre Lane and McCord street.
Harrison, Mrs., corner Dupre Lane and St. Maurice street.
Hanna, No. 91, Urbain street.
Henderson, J. S., 307 St. Peter street.
James & Co., 134 St. Lawrence Main street.
Jamard, Joseph, Hochelaga.
Johnston, Miss, 210 St. Mary street.
Johnston, corner Amherst and St. Catherine streets.
Jones, —, 81 Urbain street.
Kelly, J., 1115 St. Antoine street.
Kelly, D., 351 St. Mary street.
Kelly, —, 455 St. Mary street.
Lyons, R., 490 Bonaventure street.
Lafrence, J., 30 University street.
Labelle, —, 1 Bleury street.
Lanning, A., 707 Craig street.
Lebeau, Jos., 55 Lawrence Main street.
Le Capelain, 126 St. Joseph street.
Lawrence, A., St. Andre, corner Ontario.
Laverdie, P., Chaboillez square.
Lynch, F., 57 McCord street.
McGuire, Miss, 1 Canary, Rickaby street.
McDonald, W., Tanneries.
Montgomery, Wm., 30 Craig street.
McGown, Miss, 1 Bleury street.
Middlemiss, —, corner Hanna and Hermine streets.
Mullarky, —, 1 Bleury street.
McLaughlin, A., 29 Wellington street.
McDonald, Mrs., 251 Bonaventure street.
Morrison, Grain Store.
Meany, corner Livelle and St. George streets.
McCrea, D., 141 Dalhousie street.
Mc'ssey, Mrs., Rickaby Cabbie, 427 Magazine street.
Mead, St. Joseph street.
Neave, —, 75 St. Mary street.
Nehe, M., corner St. Antoine stree and Richmond Square.

3rd EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[*Special to the* STAR.]

ST. JOHN, N.B., August 3.

The supposed Carleton prowler, McLaughlan, accused of breaking into a house and attempting an outrage on two young ladies, was tried yesterday in the County Court but the jury failed to agree, standing seven for acquittal and five for conviction. He will be tried again.

A rigger, named Neptune, shot himself fatally in Carleton last night, whether by accident or design is not known.

A brakeman, named McCann, while shunting yesterday on the Intercolonial at Salisbury, had his leg badly crushed, and it had to be amputated above the knee.

Mr. Brydges is in town.

[*Special to the* STAR.]

FALL RIVER, August 3.

The Stafford and Richard Borden mills are the only two remaining in operation, and they will shut down if requested to by the Board of Manufacturers. How long the mills will remain closed it is impossible to say, for the manufacturers do not know themselves; but one thing that will influence them is, they think it hard that the operatives who are opposed to the strike, and who are willing to work at a reduction, should be locked out. Many storekeepers have given notices that if the help can afford to take a vacation of thirty days they can afford to pay cash for their goods, and that no credit will be given until they get to work.

[*Special to the* STAR.]

WASHINGTON, August 3.

A gentleman just returned to the city had a conversation with Andrew Johnson at his house in Tennessee a day or two before his death. Johnson said: "I am winding up my affairs. I wish to be my own executioner. I have had a feeling in my head which makes me fear apoplexy, and a man liable to that never knows how suddenly he may be cut off." He was to have been in Washington this week to look after his money in the hands of the receivers of the first National Bank. He had also nearly perfected arrangements to deliver a speech in Baltimore on the political situation with especial reference to financial affairs and the relations of capital and labor.

[*Special to the* STAR.]

BOSTON, August 3.

At the Boston Museum last night a man caused an excitement by standing up in the centre balcony and saying in a clear voice:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before the entertainment commences, I should like to tell you all that unless you change your way of living and follow in the footsteps of Jesus Christ, instead of wasting your lives in theatres, you will all certainly go to Hell." He was put out without a show of resistance and went directly to the Boston Theatre, where he repeated the same language.

Schooner "Lady Ellen," with a cargo of bricks, from Wiscasset for Boston, sunk off half way rock last night. Crew rescued.

[*Press Despatch.*]

QUEBEC, August 3.

In some localities in this neighbourhood a slight frost was experienced the night before last.

Another numerous pilgrimage of the devout among the Roman Catholics took place to La Bonne St. Anne, on Sunday, under the direction of the Rev P. Daze, of the Oblate Fathers of St. Sauveur. Seven steamboats were found necessary to convey the crowd.

The authorities of the Provincial Education Department have in contemplation the establishment of a school of Fine Arts in this city, in connection with that bureau. Application has been made to the Ottawa authorities for one of the Dominion buildings here for that purpose.

Passengers per SS. "Texas," from Liverpool: Colonel Pope, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Honey, Mr. Spence and 20 steerage passengers.

ARRIVALS.

SS. Texas, Liverpool, 27 passengers and general cargo, for Quebec and Montreal.
SS. Lake Megantic, Liverpool, general cargo.
SS. Newfoundland, Pictou, coal.
Ship Sole, Liverpool, ballast.
Ship Underwriter, Liverpool, ballast.
Barque Kate Cann, Liverpool, ballast.
Barque General Birch, Liverpool, salt, &c.
Barque Wagner, Texel, ballast.
Schr. Timbre No. 2, Halifax, ballast.
Camilla, Barbadoes.
Ocean, Hyt.
Eastham, Greenock.
Varradis, Sydney, C. B.
Hypatra, Liverpool.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

CINCINNATI, August 3.

Robert A. McFarland, financial editor of the *Enquirer* for the past thirteen years, died last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.

Australian advices to the 3rd ult. have been received.

Railway construction is impeded by heavy rains and floods.

The O'Connell centenary is to be celebrated by a banquet and procession.

The gold yield is less than last year. The average earnings of miners is greater than for many years past.

In Queensland the Chinese difficulty is assuming formidable proportions. There is great opposition among the miners to their presence in the Colony.

A petition to the Queen for the annexation of New Guinea passed the Assembly and Council of South Australia.

The policy of the Government is declared in favor of intercolonial free trade.

In New Zealand fearful gales have prevailed on the coast. Many disasters are reported. The schooner "Success," of Auckland, was lost in Cook's Straits, with all on board.

It has been decided to offer engagements to Moody and Sankey.

The general agricultural news from all parts of Australia is favorable on the whole, though much damage was occasioned by the snow in the mountains and the heavy rains on the coast.

NEW YORK, August 3.

Arrived: Steamships "Bothnia," from Liverpool, and "Canadian," from Havana.

The sale of the Northern Pacific railroad was finally postponed to the 12th instant.

Eleven French societies met last night to act together in helping the sufferers by the floods in France.

A servant girl robbed the residence of Mr. Spinger in Hoboken of four thousand dollars' worth of property yesterday.

Judge Cardoza, in a card, says: "Conkling's statement of the interview with him about the Nathan murder is a sheer fabrication."

LONDON, August 3, 12:30 p.m.

Consols: For money and account, 94 9-16; U. S. 5-20 Bonds: New fives, 1042; Erie, 134.

Paris despatches quote Rentes 66f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, August 3. 12:30 p.m.

Receipts of wheat for past three days, 11,000 bushels, of which 10,000 bushels was American.

CITY NEWS.

— A number of men are engaged in making preparations for laying the main of the Longueuil water-works.

— Messrs. Moody and Sankey have declined to accept the invitation of the Evangelical Alliance to visit this city in connection with the revival movement.

— Alexander Lamie, while driving a load of lumber up the Cote des Neiges road, was thrown off his waggon, and one of the wheels passed over his body, causing injuries which rendered his removal to his residence on St. Andrew street necessary.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

A correspondent at Manseonville writes:—

During the night of Saturday last, July 31, the Smelting Works, Crushing Mills, Saw Mills, all all connected with the Huntington Mines, Dillington, Bolton, P.Q., were reduced to ashes. Loss estimated at $100,000. We have been unable to obtain further particulars up to the present time.

CHAMBLY CONTESTED CASE.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Court opened at ten o'clock this morning, when His Honor Judge Beaudry, after reviewing the evidence at some length, delivered the following judgment:

"After having heard the respective parties through their lawyers on the merits of the recount, on petition of the said Pierre B. Benoit, and examined the proceedings and listened to evidence on both sides, and having finally maturely deliberated on the whole of it. Considering that at an early election held in the month of December, 1874, in the electoral district of Chambly, in the Province of Quebec, for the purpose of electing a member to represent the said electoral district in the House of Commons of Canada, the said Amable Jodoin, fils, was a candidate as well as Pierre B. Benoit, and that at that election the said respondent, Amable Jodoin, fils, was on the 30th of the said month of December, 1874, declared elected as representative of and member for the said district of Chambly; considering that according to the proof made in this case, it results that this election is tainted with corrupt practices at the hands of the said Amable Jodoin, fils, personally as well as by his agents and partizans, we, judge of the Superior Court, sitting in virtue of an act of the Parliament of Canada, known as "The Federal Contested Election Act of 1874," pronounce the said election to be null and of no effect, with costs against the said Amable Jodoin, and considering that the petitioners desist from that part of their conclusions tending to have it established that Pierre B. Benoit was legally elected at said election, pronounce that portion of the conclusions to be without effect.

(Signed) J. U. BEAUDRY,
J. S. C.

Before rendering the above judgement His Honor read some notes on the evidence. He began by complimenting counsel on both sides upon the able manner with which they had conducted their case; he could not, however, compliment the witnesses upon their mode of giving their evidence, some of them having displayed a want of sincerity. With regard to the evidence, it was patent that bribery and corruption had been resorted to by the agents of the respondent and by himself, notably in the case of Isaie Brodeur, to whom he had given $12, evidently to influence his vote. The election must, therefore, be annulled

THE TORONTO HORROR.

The *Globe* of yesterday says:—The dead body of a young woman was yesterday found in a ditch on the Bloor-street road under circumstances which, taken in connection with those preceding and following the discovery, have led to the arrest of two persons who have been living in our midst, on suspicion of having perpetrated a crime of the most serious nature. It appears that about half-past ten o'clock last Saturday night a private watchman named Campbell, while on his beat on Scott-st., observed some persons place a box in an express waggon which was then drawn up almost opposite the residence of a person who is known and advertises himself as Dr. Davis.

After a few moments delay the waggon was driven off, and was followed by a man and a woman, who proceeded on foot. Upon reflection, the whole occurrence struck Campbell as being very unusual, and he accordingly reported what he had seen to the policeman whose beat was nearest. The constable conveyed the intelligence to the City Hall police station, and Detective Newhall and Coburn at once started for the Great Western and Grand Trunk stations, expecting that an attempt would be made to convey the box from the city by rail. They succeeded, however, in finding nothing at the stations of a suspicious character.

A few minutes before eleven o'clock Mr. Nicholas Rooney, who had left his house on Bay street in order to satisfy himself that a warehouse owned by his firm was safely secured, while walking along Melinda street, towards Jordan street, noticed a waggon cross the road and proceed down Jordan street. He followed as far as Gunther's warehouse, and then saw the waggon on the east side of the street, and a man and woman standing on the sidewalk. He then rushed to the door of the St. Lawrence Bank, when the woman hastily jumped on to the seat of the waggon by the side of the driver. Mr. Rooney, seeing a box in the waggon, had some vague idea that a robbery might have been committed, and, acting on the impulse of the moment, he ran to the spot and placed himself in front of the woman's companion, thus preventing him following her into the conveyance. The driver, in the meantime, whipped up his horse and drove off. Mr. Rooney then asked the man thus left behind what he was doing with the waggon at that hour of night. "I know nothing about it," was the reply. At this juncture night-watchman Bissett appeared on the scene, and was told by Mr. Rooney to follow the man in the waggon, so as to find out what the box contained. Mr. Rooney then walked side by side with the mysterious stranger towards Wellington street, keeping his eyes fixed sharply on the other's face. On nearing a lamp he saw that the fellow had a white eye, which led him to the belief that the lower part of his face so as to partially conceal his features. Mr. Rooney then repeated his question, and the man finally replied that he had told those in the waggon the way to Yonge street. As the waggon had turned up Wellington street, Mr. Rooney observed that it was a wrong direction. The watchman Bissett here returned, and stated that he had caught up to the waggon, and that it was all right, as there was only a coffin inside, sent probably from Phillips' coffin store, on Jordan street. Although Mr. Rooney was not satisfied, as he thought the box had not the shape of a coffin, he then allowed the man whom he had stopped to go.

At half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, Night-watchman Watts saw a woman alight from a buggy and enter the residence of Dr. Davis.

About seven o'clock the same morning, a farmer found a large white wooden box in a ditch on Bloor street, some distance beyond the city limits. Upon examination it was found to contain the nude corpse of a young woman. The discovery was reported to the officials at No. 3 station, and by them telegraphed to the City Hall. Detectives Newhall and Reburn, reviewing the fact in the light of the information they had received the previous night from Night-watchman Campbell, proceeded to Scott street, and arrested Dr. Davis and the woman living with him.

In the afternoon an inquest was held on the body at Mrs. Mantel's, Dundas Road, by Coroner Fisher, a *post mortem* examination having been previously made by Drs. Wallis and Beatty, both of whom gave it as their opinion that death had been caused by the operations of an abortionist. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, and the case was then left to the Toronto detectives to work out.

It might be mentioned here that Mr. Rooney identified Dr. Davis at the station-house as the man he had spoken to on Saturday night, and the box as that he had seen in the waggon.

Last night the body of the young woman was brought to the city dead-house for purposes of identification. It is that of a woman apparently about 25 years of age, blue eyes dark brown hair; rather stoutly built; height, 5 ft. 1 in.

Mary A. Whyte, the little daughter of Mr. Whyte, of the Mansion saloon, King street, found yesterday in a barrel placed in the rear of the saloon a quantity of wearing apparel, as follows: Black and white straw hat (evidently a woman's), lavender-grenadine waist and skirt, black cape trimmed with black fur, a night-gown, white knitted stockings, elastic garters—all of good quality. A piece had been cut out of the neck of the night-gown, where might have been a name or initials. The only article of clothing found in the box with the body was a chemise, and a pair of boots belonging to a lady was found at the residence of Dr. Davis.

LATEST MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK.

	August 3, p. m.
Gold	112⅞
Sterling Exchange	487 @ 488

MONTREAL.

Greenbacks bought at a discount of ... 12 @ 13
Greenbacks sold at a discount of ... 11⅝ @ ...
Silver bought at a discount of ... ... @ ...

G. W. PARMER, SON & CO.,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Frs. Xavier streets.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

[*Reported for* THE STAR *by Bond Brothers.*]

STOCKS.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Transactions.
Bank of Montreal	169	169¾	189
Ontario	109	107	...
Bank of B. N. A.	...	...	...
City Bank	109½	109¼	...
Bank of Toronto	169½	169	197
Banque Jacques Cartier	...	...	...
Merchants' Bank	169½	169¼	...
St. Township Bank	119	118	1055
Quebec Bank	...	...	...
Banque Nationale	...	...	...
Union Bank	85	85½	...
Mechanics' Bank	88	...	...
Royal Canadian Bank	93	94½	541
Can. Bank of Commerce	127½	127	1275
Metropolitan Bank	97	96½	...
Dominion Bank	128	...	...
Bank of Hamilton	85	80	...
Hartford Bank	...	...	...
Exchange Bank	100	...	...
Huron Copper Bay	...	...	...
International	...	...	...
G. T. R. 7 p.c. Bonds	...	...	...
Champ. & St. L. R'd 6 p. c. Bonds	101	100	...
Do. Sterling 6 p.c.	95	92½	...
Mont. Telegraph Co.	105	104	160
Dominion Telegraph Co.	102	100	...
Richelieu Nav. Co.	90	85	...
Canadian Inland	...	80	...
Union Navigation Co.	...	...	...
City Passenger Railway	163	157	...
City Gas Company	130½	127½	...
Merchants' Exchange	...	100	...
Montreal Per. Building Society	...	...	...
Credit Foncier	...	...	...
Hamilton Per. and Investment Society	...	...	...
Canada Building Stock Co.	60	...	...
N. American Gas Co.	...	...	...
Can. Engine & Machine Co.	...	40	...
Can. E. Equipment Co.	...	...	...
Can. Cotton Manufg Co.	...	...	...
Mont. Warehousing Co.	70	61	...
Colebrook Boiling Mills	...	100	...
Quebec & O. F. S. Co.	...	...	...
Montreal Building Ass.	B.C.	...	...
Western Permanent Ch.	...	...	...
Dominion Stock	...	101	...
Govt. Deb. 20 Stg.	...	...	...
Montreal Harbor 6 p. c. Bonds	...	...	...
Do. 6 p. c. Bonds, due	...	...	...
Quebec Harbor 6 p. c.	...	...	...
Quebec Cor. Stock, 6 p.c.	...	...	...
Corse Quebec Bills, 6 p.c.	...	...	...
Montreal 6 p.c. Bonds	...	...	...
Montreal 7 p.c. Bonds	107	105	10
Montreal Cor. Stock	...	...	...
Montreal W. Bonds	98	97	...
R. & O. Stock	...	...	...
Do. Bonds	...	...	...

EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, 60 days	9	9¼
Bills of Exchange, sight	9¼	9½
Bankers demand on New York	par	¼ prem
Merchants' Bills	...	...
Can. Gold Drafts on New York	par	¼ prem
Gold rates at noon in New York	112⅞	...

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

COSTELLO—At 549 St. Lawrence street, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. J. W. Costello, of a son.
LAND—On the 31st July, at 249 St. Joseph street, the wife of Benjamin Land, of son.
STEWART—On the 28th inst., the wife of Mr. Duncan Stewart, 415 St. Dominique street, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

O'BRIENNE, LUNDY—At Chippawa, Ont., on the 21st July, Ivan O'Brienne, C. E. of C., Galt, Ont., to Louisa E., eldest daughter of L. R. Landy, Esq., of Lundy's lane.
FINNIE, STERLING—At Hamilton, on the 27th July, D. M. Finnie, of the Bank of Ottawa, Arnprior, to Carrie Nicholson, second daughter of Mr. Geo. Sterling, Hamilton.

DEATHS.

RANKEN—On Tuesday, August 3rd, Peter James, only son of John Ferguson Ranken, aged 2 years and 4 months.
Funeral will leave 61 Anderson street, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 183-3
WEBB—At 49 Junor street, on the 2nd instant, Catherine, the beloved wife of William Webb, aged 31 years.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Wednesday, 4th August, at 3 o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.
TODD—On 3rd inst., in this city, Nellie J., infant daughter of Wm. Thompson Todd, aged 13 months and 15 days.
The funeral will leave her father's residence 213 St. Dominique street, on Wednesday morning, 4th inst., at 9 o'clock. Friends will please accept this notice.
TIERNEY—On the evening of Monday, the 2nd Aug., Thomas H., youngest son of James and Anne Tierney, natives of Cavan, Ireland.
Funeral will take place from his father's residence No. 632 Mignonne street, corner of St. Dominique street, on Wednesday morning, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.
WALKER—Drowned, at New York, on the 29th ult. John Muir Walker, aged 29 years, only son of John Walker, of this city, dry goods merchant, Wellington street.
MACLAREN—In this city, on the 31st July, in the 27th year of her age, Margaret G., wife of J. J. Maclaren, advocate, and eldest daughter of the late James Lavens Mathewson.
CHOLETTE—In this city, on the 1st inst., of fever, Joseph C. T. Cholette, aged 29 years.
MULHERN—In this city, on the 1st instant, Charles John, youngest son of P. Mulhern, G.T.R., aged 12 years.
SMEATON—At Quebec, on the 28th July, Mary Daly, wife of Robert Smeaton, aged 42 years.
QUINN—At Wingham, on July 28th, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Quinn, aged 40 years.
LAYTON—At New Edinburgh, on 28th July, Ann Maria, the beloved wife of J. G. D. Layton, Esq., of the Department of Agriculture, in the 47th year of her age.
LOWRIE—At South Quebec, on the 28th July, Wm. Lowrie, aged 39 years, a native of Dalkeith, Scotland.

New Advertisements this P.M.

A MEETING OF THE Board of Relief will be held on Wednesday the 4th inst., at 8 p.m. in the British Canadian Hall. Representatives are requested to pay the amount due the Board. 181-2

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A Special General Meeting of the above Society will be held in their Hall, corner Craig and Alexander streets, on THURSDAY 5th inst., to make final arrangements for the O'Connell Celebration.

Every member is particularly requested to attend.

WM. J. KERR,
Secretary.
181-2

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY'S

GRAND ANNUAL

PIC-NIC AND REGATTA,

On ST. HELEN'S ISLAND,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1875.

JUDGES:

ALD. MULLIN, ALD. McSHANE,
COL. BACON, CAPT. LARKIN, Esq.

PROGRAMME OF GAMES:

1. Half-mile Race, for members (to be won two years in succession).—THE MULLARKY CUP.
2. Boys' Sack Race, 100 yards—1st, $2; 2nd, $1.
3. One Mile Race, open—Silver Medal.
4. 100 Yards Dash (in bags), for members (to be won two years in succession)—THE MCSHANE Cup.
5. Quarter-mile Dash (in heats)—open—Silver Medal.
6. Sailor's Hornpipe (for sailors belonging to vessels in port)—$4.

REGATTA.

7. Two Mile Single Scull Race, for Championship of Province of Quebec, between

POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

POST OFFICE, Montreal, 21st June, 1875.

Dues Pers.	Mail.	Closes.	A. M.	P. M.
	Ontario.			
$ 00	(a) Ottawa by Railway	7 00		7 00
5 00	Province of Ontario	7 00		7 00
5 00	Ottawa River Navigation	6 15		
	Quebec.			
2 00	Quebec by Steamer	6 00		6 00
	(b) Up to Railway	7 00		7 00
	Eastern Townships, Three Rivers and Sorel			2 00
	Beyond de Lope R.R.			2 00
11 00	Mail and Examining Room R.M.			
2 00	Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, &c.	7 00		2 45
	St. Johns (d) and Vermont Junction R.R.			2 30
20 00	Railways			2 00
	Local Mails.			
	Beauharnois Route	6 00		
20 00	Do Do	2 30		
	Do Do Vaudreuil and Cheneville			2 00
11 00	Do Do			2 00
2 00	Lachine	7 00		5 00
2 00	Point Claire	7 00		5 00
	Town West	7 00		5 00
2 00	Hillside	7 00		5 00
2 00	Ormstown	7 00		5 00
	Huntingdon	7 00		5 00
2 50	Chateauguay	7 00		5 00
2 00	Laprairie	7 00		5 00
11 00	Beauharnois	7 00		5 00
	Rockfield	7 00		5 00
2 00	Pointe Claire	7 00		5 00
	Maritime Provinces.			
5 00	New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland (e) Daily on Monday, whence Wednesdays, Thursdays, counting from 15th June			2 00
	United States.			
5 00	Boston and New England States	7 00		5 00
5 00	New York and Southern States			5 00
5 00	Western States and Territories			5 00
	Manitoba			5 00
5 00	Lake Superior, Rupert's Land, Rivers and Manitoba	7 00		7 00
	West Indies.			

Letters, &c., prepaid via New York are forwarded daily on New York Steamers as arrangements permit.

For Havana and West Indies via Bermuda every Thursday p.m.

For St. Thomas, Jamaica, Para and Brazil, on the 23rd of every month.

Great Britain.

By Canadian Line (Friday)		7 00	
By New York on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays		2 30	

(a) Postal Car is open till 8.30 and 9 p.m.
(b) Postal Car Bags close till 8.30 and 9 p.m.
Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before Closing of Mails.
Street Boxes are visited at 12 a.m., 12.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.

THE TRUE HEIR;

OR,

LOVE'S CONSTANCY.

CHAPTER XII.—*Continued.*

Wrapped in these thoughts, Cassinove reached his humble lodgings, where he encountered a scene that soon put to flight all his beautiful day-dreams.

As he entered the small shop, he found Mrs. Russel wringing her hands in distress, and the little children crying about her. The shelves were dismantled, and the drawers open and rifled.

"Why, whatever is the matter?" hastily inquired Cassinove in surprise.

"Oh, Mr. Cassinove! Oh, sir!" was all that the sobbing woman could reply.

"What has occurred?" again inquired the young man.

"Oh, Mr. Cassinove! Oh, sir! and the rent due to-day!" cried the widow.

"Oh, it's an execution?" said the young man, in a tone of compassion.

"An execution! Lord, no, indeed, sir; if it were only that, I might have met the costs!"

"Then you have been robbed!" exclaimed Cassinove in dismay.

"Robbed! oh, no, sir! if it were only a robbery, I could apply to the police, you know."

"Then, if it is neither an execution nor a robbery, what is it?" inquired Ferdinand, looking in consternation at the emptied shop.

"Oh, Mr. Cassinove! Oh, sir!" was still the only reply of the poor woman.

A dreadful suspicion occurred to Cassinove that the widow's stock had been seized by the police as stolen goods.

"Good Heaven, Mrs. Russel! You have not been so unfortunate as to have purchased your stock from smugglers, or any such illegal traders!" he exclaimed in dismay.

"Oh! Lord bless your soul, no, sir! I deal only with respectable houses."

"Then, in the name of everything inexplicable, if you have not been robbed, nor had your stock taken in execution, nor had it seized by the police as contraband—whatever is the cause of your loss?"

"Oh, Mr. Cassinove! Oh, sir!" exclaimed the widow, putting her handkerchief to her eyes, and weeping vehemently.

"Don't cry, mother," here put in the boy Frank. "Indeed, we didn't know any better, he was such a nice-looking gentleman."

"Oh, yes, such a very nice-looking gentleman, mamma," said Emily, with her little light hair; and he took me up in his arms, and kissed me," said little Emily.

"And he told me to give his love to you, and said that it was all right. And we thought it was all right because he said so, and he was such a very nice-looking, smiling, pleasant-spoken gentleman."

"Right! right! oh!" sobbed the poor woman, in a paroxysm of indignation and grief.

"If you will only explain to me what has happened, perhaps I may be able to serve you in some way," said the young man, compassionately.

"Oh! Mr. Cassinove, come into my room, and I will tell you what the children have told me," said Mrs. Russel, with a deep sigh, as she arose, shut and barred the shop-door, and, followed by Cassinove, and the two children, led the way into the back parlour. She handed a chair to the young man, and then seated herself with the children on each side of her, their heads laid together upon her lap, and her arms around them, as though she would gather and defend them against some impending peril.

"I will tell you as they told me, Mr. Cassinove," she said. "You must know that soon after you walked out this morning, I went out to market, leaving the shop in charge of Frank and Emily. Well, it seems that I had not been gone above five minutes, when a cab drove up, and a stranger alighted, and came into the shop, and inquired for me. First he asked—

"'Is this Mrs. Russel's shop?'

"'Yes, sir,' replied the children.

"'Mrs. Ruth Russel's?'

"'Yes, sir,' they repeated.

"'And you are Frank?' inquired the man, addressing the boy.

"'Yes, sir,' replied my son.

"'And you, my pretty lass, are Emily?'

"'Yes, sir,' answered the girl.

"'And where is your dear mother?'

"'Gone to market, sir.'

"'Well, I thought she would have been back to meet me before this time, but it is all right,' said the gentleman, smiling very sweetly, and adding by the way of interrogative—

"'She is a good mother?'

"'Oh, yes, sir, and we love her so dearly,' said the children.

"'And she sends you to school, and teaches you to say your prayers?'

"'Oh, yes, sir.'

"'That is right, my dears. Always mind your mother, and keep the Commandments of your father; be sure go to church, and never forget to say your prayers every day, and so you will be sure to go to heaven.'

"'Yes, sir,' said the children, who took the stranger to be a minister of the gospel.

"'And now,' said the stranger I must proceed to business. I am sorry your mother is not here to assist me, but I must do the best I can without her.'

"And the nice-looking man went behind the counter, and began to take down the goods.

"'What are you doing, sir?' inquired the children.

"'Oh, my dears, it is all right; the trustees of the Orphan Asylum bought up all the stock for the poor orphans, to help your dear mother.'

"And so saying, the stranger continued to remove from the shelves rolls of silk and velvet that composed the most valuable part of the stock.

"When he had piled upon the counter as much as he could carry away, he quietly called the cabman and ordered him to assist in carrying the goods out and packing them inside and on the top of the cab.

"Lastly, he coolly emptied the till of all its contents, put them into his pocket, kissed Emily, shook hands with Frank, told the astonished children to give his love to their dear, good mother, and got into the cab and drove off—having stripped the shop of everything that was valuable, concluded the widow.

Here both children burst out into loud sobs again.

"He was such a nice-looking gentleman, with nice light hair, and nice blue eyes, and rosy cheeks, and white teeth; and he smiled so kindly, and spoke so pleasantly, and kissed me, and sent his love to me! I did not think he could be a bad man," wept little Emily.

"And he was dressed all in black like a parson, and he gave us such good advice; I am sure I thought it was all right," sobbed Franky.

"There! I do not blame you, I am sure, poor children! You are as unfortunate and as innocently so as your poor mother," said the widow, trying to soothe them, though weeping bitterly herself the while.

"Then it appears that, after all, you have been robbed, coolly robbed, in broad daylight, by a most daring villain; and no time must be lost in setting the police upon his track," exclaimed Cassinove, starting up.

"Stay," said the widow, catching hold of his coat and stopping him. "I told you that it was not a robbery; and had been a simple robbery, I should have known what to do from the first. Besides, would our robber, even the most daring, have come and dismantled my shop in broad daylight?"

"Then, in the name of heaven, if not a robbery, what was it? and if not a robber, who was it that riddled your house in this manner?" inquired Cassinove, in great astonishment.

The widow looked in his face with a sorrowful, deprecating gaze, but said nothing.

"Do you know the man?" inquired Cassinove.

"Yes."

"Who is he?"

"I dare not tell you. Oh! Mr. Cassinove, there are sorrows in the world of which one must never speak, upon which no eye but that of God must ever look." Mine is such an one as that. You came in and found my house made desolate and myself and children weeping in the midst of our ruin. It is not the first time such a disaster has visited me, and it may not be the last; but if you had not come in and discovered our calamity, you never should have known it."

"But your business is for the present broken up. What can you do? And now, can I help you?"

"Ah, Mr. Cassinove, you could not help me unless you could change the laws of the land. I and my children must leave this house with what haste we can, and seek safety in some obscure suburb. The greatest trouble is the unpaid rent. I fear the whole of my little household furniture will be stopped for that."

"Do you mean to say that your mysterious visitor swept the till of all your money?"

"Of every penny! and I have not a farthing, except a few shillings left from my marketing, and there are ten pounds rent due to-day."

Cassinove dropped his face into his hands and groaned. It was just at such times as these that he most bitterly felt his own poverty. At length he looked up and spoke:

"I have a few sovereigns—not as much as you want; but they are heartily at your service, Mrs. Russel, as far as they will go towards settling the rent."

"I thank you, Mr. Cassinove. Heaven forbid that I should ever take such an advantage of your generosity. But one thing I beg of you, to see the agent of my landlord and get a little time," said the widow gratefully.

"And who is he, Mrs Russel?"

"Mr. Noakes, the city agent of Sir Vincent Lester, who owns this row of buildings."

"Sir Vincent Lester! Oh, I shall be able to manage the affair easily!" exclaimed Cassinove, brightening up, for he immediately resolved to pledge his salary and services in security for the widow's rent. "So you may begin to pack up as soon as you please, while I go and seek an interview with Sir Vincent Lester," he concluded, seizing his hat, and hurrying away to escape the widow's fervent gratitude.

He hailed a cab, and drove rapidly to Belgrave-square, where he asked to be admitted to Sir Vincent upon particular business.

He was shown immediately to the library, where he found the baronet just where he had left him hours before, sitting reading at a centre table. He advanced, bowed, apologized for his intrusion, and explained the nature of his errand.

He then offered to pledge his salary as security for the widow's rent, if she could be permitted to take away her goods, and indulged with a few months' time to make up the money to pay it.

The baronet smiled dubiously.

"Now, what does a generous and romantic young man like yourself wish me to do in this case of the distressed widow?" Doubtless, you expect me to play the cold and cruel proprietor, who refuses to interfere, and refers you to his hard-hearted agent, who has secret instructions to show no mercy to delinquent debtors. I shall do nothing of the sort. Occasionally I give myself the pleasure of disappointing people," he said; and drawing towards him writing materials, he wrote a few lines on a piece of paper and handed it to Cassinove.

It was a receipt in full for the widow's rent. "God bless and prosper you, sir!" burst impulsively from the lips of the young man as he read this release.

"God bless and prosper us all!" said the baronet, smiling and holding out his hand.

Cassinove seized and pressed it fervently, and then left the house, and hastened to carry the good news to Mrs Russel.

He found the poor woman in the midst of her packing. He handed her the receipt and explained to her that it was a free gift from Sir Vincent Lester.

Poor Mrs. Russel wept with gratitude. Cassinove then divided his little stock of money, and forced one half of it upon her as a loan.

The same afternoon Mrs. Russel found another little house in an obscure part of the city, to which, upon the next day, she removed.

Cassinove, who had remained helping her to the last, finally bade her adieu as he handed her into the cab that was to convey her and her children to their new home. Then he entered the cab that had been in waiting, and was driven to Belgrave-square, to commence his new career as a private tutor.

[*To be Continued.*]

PRIZE PUZZLES AND QUESTIONS FOR THE YOUNG.

All communications must be addressed Enigma Department, STAR, Montreal.

To amuse our little readers we offer young readers we offer a prize of [illegible] the boy or girl living in Montreal who sends the first acceptable solution to 3 Arithmetical questions and 3 Enigmas which we will give. The name and residence of the successful competitor will be given, and the above prize paid to him or her at the office. Every three weeks a new puzzle will be presented, and the prize awarded for the answer to the previous one. We wish to induce our young friends to give attention to questions such as will exercise their powers of analysis. The same acuteness displayed in the solution of one of these puzzles may often be of real use in the examination of a more serious question.

RIDDLE.

My whole can ride the ocean wave;
Cut off my head, eight lives you save.
Replace my head—a cat off my tail,
And over me 'tis hard to sail.

Answers to previous enigmas have been received from:

Miss Robina C. Card, Summerville, N.S.
Charlotte Brehaut, Murray Harbor South.

Miss Allie J. Church, of Bedford, N.S., offered, on 17th July, a not extremely difficult yet a very instructive enigma, and we still hold this over; we can say that a study of this enigma will be very instructive.

Miss Robina C. Card offers the following enigma:

My 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 25, is an English river.
My 6, 10, 11, 13, 7, 12, 20, is a place of amusement.
My 24, 16, 12, 22, 20, 3, is a name given to people of a certain country.
My 6, 27, 12, 9, a woman's name.
My 18, 21, 17, 6, 13, 23, 22, is a country in Europe.
My 18, 7, 23, 23, 27, 11, 14, 7, is the name of an English statesman.
My 13, 7, 23, 6, 7, 5, 6, is a man's name.
My 4, 13, 6, 3, is what ambitious persons strive for.
My whole forms the name of a very favorite paper.

A POPULAR CLUB.

At the recent election at the Athenæum Club, in London, there were over sixteen hundred applicants, though there were only about fifty vacancies. At this rate of progress it would take more than thirty years to get admission to this club. Of course the reason why it is so popular is that only the most distinguished in the literary, scientific and artistic worlds are admitted. Otherwise the club is not nearly so comfortable as many others. For instance, no member can invite a friend who is not a member to dine, and strangers are ruthlessly excluded. For all these reasons it will stand a vogue, and the list of applicants for admission, and always will be. A gentleman who had recently passed with *eclat* the Indian Civil Service examination, and received an appointment which would probably keep him absent from the country for twenty years, had his name put up at the Athenæum before he left England, and hoped by the time he has finished his Asiatic career he may be so fortunate as to get elected.

A BALLOONIST'S CAREER.

Washington H. Donaldson, the ill-fated aeronaut who lost his life during an ascension made at Chicago, was born in Philadelphia, April 7th, 1840. His family were Quakers, and his father was one of the earliest photographers of his native city. Donaldson learned this business, and soon became expert in it. In 1860 he was employed in a photographic studio in this city. He began to learn line engraving on stone, but as his health seemed to suffer from the confinement, he took to athletic exercises, and finally became a teacher of gymnastics. From this he went into the sleight-of-hand business, and thence into the show business generally. He became an excellent performer on the trapeze, and was also a skillful tight-rope and wire-walker.

His introduction to aeronautics came about in a singular way. He made the acquaintance of a certain young lady at a small town in Pennsylvania, and many tender passages occurred between them. He had some sort of engagement with another town near at hand, and subsequent to his performances the landlord of the hotel said:—"There is a balloon here in my custody? It was left behind by an unlucky aeronaut who couldn't pay his board bill. It is just the thing for you to start upon. Why don't you buy it?" "I don't know anything about ballooning," said he, "but how much do you want for it?" The landlord said $300. As Donaldson's ventures had not been very successful about that time, he did not possess a third of the sum; but, as it came out that the landlord was a relative of the lady before mentioned, Donaldson wrote to her on the subject, and by her interest he procured the balloon at a very great reduction upon the original price.

Donaldson was one of the most perfectly-fearless men that ever lived, but he admitted that he had no sooner got possession of the balloon than the most gloomy forebodings filled his mind. However, he determined to make an ascension. Accordingly he went to Reading, and, having made all the necessary preparations, he ascended on the 31st August, 1871. It was a trapeze balloon, that is, it had no car, but the aeronaut sat upon a small bar of wood, suspended from the concentrating ring. He told the writer that before going aloft he was haunted with premonitions of death, but no sooner had he reached the upper regions than a complete revolution took place in his thoughts. The astounding beauty of the spectacle of the earth as seen from a balloon the exhilaration of spirits which follows an ascent, and the wonderful and unexpected serenity of atmospheric travel—for under ordinary circumstances one is scarcely conscious of motion in a balloon—all this impressed him so powerfully that his despondency gave way to enthusiasm, and from that hour aeronautics became to him a passion.

At the time of his death he had probably made about 360 ascensions, which, considering the brief space in which they were made, is more, proportionately to time, than those of any other aeronaut that lived. But in all these voyages he never noted a single scientific fact, nor made an observation of the slightest value. He had no taste for scientific enquiries, and indeed his education was too defective to permit him to appreciate the value of scientific information. As an aeronaut, however, he probably had no superior in the world. Beginning the business but a few years ago, in total ignorance of the apparatus and the methods of aerostation and the management of balloons, he rapidly acquired a fund of information and experience which made him master of every operation, and equal to every emergency in his profession. He knew everything that related to the making of balloons; he had all the formulæ for cutting the gores at his finger's end; he knew to a nicety what rope, anchor, ropes, and gear. He had by heart all the tables for estimating the quantities of gas that balloons of different sizes would hold. And, finally, if you gave him the elements of a balloon he would at once tell you how much ballast she ought to carry, how many passengers, and how long she would probably float. And he was always right.

The most important event of his life was undoubtedly his connection with the *Daily Graphic* transatlantic balloon enterprise. Donaldson had always believed in the feasibility of a balloon voyage across the Atlantic, and when he was called in to take the management of that enterprise, after it had been sadly mismanaged by an older aeronaut, he entered upon his duties with enthusiasm, and persevered amid a series of discouragements which would have driven other men from the task. A remarkable incident in connection with the equipment of the balloon deserves to be noticed. A little paper canoe was presented to the publishers of the *Daily Graphic*, to be carried in the balloon for possible use on the occasion. Without having had the slightest experience in boats or vessels, Donaldson undertook and did actually effect a voyage from the Battery to Long Branch—a feat as wonderful for its audacity as for its accomplishment. The *Daily Graphic* balloon, when completed, was the most magnificent aerostat that was ever manufactured. It was forty times larger than any balloon that Donaldson had ever before managed. He ascended in it from the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, accompanied by Messrs. Lunt and Ford, on the 6th October, 1873, in the presence of thousands of spectators. The voyage, which was to have been a transatlantic one, came to an unlucky end in the midst of a tremendous storm in Connecticut, the aeronauts barely escaping with their lives. Of the three persons who formed the balloon crew on this occasion, Ford is now the only survivor, Lunt having been most suddenly and lamentably cut off in the prime of manhood about a year ago.

In the early part of 1874, Donaldson entered into an engagement with the managers of Barnum's Hippodrome to make ascensions in connection with that establishment during the summer. The engagement he most faithfully carried out, to the satisfaction of his employers.

Donaldson made a second engagement with the Hippodrome managers this year, the sum to be paid him being, we understand, $20,000 for the season. It is certain that he was always liberally provided with whatever materials he required; indeed, he always told his friends that the managers of the Hippodrome gave him a *carte blanche* for whatever he desired; and here it must be remembered that the frailest balloon is actually as good as the best for an ascension. The balloon that will stand a voyage across the Atlantic will also can destroy it but a tempest such as Donaldson lost his life in. But in that fearful exigency no mere strength of materials could have averted his fate. He had to die; and those who know him doubt not that he met his fate as he always lived—like a man.

Mr. Donaldson leaves a brother and two children. To the latter he was always a kind and indulgent father, and he rarely allowed a month to pass by without paying them a visit.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

A COAL MINE HORROR.

A THRILLING STORY OF A MULE BOY'S ADVENTURES IN AN ABANDONED MINE.

(*From the N. Y. Herald.*)

DUNMORE, Pa., July 27.

Through the brutality of a miner in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at this place a mule boy in the same mine was recently put to so terrible an experience in one of the Company's abandoned mines that he has become, it is feared, hopelessly insane, and has been sent to the lunatic asylum in Danville, Montour County.

The miner's name is James Barrett. The boy is the son of a poor widow, and although but fourteen years of age, contributed largely to her support. His name is James Gallagher. The man Barrett, it is feared, hopelessly insane, and has been sent to the lunatic asylum in Danville, Montour County.

The miner's name is James Barrett. The boy is the son of a poor widow, and although but fourteen years of age, contributed largely to her support. His name is James Gallagher. The man Barrett, it is feared, hopelessly insane, abusing the lad in a shameful manner, having no apparent cause save a mere personal antipathy. The boy stood in mortal fear of Barrett. A week or so ago the latter had been tyrannising over young Gallagher with more than usual cruelty, and finally swore that if he did not quit his sight at once he would kill him, at the same time running towards the boy with his pick raised as if to strike him. Gallagher ran screaming away from his persecutor, and made directly into the abandoned chamber, never stopping to look where he was, in his fright only thinking of getting out of the reach of Barrett. After running for some time the boy stopped, and for the first time saw that he was in the worked-out mine. Even then terror of his cruel taskmaster was uppermost in his mind, and it was not until the little mine lamp on his cap began to grow dim and finally went entirely out that he awoke to the horror of his situation.

THE ABANDONED MINE.

If there is a chamber of horrors anywhere in the world it is a coal mine that has been worked out and deserted. Its labyrinth of silent corridors responds to the least sound with the most demoniacal echoes, and noxious gases generate in the pools of slimy water that exudes from the walls and drips down upon the slippery floor. Pitfalls filled with water that accumulates without interruption abound in these noisome walls, and myriads of hungry rats, bold and even aggressive, haunt the desolate chambers hundreds of feet below the earth's surface, and prey on all the more repulsive darkness. There is no darkness like that in a mine. It is so dense and heavy that one feels its weight upon him as if he were beneath fathoms of water, and the eye does not become accustomed to its pall sufficiently to penetrate it in the slightest degree. On every side the constant drip, drip of the unwholesome water is heard, and the noise of rats, which frequently displace some loose boulder of coal as they scamper over it, and send it tumbling to the floor, awakening a thousand horrid echoes, and sending them reverberating through the deserted chambers.

[illegible]

It was in such a place as this that young Gallagher found himself, without a light, alone and entirely ignorant of the way out. His first thought was to shout aloud for help, but the sound of his voice traversing the devious corridors and yelling back to him his cry prolonged and multiplied a hundred times, as if so many fiends were mocking his distress, so frightened the boy that he could not gather courage to repeat the cry, and he commenced groping his way along in silence in the direction he thought most likely would lead to the entrance of the mine. He had proceeded some distance along the slimy wall when a certain difficulty of breathing and choking sensation warned him that he was trespassing where that greatest of all terrors to the miner, fire damp, prevailed, and he hastily retraced his steps with the intention of turning into the first corridor he came to. It was a long time before he reached one. It turned off to the right, and he entered it and followed it for a quarter of an hour, feeling his way along one side of it, and being careful not to turn into any of the corridors crossing it, so that he might not become confused if circumstances compelled him to again retrace his steps. Suddenly, in putting his foot forward he found no rest for it, and, before he could recover his balance, he fell headlong into a pit. His head came in contact with one side of the excavation. He attempted to regain his feet, but he was overcome with a sense of numbness, and fell back into the slime and ooze that covered the jagged bottom of the pit. How long he lay there unconscious the boy did not know. He came to himself with a knowledge of a peculiar pain in his fingers and toes. At first he did not realize where he was, but the impenetrable darkness and cold, damp atmosphere soon recalled his situation. He drew up his hands and feet to make an effort to rise, when an army of rats scampered away from about him. They ran over his body and trailed their cold, slimy tails in his face. He sprang up with a shriek of terror that again startled the blood-curdling echoes through the chamber.

ATTACKED BY RATS.

From the feeling of his hands and feet, Gallagher knew that the rats had been gnawing at his flesh, but he did not stop to make any investigation until he escaped from the pit and was again on his way back to the place whence he had started. To get out of the pit he found no easy task. Twice he clambered up its ragged sides until he almost reached the top, and as many times fell back to the bottom. The third time trying was successful, and he drew himself out exhausted and fainting. He lay down on the floor of the corridor for several minutes before he had strength to proceed, and then gathered himself up and started away from the spot which was so full of terrors to him. When he reached the first cross corridor he sat down on a jutting piece of coal, and for the first time found that the rats had gnawed two of his fingers to the bone, had eaten away the uppers of his shoes and the flesh of his two great toes. He had often heard old miners relate over their lunch in the dismal chamber the experience of men lost in mines and attacked by rats, and now the reality of the thing nearly overcame him with its horror, and he almost swooned at the thought of what he had passed through and what he might yet be doomed to experience. To add to the terrible situation of the poor lad, hunger began to make itself manifest, and the tortures of thirst were beginning to afflict him. As was the case with the ancient mariner, there was

Water, water everywhere,
But not a drop to drink.

From the fact that he was growing so hungry and thirsty Gallagher judged that he had been a long time in the mine. Up to this time he had been confident that he would be able to find his way out of the old mine in the course of a few hours, but now hope seemed to be leaving him. He conjured up pictures of his mother waiting for him to come home at night, of her anxiety at his tardiness and then her uncontrollable grief at the news of his loss. Then his mind dwelt on the horrors of a death by starvation or suffocation in the mine, and the sickening thought that he was followed by a horde of ravenous rats that were ready to make food of him even before he was dead. These thoughts almost drove him crazy, and he aroused himself, determined to make another effort to escape from the mine. He followed one of the cross corridors and wandered about in the maze of chambers for hours. Once he thought he heard his name called, and he shouted in reply, only to hear it repeated for many minutes by the demon echoes.

THE LIGHT OF THE SEARCHERS.

While wandering about in this way, a prey to the tortures of hunger and thirst, and to both mental and physical agony, he saw a light flash for an instant across the corridors in which he was groping. It was a long way off, but he knew it was a miner's lamp, and felt that parties were searching through the deserted chamber for him. Regardless of the hard, jagged floor, the strong walls, the ever-accompanying stream of rats that kept in his rear, or dangerous pits that might lie ahead of him, he ran rapidly toward where he had seen the light, shouting until he was hoarse.

"This way! Here I am! Here I am! This way, for God's sake!"

The echoes took up the cry and carried it through the noisome avenues, lifted it up to the roof of the vault, and repeated it until it died away in a wail of agony; but the bearer of the light did not hear it in the course he had taken, and the almost exhausted boy, footsore and bruised by frequent falls on the hard, rough mine floor, hurried on in the subterranean labyrinth. Suddenly, in turning the angle of one of the corridors, a light again flashed upon his sight, and then another, and another. A voice shouted a prolonged call:

"J-a-m-e-s G-a-l-l-a-g-h-e-r? Hel-l-o-o-o-o, Jimmy!"

The inevitable echoes had scarcely taken up the cry when the boy returned the call with all his soul in his voice:

"Here I am! Come this way!"

His answer was heard, and in a few moments sturdy miners had found the boy. But he did not know that he was rescued. He had fallen to the ground unconscious, his strength having gone out with his last wild cry. He was soon taken out into the pure air, where his frantic mother and the most of the village had assembled to await the result of the search. The people were wild when it was announced that the boy was found, and his brave rescuers were borne aloft by the crowd. It was a long time before young Gallagher was restored to consciousness, and then it was only at intervals that he was in his right mind. In these same intervals he related the story of his fearful sufferings, and learned that he had been nearly two days and one long night wandering among the horrors of the mine. His lucid spells lasted but a short time, when he would be seized with frantic ravings, in which he would plaintively beg of Barrett not to hurt him, and then shriek—

"The rats are eating me up! Drive them away! Drive them away!"

The moments in which he was sane became less frequent, and finally days passed without one gleam of reason lighting up the darkness of his mind. The surgeons found it necessary to amputate one hand and three toes that had been gnawed by the rats, and to perform other painful operations to save the boy's life. One day last week, his physical condition being such as to permit it, they decided that he must be taken to an asylum for mental treatment, and expressed grave doubts of his permanent recovery. The brute Barrett, when the result of his cruelty became known, was compelled to fly the place in the night to escape the fury of the exasperated populace, and personal effects left by him were burned, as an expression of the indignation of the people against him.

JENNY LIND.

A LITTLE STORY AND A LETTER THAT MUST HAVE BEEN SINCERE.

"Pearl Rivers," the old-time correspondent and poetess of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, has lately been at Niagara Falls, and has written to that paper a long letter from which we quote the following:—There is an old friend of mine here, Capt. St. Clair Thomasson—Capt. Thomasson, who used to be "the most popular captain on the river"—Captain Thomasson, who says that he is afraid of only two things under heaven and earth—a mad dog and a widow—and who used to believe in Spiritualism, until the mediums told him there was a wife waiting for him in heaven, and she was a widow—Captain Thomasson, whom everybody knows, and, he tells a pretty story of the beautiful singer, Jenny Lind, who came here on a visit when I was a little girl in pantalettes. It seems that she came up the river on the Captain's steamer, the "Magnolia;" and he fell in love with her, of course, he always does, escorted her from St. Louis to this place, and accompanied her on the morning after her arrival to see the mighty Horse-shoe Falls—when she had drawn near enough to take in its awful grandeur, all unconscious of the crowd that had followed, more to see Jenny Lind than the Falls, this noble woman and simple child of genius fell on her knees with clasped hands, and raising her tearful eyes to Heaven, sobbed out in broken English this touching little prayer:

"Almighty God, wilt thou be pleased to accept my heartfelt and most grateful thanks for allowing me to look upon this one of Thy greatest works. Its creation tells us there is a God, and if there is an unbeliever on the face of the earth, be pleased to bring him forth and show him this mighty work of Thine."

The Captain has never forgotten this prayer. How could he forget it? and I have given it to you word for word as he repeated it to me on the steps of the hotel last evening. He has also given me a letter that he received from the famous singer after her marriage. I send you a copy; would not part with the original for anything. Read and see what a womanly woman the celebrity was:

NEW YORK, May 22., 1852.

My dear, good Capt. Thomasson:

You will believe me when I tell you that I was really glad to receive your kind, friendly letter. I knew you felt for me, for I put great trust and earnest confidence in a character like yours, and will, to my last breath, continue to feel perfectly sure never to be deceived in similar honest faces as that of your own kind. Do you understand that straightforward language, my good Captain? I know you do; and if you were here I would heartily shake you by the hand and tell you how beyond words I feel happy: and what a rich blessing God hath given me in a husband I not only love with intense, warm love, but one who I also can fully and truly respect and admire, and whose advices are the wisest and purest. I did not think when he played for you at Springfield (do you remember?) that I was going to give him, and with a light heart, too, my whole life and existence; and little did I fancy that he feels toward me as he did and has done for years past.

My dear, good Captain, why does not your friend appreciate such a solid friend as you are? I cannot help feeling that you still will see your heart's desire accomplished, and that you yet may, one day, from experience know what it is to be married, and happily married.

My most serious wishes go with you, and I shall not forget you, good Captain, and do not cease to believe that God most surely will give you "your heart's desire," as long as you wish a thing so holy as a wedded life. God has shown me a great wonder in sending me a friend just when I thought; now it is too late to expect any earthly happiness more, and why should He not in His graciousness think of you—you are much better than I.

Shall I really give you what you asked of me for your little friend? Well, so I will. Tell her when she gets your gift, that it is the hair of a person who truly believes that Capt. Thomasson is made to make a good woman very happy, and that when he gives away his heart, he gives it entirely and with confidence.

We leave America this next Saturday, the 29th inst., in the "Atlantic." We do not intend to ever return to this country again, and God also knows if I shall ever see you again. If not, we will, through the only Mediator—the only door through which we will find entrance to heaven—our Saviour, our blessed Holy Saviour—certainly meet again, where no separation, no sorrow, no grief is to be.

Oh, dear friend! let us prepare ourselves for that lasting joy, and never cease to feel that next to the immense gift of this, our Saviour, is pure affection and pure friendship of greatest value, and that people who have felt those feelings here below certainly will continue to feel the same "up-stairs," and therefore it is that my good Captain will find me even in heaven his truly attached friend. God be with you.

JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT, born Lind.

P.S.—My husband sends you many kind messages.

THE DANGERS OF SAILING BOATS.

Ignorance and recklessness cause most of the accidents which occur, and a study of the following caution, given by the *Cape Ann Advertiser*, would be profitable to all whose love for the amusement is greater than their experience or ability in "managing" a boat:

One fruitful source of danger is the habit of making sheets fast when sailing in squally weather. The flaw comes in an instant, quick as the lightning's flash, and strikes the sails, which are made fast, and ere they can be loosed, the damage is done, with the boat nearly filled with water or capsized and sunk, jeopardizing the lives of those on board. Always have the sheets in your own or some reliable person's hands, when sailing in squally weather, as they need as much care as the helm, if not more.

Another source is carrying too much sail. Most of the small yachts' sails are made too large for sailing when there is a stiff breeze. There seems to be a recklessness in this respect which we oftentimes wonder does not result more disastrously. Then again those venturesome persons carry sail too long, deeming it a weakness to reef and make things snug and *safe*. They had rather run the *risk*, and many of them pay the penalty with their lives.

The large majority of these sailing accidents could be avoided, if persons would only exercise a little common sense. The first and most essential thing for those who wish to sail a boat is to learn the principles from some experienced hand and to practice sailing, taking each reverse just as they come and practicing it over and over again, and especially recommend it for family use, as being free from any hurtful preparation.

In testimony whereof we have signed,

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