THE  STAR.

VOL. IX. NO. 165 — MONTREAL, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877. — PRICE ONE CENT.

Morning Telegrams.

THE WAR.

The Town of Bayazid Destroyed—Defeat of the Russians at Tirnova.

TIRNOVA, July 14.—The Grand Duke [illegible] here.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—It is said the Turks have beaten the Russians and re-occupied Tirnova; also that Ismail Pasha has entered Russian territory, and advanced six miles on the road to Tiflis.

BUCHAREST, July 15.—Preparations continue for a battle near Rustchuk, whither a portion of the garrison of Silistria has already gone.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—It is said that Austria has fruitlessly endeavored to sound the Russian Government as to possible conditions of peace. The Austrian Ambassador here has no instructions or information on the subject. It is said Mr. Layard is negotiating with the Porte for permission for the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles in certain contingencies.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—General Tergukassoff reports that he found the town of Bayazid destroyed, and the atmosphere so infected from the dead bodies that it was impossible to remain in the place.

From the scene of the insurrection in the Caucasus, it is reported that the Russians have resumed the offensive. Gen. Alkhasoff marched on July 13th from Tokueli to Tkraitcheli, on the right bank of the Galigsi, drove the enemy from their entrenched positions, forced them behind Mokva, and occupied Goum.

A Vienna special says that Count Andrassy made representations at Bucharest and Belgrade, with a view of causing Servian territory to be respected.

Roumania has renounced all idea of military action.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Ragusa special says 35,000 Turks embarked at Antivari on Saturday.

A special, dated Rasgrad, Saturday, says the last train from Rustchuk has just arrived, bringing the railway authorities and British Consul. The approach of the Russians around Rustchuk is becoming closer and closer.

The *Times* says it is expected that Montenegro, without even waiting for the departure of Suleiman Pasha's army, wil resume operations in the direction of the Herzegovina and Old Servia. According to advices from Ragusa, they have already done so in the latter direction.

The Beginning of a Bombardment.

GIURGEVO, July 14.—The morning's sun rose bright and cheerful, and a light breeze broke the general sultriness of the weather. As the hours wore on the day became more and more sultry, and the streets were quiet, but for the chat under the huge sunshades of the sellers of lemonade. Those who had to be out of their houses walked with a languid air, and sought quiet patches of sleepy sunshine alternated with shady nooks. The river glittered as it rolled round the gentle curve of Slobosia, and brought reflected to the feet of Giurgevo the white minarets of Rustchuk. But about 3 o'clock a rumbling sound is heard coming down the river at the point of the Slobosia curve, and those who were in the secret of the Russians and were watching from a high tower in the centre of the market place saw a little puff of smoke roll itself out in the direction of the Turkish shore.

Another and another succeeded, and after each a still smaller puff about a Turkish battery. The first smoke was that of a gun, the second the bursting of a shell. A nearer sound is heard. It is the reply of the Turk and suggests ideas of killed and wounded Russians taken to that light and airy hospital we visited yesterday, with its clean beds in rows, and absence of patients. But what is that horrible crash close by, and disturbing the afternoon nap of Giurgevo? The crash is the bursting of a Turkish shell in the town, and the humming comes from pieces of ragged iron pouring through the streets—the actual streets where peaceful citizens walk and talk. The shell has just passed over the new Red Cross Hospital, where a doctor and some Sisters of Charity have lately taken their places to tend the sick and wounded whether Russians or Turks. A Russian instantly calls attention to the fact that they are firing at the Red Cross. No we cannot believe it; they are only shelling the tower where we all are, the Red Cross flag is in the same line. The accusation is constantly made during a war, when two nations hate each other.

The shells come quicker and quicker, and that one has certainly struck the hospital. Still, we hope it is an accident, and when the fire becomes very hot, we leave the tower to pack up and get horses and goods to a safe place, for by this time the whole town is placed under fire by the Turks. But one word must be said about a man who was a boy in curiosity and recklessness, a woman in tenderness, and a man in steadiness. I mean Dr. Garrick, of St. Petersburg, physician to the English Embassy, who stayed in the tower till we insisted on his coming down, and then exercised his professional skill upon a poor wretch who had just been struck by a piece of a shell on the head, working all the time as quietly and scientifically under fire as if he had been to the manner born, and so he was, for he was born a brave and kindly Scotchman.

Re-building St. John.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 14.—At a [illegible]ing of citizens this morning, [M]ayor Earle presiding, a committee was appointed to examine the charters of loan and mortgage associations, with a view of organizing such a society here. The object is to raise money in England at a low rate of interest, for the building of St. John. The meeting resolved that the local Government and the city corporation should aid the proposed new association in obtaining a loan of at least $2,000,000.

Government Appointments.

OTTAWA, July 14.—The following appeared in the *Official Gazette*, issued to-day:—

James Van Bridger, of the village of Plantagenet, Ont., to be an official assignee for the County of Prescott, vice James P. Wells, resigned.

George Burry, Montreal, to be an official assignee for the electoral districts of Montreal East, West and Centre.

John Rice, of Whitby, Ontario, to be an official assignee for the County of Ontario, vice John S. M. Wilcox, resigned.

Kenneth Mackenzie, Judge of the County Court of the County of York, Ontario, to be Judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario, under the provisions of the "Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1877."

A Tramp Drowned.

OTTAWA, July 14.—The American barge "Damen" arrived here last night. The hands report that near Lachine a tramp (name unknown) asked for a passage to Ottawa, and was granted it. In the evening he laid down on the deck to sleep, with a bottle of whiskey in his breast pocket. During the night a splash was heard, as if some one went overboard. A search revealed the fact that the tramp was missing, but the bottle of whiskey was found about half full. The hands did not stop to make a search for the body, and the occurrence was not reported until they reached Granville.

A New Weapon.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—For sometime past, in this city, a series of experiments have been made with what is known as the "Lay Torpedo," an invention of Mr. Lay, of Buffalo. The torpedo is cylindrical with conical ends. The forward cone is calculated to contain one hundred pounds of any explosive substance. Dynamite will probably be used. The forward section of the main cylinder contains a liquid capable of powerful expansion into gas, which is used as the motive power; and is connected with the machinery by a valve operated by electricity, and a pipe.

There is also a cable coiled in the same way that harpoon lines are arranged in whaling vessels, which may be any length desired, and which are connected with the shore or a vessel. The torpedo, when launched, is entirely under the control of the operator, who may be stationed on shore or aboard ship. He has a compact battery and key-board on which are small switches with which he guides, controls and explodes the craft by means of electricity. The secrecy with which the experiments have been made aroused general curiosity, and great crowds gathered on the dock this afternoon to witness the public trial. The experiment was a splendid success in every particular. There were present a number of distinguished men, conspicuous among whom were the Assistant Chinese Minister, Yung Yuen Poo, and his secretary; a number of naval officers and visitors from other cities. A stake boat was stationed a half mile from the shore, and when the battery was applied the torpedo started off at a rapid rate, going to the stake boat in three minutes and twenty seconds, and, gracefully rounding the boat, started on her return, which was made in the same time. It is claimed by the owners that this craft will travel twelve miles per hour. The rapidity and precision with which the machine obeyed the operator clearly demonstrated that it is one of the most formidable weapons of naval warfare ever invented. It will be shipped directly to some European power for which it was built. The owners decline to state which one, but say they have orders for a large number from the same power.

The Liquor Traffic—Behind the Scenes

NEW YORK, July 14.—At the meeting of the American Temperance union in Cooper institute, Mr. Eli Johnson said: "Two years ago a prominent wine importer died in this city. Among his books no record of a single invoice of wine was found, but in his cellar machinery for making it was discovered. There are beer factories that can make beer in fifteen minutes, without a particle of hops or malt. I had heard that drummers of liquors no longer carried around samples of liquors. They took a box of drugs instead, from which to manufacture their wares. For a long time I tried to obtain a similar box, but failed to do so. Finally, a young physician committed suicide, induced by use of poisonous liquor. Among his effects was found one of these cases. Here it is." The lecturer showed a black tin box in which were several bottles containing colored liquids. He continued: "In this box were essential oils for making eight kinds of brandy, six of whiskey, four of gin, and two of wine. Each of these bottles is guaranteed to make twenty gallons of liquor. There is a house in this city that manufactures these articles. This bottle of oil made by them contains material for twenty gallons of French brandy. They also issue this book of directions," which he showed, "which specified one hundred different oils for manufacturing drinks. All are made of different parts of alcohol, water, sugar, tartaric acid, and other deleterious ingredients, together with the essential oil. The oil is the only change made in any of them. This bottle is guaranteed to make twenty gallons of port wine. It is what physicians order for sick people."

Fighting the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A Portland, Oregon, despatch says an eye witness of the fight on the south fork of Clearwater gives the following details:—Lieutenant Fletcher and A. D. Champman, guide, found Chief Joseph after a long and arduous search, with his full force camped in an almost inaccessible defile, between two high mountains near the river. Our command numbered 400, and Joseph had 300 brave and determined warriors. Fighting was carried on carefully on both sides. The Indians fought in recumbent position, and kept up a steady fire from behind rocks, trees, and every advantageous rise in the ground, like skirmishers and sharp shooters. Our men were forced to approach through an open table land, and to receive a galling fire. There was desultry firing from rifle pits all day. A squaw who fell into our hands says that seven Indians were killed outright, and the number wounded is very large. She says that the Chief wanted to fight and die at the river, but the women prevailed upon him to retreat. Capt. Bancroft and Lieutenant Williams will recover.

THE MORMONS.

Springfield, Ill., Develops a Man Who Knows Much About the Bloody History of the Saints in Mountain-Meadow Days.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—Capt. John Tobin, for some years a resident of California, later of St Louis, and more recently of this city, where he now lives, is one of the principal witnesses relied upon by District-Attorney Howard, of Salt Lake city, with whom he is in communication, to prove the personal connection of Brigham Young and other Wormon magnates with the massacre of Gentiles. He is the Tobin mentioned in John D. Lee's confession as one whom the Mormons planned to assassinate, and whom, having been left by them for dead, was never expected to prove a witness against them. His lengthy story, as told to-night in an interview with the city editor of the *State Journal*, is, in substance, that he was with a surveying party in the fall of 1856 at Fort Bridger, and was enabled to be of service to the Mormons in bringing tidings of and sending relief to a party of European Mormon immigrants crossing the plains who otherwise must have perished in the storm. This service Brigham Young, then Territorial Governor, gratefully recognized, and appointed Tobin, who had formerly been in the United States army, an Instructor of Territorial Militia, and his appointment as such was published in the *Deseret News*. While he was so engaged, Tobin says the Indians were friendly, although Brigham insisted on the contrary, as a reason for organizing the Militia. Soon Tobin found the Mormon forces were to be used against the Government, and squads of cavalry were employed as "Avengers." He then resigned. Later he undertook to guide a party to California composed of men who, having been outspoken against Mormonism, regarded themselves as destined for assassination by the Morman "Avengers." The party, three besides Tobin, started, and had got as far as an Indian Agency, about 50 miles south, where they were overtaken by a party of mounted Mormans, headed by Brigham Young, Jr., who, while professing continued friendship for Tobin, said the latter's companions were enemies of the Mormon church, and would not be allowed to go to California to misrepresent Mormonism there. He had his orders, he said, and must carry them out. The fugitive party claimed the protection of the Agency a few days, Young going off. They finally continued their journey, and just beyond Tilmore, in Southern Utah, were overhauled by a larger party under pretense of an examination on a petty charge. They were permitted to resume their jouaney, but observed that a party was continually on their trail. Reaching a rocky defile they encamped for the night and towards morning were awakened by a firing upon them. Tobin's companions fell at the first volley, and he soon after. The Mormon party did not stop to rob them, except taking their horses, but, supposing them dead, rode away. Sixty hours afterwards they were found by the United States mail waggon and a party *en route* for San Benardino, Cal. They survived the trip, and two, Tobin heard, shortly died. He was shot through the corner of the right eye, and still carries the bullet just under the jugular vein, the shot ranging down, and again in the shoulder. Tobin has since been in the army, and served in the late war, but, lately, the old wound has made him nearly blind. He withheld his information, believing it unsafe to divulge it, but now, at the call of the officers of the law, will go to Utah. He is assured of protection by the Government. His relations with Brigham were very intimate, and he claims to have documentary and other evidence of plotting against Gentiles and the Government. Judging by District-Attorney Howard's letters, he seems to regard Tobin as supplying an important link in the testimony, and as a very important witness.

Sparks from the Telegraph.

The Premier of Ontario is at Halifax.

Temperance reform is being agitated at Halifax.

The troubles at Charlottetown, P. E. I., are over.

Saguenay summer travel has commenced in earnest.

There are 900 patients in the Beauport lunatic asylum.

The French Bonapartists and Legitimists are quarrelling.

The Minister of the Interior is to visit Manitoba next month.

The Archbishop of Quebec has returned from his pastoral tour.

Assistance for the sufferers by the St. John fire is still pouring in.

George Edge, a gunner of B. Battery, was drowned at Levis on Saturday.

The mills of Hamilton Bros., at Hawkesbury, have been closed for the season.

Quebec ship laborers are anxiously looking forward for the arrival of the fall fleet.

They are talking of an indignation meeting at Toronto over the riot here on the Twelfth.

Mr. Reid, an Orangeman assaulted by roughs in Ottawa on the 12th, is progressing favorably.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie will lay the corner stone of the new Baptist church at Ottawa next week.

An astonishing and miraculous cure of a lame and infirm woman is reported from La Bonne St. Anne.

It is said that the Bonapartists in the coming French elections will claim Government support for 250 candidates.

A man named Rose has been arrested at St. Catharines for defrauding Messrs. Rosamond, of Almonte, of some $900.

The Governor-General will probably be at Ottawa to-morrow. He will not be likely to leave for Manitoba before August 1.

The Simmonds testimonial committee of Ottawa have resolved to present Captain Simmonds with a purse of $500 and a medal.

Le Bien Public, of Paris, has turned the tables by instituting actions against several prefects, for prohibiting the sale of that journal.

The Toronto Harbor Commissioners have entered into a contract for the docking of the eastern gap, so as to permit the safe passage of all vessels. Work commences to-day.

Hard times in Quebec are evidenced by the fact that only eighteen proprietors in Champlain Ward are qualified to vote for Alderman. The rest have been unable to pay their taxes and are disqualified.

The Toronto police broke up a gang of men who had assembled on Saturday night to await the arrival of the steamer "Empress of India," which was bringing a number of young Irishmen from Oakville. There was no trouble on landing.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the Republicans admit they will lose 50 seats in the coming election. The Republicans appear confident that they will make gains. The *Moniteur* says the intelligence received by the Committee of the Right indicates the probability of Conservative gains.

City News.

NEW ORANGE LODGE.—The Orangemen of the town of St. Henri are about to establish a new lodge.

THE HOLMANS.—This troupe is in town, *en route* for Toronto, where it opens on Tuesday at the Grand Opera House.

ST. HENRI.—Yesterday being St. Henri's day the band and the various societies attended church, bearing flags and banners.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Felix J. Morris will open this theatre Sept. 2nd, with Frank Chanfrau, who is an old Montreal favorite.

EXCURSIONS.—The "Cultivateur" took down a very large party to Three Rivers yesterday, and the "Montarville" was crowded for Boucherville.

TRINITY CHURCH.—There is every prospect of this church being placed in a better position than at present, and a new incumbent of ability employed.

CAR OFF TRACK.—The 6 o'clock car, on turning out of Bleury into Craig street, on Saturday, ran off the track, nearly knocking a cab on the rank. An inspection, however, showed no serious damage, much to the relief of the cabman.

EXTRADITED.—Mr. Cinq Mars, accompanied by Allan James Simpson, whom he arrested in New York for incendiarism in Arnprior, has arrived in this city. It is said the prisoner admitted the charge to the magistrate at the Tombs.

NOISY.—Yesterday evening, on the Champ de Mars, a woman, who had evidently been imbibing during the day, got very savage and delivered a violent oration, much to the edification of a crowd of boys, who applauded her vigorously.

THE BITER BIT.—Last night, about 6.30 p. m., a man named John Cullen was seen brandishing a revolver in a very "fresh" manner in St. Paul street, but instead of shooting some one else, shot himself through the hand. He is now in custody.

KNOCKED DOWN.—Last evening a young man was knocked down in St. James street and beaten by another, in the presence of two of his companions who, however, offered no assistance. A gentleman shouted out "Police" which scared the injured man's assailant off.

FIRE TRAPS.—There is a flagrant case of breaking the by-law relating to the encasing in brick of wooden buildings, at the corner of Lagauchetiere and Sydenham streets. We refer to Mr. Munroe's saw mill, which may be the cause of a serious conflagration if the building inspector don't wake up.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Two young ladies, who were taking a row on that part of the Canal where it joins the river at Lachine, were upset on Saturday, and but for the presence of mind exhibited by one of them, they would both have met an untimely end. As it was, a severe ducking was the only consequence.

CONFIRMATION.—Saturday morning two young men named Israel Blumenthal and Joseph Josephs, pupils of Mr. A. Jacoby, were confirmed in the Jewish faith at the Portuguese Synagogue, Chenneville street. The candidates read a portion of Deuteronomy in the Hebrew tongue, to the great satisfaction of those presenr.

FISTICUFFS.—About 10:30 last night a well-known gentleman was set upon by three men in St. James street, opposite Freeman's. One of them came up to him and said "Hallo, old man, how are you?" and while shaking hands the other two men bonneted him, and were proceeding to further violence when the gentleman struck out vigorously, and came off the victor in spite of long odds.

NO. 1 TROOP OF CAVALRY.—This troop was inspected on Saturday evening, and afterwards went through the sword and other exercises. The officers present were Lieut.-Colonels Fletcher, D. A. G., and Bacon, B. M.; Col. Lovelace, C. S., and others. The inspecting officer at the close complimented the men on their efficiency, advising them at the same time not to neglect the sword exercise. He said he would make a favorable report of the troop to Ottawa.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.—The following Canadian visitors have registered their names at the new offices of the Canadian Government during the week ending 5th July, 1877: F. N. Tucker, Thomas Gibb, H. S. Hunter, W. F. Mount, Dr. G. A. Baynes, Montreal; Rev. L. A. Martel, St. Joseph; Rt. Rev. A. Racine, Sherbrooke; Rev. Pottier, Warwick; Nap. Laliberte, Quebec; W. F. Burton, Hamilton; J. J. Teetzel, St. Thomas; A. J. Cambie, Ottawa; Hon. Adam Crooks, Toronto; Lewis Fairbanks, Rev. J. M. Bernier, Halifax; J. Walker, M. Masson.

Alleged Shooting Case.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, Peter McCulloch, aged about 36, formerly a grocer and beer bottler, residing at the corner of Lagauchetiere and St. Constant streets, was proceeding along Craig street, and when, as he says, he was near number 383 not far from Sanguinet street, he met two young French Canadians, one of whom put out his foot and tried to trip him; a scuffle ensued and judging from the evidence of several parties, pistol shots were fired. Mr. Peter Gervais, who tends bar at Mr. Gauvreau's, a few doors further up the street, says that about half-past one he was awakened by the report of a pistol, and getting up and looking out of the window, he saw five or six men coming along, and heard several shots fired. Arriving at the corner of Sanguinet street, two or three of the crowd went up that street, while the others took to the Champ-de-Mars, and fired two more shots as they went along. Our informant further says that four carters, who were at the time on the stand at the corner, hid themselves; he also adds that he distinctly heard a voice crying out, "For God's sake, don't kill me."

We are credibly informed that M'Culloch is now a man of dissolute habits, and that he has been in the habit of ill-using his wife; and this seems to be borne out by the remarks that she made last night to a person who accompanied her, and who asked, "Will he (the husband) get over it?" "Yes," she replied; "you will always find the likes of him get round quickly." These words referred doubtless to the fact that her husband was not very badly hurt and that he would soon be better. In the meantime, he is at the General Hospital, suffering from a wound on the left side of the head, which, Dr. Burland says, might have been made by a blow of a stick, a stone or even by a bullet glancing off the the skull; two swellings, one behind the right ear and one behind the left, were also found. McCulloch's face was covered with blood when he came to the Hospital. Dr. Burland said that at first the lump on the left side might have been caused by a bullet entering above and lodging near by, but nevertheless he assured our reporter that no bullet mark had been found, notwithstanding the wounded man's statement that a shot had struck him. The doctor thinks it will be two or three days before McCulloch can leave the hospital. The first story circulated was that a shot had been fired from the house opposite to where the affair occurred, but this is merely conjecture. McCulloch is a Catholic, but the general opinion is that the affair has no connection with the 12th of July mob, nor arises out of it.

Sporting News.

LACROSSE.—As stated Saturday, the first game between the Montreal Club and White Eagle's team was taken by the Montreal in 22 minutes, and the two next games and the match fell to them also, in 28 and 3 minutes, respectively. There was some splendid play on both sides, but there were some weak points in the Indian team.

A match took Saturday afternoon las between the Crescent and Union Clubs, the former winning three straight games.

A game was played Saturday between the Victorias, of this city, and the Lachine Club. The first game was taken by the Victorias in seven minutes, the second by their antagonists in 10 minutes, and the third was declared a draw after an hour and ten minutes' play.

The Excelsiors played the Celtics a game Saturday afternoon at Fletcher's Field; the former won three straight games.

FASHION COURSE.—Saturday some good races took place at this course. Messrs. Dawes and Hutchings were judges. Below is the result:—

Hurdle race, two miles, for a purse of $150.

Mr. W. Owens' (Toronto) Grey Cloud..	1
Mr. Sait's Moonstone	2
Mr. J. E. Mullin's Galatea	3

NEXT RACE:

Mile heats for a purse of $100.

Mr. Lawlor's Bombadier	1	2	2
Owner's Goldfinch	2	1	1
Mr. Quinn's Rainbow	0	0	0
Mr. C. Alloway's Audubon	3	3	wdn
Mr. Owen's Hurricane	0	0	0

THIRD RACE:

Dash $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile for a purse of $75.

Mr. Quinn's Thunder filly	1
Mr. Owen's Hurricane	2

CRICKET.—The Montreal played the Quebec Club Saturday in Quebec. But one innings was played, resulting in the Montrealers winning by a score of 136 to 84. Torrance made 40 runs, Whitlaw 25, Smith 20, W. Wilson 15, and E. Gough 13. The highest individual score on the side of the Quebec team was made by R. St. B. Young 29. E. Torrens put up a good 12.

An eleven of the Montreal and an equal number of the Hawthorne played a game on Saturday. The former team were short of one man, while two of the best players of the Hawthorne were absent. Subjoined is the score: Montreal total, 212; Hawthorne, 45.

RIFLE MATCHES.—The Highland Co. A., of the 5th Royal Fusiliers, held their annual matches Saturday, at the butts Point St. Charles, as follows: 1st Match.—Open only to men who have never been in Her Majesty's regular service; seven shots at 200 yards; any position; ten entries. The following were the prizes: 1st prizes, a revolver; 2nd, $3; 3rd, $2; 4th, $1; 5th, $1; 6th, $1.

1. Pte. Jno. McKenzie	3 3 2 3 4 5 3—23
2. Pte. Robt. Armour	3 3 4 4 3 2 3—22
3. Pte. D. McKay	5 2 4 0 3 3 4—21
4. Pte. C. C. Newton	2 4 2 4 4 3 0—19
5. Lieut. Grant	2 3 2 5 2 2 3—19
6. Pte. A. B. Young	2 3 2 3 3 2 2—17

2ND MATCH.—Open to the Company; seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards; any position; 24 entries. The prizes were as follows:—1st prize, $10; 2d, a revolver; 3rd, $4; 4th, $3; 5th, $2; 6th, $1; 7th, $1; 8th, $1; 9th, $1.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	609 yds.	Tt'l
1. Segt. Nolan	24	27	24	75
2. Corp. Jno. Brown	24	27	22	73
3. Segt-Major Fraser	21	24	19	64
4. Pte. Lindsay	20	22	21	63
5. Pte. McGillivray	27	18	17	62
6. Lieut. Grant	22	27	12	61
7. Pte. Stott	19	27	16	60
8. Col.-Segt. Foulis	21	15	22	57
9. Pte. W. Stewart	19	13	20	52

3RD MATCH.—Company Champion Badge. Cross Guns presented by Lieut Grant and McLennan. 7 shots each at 500 and 600 yards.—Any position.—15 entries.

1 Corp. Jno. Brown	4 4 4 5 5 5 4—31 2 2 3 4 5 3 5—24	55
2 Pte. McGillivray	4 3 4 5 5 2 5—28 5 3 4 8 5 3 3—26	54
3 Sergt. Nolan	2 5 2 5 2 5 2—23 5 2 2 4 5 3 4—25	54

4TH MATCH.—Consolation. Open to unsuccessful competitors.—5 shots at 400 yds. Any position. 10 entries. 1st prize, $4; 2nd, $2; 3rd, $1; 4th, $1, and 5th, $1.

1. Pipe Major Weir	5 3 3 4 2—17
2. Corpl. Foster	4 4 2 2 5—17
3. Corpl. W. Brown	2 2 4 3 5—16
4. Pte. Bowie	2 2 2 5 3—14
5. Pte. Will	4 0 2 3 4—13

BASE BALL.—The Red Stockings and the Resolutes played a game of base ball last Saturday, on Fletcher's Field, and the latter were beaten by six to thirty.

Shooting Turkish Spies.

[From a Bucharest Letter.]

One of my colleagues who was at Giurgevo when the affair took place gave me an account of an incident which will explain the extreme circumspection necessary in the granting of the much-coveted permission to follow the operations of the army of invasion. The country swarms with spies in Turkish pay. Two of these worthies had rendered themselves very conspicuous for their ubiquity and their inquisitiveness. Naturally, they were suspected and watched, and on Sunday night were arrested as they were about to embark in a small boat on the Danube for some unknown destination. Taken immediately before the provost marshal, and interrogated as to their intentions, their answers, at first evasive, gradually became embarrassed, as they had no papers, and the excuse that they "were going to fish for sterlets by torchlight" was not considered an available one. At last, the younger of the two, a fellow of about 20 years of age, hoping, doubtless, to save his own life by the sacrifice of his comrade, avowed that they had received money from the Turks, and that, in spite of the inundations, they had intended to cross the Danube in order to make their report to a person posted at a certain point on the Bulgarian shore. This was quite sufficient to establish their guilt; the court-martial pronounced its sentence, and a platoon of execution was then and there detailed. According to my informant the behaviour of the two culprits was very different. The elder of the two, a man about forty, tall and powerfully built, with strongly marked features, marched out with a stoicism worthy of a better fate. His companion on the contrary, was the picture of the most abject despair. He threw himself at the feet of his judges, invoked their compassion in favor of the revelations which he had made, called upon Abraham and Isaac and the prophets in general to help him, even offered to abjure his faith if his life was spared, and fell upon his face and writhed about like a reptile, until he was carried out bodily and tied to a tree, where he continued his howls and lamentations, in a guttural jargon of Hebrew, German, and Turkish, until a bullet sent him into another world. The other walked out boldly and without remonstrance. He gave a glance of unutterable contempt at his cowardly accomplice, put his back against a stake, and then, for the first time, opening his lips, said with a sneer that he had already done harm enough to the Russians to pay for his life, and that he thought little of his sacrifice. His last words were: "Fire, dogs! I hate your accursed race!" There was a roll of musketry; the two spies fell forward on their faces; a corporal stepped out and discharged a bullet, as a *coup de grace*, into the ear of each, and all was over. Nobody knows their names, nor whence they came, and nothing but their unmistakable Jewish physiognomies would have revealed their origin.

The First Orange Procession in Toronto.

It is now just fifty-seven years ago since the first Orange procession marched through the streets of Toronto—then called York. It was the first "walk" that ever took place in Upper Canada. On that day the late Bishop Strachan preached the sermon in a wooden building on the site of the present Cathedral of St. James. The citizens for the most part joined in the *cortege*, and it is a matter yet well remembered how they were received. One could never forget the noble action of the then Captain Macauley and the late Chief Justice Robinson on that occasion. At the dinner which followed, in the house now owned by Mr. Thomas Griffith, 216 King street East, there appeared not even the slightest symptoms of disunion to mar the harmony of the proceedings. In the company were several prominent Roman Catholics, among whom may be mentioned the sons of Mr. Baby, then a member of the Government, and Mr. Bergin, who owned the principal wharf in the city; and his liberty was inherited by his son, Dr. Bergin, recently a member of the House of Commons, but who was too liberal for the Scotch Grits, for at the election they defeated him, simply because he was the son of an Irish Roman Catholic. The eldest sons of the late Colonel Heward were also present on that occasion, and his brothers are at present honored citizens of Toronto. As the war had then only just concluded, we all felt that we had a common interest in our country's welfare. The good feeling and harmony of these days can only be accounted for on the ground that there were then no Irish Romish priests to stir up disunion amongst us.

Most deeply must it be regretted that any spirit of animosity should have arisen amongst us, especially in these days of civil and religious liberty. It is still the desire—it always has been our desire—that we shall continue to hold fast by the one grand principle of a perpetual connexion with the British Empire and No Surrender.—*Leader 13th.*

Now home comes the "sweet girl graduate" and takes off her robe of symbolic white and her accompanying smile of ineffable sweetness, and it is at once touching and beautiful to see how readily she enters upon the monotonous round of domestic duties; and boxes her little brother's ears, and scoops the bulk of the strawberries, and tells her little sister to wash the dishes, just as sweetly and unaffectedly as if she hadn't studied Greek and Latin, and as many ologies as she is years old. Who says our girls are spoiled by a college education?—*American Paper.*

Artistic Jobbery.

The New York *World* says:—A Mrs. Fassett is putting up a picture of the electoral commission at Washington, on the American people. She is, we presume, the Chicago artist of that name. If so, she is a somewhat fairish painter, and her husband is a very good photographer. When we first heard of her and her picture she had been granted a room in the capitol for its preparation. It is not unlikely that the country will be called upon to pay $100,000, or some such sum, for the picture. We can see no reason why it should, and apprehend that Mrs Fassett will find some difficulty in getting an appropriation through the house. Especially as, upon the authority of *The Hartford Times* and Washington *Nation*, it is declared that this work of art is nigh of kin in scope and treatment to the choicest productions of the Street Car Advertising company's renaisance. Any one who wishes to appear in the picture must go to Mrs. Fassett's husband's gallery and be photographed life-size; from this a painting is made which the victim is expected to buy; then he is incorporated with the great of the land. Besides the members of the commission, clerks and attendants, some sixty persons are to be introduced into the picture. The correspondents who were required by duty to be in the gallery throughout the sessions are conspicuous omitted, and in their places are introduced a lot of people who never were in the room. Though hardly a member of the diplomatic corps attended and not one was in court dress, those who are willing to pay are to be represented as being in the audience. Some of their ladies are down—cost $50 a face. The whole picture reminds the correspondent of *The Hartford Times* of Littlefield's "Death-Bed of Lincoln," where most of the people present were left out, their places being taken by army surgeons, who probably never saw the president during his life, and certainly did not see him at his death.

Britain's Attitude.

LONDON, July 14.—It is stated that the British government has no idea of increasing the army; but all the necessary arrangements have been or can easily be made to keep it at its present establishment, in case of war. The war office rely for the first drafts to fill vacancies in the army, first on the militia, second on recruiting.

The militia is without doubt capable of furnishing all the soldiers—splendid material, too—that the government may call for for some time to come; and the recruiting offices are calculated to yield two thousand men per week additional, which can be increased if necessary according to emergency. The powers of the government for maintaining the militia at its full strength in time of war, and for calling on the militia to supply the vacancies in the army created at time of national emergency practically enable it to keep an army of upward of one hundred thousand men at all times in the field. This is a comparatively small force with which to wage an offensive war, but Great Britain has not created and does not propose to create an army for that purpose. All she can do or will attempt to do, if obliged to fight at all, will be to seize and hold the Suez Canal, and such portions of Egypt as may be desired, and to patrol the sea. With the command of the sea, which there is no reasonable doubt she does not possess, and the means of throwing into Egypt, by water, such troops as may be required, and, at the same time, preventing hostile armies reaching Egypt by water, England holds possession. She will neither respect the rights of Turkey, the assumption of Russia, the claims of France, nor the protests of Germany. Her course, for good or for bad, is fixed and unalterable, and the commencement of the programme it simply postponed until the proper moment arrives which has coolly and deliberately been fixed upon for raising the curtain.

Recollections of the St. John Fire.

Almost every individual in St John has his own experience to relate, and some of them are of a very thrilling and painful character. One man, who has lost all he possessed in the world by the fire, is happy in the fact that he succeeded in saving his daughter, who stood in such great danger of being burned to death that the hair was fairly burned off her head. Another man, who had toiled like a Nero to save the furniture and household effects of others, and dismissed the team which he had been using, went down to his office to find it on fire and all his books and papers destroyed. One medical man left his house with a team with strict injunctions to his wife not to leave it until he returned. When after hard battling with the flames, he again came in sight of his dwelling, it was to see it enveloped in a circle of fire and to listen to the thundering crash of its falling walls. He did not discover his wife's whereabouts for several hours, and in the mean time he suffered all sorts of mental tortures. Fortunately she was not so obedient as Casabianca, and escaped.

A thousand stories are told of the singular freaks which entered into people's minds as to the articles they should save. A stout sea captain was hailed by a lady and frantically asked to save her goods, but when he asked her what would he save first she pointed to a motto on the wall with "God bless our home" on it. In some instances valuable books and manuscripts were left to be burnt where there were safes and vaults accessible in which they might have been placed.—*St John (N.B.) Telegraph.*

Florida not a Land of Pure Delight.

So many high-colored sketches of life in Florida have been presented to the public by enthusiastic tourists that there can be no harm in showing the other side of the picture. The plain truth is, Florida is by no means a land of pure delight. Its natural beauties are few, and they lack the charm of variety. Cypress swamps, festoons of trailing tree-moss, like faded crape; palmetto trees, with slender trunks, and feather-duster tops, broad, sluggish rivers, black lakes rimmed round with level walls of forest, vast stretches of pine woods—everywhere swamp or sandbank—these features of the landscape, attractive at first by reason of their novelty, grow oppressively monotonous by never-ending repetition. I speak of East Florida only—the Florida of the tourist and the health seeker. Middle and West Florida make a wholly different region—a high, rolling country, long settled, and resembling Central Georgia and Alabama in its main features. It is the country along the St. Johns river and its tributaries that has been so much praised for its beauty and its adaptation to Northern immigration, and it is to this section alone that my criticism applies.—*E. V. Smalley in the Tribune.*

The German Emperor on the Dangerous Tendencies of Socialism.

Before taking his departure for Ems, the Emperor addressed some remarks to his Ministers deserving attention. His Majesty, at a meeting of the Cabinet, expressed, in warm terms, the apprehension he feels regarding the dangerous tendencies now manifesting themselves in religious and social matters, and called on the ministry to fulfil the mission incumbent on them under such circumstances, with full confidence, and to act with firmness and unanimity. His Majesty has of late turned his attention most particularly to the spread of the Socialist party. Herr Madai, the Chief of Police, who comes every Tuesday and Friday to present his report to the Emperor, has received orders to keep the Emperor fully informed as to the movements of that party. His Majesty attributes the want of religion, which is manifested more and more among the lower classes of the people, and the decline of good morals, to the extension which the Socialist movement assumes. It is not at all unlikely that this opinion, held by the head of the State, may soon produce fruit in approaching legislation.

Annoying but Laughable.

A Boston paper says:—It was an amusing sight, at one of our depots last evening, to see a puffy man, with a red face, covered with sweat, come tearing through the station just on time, pass the gate keeper with a rush and take a seat in the rear car of a train, the whole of which he supposed was about to be hauled out of the trainhouse and would take him to his destination. He was the most astonished man, perhaps, that ever was, when, after sitting quietly a second or so and finding the thing didn't move, he came to the platform and took an observation towards the head off the depot and found that the train was unshackled in the middle and the cars he should have taken were just disappearing from sight beyond the train-house. The gate man quietly remarked, as sadder and wiser the passenger passed by him out. "Next train in two hours." Those empty cars that don't go, standing on track, are always snares and delusions to travellers.

The Paris faculty have given a doctor's diploma to Zenaide Oukonoff, a young Russian woman, at the same time complimenting her highly on her scientific attainments.

Light trousers, a velvet jacket and a red tie—such is the pleasing costume of Mr. Sims Reeves when he sings at the Albert Hall on Saturday afternoons.

A VISIT TO WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

The Manufacture of Bullets—Shells and Cartridge Cases—The 40-Ton Steam Hammer.

The London newspapers of June 26 furnish us with a report of a visit made by about 150 members and associates of the Society of Engineers to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. On assembling at the Arsenal the visitors were divided into two sections, each section proceeding in charge of a guide, one to the Royal Laboratory Department, and the other to the Royal Carriage Department. On leaving those departments the sections united and were taken over the Royal Gun Factories. In the laboratory the visitors were first shown the manufacture of bullets for the Martini-Henry, as well as for the Snider rifle, and also for Colt's revolvers. The bullet metal is first poured hot into a receiver, which is forced up by hydraulic pressure, causing the solidified but still hot metal to issue from the top of the plunger as a rod. This operation is performed in what is designated the Lead-squirting Room. The rod of metal is wound on to a drum as it issues forth until the contents of the hydraulic press are exhausted, when the drum, with its coil, is removed to the bulet-moulding room. Here the metal is first cut up into lengths and rough-shaped in one machine and finished in another. A large number of machines were busily at work making the three classes of bullets we have mentioned. The manufacture of the plug for stopping the rear end of the bullet was also witnessed. This plug was formerly made of wood, but is now made from a special kind of powder, which is solidified under pressure. The shell foundry and shell filling room were not visited, and shells of various sizes, from those of the 80 ton gun downward to 7-pounder shells, were seen in the various stages of manufacture. The cartridge case factory was then visited, as were subsequently the rocket and torpedo departments, and finally the model-room. In the Royal Carriage Department some very interesting work was witnessed in the preparation of the details of carriages for the 38-ton and other guns. Much interest was evinced in some hand-saw machines at which small detail parts were being cut out of wrought-iron just in the same way as fret-work is executed in wood.

Another interesting engineering tool shown was a circular planing machine by Greenwood and Batley, of Leeds, and which has not been long at the arsenal. By its aid some racers for the 38-ton gun platform were being placed. This tool will plane to a maximum radius of 25 feet. A number of powerful and useful machines were examined. Upon arriving at the Royal Gun Factories, the visitors were received by Capt. Porter, in the absence of Col. Younghusband, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories. Here special beats had been arranged by Col. Younghusband, so that the visitors were afforded an opportunity of seeing a 38-ton gun in various stages of manufacture. They first saw the coiling of the white-hot bars for a breech-piece in the coil-mill. Thence they proceeded, under the guidance of Capt. Porter, to the rolling mill, where they saw the bars produced, and where they found some very good reversing gear to the rolls. In the forge a jacket, weighing about 30 tons, and intended for a 38-ton gun, was being manipulated under a 40-ton steam hammer with as much ease and dexterity as though it had only weighed 30 pounds. The operation of shrinking a breech-piece on to a steel tube, still for a 38-ton gun, was then witnessed, after which the experimental 80-ton gun was shown to the visitors, as were also the various parts of the three service 80-ton guns which are in course of manufacture. By means of a model which could be taken apart, Captain Porter explained the construction of these splendid weapons. The turnery, the rough boring-mill, the rifling mill and the pattern room were successively visited, in the latter of which the members took leave of Captain Porter, every one being highly gratified with the pleasing and instructive visit, for nowhere else could such a varied series of special engineering operations be witnessed.

The Bombardment of Giurgevo.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 23rd of June, gives the following account of the bombardment of Giurgevo by the Turks:

"We remained about a couple of hours in the town, and in that time the streets were torn up, the houses pierced and ruined by shells. At the first burst that occurred the sleepers had awoke, the houses discharged their inmates into the streets, and when shell succeeded shell there was weeping and wailing of women, hurried rushes of selfish men and laughter of boys, who, lying concealed in an archway, rushed out to pick up the pieces when a shell burst near them.

"For display of one's tone of character nothing can equal the occasion of a town steeped in sleepy sunshine, and then suddenly bombarded. For instance, one of my servants had directions to remain at a particular spot till I shoud bring him a letter from the tower, to be conveyed at once by the train to Bucharest. He was not to be found and only appeared this evening with the simple excuse, 'what could I do? I was afraid. I saw the people running, so I ran too.' He is a Bulgarian, and if there are many like him in his country, a little conscription and service in the army will do the nation a world of good.

"At the railway station, where I presently went, the shells fell pretty constantly, some of them bursting in the air, but not at all, only entering the earth with a sullen thud, to be dug out and played with until they killed somebody. During the bombardment, several persons were carried to the hospital, but not a single Russian. The batteries, from entering which we are debarred for quite sufficient reasons, saw the Turkish shells pass over them or fall short, but never produce real damage either to men or works. Four Russian Batteries took part in the fray, but it was afterward reported that not a single man was killed or wounded. On the other hand, two Turkish batteries were silenced.

"There are stories of danger confronted and hairbreadth escapes; but all through our examination of these ran one thought, one question which ought to be fairly faced and honestly answered—Did the Turks knowingly fire at the house which carried above it the Red Cross? Alas for humanity! On this point there can be little doubt. The hospital faced south, and the flag was all the time blown out by the gentle air at right angles to the sun's rays: flag and building, therefore, must have been alike conspicuous, as the house stood by itself, and the Turks look down on it from higher ground. Were the shells, which struck it, stray ones, sent accidentally? In the moonlight I counted fifteen places in the front where whole shells had struck, and there may have been more. No other house except the telegraph office had been so struck."

Shakespeare and the Queen.

There is a story afloat in the newspapers which is worth repeating. According to tradition Shakespeare played the part of a king with a peculiar grace and majesty. One day when the Queen was in the theatre, Shakespeare mimicked royalty so well that Elizabeth, who was always ready to have a little fun, whispered to her ladies that she would try if she could not turn this pretended monarch into an awkward fellow enough at a moment's warning. Accordingly at a critical point in the scene, the Queen (who was sitting just over the stage, which was then held to be the place of honor) let her handkerchief drop at the feet of Shakespeare. Her mischievous Majesty expected to see the actor start and redden and lose his cue. Instead of that he finished his speech with all his usual power, and without seeming to notice the handkerchief. Then stooping and picking it up, he gave it back to the Queen with a bow, in which there was an indescribable mixture of dignity and homage, saying as he did so, these words to his train of stage courtiers:

"But ere we get to horse and ride away,
Let us pick up our sister's handkerchief."

A silver dollar represents a day's work of the laborer. If it is given to a boy, he has no idea of what it has cost, or of what it is worth. He would be as likely to give a dollar as a dime for a top or any other toy. But if the boy has learned to earn his dimes and dollars by the sweat of his face, he knows the difference. Hard work is to him a measure of values that can never be rubbed out of his mind. Let him learn by experience that a hundred dollars represents a hundred weary days' labor, and it seems a great sum of money. A thousand dollars is a great fortune, and ten thousand is almost inconceivable, for it is far more than he ever expects to possess. When he has earned a dollar, he thinks twice before he spends it. He wants to invest it so as to get the full value of a day's work for it. It is a great wrong to society and to a boy to bring him up to a man's estate without this knowledge. A fortune at twenty-one, without it, is almost inevitably thrown away. With it, and a little capital to start on, he will make his own fortune better than any one can make it for him.

HELP WANTED.

[One cent per word each insertion, prepaid.]

WANTED, a general servant, one that can wash and iron well. Apply at 28 Richmond Square. 164-3

WANTED in a small family, a general Servant; must be a Protestant, and well-recommended; to a suitable person, good wages will be given. Apply at 242 & 244 Notre Dame street. 164-3

WANTED PRINTERS — Two exceptionally fast Compositors (non-Union); must have undoubted references. Graham & Co, STAR Office. 164 3

WANTED—Nurse girl. None need apply without references. Apply 38 St. Matthew Street. 164-2

WANTED immediately, a Furnished House by the year or longer. Address G. A. S., STAR Office. 164-2

WANTED, by a good cook, a situation in a hotel or private family. Apply No. 15 Busby Lane. 163-4

WANTED, an active traveller to take fall samples, tweeds &c. Address Box 139, Montreal. 163-3

WANTED, a youth who speaks both languages for a Warehouse. Thos. Davidson & Co., 27 William street. 163-3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a thorough servant. 37 Beaver Hall. 163-3

WANTED a boy at 129 St. George Street. 3-216

WANTED, five or six good Canvassers; a good chance for making $12 to $15 per day. Apply, by letter, to J. B., STAR office. 160 6

AGENTS!—We are now able to supply the Champion Nutmeg Grater, Gem Heater, Magic, or Cold Water Pen, Union Night Lamp, Sissons' Tidy Fastener, Novelty Tool Glass-Cutters, Royal Washing Compound, Cheap Jewellery, Watches, &c., in any quantity, at prices that defy competition. Our imitation Gold Watch and Chain is a beauty. Call and see our new goods. MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., 243 St. James street. 156z

ACTIVE MEN MAKE a handsome Income selling our Self-Letter Copying Book and Ink. Does away with Letter Press and Water, and a perfect impression is guaranteed. A. ELKIN, 46 Church street, Toronto 136z

PARTNER WANTED,
WITH A CAPITAL OF
NOT LESS THAN $10,000.
A person with the above amount can obtain an interest in an
ESTABLISHED AND PROFITABLE
MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.
One competent to take charge of the Books preferred.
Address,
P. O. Box 1867,
162x MONTREAL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A young woman, with good references, wants a situation as general servant or housemaid. Apply to Miss NEVILLE, Registry Office, 5 Anderson st. 164-4

WANTED, a situation by a dressmaker willing to help with house work. Apply at 96 St. Urbain street, Registry Office. 164-2

WANTED. — Four Chambermaids, with good references, want situations in hotels; help sent to hotels free of charge. Apply to MISS NEVILLE'S Registry Office, 5 Anderson st. 164-4

WANTED—A SITUATION AS Teacher for the Fall, by a French Protestant Lady, holding a first class Elementary Diploma. Address C. A., STAR office. 162-4

WANTED.—A first-class Compositor (news or job). A young man of steady habits desires a situation in city or country. Can make up, read proofs, and make himself generally useful. Address Williams, STAR office. 163-6

WANTED, a situation by a young man, who has had several years experience in the Insurance business; can produce satisfactory testimonials as regards ability; salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Address C. E. S., this office. 162-10

WANTED.—A man of 24 years' experience in different branches of trade desires a situation as clerk, agent or other business in wholesale or retail; his principal business is ready made clothing. Address 109 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 159-12

WANTED, a situation as Coachman or Groom. Has the best of references. Apply at 671 Dorchester street for J. M. H. 154-25

WANTED, a situation as Traveller, Clerk, Watchman, Timekeeper, or any light employment, where steadiness and sobriety will enable one willing and anxious to work to earn a livelihood for himself and family. First-class references. Or if anyone will advance the sum of $300 upon $1,500 worth of tools and stock, will give the advertiser a chance to rise, and relieve distress of one who cannot apply for charity. Address H. A., P.O. Box 723 158 tf

WANTED, by a respectable young woman, work by the day, washing, ironing, or house cleaning. Apply at 23 Chenneville street, up stairs. 163-4

WANTED, by a person who has had several years experience in England, to do some light mechanical work. Address 39 Hermine street 139 tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A
GROCERY LICENSE.
Address P 17, STAR office.
164z

WANTED TO PURCHASE a country store business, where not more than between five and six hundred dollars will be required down. Stock not to exceed two thousand dollars. Address A. PATTERSON, Howick, P.Q. 160-12

LOST, &c.

[Half cent per word each insertion, pre-paid.]

STRAYED, into 313 St. Constant street a few turkeys on Sunday which can be had by proving property and paying expenses. 159 6

LOST Dog, small Scotch Terrier. Police Tax Ticket, No. 347. Finder will be rewarded on returning to 25 Victoria St., or 42 St. Sacrament St. 164-3

LOST, on Tuesday last, from Point St. Charles, a large white Cockatoo. Return to 142 Centre street. 162-5

LOST.—Large key lost in vicinity of Adams' Tobacco Factory. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at 452 St. Paul street. 161-5

CATTLE FEED.

HAY! HAY!

150 Tons of first quality PRESSED HAY, just arrived on board the barge 'Pierreville,'
FOR SALE,
at liberal prices, in lots to suit purchasers.
AND ALSO,
3,000 Bushels OATS, FOR SALE at a very low rate.
J. E. LAREAU & CO.,
39 AND 41 ST. PAUL STREET,
Or on board the barge at the Wharf, opposite the Barracks.
150z

STEAM VESSEL.

CHEAP FARE!
STEAMER "PERSIA."
Leaves Wharf, cor. Colborne and Common Streets,
EVERY FRIDAY, AT 7 P.M.
FARE TO

TORONTO	$7 00
ST. CATHARINES	7 50
NIAGARA FALLS	8 50

Meals and berth included.
NORRIS & ROUTH,
164 22 St. John Street, up stairs.

NEURALGIA
Can be immediately relieved by the use of
ARNICA and
OIL LINIMENT.
164z

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
FOR
BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS.
STRINGS, ZITHERS &c., just received.
A. STEENCKEN,
153 1mx 30 Hospital street.

POSTAL GUIDE.

COTE ST. PAUL, close at 7 a.m. delivery at 10.30 a.m.

CHAMBLY and ST. CESAIRE close at 2 p.m.; delivery at 10 a.m.

GREAT BRITAIN, by Canadian Line (Friday), close at 7 p.m.; via New York Mondays and Tuesdays, close at 2 p.m.

NEW GLASGOW, SAULT AUX RECOLLET, close 9 a.m.; delivered at 7 a.m.

HOCHELAGA, close at 8 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

HUNTINGDON, close at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m.; delivery at 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.

ISLAND POND, PORTLAND and MAINE, close at 1 p.m. and 8 p.m.; delivered at 8 a.m.

LACHINE and LONGUEUIL close at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m.; delivered at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Longueuil, at 9.30 a.m.

LAPRAIRIE, close at 2 p.m.

OTTAWA, by Railway, mails close at 7.45 and 8 p.m.; delivery 8 a.m. Province of Ontario, close at 7.45 a.m. and 8 p.m.;

ST. JOHNS AND VERMONT JUNCTION R.R., close at 2 p.m.; delivery 8 a.m. and 10 a.m.

BOARD.

[Board Wanted, one cent per word each insertion ......Board Vacancies, half cent per word each insertion, prepaid.]

BOARD and Lodging at 24 Hermine Street, only sober men wanted. 161-

BOARD.—Wanted within five minutes' walk of the English Cathedral, by a married couple, where dinner can be had in the middle of the day. Address stating terms, which must be moderate, A. C. T., STAR office. 164-3

BOARD.—One Single and one Double Room to Let, in a private family where there are no boarders, with or without partial board. Lessons in French if desired. Address D. 1, this office. 160 6

BOARD — Vacancies at 108 Bonaventure street. 158 12

BOARD and Rooms; charges moderate; healthy locality. Apply at 13 Guilbault street. 151tf

ROOMS.

[Rooms to Let, half a cent per word each insertion ......Rooms Wanted, one cent per word each insertion, prepaid.]

ROOM furnished, to let, at 20 Latour st. 164-6

ROOMS, with, or without board. 47 McGill College Avenue. 164-26

ROOM with Board, 92 Champ de Mars Street. 164-4

ROOMS TO LET, Single and Double, with or without Board, in a private house. Apply at 590 Dorchester street. 164-6.

ROOMS, furnished apartments, with or without board, four minutes walk from Post office. 511 Lagauchetiere street, opposite Cote street. 163-3

ROOMS — Double and Single Rooms, with good board, at 476 Lagauchetiere street. 163 3

ROOM—Unfurnished with use of kitchen; or board to a lady, at 27 St. Elizabeth Street. 164-2

ROOMS with board, 35 Metcalfe Street. 162-

ROOMS and Board, Champ de Mars Street. 162-4

ROOM to Let, furnished. 129 Bleury street. 160-6

ROOM, furnished, vacant at 49 Alexander Street, suitable for one or two ladies. 159-7

ROOMS, Furnished and unfurnished, single and double, bath and W. C., 91 St. Urbain. 156-26

ROOMS—To let, furnished and unfurnished, for ladies or gentlemen. Apply at corner St. Louis and Gosford street. 131 27

ROOMS (furnished) to let; five minutes walk from Post-office, at 77 St. Antoine street. 148-tf

ROOMS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, at 28 Richmond Square. 148-tf

TO LET—Some pleasantly situated Rooms, either with or without Board. Apply, 96 University street. 155

FOUND.

FOUND, at Cote St. Paul, a Pig; owner can have it by paying expenses and proving property. JOHN MCGREAVEY, Cote St. Paul Road. 164-6

FOUND, on Monday, a bull bitch on McGill Street. Apply at No. 3 Fire Station, Wellington Street. If not called for within ten days will be sold to pay expenses. 161-6

FOR SALE.

[One cent per word, each insertion, prepaid.]

FOR SALE.—A valuable Patent, cheap for cash. Apply at 113 St. George st. 163-3

FOR SALE—A house on the river side at Boucherville, convenient for an hotel. Apply to Dr. Munroe, 299 Dorchester Street. 161-12

FOR SALE—A Beautiful restaurant with half license, eighty feet long; cellar same length; best locality in city. Apply at 59 Elizabeth street. 159-12

FOR SALE.—One second-hand 35 Horse power tubular Boiler; one do. 25 Horse power do. do.; one do 8 Horse power upright; one do. 7 to 10 Horse power, Portable Engine and Boiler; also one 15 H. P. Return Tubular Boiler. All as good as new. Apply VULCAN BOILER WORKS, cor. Nazareth & Brennan streets, W. C. WHITE. 164-6

FOR SALE—Three choice building lots, $27\frac{1}{2}$ x 108 feet, south-west side Mackay street, near Sherbrooke street. Apply to R. T. ROUTH,
158-26 22 St. John Street.

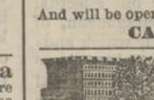
FOR SALE, a Pleasure Yacht, 25 ft x 6 ft beam. Can be seen at Tate's Dry Dock. 52tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

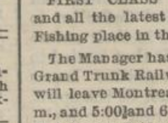
SUMMER RESORT.



The undersigned has accommodation for a few Boarders for the summer months. The House is situated on the Banks of the beautiful "River Lacquaro," where there is Trout fishing. Boating and drives if desired. Terms $3 per week. Children under twelve $2. JAMES MELROSE, Rawdon, P. Q., Mount Calum, P.O.
For particulars apply at 36 Lorne Avenue. 161-6



PURE AIR.
"IROQUOIS HOUSE,"
ST. HILAIRE MOUNTAIN.
This popular summer resort has now opened for the SEASON OF 1877,
And will be open to the public at moderate rates.
CAMPBELL BROTHERS,



CLARENDON HOTEL,
ST. ANNE,
Ottawa River.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, containing 65 rooms, and all the latest improvements. Near the best Fishing place in the Dominion.

The Manager has made an arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, by which trains will leave Montreal every day at 7:00 and 9:30 a. m., and 5:00 and 6:15 p.m., for St. Anne, and return at 4:45 and 8:40 p.m.

Trains from St. Anne, in the morning, will arrive in town before nine clock.

Fare out and in, including Two Meals at the Clarendon, $1.50.

P. RIVARD, Manager.

The Hotel Bus will be at the arrival of every train.

CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN for
CAST-OFF CLOTHING.
CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AND SOLD.
M. DAVIS & CO.,
145 25z 142 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

EVANS & RIDDELL,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
EDWARD EVANS,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
WESTERN CHAMBERS,
23 ST. JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL. 252-z

CHARLES BAILLIE,
ASSIGNEE AND ACCOUNTANT,
OFFICE—235 ST. JAMES ST.
Commissioner for taking Affidavits. 162-1m z

C. LEGGE & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1859.)
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
162 ST. JAMES STREET. 162
223z

C. G. C. SIMPSON
(LATE OF C. LEGGE & CO.)
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
OFFICE: No 14, 162 St. James street, Montreal. Patents obtained in Canada, United States England, France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, and all other countries where patents are granted. Trade Mark and Designs registered and Copyrights secured

JOHN McDOUGALL
MILLWRIGHT AND MACHINIST,
CALEDONIAN WORKS,
ST. GABRIEL LOCKS. 190

STOVES, &c.

JODOIN & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS,
STOVES, MACHINERIES, &c.
SALE ROOMS,
309 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.
66z

CONTRACTORS and others, take notice that you will find Steam Engines and Boilers, Pumps and Plant of all kinds, new and second-hand. For sale cheap at the
EAGLE FOUNDRY,
9z 34 KING STREET

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, at Longueuil, a cottage; facing river. Apply at 112 Cathedral street. 164-2

TO LET, A Two-storey Stone House, Union Avenue. Rent, £90 and taxes. Apply to Alphonse David, Advocate, No. 188 Notre Dame street. 156-12

TO LET—The Lower part of a House, either furnished or unfurnished, in a most desirable situation for a Doctor. Apply by letter, M. O., 75, STAR Office.

WANTED, at once, a small House, or 3 or 4 unfurnished Rooms. Rent low. Address A 10, STAR office. 164-2

TO LET, a comfortable House of seven rooms, clean, and in good condition, with Water-closet, Cellar, and Ice-house, in a central locality, within five minutes' walk of the Post-office. Rent $12 a month; no taxes. Apply to J. B. Richer, Grocer, corner of St. Charles Borromme and Lagauchetiere streets. 150 12

STORES TO LET.

[Should the premises be let before the expiration of the advertisement, the amount for the unexpired term will be refunded on the presentation of the receipt. One cent per word each insertion, pre-paid.]

TO LET, Offices on Craig street, over the STAR office. Apply to Graham & Co., STAR office. 38-tf

TO LET, a well-lighted Room, on the ground floor, covering about 600 square feet, nicely adapted for any light manufacturing business. Steam-power if required. Apply to Graham & Co., STAR office. 49 tf

TO LET, Premises suitable for a Job Printer or a light manufacturing business; well-lighted and convenient; steam power if required. Apply to Graham & Co., STAR office. 38-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

That splendid establishment, formerly the residence of the late Elzear Blanchard, Esq., situated at Belœil, on the banks of the Richelieu, a short distance from the railway station. It has a superficies of 180 arpents, mostly meadow land. House well built and finished. Second house suitable for a farmer; house, barns, stables, &c., all in the best order. Three arpents in front may be subdivided into building lots, which could be easily sold on paying terms.

For full particulars and terms—which are very easy—address on the property Madame Vve. Blanchard, or J. Brillon, Esq., M.P., Belœil, or Beaulieu & Lesage, 65 St. Sulpice St., City, or Senecal, Cadieux & Co., 228 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

A WANT THAT CANNOT
ELSEWHERE BE SUPPLIED.

All who are obliged to remain in the city during the hot season to keep the wheels of commerce and industry going, should be pleased to know that in forty minutes they can be conveyed from the city Post Office, in handsome omnibuses, to convenient homes at Mount Royal Vale, wher they can enjoy the pure country breeze with their families; they will also find this a most convenient place of residence during winter. Homesteads can be erected or purchased there for nearly one-half that of any other place, with all the appliances of city residences. A number of lots are still for sale for five hundred dollars each, in payments equal to one dollar per week, merely an interest on the price for a number of years, at the end of which period purchasers will have their land for nothing. A little further out a few hundred lots will be sold for three hundred dollars per lot, in smaller payments if preferred; also a tract of land extending from the village of St. Laurent to the Back River, sub-divided into lots, with wide streets and avenues, the principal one a continuation of the main street of St. Laurent, ending at the water side. Purchasers of these lots will have the privilege of access to a smooth-water bay, with islands and inlets of great beauty. The place can be approached by the Montreal, O. & O. Railroad in a few moments from the Mile End Station. Building material on the premises at very low prices, free water and no taxes worth mention. Apply to T. F. O'BRIEN, at 532 ST. MARY STREET, every day, and at Mount Royal Vale on arrival of the six O'clock buss, and Saturday, all the afternoon. 152z

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERTSON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS and
FURNITURE DEALERS.
Office Desks and Jobbing a Specialty.
47 BLEURY STREET.
151z

DRAIN PIPES and CEMENTS.

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
ROMAN CEMENT,
CANADA CEMENT,
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY.
For sale by
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET,
MONTREAL.
127z

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE GAS BY USING
THE AUTOMATIC EXCELSIOR GAS SAVER.
TESTIMONIAL:
I certify that we save at least 30 per cent of Gas since we have adopted the Automatic Excelsior Gas Saver, of which Messrs. Rooney & Co., are the Agents.
JOS. DUHAIME, Ptre., C. U.
St. Peter's Church, 9th March, 1877.
N.B.—We will attach one of our Automatic Gas Savers to any metre, with the understanding that if it shows a saving, after a special practical test, of from 15 to 30 per cent, that the party will keep and pay for same.
ROONEY & CO.,
61z 138 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

CLARK'S ELEPHANT
SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON
HAS THE HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS IN THE MARKET.
[illegible] us and recommended by a the principal Sewing Machine companies.
LADIES
When making your purchases, ask for
CLARK'S ELEPHANT THREAD
234z

PRESERVING PANS!
STEW PANS! FRUIT JARS!
JELLY TUMBLERS! SCALES!
MEASURES! FLY-TRAPS! &c., at
652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.
MEILLEUR & CO.
156z

D. RICHARDS,
Formerly Richards & Gooch,
BUTTER AND CHEESE BROKER,
IN PRODUCE EXCHANGE ROOM,
175 S. Water Street, corner Lasell, Chicago.
152z

HEADQUARTERS for GLUE.
Just received, a fresh supply of Canadian Broken and Sheet Glue in barrels and cases, also American White and French Medal Glues.
EMIL POLIWKA,
147z 36 St. Sacrament street, (Opposite the Corn Exchange.)

INSURANCE.

NEW BUSINESS DONE IN 1876.

As an evidence that the plans of the ÆTNA LIFE Insurance Company prove most acceptable to the public, the following statistics are given, taken from the Report of Professor Cherriman, Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa:—

COMPANY.	Premiums received in 1876.	Policies issued in 1876	New Insurance effected.
Standard	$144,400	176	$395,528
Life Asso. Scotland	137,454	106	170,276
Royal	30,199	17	37,337
London & Lancash'e	28,559	204	384,800
N.B. and Mercantile	27,214	14	73,503
Com. Union	24,513	24	65,457
Scot. Amicable	22,868	22	36,354
Reliance Mutual	21,432	110	217,250
Star	17,047	30	118,260
Queen	12,261	25	51,473
L. London & Globe	9,528	8	13,100
Briton	1,702	56	120,030
Total by 12 Co.	$477,177	792	$1,683,357
Ætna Life Ins. Co.	$323,498	971	1,537,610

All the above figures relate to Canada business solely. The ÆTNA'S total new business of last year was 6,112 Policies for $9,401,260. For particulars of plans, rates, &c., &c., call at the Company's Office, opposite the Post-office.
J. R. ALEXANDER, M.D.,
145z City Manager.



ROYAL INSU[RANCE CO.]
OF ENG[LAND]
The subscribers beg to notify [illegible] the public that they are prepared to [illegible] old established and well-tried Company, Dwelling-houses and their contents on most advantageous terms; and also continue to cover Mercantile Risks the most favorable rates.
ROUTH & TATLEY,
Chief Agents for the D[ominion]
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
No 64 St. Francois Xavier street.

THE STAR.

Vol. IX. .... No. 165.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
624 and 626 Craig Street.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the CIRCULATION of THE STAR for the week ending July 14, and the corresponding period of 1876:—

July, 1876.		July, 1877.	
Monday..10	11,760	Monday.. 9	14,958
Tuesday..11	11,66?	Tuesday..10	15,115
Wed'sday12	12,006	Wed'sday11	15,781
Thursday.13	11,921	Thursday.12	19,697
Friday...14	11,779	Friday...13	16,668
Saturday.15	11,895	Saturday.14	16,449
Total....	71,026	Total....	98,668

*Dominion Day.

Average daily circulation for week ending July 7, 1877:—

16,444

From these figures it will be seen that the daily increase since July, 1876, is

4,607

The books and vouchers are constantly open for inspection, and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

To insure insertion of Advertisements, the copy must be handed into the office the day or evening before publication. We are obliged to make this rule inflexible, otherwise it would be impossible to satisfactorily dispose of the mass of advertising that crowds upon us at times.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877.

"The Star" at the Summer Resorts.

THE STAR will be sent for any period (free of postage) to parties going to the summer resorts, at the same price as it is sold on the streets of Montreal. Send address to THE STAR office.

The unhappy events of the past week may serve one compensating good turn—they may show the Government how inimical party processions of every kind are to the public welfare, and point out the necessity for a measure prohibiting them in the future. The British e ample, which abolished even the celebration of the anniversary of Waterloo, out of respect for the feelings of the French, is a good one, which might be profitably followed. Processions having been made illegal all round, there could then be no such disputes as we have seen in Montreal and Toronto. Ministers might take this subject into consideration as a piece of work for next session.

Locking the door after the steed is stolen will do very little towards getting back the animal. Acts of Parliament to provide punishment for past offences are, in the same way, likely to effect little in securing retribution to the guilty, or affording comfort to the suffering. Just now there is an agitation over the unrestricted sale of arms; people are asking why is it that weapons of the most dangerous character can be purchased so freely, and demanding that the Government shall step in, and restrict the trade in deadly weapons. As the population has been pretty well armed by this time, it is somewhat late in the day to bring this subject up, but, as the future is to be provided for, it might be well for the Government to consider whether an arms restriction bill would not effect some good. A measure that would put dealers in revolvers, etc., under supervision, and oblige every intending purchaser to provide himself with a licence prior to being gratified to buy a weapon, might keep the trade under control and limit the fashion, now so general among young men, of going armed to the teeth. It would enable the authorities, also, in the event of an outbreak of hatred and prejudice, such as has taken place, to control the sale completely, and thus prevent any organization from suddenly equipping its membership for a riotous fray. This would be a considerable point, and it is well worth considering.

The British Premiership.

The condition of Lord Beaconsfield's health is such as to afford to the political prophets ample food for speculation. An old man, who has been in harness since long before the present generation can remember, he sought in the Upper House comparative repose, but since he has changed the field of his triumph, he has been kept pretty busily engaged. The head of a party which he educated and organized, he has no lieutenant, nearly approaching him in ability, upon whose shoulders the mantle of leadership could fittingly fall, and so he remains at the front, bearing the brunt of the heavy political battle. That he can do so much longer is doubted; for he has not the splendid constitution which enabled Palmerston to achieve his greatest glories between his seventieth year and the period of his death. Lord Beaconsfield, at seventy-three, is showing his age, and naturally his condition is a subject of enquiry and speculation. It is rumored that he will shortly retire from the leadership, giving place to the head of the Government in the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, or Lord Derby. We should not be surprised at such a step, but it is safe to imagine that the Premier would hardly make way for Sir Stafford Northcote until he had assured himself that that gentleman was sure of his footing of popularity in the Lower House. The surplus brought down in face of the doleful prognostications of *The Times* has done much to make his method of doing business a favorite, but a squeeze for war preparations may upset this. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has thus far done exceedingly well, but Lord Beaconsfield may be disposed to carry his experiment further, so as to be made certain that, when he retires to well-earned repose, the Conservative party will be provided with a trained and skilful leader, and we incline to the belief that the reins will be held in their present custody until the hands may safely transfer them.

The Premiership of England is a great trust to confer, and well may the present ruler hesitate over fixing the succession. One thing may be relied upon, when he does go out, it will be with the certitude that he leaves no unequal hand to guide the great party which he so astutely constructed.

COMMERCIAL.

JULY 16th.

Mr. Frank F. Finlay has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against . Hart & Co.

The following traders in Ontario have discontinued business recently: J. Dobinson, variety store, Paris; W. Mansell, toys, Barrie; John West, drover, Guelph; H. Cant, harness, Galt; J. Gillaad, general store, Grafton.

George Hodder, haberdasher, and A. H. Dy, grocer, both of Oshawa, Ont., have each settled with his creditors at 60c. on the dollar; Mr. J. Gibson, of the same place, has offered 15c. on the dollar; Mr. G. J. Shrapnell, grocer, Ingersoll, Ont., offers his creditors 50c. on the dollar.

The following firms in Ontario have had writs of attachment served upon them: J. A. McMurhpy & Co, general store, Omemee; Jos. Davis, coal and wood, Toronto; T. Montgomery, shoes, Bradford.

Petroleum wells have been struck in Burmah and the prospect is so promising of an abundant yield that the supply is believed to be large enough, not only for Burmah, but India as well. The King of Burmah is about to erect an oil refinery at his capital.

Canada.

The gold mines at St. Francis, Beauce, continue to be very productive. Messrs. St. Onge, L. Mathieu and other partners made a third trip to Montreal lately, to dispose of the dust and nuggets of the precious metal which they had collected in the bed of the river, whence the water has been partially diverted. We are informed that they took with them 5 lbs. 8 oz. of gold for sale.

Yesterday morning a large number of boulders were blown to pieces at New London Cove, by Mr. S. Robitaille, of Ottawa, formerly of Quebec. The process adopted by this gentleman differs from the usual method of using dynamite; it is simply put [illegible] or near the stones without drilling [illegible] saving considerable labor. About [illegible]



THOMAS LETT HACKETT.
MURDERED AT MONTREAL 12TH JULY 1877.

THE 12th JULY TROUBLES.

The Feeling in the City.—The Churches on the Calamity.—The Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.—Correspondence between the Mayor and Premier.—Resolutions of Protestant and Catholic Societies.—Viewing the Victim's Remains.—The Funeral To-day.—Strangers arriving by Boat and Railway.—The Precautions against Fresh Troubles.—The Military Called Out.

Viewing the Body.

As stated in our late edition, on Saturday evening the body of Thomas Lett Hackett, the last victim of the revival on Canadian soil of that old political feud, falsely called religious, that has done so much to separate and divide the Irish people for a century past, was removed to the Orange Hall, where it has since lain in state. Crowds of sympathising people of both sexes and all denominations have flocked to take a last view of the dead youth. Yesterday nearly twenty thousand alone passed through the room, many being moved to tears by the ghastly spectacle the features presented. There was no disorder unless at the entrance, where there should have been a force of police to restrain the advance of the people who were anxious to gain admittance. In every part of the city yesterday the conversation was confined to the lamentable events of the past week, and the prospects of peace to-day. Many false rumors got abroad in regard to the alleged shooting of Mr. Cullouch on Sunday morning, which caused some excitement, but as the day wore on, it became apparent that it had nothing to do with partizan, and arose out of domestic trouble or drunken revelry.

The visiting members of the Orange order who arrived last evening from Ottawa and elsewhere, were among those who paid a visit to the Orange Hall in the evening.

The Churches.

At many of the Protestant and Catholic Churches of the city, yesterday, the unhappy occurrences of Thursday last were referred to from the pulpits.

ST. PATRICK'S.

The Rev. Father Leclair, who is in charge of the parish in the absence of the venerable parish priest in Europe, addressed the congregation in feeling and earnest terms. Prayers having been offered at Grand Mass for the repose of the soul of the unfortunate McKeown, he first adverted to his untimely death, which was to be, he said, greatly regretted. He next referred to the conduct of the mob in Victoria Square and the lamentable result of the riot that took place. He deplored exceedingly the death of the poor young man, Hackett, and he was certain they all regretted that such an occurrence should have taken place in our city. He said, if a crime had been committed they repudiated it, but he hoped there was no crime, and that the evidence would show that there has been imprudence on the part of one, and a blind fury excited by a real or imaginary offence, which has carried some persons to an excess which they had never intended, on the other. He wished to bring under their notice on that occasion what he believed to be the origin of the tragedy. He could trace it up to a long existing cause; it does not date from this or last year's twelfth of July, but from the moment the Protestant press of the city took a stand of aggression towards the Catholic Church. There is scarcely a day but something is seen in the issues of the Protestant press to wound the feelings of the Catholics in the shape of slander, sneer or misrepresentation, of marked partiality of anything Protestant, and a heavy coloring of anything that was unfavorable to the Catholics.

This spirit of the Protestant press does its work of mishief in a slow but effectual way. It fosters a spirit of antagonism, of bitterness, and even of hatred, which ends at last in bloodshed. The embers have thus been long accumulating, and it required only one spark of fire to ignite them. It was the Protestant press virtually that killed the young man, and if the Protestant press would deal with Catholics in fairness and justice they would never find Catholics to be the aggressors. It is not in their nature to be aggressors. Any spirit that tended to divide a population, to embitter hearts against one another, could not be the spirit of God, but it must come from the devil. Pass from the Protestant press to the Protestant pulpit, we see the same spirit of aggression. Not later than the 12th of July, when all efforts outside had been made to secure peace, the pulpit sounded with a sermon which was nothing else but a long diatribe against Catholics. Speak of union and calm after this!

This spirit of antagonism pervades the Protestant pulpit. It reaches even the schools. He asked why it was that Roman Catholic priests were insulted every day in the streets by Protestant boys and girls, and sometimes by so-called gentlemen. These children only shew our what they have been taught, and where do they get their teaching and their manners if not in the churches, the schools or in their own houses. He said that Catholic children were never seen insulting a Protestant minister; they never dreamed of such a thing—but that it would be very easy to teach them to do so, if they wished to retaliate. He also said that if peace and harmony were wished for, not only in our own midst, but in the whole Dominion, the Protestant press must change its tone, Protestant teaching must not aim at aggression and hatred. If they have wrongs to rectify or rights to claim, let it be done in a spirit of fairness, of equity, and that the Catholics would do their duty. He remarked that a great demonstration was to take place today, and for the congregation not to go to it on account of the excitement still existing, and that it might be an occasion for leading them into temptation. It was for them to avoid that temptation, and remain at home.

At St. Ann's, the Rev. Father Brown, the officiating priest during the illness of Father Hogan, made no allusion to the calamity of the 12th, on the grounds, as he subsequently told us, that some remarks he made the preceding Sunday had been distorted and given an entirely wrong meaning. He considered it more prudent not to say anything, and besides the members of the congregation were well instructed in their duty, whilst the lawless persons who take part in rioting never come to church and advice would therefore not reach them. He said he did not apprehend any violence to-day unless some very strong provocation was given.

Manifesto from Irish Catholic Societies.

At a special meeting of the presidents of the Irish Catholic Societies, held last night, B. Devlin, Esq., M.P., in the chair, the following resolutions, drawn by S. J. Meany, Esq., were unanimously passed:

Whereas, We, the Presidents of the Irish Catholic organizations of the city, apprehending serious disturbances of public tranquility, a disruption of the peace and order hitherto hourly prevailing, danger to property and a not improbable sacrifice of human life by a conflict of parties on the 12th July, deemed it advisable, and were duly authorized, to invite the co-operation of the Presidents of other local societies of different nationalities and creeds, with a view of taking steps to avert the impending calamity, and did accordingly seek conference with the heads of said societies.

Whereas, At the meeting of the conjoint representatives of these local bodies, held at St. Lawrence Hall, on Tuesday, 10th instant, the gravity of the situation was amply discussed, with the best feeling as to the necessity of avoiding all semblance of provocation on the one side, and excited opposition on the other—and resolutions were unanimously passed appealing to the Orange Association, in the interest of Christian love and national honor and social safety, to abstain from the projected demonstration involving o much danger to the community.

Whereas, the Orange Association, after deliberation on the subject matter of the wishes so expressed, and fulfilled the compact in good faith by abstentation from any processional display, and did, we belie e, through its leaders, discountenance any act by individuals or collective bodies that could be construed into a violation thereof.

Whereas, we, the Presidents of Irish Catholic Societies, accepting in like good faith the undertaking so made, did in our personal position, make every effort to carry out the compact in letter and in spirit, by advice and example, successfully, as we know and believe, so far as the organized bodies under our guidance and control are concerned, as is evidenced by the avoidance of examples that could be interpreted into a general disturbance or a premeditated violation of and honorable agreement.

But whereas, an isolated case of conflict has occurred, resulting most unhappily in the loss of human life—and still more unhappily in the creation of a new excitement, more dangerous in the future of our citizens than any past cause of quarrel, and in the assumption, widely formed and indiscriminately propagated, that we, the Presidents of the Irish Catholic Societies, were guilty of a breach of good faith—of the honor investing a solemn agreement, invited on the one part, and deliberately made by both—we are called upon to repudiate any such imputation on our civism or our Canadian principles, to deny on the part of our societies, separately and collectively, any particiaation in, or approval of, the said episode which disfigured the peaceful programme of July 12th, and to relieve ourselves, and our societies, of any responsibility for the acts of individual men, of those ruffian rowdies who ever hang on the outskirts of great excitements, and make a demonstration for political principle the pretext for public plunder. Be it resolved:

1 That we, the Presidents of the Irish Catholics Societies of Montreal, make solemn declaration, that by every influence within our command we faithfully carried out the understanding arrived at by the resolutions of the 10th July—that by public appeal and private admonition we impressed upon the members of said societies respectively the necessity of an honorable fulfilment of the implied agreement, and that to our knowledge and belief strict obedience was given to the advice so tendered.



THE SPOT WHERE HACKETT FELL.

2. That we deplore, on the grounds of our common humanity, as well as for vindication of our national honor, groundlessly, we believe, sought to be asserted in the matter, the cruel and cowardly homicide of one at the hands of many, and join with our citizens of all denominations—and with an intensity increased by the suspicions we have referred to—in reprobating so foul and fatal an occurrence, and in hoping and aiding for the accomplishment of justice on the perpetrators of this great crime.

3. That whilst we do not hold that any amount of individual indiscretion or provocation could justify or palliate the cowardliness of a combined attack upon a single person, we deem it but just to ask a suspension of that public excitement which generally leads to public injustice, until official inquiry shall have displaced contradictory rumors by some fixed and ascertained facts; and for a like reason that the honor and good faith with which we entered into and carried out to the best of our exertions, the compact for peace, should not be further assaulted unless on grounds plain and palpable.

4. That we do not deem it either advisable or delicate to reply to the strong and suggestive resolutions passed by the Orange Association in respect to our action, or want of action—in the premises;—the case perhaps justifies unwarranted excitement, but we would be doing a wrong to our own feelings did we not again admit the good part kept by that Association, and the courtesy of our Protestant co-workers in the efforts for peace and good order.

5. That we make earnest appeal to our co-nationalists, and co-religionists, with whom the solemnities of the burial of the dead have ever been matters of religious respect, to abstain on the occasion of the funeral of the deceased, T. L. Hackett, to-morrow, from any display or demonstration that could be interpreted into an opposition to a sacred rite; that we shall hold up to public execration any man or men so regardless of national honor as to imperil the national character by an unseemly act or word at such a time and amidst such surroundings; that we earnestly invoke the aid of all lovers of good taste and Christian feeling to dissuade from such obsequies and discountenance even on the smallest attempt at disapproval or disrespect, and that we, at the same time, have implied confidence that effort in this regard will be rendered unnecessary by the instinctive recognition by the people themselves of the wisdom of the course we recommend and enjoin.

The chairman, Messrs. F. B. McNamee, Kirwan, Mullarky, Meany, Bergen and others delivered brief addresses, in which profound sorrow was expressed for the fatal occurrence of the 12th inst. The meeting being confined to the object for which it was called, remained only a short time in session.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

A meeting of this Society was held in the House of Refuge on Saturday evening last, to consider what steps should be taken in reference to the funeral of the late J. L. Hackett—W. J. McMaster, Esq., the president, in the chair.

The President entered into an explanation in regard to his connection with the proceedings of presidents of national societies prior to the 12th inst. with a view to preserve the peace. Notwithstanding the high pitch, he said, to which popular feeling had been worked up, he was not prepared to exactly endorse the ground taken by so many, that their Roman Catholic citizens had not kept faith with them. He thought the leaders of the Roman Catholic community and respectable citizens of that faith had done their best to keep order. In these exciting times it was perhaps best not to make charges that could not be fully substantiated (Applause.) He had not gone on the morning of the 12th to see the Mayor, because everything looked so very quiet that he said to himself, "There will be no trouble today," and none would have taken place had the Mayor done his duty. (Cheering.) The president then related, after the murder of Hackett had taken place, how he visited the Mayor, with Messrs. Kerry and McLennan, and they demanded further security for the peace of the city. The imbecile or worse conduct of the Mayor on that occasion had been fully published in the papers, and had no doubt been read by all present. They had seen how unsatisfactory that meeting with the Mayor was, and how distasteful their reception had been. He had called the meeting for the purpose already stated, and he hoped that whatever was done, they would not forget in word or deed, their responsibility as Irish Protestants of Montreal. (Cheers.) And if they did not think the Mayor and authorities had done their duty in keeping the peace of the city they should not hesitate to say so in the most unmeasured terms. (Applause.)

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:

"That the thanks of the Society are due and hereby are tendered to the Orangemen of Montreal for the noble manner in which they yielded to the appeal of the representatives of the various National and Benevolent Societies of this city to forego their intended procession on the 12th instant, and the perfect good faith which they kept with said representatives by their peaceable and orderly bearing and avoidance of all cause of offence during the day."

"That this Society deeply deplores that notwithstanding the entreaties of prominent citizens, sufficient preparation was not made by the civic authorities on the 12th instant for the maintenance of peace and order, and condemns in the most emphatic manner the criminal inactivity and indifference of the Mayor in neglecting to provide for the safety of life and property, when decided and timely action would have prevented any serious breach of the peace."

"That the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society hereby records it most sincere and hearty sympathy with the Orangemen of Montreal, and more particularly the Boyne Lodge, in the grevious loss they have sustained by the brutal murder of their late worthy and esteemed member, Mr. T. L. Hackett."

"That the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society desires most respectfully to offer to the family of the late T. L. Hackett the assurance of their deepest and and most heartfelt sympathy in the terrible affliction with which they have been visited in the death of one, who, during life, commanded the esteem, affection and respect of everyone who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and whose untimely death is deeply deplored by every law-abiding member of our mixed community."

"That the members of this Society attend the funeral of the late Mr. T. L. Hackett in a body, and that all Irish Protestant citizens be and hereby most cordially invited to join the Society at the funeral."

"That the Secretary be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of the deceased, to the representatives of this Society and to the Secretary of the Boyne Lodge."

Several gentleman addressed the meeting deprecating in strong language the conduct of the Mayor.

The Rev. James Carmichall said he regretted the circumstances that called them together,—first because the deceased was a member of the Church he belonged to, and because he was an estimable young man and a good citizen. The circumstances of his painful death forced them to enter a full and earnest protest against the shameful inactivity of the Mayor and authorities. Another regret to him was that it undid so much that had been done. In his own quiet way as an Irishman he had striven as hard as he could to keep up a good feeling between their Roman Catholic brethren, and this unfortunate calamity was calculated to undo much that had been done in that way. He would yet ask them to listen to a word he might have to say in not forming a too hasty and perhaps wrong opinion of that body in regard to the unfortunate occurrences on the 12th. He thought it was not the respectable body of Roman Catholics who committed the murder of Hackett but the reprobates. (Applause.) On his way down town that morning he had seen Mr. Matthew Ryan and Mr. McNamee doing all they could to keep peace and order, and as he saw this it flashed across his mind how disgraceful it was that it should be left to private citizens to keep the peace of the city, instead of this duty being manfully shouldered by the proper authorities. (Cheering.) He could not say too much in praise of the conduct of the Orangemen on the 12th; they were strong and well organized, and they were so respectable that they restrained their feelings in consideration for others, and remembering their duty as citizens, discharged it as such. He was not an Orangeman, but such had been their conduct that he deeply sympathised with them as Christian men. He considered it their duty as men to follow the funeral cortege on Monday, and so protest against a most foul and unmanly murder. They must take care that not one word would be said, not one look given, not one deed done to give offence to any one, to bring disgrace to the Society, or do indignity to their religion. (Great cheering.)

Mr. W. A Merry endorsed all that had been said as to the outrage on Thursday, and in strong language condemned the criminal negligence of the Mayor in making no effort to keep order. Bands of ruffians had possession of the streets, and no effort was made by the authorities to dislodge them.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings ended.

Mr. Thomas Simpson, in proposing a vote of condolence with the relatives of the excellent young man, whose untimely death every right-thinking member of the community so deeply deplores, said the deceased was a quiet and unobtrusive young man, a most dutiful son, affectionate brother and sincere friend, and one who did not fail to create a favorable impression on every one having to do with him. He was even faithful in discharging the duties devolving upon him, either commercially, socially, or religiously, and thereby won the affection and esteem of all. Now that he has been barbarously murdered in our midst in broad daylight, it is our bounden duty, as Christians and as men, to offer to his bereaved family the deepest assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in the heartrending affliction with which they have been visited.

Meeting of the St. George's Society.

A meeting of the St. George's Society took place this morning in the Mechanics' Hall at 10 o'clock, Mr. John Caverhill in the chair. There was a very large attendance. After addresses by the Chairman and Mr. Henshaw it was moved by F. W. Henshaw, seconded by John Heath, that we, the members of St. George's Society, having heard with feelings of indignation of the breach of faith on the part of certain individuals in the general efforts for perservation of the peace of the city on the 12th inst., and such breach of faith resulting in the brutal murder of an inoffensive member of the Orange association, be it resolved

That, in order to mark our sense of the outrage, and in sympathy with the friends and family of the murdered man, this society attend the funeral in a body.—Carried unanimously.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE MAYOR.

Moved by Mr. Bond, seconded by Mr. Force,

That St. George's Society, in view of the outrageous manner in which a solemn compact was violated, and the Mayor, although warned of the probability of such violation, having refused to take the necessary precautionary measures, cannot but express in the strongest manner its sense of the criminal negligence of the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, the Mayor of Montreal.

Carried *nem. con.*

The Society will meet at two o'clock to attend the funeral.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

Besides Detectives Cullen and Fahey Detective Riche took a hand in the arrest of Farrel in Sheehan's, Saturday. Riche was the one who actually made the arrest. We understand, however, that three well known and respectable Citizens who saw the prisoner on Victoria Square, before the shooting took place, met him on Craig street on Saturday, and sent word to the detectives, who came immediately, followed him up and accomplished the arrest.

Guard.

The Royal Fus[illegible] furnished a guard of 40 men at the drill s[illegible] last night, and the Prince of Wales Rifles the same number of men at the City Hall.

Precautions against an Outbreak.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a most unwarrantable disturbance, unfortunately attended by loss of life, took place in this city on the 12th instant, and further trouble may occur on the occasion of the funeral of the late T. L. Hackett, on Monday afternoon the 16th instant, the undersigned, Mayor of this city, hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that stringent measures have been taken to preserve the peace, and to arrest and bring to justice all evil-disposed persons who may in any way attempt to disturb the peace on that occasion.

The Mayor confidently appeals to all peaceable and well-disposed citizens, without distinction of creed or nationality, to aid the civic authorities in their efforts to maintain the peace and to preserve order and tranquility in the city on that day.

J. L. BEAUDRY,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 14th July, 1877.

The Police.

The police have received orders to be in readiness in a body, to suppress any disturbance that may occur during the progress of the funeral procession.

The Military to Turn Out.

On a requisition signed by the following Magistrates: A. W. Ogilvie, F. W. Henshaw, Nathan Mercer and G. W. Stephens, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G., has issued an order calling out the military for service this afternoon. This is taken as a wise precaution, notwithstanding the refusal of the Mayor to act.

Correspondence Between the Mayor and Premier Mackenzie.

His Worship the Mayor received a telegram from the Premier, the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, asking him if he apprehended danger, as if so to telegraph reply, so that arrangements for the military might be made. With that obstinacy which has constrained him to disregard all warnings before the 12th of July, Mr. Beaudry answered that he did not apprehend any danger, and that the Government might make any arrangements it thought fit. He requested the co-operation of the Dominion police with the city force. The Premier promptly complied with the request, and placed the water police under orders to act if necessary.

Order of the Procession.

Grand Marshal, Mr Robinson, of Kingston.
Tyler, with Sword.
Union Jack.
Band.
Orange Young Britons.
Band.
Members of the Orange Brotherhood according to degrees:
Orange.
Purple.
Blue.
Royal Arch Mark.
Scarlet.
Black.
County Master of the Lodge to which deceased belonged; District Master.
Pall.—Hearse.—Pall.
Relatives of Deceased.
Societies:
St. George's, St. Andrew's, Irish Protestant Benevolent and German.
THE PUBLIC.

The Route.

The funeral will start from the Orange Hall at 3 o'clock, and proceed along St. James street, Radegonde and Beaver Hall to Christ Church Cathedral, where a full musical service will be held, the choir being under the direction of Dr. Maclagan. The procession will then move along Sherbrooke and Bleury to the Bemetery.

Visitors Arriving.

A special train from Toronto, calling at intermediate stations, is due here this morning. It is thought that over 1,000 passengers will arrive by this train. About 160 young men arrived here from Hemmingford by the morning train, and a very large number of new names are registered at the hotels this morning. A special boat, the "Peerless," from Ottawa, is expected in before noon with several hundred passengers.

About 100 Orangemen arrived by the Lachine train this morning, from Hemmingford, Huntingdon and the adjacent country. The regular western train brought over 100 extra passengers. Between 200 and 300 men are expected to arrive by a special boat from Ottawa.

Still they come! The special train from Toronto and intermediate stations arrived about 10:45 this morning, bringing about 500 passengers to swell the funeral procession. They formed outside in a body, invested with their insignia, and with band-playing, and colors flying marched up to the Orange Hall. A great many dark looks and undertoned curses were indulged in by sundry rough looking individuals on the line of march, but no openly expressed disapprobation was ventured upon.

Hackett's Monument.

Up to Saturday night, $200 were subscribed for a monument to deceased.

[*Continued in next edition.*)

Value of Knowing how to Swim.

Hanging in the shrouds of a sinking ship on a wild November afternoon, the engine-room flooded from the leak, the steam-pumps not able to work, my back tortured beyond endurance with hard labor at the levers of the hand-pump, the deck swept by the bursting seas, a wild and angry sky above, the lee shore perfectly horrible in the tempest of its waves and the thunder of the surf that went rolling and charging by squadrons of billows over half a mile of low sandy bottom, I asked myself whether, if the ship broke up, I could manage the under-tow—that merciless drag backward of the sea, the topmost wave washing the swimmer illusively toward the shore, the undermost sucking him down and out. I said to myself an emphatic "Yes!" But the experiment was spared me, and I got ashore next morning in a life-boat. Ever since that awful hour and night, I have had a sincere respect for the science and art of swimming, in which, next to God, then rested all my hope and trust.

But before we talk about fighting an under-tow in a wicked sea-way, let us discuss the principles and methods of swimming. To drown in a river, with the shore only a few yards away, when any dog or donkey would reach the land, must involve a feeling of personal humiliation as well as despair. To be self-trustworthy is the first thing in moments of danger: but the art of swimming has high value in the saving of other lives, and is, besides, a luxury and accomplishment worth the having, for the mere fun of the thing. In our civilization, swimming is an acquired accomplishment. It is understood to be a natural function with nearly all kinds of animals, hogs and humanity being the leading exceptions. The inability to swim is in all cases a defect of education. The true plan to follow, when safety is the call, is to swim with everything below the chin well down under water, the head well back and resting centrally on the floating power of the lungs. But what will you do when your comrade is tired out and drowning? That depends. If he is cool and reliable, get in front of him, let him place his hands on your hips (not your shoulders) and you can carry him quite a distance. That supposes that both parties, rescued and rescuer, understand fair play. The weaker party is the one that ought to drown, if he shows any disposition to drown his friend by a miserable, cowardly death clutch at the only floating thing around him. In the case of the death-clutch, go to the bottom with your man and leave him there. There may be an unpleasant wrestle, but the real drowning man is ready to quit his prey when he strikes bottom. The better man has his right to come to the surface and swim ashore.

But in a considerable swimming experience, and some rescues, there comes one absolute rule: Never face a drowning man. He welcomes rescue so eagerly that he will hug you around the neck and take you down. The safest and best thing to do is to get behind him, and, unless you are left-handed, put your left hand under his right arm-pit. The lift you give him will be enough in ordinary water. He can be coaxed to help himself, and if he is a reasonable being you can bring him to shore. If he is insane with fright, recollect that you are to be both prudent and heroic. Get away from him, clutch his ankle with one hand and tow him ashore. If the bank is near, he is not likely to drown on the way. If he does, it is not your fault. But a brave swimmer is master of his element.

I once saw two young fellows rescue a drowning comrade in a way that was remarkable for its neatness. The poor fellow was in mid-stream, cramped and exhausted, and barely able to keep afloat. Which was first was never decided, but in the critical moment each was behind him, each with a hand under an arm-pit; he was almost a deadweight on their hands, and they swam him ashore, more dead than alive. It was a struggle, but they were the masters of the situation.—*St. Nicholas.*

Cremation in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 14.—President Young gave permission to have Dr. Winslow's body cremated on his land, in the rear of the theatre, and the mayor ordered a large police force to keep order. Dr. Hamilton has charge of the affair. A brick furnace, 4x11 feet, has been built with two chimneys. Over the grate a retort, 2x6 feet, has been built, the bottom of heavy boiler iron, upon which will rest the slight crib in which the body will be placed. The corpse weighs one hundred and eighty-six pounds, and it will require several hours to reduce it to ashes. Baron Von Palm's body, when cremated, weighed only 90 pounds. Some physicians doubt whether the present experiment will result in anything more than in the cooking or roasting of the body, as they say the furnace has not been constructed to supply the necessary air to consume the solid parts. Dr. Winslow's executor, Pease, is here. He has received telegrams from the doctor's family in Massachusetts, requesting him not to burn the body; but Pease regards the direction of the will as imperative. Winslow leaves about $40,000, principally to his family, with whom he has not lived for several years. His father, mother and grandmother died at 66 years of age and he had long predicted that he should die at that age; but he lived seven days after reaching 66. The body will be placed in the retort to-morrow evening. The fire has been kindled and will be kept up till the hour of burning.

Noon Telegrams.

The Madras Famine.

LONDON, July 16.—A despatch from Calcutta says:—The latest accounts from the famine district, Madras, are somewhat worse. The rain-fall has been slight over portions of the affected area. Numbers of natives on public works are receiving gratuitous relief. There has been great mortality among children.

Consols and Cotton.

LONDON, July 16, 11:30 a. m.—Four and half's, 106¾; Consols, 94⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 16, 11:30 a. m.—Cotton, firmer; uplands, 6⅞; Orleans, 6¼.

The Feeling in Kingston.

KINGSTON, July 15.—At a mass meeting of Orangemen last night, resolutions were passed condemning the inactivity of the civic authorities in Montreal on the 12th, the Mayor especially, sympathizing with the family of Hackett, asserting the right of Orangemen to walk in Montreal, and resolving to send a delegation to the funeral. About fifty left by rail and boat this morning, among them W. Robinson, M. P. P., and W. G. Elliott, County Master. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

Drownings.

NEW YORK, July 16th.—Six drowning cases in this city yesterday.

Arrived.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Arrived, "Erin," from Liverpool.

The Mexican Imbroglio.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Official reports from General Ord state that the Mexican General Trevino has withdrawn from the agreement to co-operate against Mexican raiders, thus leaving Trevino under orders from the Mexican Government to resist any American force which may pursue raiders into Mexican territory.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Two deaths by drowning at Coney Island, yesterday, and several robberies are reported.

At Rockaway, a man was drowned. His body was placed in an upper storey of a hotel, while dancing, drinking and carousing went on in the lower stories.

There is no doubt but Courtney, the oarsman, was poisoned by betting men. He is not yet well enough to be removed to his house.

The Weather and Shipping.

FATHER POINT, July 16.—Clear; light south wind hazy on the river.

The S. S. "Thames" arrived outward at 6:30 p. m. yesterday

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—On Sunday a woman was assaulted by two men. A man named Augustus Fraley came up to protect her, when the police arrived and all three men ran; the police fired and two balls struck Fraley. His recovery is doubtful.

A Warning to Users of Paris Green

ARKONA, Ont., July 14.—Mr. Geo. Ott, of Arkona, syringed some fruit trees with Paris Green, to kill the caterpillars, using a syringe with a cotton wad in it, and afterwards putting it away in the driving barn. Some of the juvenile members found it, and, in playing with it, syringed in a sap trough, to which the hens went to water, and in a couple of days, twenty-seven fine hens were biting the dust in the hen-house. All this destruction was worked by the little poison that remained on the wad.

Chinese Cheap Labor Played Out.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. July 14.—The last of the Chinamen in the employ of the Beaver Falls Cutlery works took their departure this morning for San Francisco, and the village of Beaver Falls, which a few years ago, swarmed with these Joss worshippers, knows them no more. The works mentioned had at one time in their employ between three and four hundred of them, but recently discharged and replaced them with American workmen. The wages paid the latter are a little higher, but the character of the work turned out is superior, and the corporation seems better satisfied, and will rest under less odium than formerly. The efforts to Christianize the Chinamen at Beaver Falls was a complete failure; they clung with great tenacity to the religion of their native land.

Special Notice.

TRY the Sanspareil patent shirt made to order only at Desmarteau & Bond's shirt store, corner of St. Peter street.

Now is the time to leave your orders for regatta, French cambric and white dress shirts at Desmarteau & Bond's shirt store.

WE sometimes eat too much. When appetite thus outruns discretion, indigestion is the result. In such a case the most effectual means of soothing the irritated stomach is Milk of Magnesia, which is pleasant as well as prompt. For sale by all druggists. B. E. McGale, 301 St. Joseph street.

SEVERAL parties are availing themselves of the reduction in price of pianos and fine furniture at Shaw's, and are supplying themselves from his large stock. Mr. Shaw requests all requiring fine or medium priced furniture or pianos, at wholesale prices, to examine his stock at 724, 726 and 728 Craig street.

KINGSTON, Upper Canada, was known a few years ago to have in its midst superior energetic, talented, inviting dry goods [retailers] men. A good many have made money. Some were not so lucky; they have tried elsewhere, they have even come to Montreal and are trying hard to pay twenty shillings, but it will not be with the profit they make on the Hochelaga cottons. Hamilton & Bro., 23 and 105 St. Joseph street.

GRAY HAIR.—J. Gardner, chemist and druggist, and proprietor of the Cingalese Hair Renewer, has removed to 1397 St. Catherine street, third door east of Metcalfe street; sole agent for the Dominion for Cheavin's Rapid Water Charcoal Filters.

WE WERE under the impression that (having had occasion to use them for some time) we knew something about shirts, and had determined that but little improvement could be made to add to the appearance of that most necessary article for the *genus homo*, but we have had to arrive at a different conclusion. Recently a gentleman of this city has invented an article termed a "Shirt Holder," to be worn beneath the shirt bosom; and we find, by experience, that it effectively prevents the creases and wrinkles so often occurring, in addition to which it forms an excellent chest protector. The price is but 25c., and there is good value for the money. We advise every gentleman to buy one.

I Was in a Dreadful Condition.

Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers, to know what will cure them. FORDYCE LOTHROP.
North Hyde Park, Lammoni'e Co., Vt.
Sold by all druggists.

One More Unfortunate.

Almost every day the papers chronicle the suicide of some poor unfortunate whose mind has been enfeebled by dyspepsia, over whose earthly horizon a heavy gloom has gathered from the untold and untellable agonies of this cruel complaint. Dyspepsia is one of the most depressing diseases afflicting humanity. It is cosmopolitan in its nature, no country is exempt from its visitations, no family free from its attacks. There is balm in Gilead; it comes in the shape of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. For years it has been scattering its blessings abroad. There is probably no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the PERUVIAN SYRUP as dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of many of our first citizens prove. Sold by all druggists.

Morning Money Market.

NEW YORK.

July 16, 10 a.m.

Gold	105⅝	@ 00
Sterling Exchange	487	@ 00
MONTREAL.		
Greenbacks bought at a discount of	5¼	@ 00
Greenbacks sold at a discount of	4⅞	@ 00
Drafts on New York	4¼	@ 00
Silver bought at a discount of	8	@ 10

W. WEIR,
Stock and Exchange Broker,
121 St. Francois Xavier street.

New Advertisements to-day.

$5,000 will purchase right for Canadas to use trade mark and manufacture a new article in the Grocery line consumed in every family; pays big profits. Address C. C. F., P. O. Box 4254, N. Y. 165 3

WANTED TO PURCHASE, Grocery fixtures. Address J. C. C., P. O. Box 316. 165-3

WANTED, a thorough servant to wash and iron; references required. 32 Radegonde street. 165-1

WANTED, a situation as Plain Cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at 13½ Berthelot street. 165-1

WANTED TO BORROW, $3,000.00 for the term of ten or fifteen years secured by first mortgage on city property. Address Box 4?8, Post Office. 161-6

New Advertisements To-Day.

PANIC PRICES.

For bargains in all kinds of good and useful dry goods go to CHEAPSIDE.

Prices of the best goods, cut down to Panic Prices at CHEAPSIDE.

Cheap Sale!

Dress Muslins, worth 20c, for 5c a yard.
Gents' White Dress Shirts, 75c each.
Gents' Regatta Shirts, with two collars, only $1 each.
Gents' Oxford Shirts, 45c and 50c each.
Gents' Brown Cotton half Hose, 10c pair.
Gents' Stripe Cotton half Hose, 10c pair.
Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts 37c each.
Gents' Merino Shirts, 33c each.
Good, useful Yarn, 60c per lb.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

Good, useful Dress Goods, 10c a yard.
Plaid Serges, worth 25c, for 12½c.
Grass Cloths, 12½c yard

Brilliantines, Brilliantines.

In Navys, Seals, Slates, Greys, Drabs, Browns Plums, Prunes, Cafe-au-Lait, &c., &c., 20c, 25c, 30c yard.
Go to CHEAPSIDE for DRESS GOODS.

Black, Black, Black.

Black Lustres, 10c, worth 15c.
Black Lustres, 12½c, worth 20c.
Black Lustres, 15c, worth 25c.
Black Lustres, 20c, worth 30c.
Black Lustres, 25c, worth 40c.
Go to CHEAPSIDE for BLACK LUSTRES.

Frillings and Rufflings.

Lace Collars, 25c.
Lace Collarettes, 25c.
Lace Bibs, 25c.
Ladies' Umbrellas, with chain and gilt holders, 37c each

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets.

Real French Wove Corsets, 50c worth 75c, 75c worth $1.25.
Scarlet Chambly Flannels, 25c per yard.
Grey Chambly Flannels, 30c per yard.
Gents' Heavy Merino Ribbed ½ Hose, worth 30c, your choice for 15c per pair.

Cheap Sale, Cheap Sale.

Ladies Lace Sacques
Ladies Mantles and Cashmeres, Silk and Cloth.
Ladies Waterproofs.
Ladies Costumes made to order.
Ladies Dresses made to order.
Ladies Skirts made to order.
Ladies Panier, White and Grey.
Ladies Lace Scarfs and Ties, 20c.

CHEAPSIDE,
437 & 439 Notre Dame Street,
THE GRAND FASHIONABLE EMPORIUM FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS.
A. A. MURPHY, Proprietor.
(*Established* 1819.) *161

ESTABLISHED 1860.
GOLTMAN'S TAILORING HOUSE,
424 Notre Dame Street.
THE LATEST STYLES IN TROUSERINGS.
Scotch Home-spun Tweed, Cheviot Suitings, &c.
Gentlemen's Pants, made to order, $5 to $6.
A large stock of Ready-made Pants, from $3.50.
Navy Blue Serge Yachting Suits, from $6.50.
White Russia Towelling and Linen Drill Suits, superior quality for $7.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Kilts in Scotch Tweed, from $3.50.
Clan Tartan Kilts, with Hose to match, only $5 per Suit. Special attention called to these goods, which are superior in quality and very cheap.
Sailor Suits, $2.50. Fine Tweed, from $4.
N.B.—A room is prepared for children to be fitted.
S. GOLTMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR,
124* 424 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE OLD COUNTRY GROCERY.
SIGN OF THE BIG LOAF.
707 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.
McGARITY & DUNCAN,
TEA MEN AND PRACTICAL GROCERS.
The TEA, COFFEE and BUTTER Departments will be under the charge of Mr. C. DUNCAN, the Old Country Tea Man, late of 695 Craig Street., And the WINE, LIQUOR AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENTS will be under the able management of Mr. W. McGarity, late of Messrs. McGarity & Hutchinson, Grocers and Wine Merchants, and formerly with the late firm of Messrs. Dufresne & McGarity, Notre Dame street.
For prices see other advertisement and circulars which may had at *the Store.* 162

TO EXCHANGE.
TUPPER STREET—Six Stone-front Cottages, together or separate, for building lots.
SHERBROOKE STREET—Elegant residence for smaller house.
ST. ANTOINE STREET—Six Stone-front Cottages, worth $5,000 each, for building lots in West end.
PARENT BROS., ESTATE AGENTS.
223 St. James Street. 161*

ACTON GRAVEL
For ROOFING or GARDEN WALKS, by Car Loads or in such quantities as to suit purchasers.
For sale by I. L. BANGS & CO.,
120* 783 CRAIG STREET (West.)

MESSRS. HECKER & BAYLEY, both experienced Bandmasters of H. M. Army, and conductors of large Orchestras, are about to form an Orchestra in this city. Persons wishing to join can obtain full particulars at Hecker's Musical Establishment, No. 10 Phillips' square. Young men can receive instructions on any orchestral intrument, to fit them to join the above. Terms, $2 per month. 137 tf

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—HYDRAULIC CEMENTS, same as they are now supplying on the Lachine Canal and other public works in Canada and the United States, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, on most favorable terms by CHAPMAN, REAY & CO., Commission Merchants and Agents for Hydraulic Cements, 10 and 12 William (near McGill) street. 100-*

LUMBER YARD, 715 Craig Street.—Constantly on hand first quality Seasoned Lumber, consisting of Pine, dressed and undressed. Basswood, Oak, Ash, Elm, Maple, Birch, Butternut, Cherry, Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, &c., in Boards and Veneers. Large stock of Fancy Woods for Fret Work, &c. Planing and sawing done to order.
E. J. MAXWELL & CO.
291-eodm*

NOTICE.
ESTATE late WILLIAM McKINNON, Pointe Claire, P.Q.
All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment of their indebtedness to the undersigned. and all those having claims against said Estate are required forthwith to fyle the same duly attested with
J. S. HUNTER, N. P. 110 St. James Street.
By order of Executors & Trustees. 159-2aw

JUST RECEIVED,
BUTTER, BUTTER.
A choice lot of the best Dairy Butter in the Dominion.
JAMES McCORMICK
Washington Warehouse,
Cor BLEURY & ONTARIO. 159

DRAIN PIPES and CONNECTIONS.
VENT LININGS, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY, PORTLAND CEMENT, ROMAN CEMENT
The above kept constantly in stock and for sale by
MURRAY, BREMNER & CO.,
50 ST. HENRY STREET,
94* Opposite American House.

SMOKED SALMON.
JUST RECEIVED, from New Brunswick, A FEW CASES.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Fresh Salmon, Mackerel, Haddock and Lake Trout, White Fish, Bass and Pickrel from Lake Huron. Also, 50 Barrels No. 1 Green Codfish, 40 Barrels No 1 Round Herring, 200 Boxes Boneless Codfish, cheap for cash. All orders promptly attended to.
A. McCALLUM & CO.,
165 60 FOUNDLING STREET.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted or any suits in my name, without a written order from me. MICHAEL SANDERS. 163-3

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES, Petitions, Memorials and Official Applications, prepared and engrossed on parchment or paper. Instruction in Illuminating. J. T. WRIGHT, at Doucet & Hart's, Notaries, Mechanics' Bank Chambers, 194 St. James street. 91*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—50 good Cigar makers, 10 good Tobacco Stemmers; also a good City Traveller; one who speaks both languages. Apply at
S. DAVIS & CO., (*in liquidation*)
164-3 16, 18 & 20 Hospital st.

NOTICE.
The Undersigned hereby gives Notice that he will apply to the Corporation for permission to erect a STEAM ENGINE on his premises, 90 Wellington Street.
158-10. G. B. ALARIE.

PERSONAL—If James A. Swan will apply in writing to Box 2, Montreal P.O., he will hear of something to his advantage. 161-4

PAINTING, Glazing, White-washing & Tinting done cheap at 34 St. Charles Borromee St. 164-3

AGENTS! Go to Rivard's for Cold water pens; cheaper than the cheapest. 614 Craig street. 161

LOST, on Saturday, the 14th inst., on the Steamer St. Helene, a Purse containing $36.50 in Greenbacks, a one $20 bill, the rest in small bills. $5 reward will be given by returning it to No. 73 Bleury street or to Post Office. 165-3

Auction Sales.

By Benning & Barsalou.

SALE OF DRY GOODS BY AUCTION.—The Subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 126 and 128 St Peter street,
On WEDNESDAY, 18th July,
A general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season; also, to close American Consignments, without reserve: 7 cases American Goods, consisting of in part—1 case Cretons, Women's Blue and Mixed Hose, Brown, White, Ribbed and Fancy. Clarkson's Spool Thread, Gents' Braces, Silk Spools, Black Wadding, Men's White Shirts and Drawers, likewise, a Bankrupt stock of Dry Goods, a general assortment. Sale at TWO o'clock.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
165 Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.
The Subscribers will sell at their Rooms,
On FRIDAY, the 20th Instant,
the VALUABLE LIBRARY belonging to the Estate of the late F. P. Pominville.
Catalogues are now preparing, and will be ready on Tuesday, 17th instant.
Sale at TWO o'clock.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
165 Auctioneers.

By John J. Arnton.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT BY AUCTION.—The sale, by order of the Grand Trunk Railway Coy., of Unclaimed Freight, will take place at my Rooms, 79 St. James street on
THURSDAY Morning, July 19th,
at Ten o'clock.—Terms cash. Catalogues can be had at my office.
JOHN J. ARNTON,
162 Auctioneer.

By W. C. Norman.

IMPORTANT SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, &c., &c.
I am favored with instructions from Mr. A. Jacob to sell at my Rooms, 8 and 10 St. Joseph street, all the Unredeemed Pledges of the past year, consisting, in part, of Massive Gold Repeaters, with ¼ seconds, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, valuable Diamond Rings and Breast-pins, Ladies' Sets with clusters and single stones, double and single Gems, Revolvers, Musical Instruments, Silks, Satins, Ladies' and Gents' Clothing of all kinds, and a miscellaneous assortment of useful articles. Sale on
Monday Next, the 16th instant,
At TWO and SEVEN p.m.
W. C. NORMAN,
164 2 Auctioneer.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., &c. On Tuesday next the 17th inst., I will sell at my Rooms, Nos. 8 & 10 St. Joseph street (to cover advances) 7 Parlor Suits in Hair Cloth, Reps &c., 20 B. R. Setts, with and without Marble Tops, B. W. and Ash Wardrobes, Fine Toned Chickering Piano, Extension Dining and other Tables and Chairs, Iron and Wood Bedsteads Cots and Cradles of all patterns, Hair, Wool and Wire Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Paintings, P.P. and other Mirrors, French Gilt Clocks, Vases, Crockery, Cutlery and useful articles of all kinds. Sale at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
W. C. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
N.B.—Consignors having advances are hereby notified that Goods will be positively sold, to make room for New Furniture, now arriving from western manufacturers. 164-2

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL-KEEPERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES AND OTHERS.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst.,
I will sell at the stores of Mr. J. E. Townshend, No. 39 & 41 St. Bonaventure street (next Witness office,) a large assortment of Hair, Wool, and Spring Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Palliasses; Ash and B. W. Bedroom Suites, Parlor Setts in H. C. and other coverings, Iron Bedsteads, &c., &c. The above extensive stock must be sold preparatory to extensive alterations and erection of new patent steam purifying machinery.
Sale at TEN o'clock a.m.
W. C. NORMAN,
164-3 Auctioneer.

NEW CITY AUCTION ROOMS,
8 AND 10 ST. JOSEPH STREET
(Opposite O. McGarvey's).
Auctions daily for the sale of Furniture and Merchandise of every description. Liberal advances. Prompt returns.
Sale at TWO and SEVEN p.m.
W. C. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
N.B.—Sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c., at American House Yard every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p.m. Parties having Horses to dispose of can enter same at my offices as above. 150

By Devany Co.

WEDNESDAY, Morning, 18th inst.—Excellent Household Furniture and Effects, Horse, Cart, Harness, Farming Implements, Game Fowl, &c. Estate late Mr. Lucus, Mount Royal Vale.—We are instructed by the executors to above Estate to sell by auction, at "Kincora Place," Mount Royal Vale, on Wednesday, morning 18th inst., all the excellent Household Furniture and Effects, Agricultural Implements, Horse, Harness, Cart, 1st valuable Game Fowl, &c, &c. Sale at Eleven o'clock.
DEVANY & CO., Auctioneers.
161

By Henry J. Shaw.

FURNITURE AND PIANOS.
Parties furnishing should pay a visit to HENRY J. SHAW'S ESTABLISHMENT, 728 CRAIG STREET,
Where the most complete assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PIANOS in the Dominion will be found.
HENRY J. SHAW,
161 Auctioneer.

By W. E. Shaw.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, 17th INSTANT,
Balance of the Household Furniture and Effects, belonging to the Estate J. J. Murphy, will be sold, by order of the Assignee, at my Store, 662½ Craig street—Several fine Sewing Machines, 1 Second-hand Piano, Parlor Sets, Couches, Crockery, and a quantity of other goods will also be sold.
Sale at TEN o'clock.
W. E. SHAW,
164 Auctioneer.

Insolvent Notices.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.
In re James Thomson, an Insolvent.
Desirable Building Lot on the North West Corner of Onterio and St. George streets to be sold at the office of the undersigned on the
30th July, 1877, at TEN o'clock a m.
THOS. DARLING, Assignee.
182 St. James Street, 13th July, 1877. 165eod

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.
In re Joseph James & Co, Insolvents.
IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.
Centrally situated real estate fronting on Vallee street—off St. George street—with two dwelling houses and other buildings erected thereon, being portions of Lots official numbers 433 and 448, in the St. Lawrance Ward, to be sold at the office of the undersigned on the
30th July, 1877, at ELEVAN o'clock a.m.
THOS. DARLING, Assignee.
182 St. James street, Montreal, 16th July, 1877. 165eod

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.
In re JAMES McCLURE, an Insolvent.
House and lot at Longueuil, situated on the bank of the river, at the foot of Grant street, will be sold without reserve at the office of the undersigned, No. 182 St. James street, Montreal, on the
20th July, 1877, at TEN o'clock a.m.
THOS. DARLING.
162eod Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
In the matter of WILLIAM ALMOUR, An Insolven
The undersigned will sell by auction, at his Office, 11 St. Sacrament street, on
Friday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, Forenoon,
all the rights and interest of the said WILLIAM ALMOUR, under the last will and testament of his late mother, at the time of her death, wife of Mungo Ramsay, then baker, now gentleman. The property bequeathed by said will consisted of one undivided half of the community of property which had existed between her and said Mungo Ramsay, and is of considerable value.
Authentic copies of said will and the Inventory may be inspected and all information obtained at the office of the Assignee.
DAVID J. CRAIG,
163 Official Assignee

New Advertisements to-day.

ST. JOHN FIRE RELIEF FUND.
Subscriptions to the ST. JOHN FIRE RELIEF FUND may be sent in to the TREASURER, A. ROBERTSON ESQ., or to the BANK OF MONTREAL, or the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA to the credit of the Fund.
THOS. WHITE, Jr, Secretary.
Montreal, June 23rd, 1877. 148

AID TO ST. JOHN SUFFERERS.
Parties willing to contribute Clothing, &c., will please communicate to Mr. RYLAND, 181 St. James street, who will have contributions called for by the Express Company.
THOS. WHITE, Jr., Sec. Com.
150

CORN EXCHANGE
CHOP HOUSE RESTAURANT,
384 Notre Dame Street,
CORNER ST. JOHN STREET.
Chops and Steaks Cooked on the Gridiron, in the Wines, Spirits, &c., direct from bond and guaranteed absolutely pure.
true London style, 25c.
W. WALKER, PROPRIETOR.
A large upper flat to rent. 159*

A GENTLEMAN (well-acquainted with English), Professor of French, Commercial and Ornamental Penmanship, Drawing, Shorthand, Music, etc., is open to an engagement for next Scholastic year. Address, A., Box 1954, Post Office. 156-18

Meetings and Amusements.

UNITED PROTESTANT WORKINGMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.
The members are invited to meet at Perry's Hall, At TWO o'clock, sharp, TO-DAY, to attend the funeral of THOMAS LETT HACKETT, who was murdered on the Twelfth July.
(By order)
JOHN DOYLE, 1st Vice-President.
165

MONTREAL WORKINGMEN'S MUTUAL BENEFIT and W. and O. PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
The members requested to meet at PERRY'S HALL to-day, at 2 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of the late THOMAS L. HACKETT.
JAMES WRIGHT, President.
165 1

ESCAPE FROM THE HEAT AND DUST OF THE CITY
Into the COOL SHADE and QUIET RETREATS of the COUNTRY, by the new SATURDAY EXCURSIONS.
READ THEM:

Montreal to Stanbridge, P.Q., and return	$1.50
" " St. Amand, " "	1.85
" " Granby, " "	2.00
" " Waterloo, " "	2.50
" " Highgate Springs, Vt., "	2.50
" " St. Albans, " "	3.00

Tickets good to go on any train on Saturdays and good to return on any train on the following Monday. Tickets may be obtained at the Central Vermont Railroad Office,
136 St. James Street.
L. MILLIS, Gen. Sup't. Traffic; S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen. Pass'r. Agent; F. PICARD, Ticket Agent; J. B. FUTVOYE, Sup't. S.S.G.C.R.R.
Montreal, June 1st, 1877. 146 eod*

LAMBERT'S MUSEUM.—GALLERY OF ART.
Life-size models of celebrities, &c. Music by leading artists. Open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
301 Notre Dame street.
Best place of amusement in Montreal. 136*

GO to the MOUNTAIN PARK by the elegant Park Carriages which run from the Post Office every day, hourly, from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. Round Trip ticket good for the day, 35 cents. Special rates to Pic-nic Parties, School Excursions, &c., for which carriages will be sent to any part of the city. Office at Fisher's News Depot, No. 125 St. Francois Xavier street. LIVERMORE & ALGER, Proprietors. 143 25*

New Advertisements to-day.

$1.00 For Men's Lace Shoes, high-cut and fancy, at JOHN G. LYNN & CO.'S.

$1.25 For LADIES' fine Prunella, goat-foxed Boots, high cut, at JOHN G. LYNN & CO.'S.

GIRLS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S WALKING SHOES, at JOHN G. LYNN & CO.'S.

300 VARIETIES to choose from in Ladies', Gents', Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Retail at Wholesale Prices, at
JOHN G. LYNN & CO.'S,
279 and 281 St. Joseph street,
151* Opposite Murray street.

ST. JAMES' BUILDING SOCIETY.
SECOND INSTALMENT OF 10 PER CENT.
The Shareholders who are not Borrowers of this Society are hereby notified that, in virtue of the powers conferred by the new Charter of Incorporation of this Society, the Directors have resolved to demand a Second instalment of TEN PER CENT (10 p. c.) on the balance due by each Shareholder at the time the Charter was granted, to complete the sum of ten (10 p c.) per cent. on the amount originally subscribed to the Capital Funds of this Society, said instalment to be payable at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, on or before 15th August next, 1877.
The Shareholders are, in consequence, requested to make the payment
On or before the 15th August, 1877,
(By order,)
ED. BEAUVAIS, Sec.-Treas.
13th July, 1877. 163

IN PRESS.
TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY,
THE CUSTOMS and EXCISE TARIFF, AS AMENDED TO DATE,
Including list of WAREHOUSING PORTS IN THE DOMINION, STERLING EXCHANGE AND FRANC TABLES,
Compiled from Official sources.
Price, 25c.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, STATIONERS, &c.,
375 Notre Dame Street.
The trade supplied by Dawson Bros., Montreal. 148* eodm

BRITISH INDIA CHUTNEY SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE BEST IN USE."
Prepared by LILLA & EDWARDS, BRITISH INDIA WORKS, PAISLEY,
And for sale by leading Grocers.
127*

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.
COHEN & LOPEZ,
212 St. JAMES STREET.
TWO DOORS WEST OF THE MECHANIC'S HALL.
164z

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF DIAMOND RINGS, STUDS, &C.
AT R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
282 AND 284 NOTRE DAME STREET
164x

SALMON FLIES, RODS, REELS,
of very best make at prices that defy competition,
T. REEVES & CO.
164z 687 Craig street.

COHEN & LOPEZ
SMOKING MIXTURES ARE UNSURPASSED
212 St. JAMES STREET.
Two doors west of the MECHANIC'S HALL.
164

EDUCATIONAL.
Mrs. J. H. ROWELL begs to inform the public of Montreal that she is about to open a select Academy and Music School for young ladies, on the 1st of August, at her residence, 612 St. Lawrence Main street. Singing classes will be conducted by Madame Rita. Separate professors of first-class standing will be in attendance for the tuition of French, Music, Drawing, &c., &c. English and Latin Classes conducted exclusively by the Lady Principal. Terms moderate. 150*

THE PROVINCIAL LOAN Company receive money on Deposit and issues Debentures for 3, 5 or 10 years, interest at six per cent., payable half yearly.
G. B. MUIR, Sec. Treas.
Office No. 96 St. Francois Xavier st. 164-4

CALL AND SEE
MY MIRRORS AND PICTURE FRAMES, before going elsewhere. The cheapest in the city for best work.
G. WELDON'S NEW STORE,
105* Corner of Bleury and Dorchester streets.

NOTICE.
The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will not hold himself responsible for any advances, or sales made, or for any debts contracted in his name, or on his credit, unless on an order signed by his agent, James Dunne, duly appointed by procuration before a Notary Public, on this Twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. P. MULDOON. Montreal, 20th June. 1877. 160-7

MADAME PETIPAS has the honor to announce to her pupils and the public that her residence is situated at 246 ST. GEORGE STREET, and that, remaining in the city during the summer, she will still give lessons and accept pupils during the season 143 26

COAL! COAL!
All kinds, and best qualities. For sale at reduced rates.
ANDREW BAILE,
83 McGill street.

ENGROSSING done either in Ornamental Penmanship or Illumination of Addresses, Testimonials, Pedigrees, Family Records, &c., by Monsr. Henry Westerlinck, the only Illuminator in America. Address, Canada Hotel 155-18

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
[No. 3,831.] District of Montreal.
CIRCUIT COURT, Montreal.—Francois Benard & Co., of Montreal, Plaintiffs vs. Jean Baptiste Duford, of the same place, Defendant.—On the 24th day of July instant at nine of the clock in the afternoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, 147 German street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said Defendant, seized in this case, consisting of Household furniture, &c. &c. Terms cash.
ALEXIS C. SAUVE, B. S. C.
Montreal, 13th July, 1877. 165

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
[No. 4,285.] District of Montreal.
CIRCUIT COURT.—David A Lafortune, of Montreal, Agent, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Montbriant, of the same place, gentleman, Defendant.—On Monday next, the 23rd of July inst., at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 226 Lafontaine st., in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this case, consisting of household furniture.
GEO. H. DESORMEAUX, B. S. C.
Montreal July 14th, 1877. 165

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
[No. 13,227.] District of Montreal.
CIRCUIT COURT, Montreal.—Joseph Montmarquet, Plaintiff, vs. Elisea alias Lezie Chartand, Defendant.—On the 23rd day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the City of Montreal, at the domicile of the said Defendant, will be sold to the last and highest bidder and for cash, all goods and chattels seized in this cause, consisting in trunk, looking-glass, &c.
D. LACROIX, B.S.C.
Montreal, 11th July, 1877. 165

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

PERRAULT—In this city, on the 14th inst., Madame H. M. Perrault, of a daughter.

BISHOP—At 40 Aylmer street, on the 14th inst., the wife of Israel Bishop, of a son.

HEENAN—At 151 St. Charles Barrommee street, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. J. F. Heenan, of a son.
Belleville papers please copy.

MARRIAGES.

COSTELLO,WALKER—At Toronto, on July 10th, by the Rev. J. H. Gibney, P. P., of Adjala, assisted by the Rev. T. F. Delaney, of Toronto, and the Rev. J. J. McEntee, P. P., of Uxbridge, Mr. Joseph Costello to Miss Louie Walker, youngest daughter of the late Louis Walker.

MORGAN, BURTON—At Barrie, Ont., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. M. Morgan, R. C. Butler, M. D., Kirkland, to Miss Clara L. Burton, youngest daughter of John Burton, Esq., Barrie.

STINSON, WOOD—In Vestminster on the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. Davis, Mary Jane Stinson to Samuel H. Wood.

BOWMAN, BARRY—At London, Ont., on Tuesday, the 10th July, by the Very Rev. Dean Boomer, Mr. George Bowman to Mary Ann Barry, both of London.

BAILEY, GIBSON—In the village of Bright, Ont., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Robertson, M. A., Frederick W. Bailey, of the G. T. R., to Isabel, daughter of Matthew Gibson, Esq.

DEATHS.

WALMSLEY—At Point St. Charles, on the 16th inst., Melita, infant daughter of James Walmsley, aged 4 months and 14 days.
Funeral will take place from her father's residence, Grand Trunk street, near Napoleon road, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

CLARKE—At Lyledale, Guelph, Ont., 8th inst., Francis Daje, only child of Mr. and Mrs. James Clarke, aged 6 months.

EATON—In London, Ont., July 7th, Rachel, the beloved wife of James Eaton, Esq., aged 41 years.

ROGERS—At Kingston, on the 8th inst., Alice Louisa Rogers, only child of R. Vashon Rogers, jr., aged 4 months and 10 days.

ATTON—On July 9th, at Orangeville Junction, T., G., & B. R., Ont., George Atton, aged 57 years.

HALLAM—At Toronto on the 12th July, Annie, beloved wife of John Hallam.

DAVSON—At Toronto, on the 12th inst., Frances Ann Dawson.

WALTON—At Toronto, on 11th inst., John Henry Walton, aged 57 years 1 month and 19 days.

MAXSOM—At New Edinburgh, on the 9th and 11th, John Frederick and Charles Edward, infant sons of E. Maxsom, aged 4 months and 12 days.

MORAN—At Quebec, on the 10th inst., Joseph Thomas, youngest son of Patrick Moran, aged 20 years.

CLAYTON—At Toronto, on the 9th July, Wm. Clayton, late of Thrisk, Yorkshire, England, aged 30 years.

LEASK—On the 6th July, at Leaskdale, in the Township of Scott, Ont., Peter Leask, aged 93 years and 9 days.

McCRANK—At Clearville, Ont., July 5, Margaret, youngest daughter of Daniel and Janet McCrank, aged 18 ears.

PALMER—At Toronto, George Palmer, eldest son of John Palmer.

CHAMBERS—On the 14th inst., Thomas Francis, youngest son of Thomas Chambers, aged 2 years, 3 months and 17 days.

WOLTON—In this city, on the 13th inst., Sarah Ellen, only daughter of the late W. T. Wolton, of Cote St. Catherine, aged 7 years and six months, of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

BEAN—On the 14th inst., May Rebecca, only daughter of P. F. Bean, and granddaughter of Edward McLaughlin, Point St. Charles.

GIBLIN—On the 12th inst., Thomas Giblin, youngest son of Patrick Giblin, aged 18 months and eleven days

Two O'clock P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

JULY 16th.

The flour market to-day was quiet, but steady. Buyers are taking hold very cautiously as they declare they have no faith in present prices being maintained. About 600 barrels changed hands at former rates.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,497 bushels. Prices:

Superior Extra	$8 15 to 8 35
Extra Superfine	7 80 to 7 90
Fancy	7 40 to 7 50
Spring Extra	7 25 to 7 30
Superfine	7 00 to 7 10
Strong Bakers'	7 50 to 7 60
Fine	6 40 to 6 50
Middlings	6 00 to 6 20
Pollards	5 60 to 5 80
Ontario Bags	3 60 to 3 70
City Bags (delivered)	3 75 to 3 80

SALES:—100 Haxal, $9.60; 100 Spring extra, $7.25; 100 strong bakers' $7.50; 100 do. $7.50; 100 spring extra, $7.27½; 50 fancy, $7.40; 50 medium, $6.00.

WHEAT—No. 1 spring, $1.60; No. 2, $1.55.

COARSE GRAINS.—Corn, 56c to 57c. Oats, receipts, 700 bbls; 38c to 40c. Peas, 96c to 97c. Barley, 60c to 73c.

MEAL—Oatmeal, $6.00 to $6.20; cornmeal, $3 00 to $3.10.

PROVISIONS—Butter, receipts, 441 packages, 15c to 19c. Cheese, receipts, 1,703 boxes, 8c to 9c. Pork, receipts, 38 bbls.; mess, $16.50 to $17.00; thin, $16.00. Eggs, 13½c.

ASHES.—Receipts, 44 bbls.; Pots, $4.05 to $4.10.

OTHER RECEIPTS.—Leather, 89 rolls. Tobacco, 14 cases. Spirits, 36 casks.

CHICAGO, July 16—Wheat, 11:00 a. m. dull, August, $1.19½, September, $1.13⅞. Corn.—11:00 a. m., dull, August 48⅛c to 48⅜c. Oats.—11:00 a. m., July, nominal, at 31c, August, 28⅝c. Pork.—10:55 a. m., quiet; August $13.52½; September, $13 62½. Lard.—10:55 a. m., Quiet; September $9.20.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—Wheat receipts 35,000 bushels; Shipments 5,000 bushels; 10:50 a. m., firm; Cash $1.47½, July $1.47, August $1.25⅝, September $1.16, No. 3 $1.31 to $1.33.

LIVERPOOL, July 16 (To W. J. Fairbairn.)—Spring Wheat advanced 2d. Corn 25s. 9d. Weather wet and unfavorable for crops.

St. Gabriel Market.

JULY 16th.

Although the supply of cattle at this market to-day was below the average, it was ample for all requirements, and sales transpired slowly. A recovery from the demoralized tone of last week's market, however, was noticed, but drovers and country dealers still complain of the ruinously low prices that they yet obtain. Some very nice grass-fed cattle, averaging 1,250 lbs. each sold for 4½cts. per lb., and prices range from 3½ to 5cts. per lb. for fair to good beasts. Hogs from 5¼ to 5⅝c.

A lively enquiry exists for cattle suitable for the export trade, which class of stock is being shipped from Chicago via Montreal, and as for quality is giving good satisfaction.

Drovers having cattle on the market today were W. cLean, of Goderich; J. Cusack, Toronto; W. Simkins, of St. Mary; John Walker and D. J. Graham, of Ailsa Craig; R. J. Collins, of Napanee; Thomas Darties, of Morrisburgh; Mr. R. J. Hopper and Mr. William Head. Mr. J. Walker received 20 cattle and sold 19 head, weighing 23,750 lbs., for $56 each, or 4½ cents per lb. Mr. W. McLean received 20 head of cattle and sold 6, weighing 9,000 lbs., at 4½c. per lb. Mr. J. Cusack received 19 cattle, and sold 6 for $42 each, or 4c. per lb Mr. Simkins received 20 head of cattle, and sold 2 of them, weighing 2,210 lbs., at 4c. per lb. Mr. Collins received 26 cattle, and sold 2, weighing 2,330 lbs., at 4c. per lb. Mr. R. J. Hopper sold 15 cattle, weighing 18,700 lbs., and averaging 5c. per lb. Mr. McLean sold 8 hogs, weighing 1,680 lbs., at 5⅜c. to 5⅝c. per lb. Mr. Walker sold 9 hogs, weighing 1,760 lbs., at 5½c. per lb. Twenty lambs were sold at $2.60 each.

Messrs. L. Samuels & Co., New York, ship by Allan's steamer to Glasgow to-morrow 11 car loads of Chicago grass fed cattle, and a handsome lot of beasts they are pronounced by competent judges. Messrs. Hopper & McShane are still busy purchasing all the stock they can find for the London market. Mr. Montgomery is also shipping 3 cars of cattle from Chicago through to Europe.

The receipts at Point St. Charles last week were 527 cattle, 417 hogs and 7 horses.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Reported specially for the STAR.)

July 16, 1877.

Par Val	Am't Paid.	BANKS.	Value p c.		Cash Value p. Shre
200	All.	Bank of Montreal..	158¾	@59¼	317 50
40	"	Ontario Bank.......	97½	@99	39 00
100	"	Consolidated Bank.	84	@85	84 00
50	"	Banque du Peuple..	86	@88½	43 00
50	"	Molson's Bank......	108	@10	54 00
100	"	Bank of Toronto....	150	@54	150 00
50	"	Bk Jacques Cartier.	B.	C.	00 00
100	"	Merchants' Bank...	66	@66½	66 50
50	"	East Townships Bk	102	@04	51 00
50	"	Can Bk of Com'erce.	113	@13½	56 75
100	"	Metropolitan Bk....	17	@20	17 00
100	"	Exchange Bank....	—	@—	00 00
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
40	"	Mont Telegraph Co.	109¼	@10	43 70
50	"	Dominion Tele Co..	—	@—	00 00
100	"	Rich & Ont Nav Co.	64	@65	64 00
50	"	City Pass R.R......	—	@—	00 00
40	"	City Gas Co..........	148	@—	00 20
50	"	Mont L. & Mort Co.	—	@—	00 00
100	20 pc	Royal Can Ins Co...	—	@—	00 00
....	.. "	Harbor Bonds......	—	@—	00 00
....	.. "	Corporation Bonds..	—	@—	00 00

FENWICK & BOND,
4 Merchants' Exchange.

Temperature.

July 16, 1877.

Temperature in the shade, by Standard Thermometer observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., Opticians and Mathematical Instrument makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame Street.

1877. 6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.	1876. Max.	Min.	Av'ge.
72°.	69°.	76°.	74°.	65°.	74°5.

Max.	Min.	Mean.
76°.	61°	68°5.

BAROMETER.

6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.
29:90	29:87	29:87

It was reported some time ago that Herr [illegible] had been generous enough to forego [illegible] of £1,200 in order that the singers [illegible] festival might be paid in full. The [W]agner Society intend to raise the sum [and pre]sent it to him as a slight testimonial [of e]steem.

New Advertisements this pm

COTTONS.

Horrocks' White Cottons, 9c yd.
Hochelaga Grey Cottons, 5c yd.
American Heavy Grey Cotton, 6c yd.

Grass Linens.

Good, Heavy Grass Linen, for Boys' Suits, 9c.
Fine Grass Linen, 10c.
Splendid quality Grass Linen, suitable for Ladies' Suits, 13c.

Cretonnes.

A large lot of Cretonnes just received. The prices range from 15c to 20c.
The patterns are of the newest and most elegant designs.

J. CARROLL & CO.,
105, 107, 109 St. Lawrence Main St.
Cor. Lagauchetiere.
165+

CARSLEY'S WEEKLY TEST

Number of Purchasers served during week ending July 14th, 1877.....4,304
Same week last year.....3,799
Increase.....505

Our increase of customers shows we have prices to suit every one, and especially while our annual July sale is going on, which commences every day at 9 a. m. and closes at 6 p. m. sharp.

White Shirts.

Gents Useful White Dress Shirts, from 90c.
Gents Extra Fine White Dress Shirts, $1.25
Orders taken by measurement for Shirts of every kind. Fit guaranteed.

Gents' Scarfs.

See our Gents' Furnishing Window for prices in Gents' Bow Ties, Sailor Knots and Windsor Scarfs.
Gents' Bows (assorted colors), from 25c doz.
Our prices are less than they can be bought Wholesale, which accounts for the quantity we sell of them.
When Merchants from the country are in town they would do well to call and see this line amongst others we are selling at equal value.

Frills.

Useful Frills, 19c doz.
Very Choice Frills, 30c doz.
Frilling, by the yard, in crape lisse, Brussels net, illusion, &c.

Balbriggan.

A large and choice assortment of Ladies' Balbriggan Hose constantly on hand.
Also, fine assortment of Children's Hose, in white and colored.

Kid Gloves.

A full assortment of all the best makes of French, Danish and English Kid Gloves at reduced prices.

Lace Curtains and Curtain Lace.

Useful Lace Curtains, 3 yds. long, 85c to $2.50.
Rich Lace Curtains, 3½ yds. long, $1.55 to $3.10.
Extra Rich and Heavy Lace Curtains $3.50 to $21.60.
Lace for Short Curtains, 9c to 36c per yd.
Lace for Long Curtains, very wide, 19c to 55c.
Lace Antimacassars, 11c to 75c.
Lace Sofa Covers, $1.25 to $2.00.
Crochet Antimacassars, very cheap.
Unbleached Linen D'Oyles Embd. 20c.

Table and Piano Covers.

Washing Damask Table Covers. 45c to $3.18.
German printed Table Covers, all wool, $1.05.
Plain Table Covers Embd. Edge, $3.75.
Plain Piano Covers Embd. Edge, $6.40.
Printed Piano Cloth Covers, $4.25.
Colored Washing Damasks for Table Covers, 65c yard.
Colored D'Oyles to match, 72c doz.
German Printed Cloth, 2 yds. wide, $1.60 yd.
Plain Scarlet, Crimson and Green Cloth, $2.10.
Plain Green Billiard Cloth, 2 yds. wide, $2.10.

S. CARSLEY,
393 & 395 Notre Dame St.
165

DOWN WITH STORES
where they have no fixed prices for their goods—they don't merit your patronage. Try
JOLLY & VENNING'S
ONE PRICE STORE for Dry Goods.
164 223 St. Lawrence St.

PRESERVING SEASON.

We are now retailing in quantities of 10 lbs. and over,
No. 1 Granulated Sugar
(American)
at 11½ Cents.
A full assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES AT LOW PRICES.
SHANNON & CULLENS,
455 Commissioners st.
(Opposite St. Ann's Market.)
159

HUB.
CENTRE OF THE SHOE TRADE.
Save your money by buying your
BOOTS & SHOES
at the manufacturers,
CORNER OF ST. PETER & CRAIG.
163+

NO MORE WRINKLED Shirt Bosoms! No More Weak Chests! Try one of the AMERICAN SHIRT HOLDERS and Medicated Chest Protectors!
For Sale at all Dry Goods and Gents Furnishing Stores. Price 25c. and 50c. each. Physicians recommend them. 156-26

RUBBER HOSE,
RUBBER BELTING,
PLUMBAGO, SOAPSTONE, and
RUBBER PACKING,
MACHINERY OILS,
COTTON WASTE,
BIDWELL'S AXLE GREASE,
ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES, &c., &c.
For sale by
JOHN S. MOORE,
117+ 91 and 92 Common street.

THE 30 CENTS DINNER,
207 ST. JAMES STREET.
Up-Stairs.
Full Board, $ per week. 128+

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA and SUMMER COMPLAINT Cured by BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE. Perfectly safe for infants. Price 25 cents. Prepared by
TATE & COVERNTON,
147+ 157 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER is of undoubted purity. Twenty years' experience of its intrinsic excellence and thorough reliability have long since given it the palm. Manufactured only by W. D. McLaren, 55 and 57 College street, Montreal. Retailed every where. 147+

BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE. A safe, easy and effectual cure for Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus and Dysentery. Those going to the seaside should procure a bottle. Price 25 cents. Prepared by TATE & COVERNTON, 157 St. James Street. 147+

Ask for CLAPPERTON & CO'S. SPOOL COTTON.—Best Machine and Hand Sewing Thread in the market.
P. GUNN, Agent,
236 ST. JAMES STREET,
133+ 1y MONTREAL.

FOR SALE,
FRESH BUTTER and CHEESE.
A. G. McBEAN,
136+ 66 and 68 Foundling street.

DR. BAZIN, L.D.S.,
DENTIST.
36 BEAVER HALL TERRACE.
46+

FISH AND FISHING in Fresh Waters, by Thos. Alexander, profusely illustrated, price 12cts. Every lover of the sport should procure a copy.
THE BLACK INDIES, by Jules Verne, price 12cts One of the spiciest bits of literature from this Author's prolific pen.
NOTEPAPER AND ENVELOPES—A large assortment always on hand, from 18cts. per box.
HUMPHREYS' VARIETY STORE,
1197 St. Catherine Street,
Near Bleury.

NESTLE'S FOOD.

The public can judge of the estimation in which this food is held by viewing the costly and handsome show-card, of the above, the ONLY ONE on exhibition in this city, at
THE LONDON TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE,
Corner of St. Catherine and Guy Streets.
THOS. O'LEARY,
164+ PROPRIETOR.

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL,
FOR AUGUST,
London Journal,
JULY,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
G. & W. CLARKE, Stationers,
161eod+ Next door to the Ottawa Hotel.

FATHER BURKE'S SERMONS AND LECTURES, MacGeoghegan and Mitchell's History of Ireland, Life of O'Connell, Family Bibles, Life of the Blessed Virgin, and a splendid assortment of Prayer Books can be paid for at twenty-five cents per week at
JAMES JORDAN'S Book Store,
574 CRAIG STREET,
Between Cote and St. Urbain. 148+

EVERYBODY BUYS HIS BOOTS & SHOES AT
THE POPULAR SHOE STORE
CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.
RONAYNE'S.
159

Four O'clock P.M.

MEDITATED WHOLESALE MURDER.

The following epistle has just been receiv- by the County Master of the Orange Order:—

MONTREAL, 16th July, 1877.

SIR,—

I have reasons to inform you that the water at the cemetery for drinking will be poisoned to-day. I could not rest in peace till I had informed you of it, and know I have done my duty. It was a plot overheard yesterday at St. Jean Bsptiste village, Mile End.

Believe me to be, yours, truly,

A FRIEND. G. L.

[We publish the above as a matter of news, without attaching any credency to it. The respectable portion of the Catholic people, who have used every effort to prevent a conflict, and soften asperity, will learn of the proposition, even if it be but a hoax, with horror. We cannot believe it possible that the wickedness of human nature could go the length of the crime of which warning is given.—ED. STAR.]

THE 12TH OF JULY TROUBLES.

(Continued from 2nd page.)

The Funeral of Thomas Lett Hackett

VIEWING THE BODY.

All the morning, an immense crowd of people, including many ladies and young girls, pressed forward to view the remains of the late Thomas Lett Hackett, which were exposed in an apartment adjoining the Orange Lodge, 81 St. James st. As the forenoon wore away, the crowd increased, until it became impossible to gain admittance in consequence of the rush, and many had to go away disappointed. The spectacle presented by the body was deeply affecting; the women sobbed as they peered through the glass plate of the coffin at the mutilated features, and even strong men were moved to tears.

Three bullets had entered the head through the face; one having passed through the left eye, and one through the chin. The nose has been broken away at the nostril by a kick, said to have been inflicted after death; and the mouth also bore marks of violence. There are also said to be many evidences of other injuries on different parts of the body.

Altogether, the sight was a most ghastly one. The hall was heavily draped in mourning, and innumerable flowers, in wreaths, crosses and bouquets, were among which the orange lilly was conspicuous, were scattered over the silver-mounted casket inclosing the remains, and on the black cloth of the table. The only inscription was one at the head of the coffin, standing out prominently in white letters on the black ground of the drapery. It was as follows:—

THOMAS LETT HACKETT,
"NO SURRENDER."

Meeting of St. Andrew's Society.

THE SOCIETY TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL—THE MAYOR AND CHIEF OF POLICE CONDEMNED.

A meeting of this Society took place at 12:30—Mr. E. McLennan, president, in the chair.

It was moved by Mr. Duncan McIntyre, seconded by Mr. J. C. Watson,

That after the outrageous manner in which our civic authorities acted, the St. Andrew's Society desire to express its opinion that if the Mayor had taken proper precautions no loss of life would have occurred, and they condemn the Mayor and Chief Penton, and consider them morally responsible for the death of Mr. Hackett.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Beckett, seconded by A. W. Ogilvie, M. P.P., that the society approve of the action taken by the President of the society so far. Carried.

Moved by A. W. Ogilvie, seconded by Mr. Hugh McKay, That in view of the unfortunate occurrence of the 12th July, and the circumstances which caused the death of Mr. Thos. Lett Hackett, a fellow citizen, we, the St. Andrew's Society, desire to show our strongest disapprobation of the foul deed by attending the funeral in a body.—Carried.

A resolution of condolence with the family of the unfortunate deceased was also adopted and the meeting adjourned.

The St. George's Society Meeting.

THE MAYOR'S INACTION STRONGLY CONDEMNED.

The following are the speeches delivered at this meeting to-day:

The Chairman, Mr. John Caverhill, said the meeting had heen called to take into consideration the advisability of attending the funeral of young Hackett. He thought those who are Protestants in the society had never favored the Orange Society; but he would say the men who compose that society had completely won their admiration in giving up, at the request of the other societies, the display they had intended to make on the 12th inst. Notwithstanding that they had done all that could have been expected of them to keep the peace, a most brutal murder had been committed. He hoped that if the St. George's Society decided to turn out, it would be a turn out worthy of the occasion.

Mr. F. W. Henshaw said the question was not a religious one, nor was it whether the Orange Society ought to exist or not. They had met to consider a very different question, whether the citizens should mark their sympathy on this occasion. The Orange Society had won the admiration of the citizens of Montreal, and he thought they should attend the funeral of the young man who had been so brutally murdered in a body. The Orangemen had always been peaceable, and had done everything in their power to prevent a breach of the peace. Mr. Henshaw moved the first resolution. Ald. Mercer said they met as citizens, and, as a society of Englishmen, they wished to enter their protest against the want of protection on the part of the city authorities. He at first found no fault with the Mayor, but he had reason to change that opinion. He happened to be at the City Hall on Friday, when the Mayor received a telegram from Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier, asking if the Mayor required assistance. The Mayor drew out a reply, stating that he anticipated no trouble. Ald Stephens, who was present, and himself both strongly protested against the course the Mayor proposed to take, suggeting that the offer of Mr. Mackenzie be accepted. The Mayor replied that if Mr. Mackenzie thought something should be done in the matter he was at liberty to take whatever steps he pleased (laughter and murmurs of indignation). So indignant were they (the speaker and Ald. Stephens) when they saw that the Mayor was resolved to do nothing to afford protection to the citizens, that they put on their hats and left the City Hall, and drew up a requisition to Col. Fletcher, calling upon him to turn out the volunteers, a measure which he hoped had been carried out.

Ald. Mercer proposed the second resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

The resolutions appear in the first edition.

At the suggestion of Mr. Lewis, of the Customs, it was decided to extend an invitation to attend the funeral to all Englishmen in the city.

The Day in the City.

From an early hour in the morning it was evident from the unusual stir in the streets, that something unusual was on the *tapis*, and as the day wore on, St. James street became the centre of attraction. It was crowded with promenaders and vehicles, the ladies driving to and fro to such an extent that it was difficult, if not dangerous, to make one's way along. Around the Orange Hall there was a dense crowd struggling for admission to view the body, and up to two o'clock the number who passed through the chamber of death exceeded twenty thousand.

The market steamers, "St. Francis" and "Bohemian" from Cornwall and intermediate ports, were crowded, and must have brought 400 men to swell the funeral cortege. Fully two hundred men arrived in town from Brockville and Kingston yesterday; in all there cannot be less than from two to three thousand Orange visitors, and we understand the numbers would have been multiplied ten fold had there been a little more time, but the notice of the funeral arrangements being so short, in fact only issued on Saturday, it is marvellous that so many were able to get here.

Mustering for the Funeral.

Two o'clock being the hour mentioned for the Orangemen and various Societies to muster at the Orange Hall, the already large crowd in the neighborhood soon became augmented to such a degree that from Place d'Armes Square to St. Lambert's Hill a densely-packed crowd lined the street. About forty city police, under Sub-Chief Paradis, were on duty, about half-a-dozen being employed in keeping the sidewalk clear. For the first time during the day the rough element made its appearance, and exhibited a good deal of reluctance to obey the orders of the officers on duty.

Shortly after two o'clock, the various Orange lodges from Ottawa and vicinity, Toronto, Brockville and other towns in Ontario, from Vankleek Hill, &c., were marshalled at the Bonaventure station by Wm. Macdonald, Esq., assisted by Thos. Robinson, Esq., M. P., Grand Marshal, and marched in a body to the Orange Hall in St. James street, the starting point of the funeral procession. These lodges carried a Union Jack and wore the badges and insignia of the brotherhood, consisting of orange, purple, blue, Royal Arch Mark and scarlet. They were escorted by the Orange Young Britons, of this city, in white and orange, headed by their band. They marched up St. James street to the hall, where they halted. The St. George's Society was already on the ground.

Military Arrangements.

The Military ordered out for service consists of all the regiments belonging to the 5th and 6th Military districts. The men will form on Champ de Mars and such a disposition will be made of them as the Deputy Adjutant-General considers to be necessary, in order to support the Civil power in the event of hostilities breaking out. The regiments will not act as an escort, but they will be so disposed that the funeral will always be within sight of two battalions, and, in fact, having a regiment in front and another in the rear.

At half-past twelve the volunteers began to gather from all parts of the city at their respective armories. The Prince of Wales Rifles and the Fifth and Sixth Royal Fusiliers met at the City Hall, the Victorias and Stevenson's Battery of Artillery at the drill-shed, and the 65th Battalion, with the Engineers, at the Quebec gate barracks. From their respective rendezvous the men were marched to the Champ de Mars.

The following officers were in command: The 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, under Lt.-Col. Bond; the Victoria Rifles, Lt.-Col. Bethune; the 5th Royal Fusiliers, Lt.-Col Crawford; the 6th Fusiliers, Lt-Col. Martin; the Engineers, Capt. Berry; the Garrison Artillery, Lt.-Col. McKay; Field Battery of Artillery, Col. Stevenson; No. 1 Troop of Cavalry, Col. Lovelace; all of the 5th military district; and the 65th Mount Rifles, Lt.-Col. Labranche, of the 6th military division.

The cavalry paraded on the Champ de Mars. Each regiment turned out well, and at half-past two nearly the whole military force of the city had assembled, awaiting orders. There could not have been less than 1000 men present under arms.

Incidents.

A large quantity of crape and orange and scarlet ribbons are being prepared for the parcipitants in the procession. The citizens will wear scarlet, and the members of the Orange Order orange knots. The hall wherein the body lies is still crowded with gazers, eager to take a last look at the remains. The coffin is of very handsome rosewood, with silver appendages, and on a plate beneath the glass is inscribed his name, age, and manner of death. The room appears a mass of flowers, which load the atmosphere with the most delicious perfume, the coffin being literally imbedded in blossoms. Amongst them we notice a very beautiful white floral crown, sent, we believe, by Mrs. Captain Ford, a member of the Cathedral congregation; and a most elegantly constructed cross of white and scarlet, together with a large bouquet, an offering from Mrs. Albert Murray, wife of the late Mr. Hackett's employer.

Inquest on the Body.

This inquest was resumed this morning in the Appeal Court.

William Souter, Sub-constable, City Police, being sworn, deposed:—On Thursday, the 12th of July inst., I was on duty on St. James street with Constable Crow, between the hour of 12 and 3 in the afternoon; there was a large number of people assembled on that street; about one o'clock we proceeded to the corner of McGill and St. James streets and remained there about 5 or 10 minutes; we noticed a very large crowd in Victoria Square; we noticed the majority of the people congregated in square most towards Beaver Hall Hill; they stopped about the middle of the hill; we took no notice of them, as we thought they were Orangemen returning from church; we turned around and came back to the St. Lawrence Hall; we just reached as far as the hall when there was a man whom I thought ran past, stating that there was a man shot in Victoria Square. We returned back to Victoria Square and found the body of Mr. Hackett lying on the sidewalk in front of Mr. Dunn's store. There was a large concourse of people still there, and they were very noisy; they were shouting, shoving along and exciting; but no shots or blows or fighting then.

Did you make towards the body?

A. Yes sir, I heard since that the body was that of Mr. Hackett. Dr. Ward stated that he was dead before we removed him. I saw a bullet shot over his right eye; saw Dr. Ward probe the wound; he pronounced him dead. I then called an express waggon, which was standing by, and removed the body to the dead-house. In so doing I was accompanied by Dr. Ward and Constable Crow. On arriving at the dead-house, I deposited the body there and searched the pockets of deceased.

Witness here, by order of the Coroner, opened a handkerchief containing the articles found on deceased as follows: The handkerchief was blue silk with a piece of yellow ribbon attached. Albert Murray, manager for John McKillop & Co's. Commercial Agency, No. St. Sacrament street, being sworn, deposed. Deceased was in our employ and most of those papers and blank forms found on his person were used in our establishment by him with relation to our business. This signature, H. Irwin Harris, is that of a person in my employ; it is a *bon* for $81 in favor of T. L. Hackett, Esq., which $81 the said Hackett gave to the said Harris prior to the said Hackett leaving my office on the 12 inst. I am positive the articles found on Hackett's body were his property. I did not know that deceased had a revolver in his possession but was afterwards told he had by Mr. Harris. I know nothing personally of the cause of deceased's death. I saw the body of the deceased lying at the morgue about an hour after his death. I identified him as my clerk, Thomas Lett Hackett; I noticed a bullet wound over his right eye; nearly the whole side of his face seemed to me to be bruised; the skin was knocked off in several places. I examined the clothes of deceased to assure myself still further that it was him; his younger brother Harry, was with me at the time.

By Ald. Laberge: Was deceased in the habit of carrying that revolver?

A. Not to my knowledge.

By Mr. McNeice: Was the nature of his business such as to necessitate his carrying a revolver?

A. No; but on occasions of his travelling on our business in the country. I have known him to take it on several occasions, but not on all occasions.

By Mr. Edmond Rothwell: Was the nature of your business such as to necessitate him to carry firearms when travelling for your firm?

A. I believe he carried it for protection only, as his travelling was done mostly by driving over lonely country roads, a portion of the time after dark.

By Mr. Greaves: Have you known Mr. Hackett for any length of time?

A. I have known him since 1871.

Q. Had he been in your employ ever since 1871?

A. With the exception of a short period.

Q. Did you know him to be an orderly quiet young man?

A. I have known him to be an inoffensive, quiet young man.

Q. Is it your opinion that Mr. Hackett would only have used that revolver in self-defence?

A. It is my opinion.

By Mr. Furniss: Where you present at the conversation that took place between Mr. Hackett and Mr. Harris in relation to that sum of money?

A. I was not.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Hackett express himself in any way before he left your office?

A. No, the last words I had with him were when he came into my private office and asked me for permission to go to church, which permission I granted.

Q. Were you aware, when he left your office, that he had a revolver on his person, or in his possession?

A. No, I was not; I learned that afterwards.

Q. Now sir, to the best of your judgment do you suppose the deceased should have carried a revolver in going out?

Question not allowed.

By Mr. Halpin: Was it usual for Mr. Hackett to carry a revolver when going to church?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Are you awre previous to the 12th, the last time he carried a revolver? carried a revolver?

A. I am not.

By the foreman: On the 12th of July last whether he was travelling on business for your firm?

A. No.

Detective Cullen here produced deceased revolver for identification.

Mr. Murray said the revolver now produced is exactly of the same make and pattern to the one deceased had in his possession; I believe it to be the same, but I cannot swear that it is.

The revolver is a "Colt's Standard," seven shot.

Sub Constable Sauter deposed that he found on deceased about 60 bullets, a bunch of keys with his name stamped upon the ring, and the words "Commercial Agency," 61 cents, a gold watch, memorandum, a pipe and tobacco, and a blue silk hankerchief.

By Mr. McNeice: Had you any special instructions for that day?

(To be continued.)

New Advertisements this p.m.

FOR THIS WEEK.

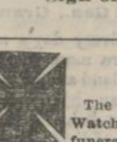
PILON'S

has reduced all his spring and summer goods on account of hard times. It is the greatest cheap sale ever advertised in Montreal. We don't like to keep a single yard of spring goods in our store for this fall. It is no use to keep heavy stock, pay interest on it and after be obliged to sell dear to our customers, to pay our expenses and make a little profit. This is not our system. When the season is over, the only thing we have to do is to sell off the balance of the season's stock, and so offer *great bargains* to our customers. By this system, at the end of each season we can sell new, fresh and fashionable goods at *half* price; and we never have any old stock on hand; and buyers are always sure to get real *bargains*; and we open each season with a new stock, and we are ready for the battle again. This way of doing business brings us all the year through thousands of customers we should never see if it was otherwise. It is the reason our store is always crowded, and we do such a tremendous trade.

A. PILON & CO.,
615 St. Catherine street. Montreal,
Sign of the Green Ball.
165+

K. B. W.

The members of the Knight Watch are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. T. L. Hackett on Monday, 16th July. By orde of the S. K. C. 165-1



A SPECIAL MEETING of the CALEDONIAN SOCIETY, of Montreal, will be held in the ST. ANDREW'S HOME,
On TUESDAY Evening, the 17th inst,
at EIGHT o'clock P.M.
A large attendance of members is requested. A meeting of the committee will be held at the close.
JAMES M. GLASS, Sec.
165-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
In re F. B. STREET, an Insolvent.

Tenders are invited for the Stock of HABERDASHERY and GENTS' FURNISHING, amounting, as per Inventory, to $2,520.86: also for the lease of the Premises, No. 185 St. James Street, to the first May next, or for two years further.
Tenders will be opened Saturday, 21st instant. For particulars and to view Stock, apply to
EVANS & RIDDELL,
Assignees.
Western Chambers, 22 St. John St.
Montreal, 16th July, 1877. 165 4

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.
In the matter of NAPOLEON LACHANCE, of St. Jean Baptiste Village, an Insolvent.

The undersigned Assignee will sell by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers,
At the Insolvent's place of bus'ness,
RACHEL STREET, in the Village of St. Jean Baptiste,
On Thursday, the 19th day of July,
A.D. 1877, at TWELVE, noon,
the following items, being part of the assets belonging to the above estate, viz.:

Stock of Coffins, valued at	$ 298.67
Trade, &c., &c., in workshop	16 50
Hearses. Funeral Garments	3,409.00
Three Horses	140.00
Carts, Sleigh, Harness, &c	202 00
	$4,266.17

Terms made known day of sale.
All further information given on application to the office of Perkins, Beausoleil & Perkins, 60 St James street, Montreal.
C. BEAUSOLEIL.
Assignee.
Montreal, 16th July, 1877. 155

TURKISH BATH,
VISITORS' ATTENTION.

On your arrival in Montreal go and take a Turkish Bath at the HAMMAM. There is nothing so refreshing. Building large and complete, one of the finest in the world, 140 St. Monique street. Hours for gentlemen 6 to 9 a.m. and 2 to 10 p.m. Ladies 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
GODFREY RUEL,
159 PROPRIETOR.

LIGHT!
The new COMBINATION SHADE CHIMNEY for Lamps, requires no chimney, does away with nearly all the trouble and breakage, and gives the beautiful, soft light so much desired.
FRED. R. COLE,
163+ 98 St. Francois Xavier st.

HENDERSON'S LENDING LIBRARY a success.
Established in the interest of the Proprietor, and for the benefit of the People. The use of any of nearly 5,000 vols. for a Week for 10 cents. New Books added as soon as issued.
J. HENDERSON, 191 St Peter st., next to Craig.
159

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY
HOW TO SAVE MONEY?
Get your Coats, Pants, Dresses, &c., cleaned or dyed without shrinking and pressed equal to new. The saving is immense, and the satisfaction perfect at the
ROYAL DYE WORKS,
706 CRAIG ST. (near Victoria Square.)
(Established 1870.) 160+

CANADA AGRICULTURAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 180 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
Cash Capital - - - - - $250,000
Loss by the St. John Conflagration only $4,000, which testifies to the conservative manner in which the business of the Company is managed.
Insurance on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and Non-hazardous Property made a speciality.
This Company insures against Loss and Damage by Fire or Lightning at usual Fire Rates. 152+

NIAGARA DISTRICT
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1836.
This Company is now prepared to INSURE REAL ESTATE PROPERTY and PRIVATE DWELLINGS at very advantageous rates.
Agents wanted in all unoccupied parts of Ontario and Quebec.
JOHN IRVINE,
123+ Manager for Ontario and Quebec.

J. B. CAMPBELL,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
84 La Salle street, Chicago.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold on margins Represented in Montreal by
McCULLOCH BROTHERS,
Corner Exchange Building. +4

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.
During the warm weather of July and August, and while our cheap sale is going on, we will give our customers after purchasing a Hat, a Glass of Cool Soda Water, with choice Syrups. Boys and girls, don't forget to ask for a ticket.
We commence this evening.
JOB C. THOMPSON & CO.,
416 NOTRE DAME STREET, COR. ST. PETER.
Terms Cash. One Price.
N.B.—Large Hats to fit large heads. 159



PHOSFOZONE!
THE NEW TONIC.
It acts through the blood upon the whole nervous system, strengthening every member of the body.
GENTS.—Your Phosfozone is prescribed frequently by the Medical Faculty. It is regarded as a decided improvement on all other preparations, containing Hypophosphites. R. S. LATHAM, Central Drug Store, Montreal.
Prepared in the Laboratory of EVANS, MERCER & CO., Montreal. 165+

WHY WEAR AN OLD SUIT
when they can be cleaned and pressed to look like new without shrinking or taking apart at
T. PARKER & CO.,
STEAM DYERS & SCOURERS,
165eodt 16 & 521 St. Joseph st.

BEST and CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY **DRY-GOODS.**
Go to
BRADY'S.
Best Hochelaga Grey Cotton only 6c.
Splendid White Shirting selling at 7c.
Best American Prints only 6 and 7c.
Mohair Lustres selling at 7c.
The Depot for cheap Dry-Goods,
T. BRADY,
400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. 400
165+

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
[No. 2,539.] District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT, Montreal.—William Kennedy, Plaintiff, vs. J. B. Bronsdon, Defendant.—Will be sold by public auction, by authority of justice, on Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth day of July, inst., at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, No. 146 St. Mary street, in the City of Montreal, all the goods and chattels of said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Carpets, Sofa, Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, &c. Terms cash.
WILLIAM LARKIN, B.S.C.
Montreal, 14th July, 1877. 165 1

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
[No. 4,014] District of Montreal.
CIRCUIT COURT, Montreal—W. Robert Smith, Plaintiff, vs. Dame Zeure Sebastien Denis, Defendant.—On Wednesday, the 25th July, inst., 1877, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No 9 Fournier street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods chattels and effects seized in this cause, consisting of one Refrigerator, two Chests of Drawers.
JOHN ROOLAHAN, B.S.C.
Montreal, July 16th, 1877. 165-1

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
[No. 3,191.] District of Montreal.
CIRCUIT COURT, Montreal.—Joseph Marsan dit Lapierre, Plaintiff, vs. Guillaume Duval, Defendant.—Will be sold by public auction, by authority of justice, on the 25th day of July, inst., at Nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, Folium Street, in the City of Montreal, all the goods and chattels of said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Furniture, &c. Terms cash.
F. ST. JEAN, B. S. C.
Montreal, 16th July, 1877. 165-1

Six O'clock P.M.

FROM TORONTO.

The Dunkin Act.—Rumored Escape of Idiots.

TORONTO, July 16th. — The Dunkin Act campaign grows in earnestness; both sides have established numerous committee rooms, and are carrying on a vigorous campaign. The promoters of the measure intend publishing a fly sheet daily while the voting lasts, containing a register of votes polled, and whether for or against the by-law.

Several idiots are reported to have escaped from the provincial asylum during the past ten days.

The Globe on Thursday's Riot.—Sudden Death.—Movements of Orangemen and State of Feeling.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.)

TORONTO, July 16. — The *Globe* has an editorial referring to the riot of Thursday last, blaming every body except the Irish Catholics of Western Ontario. It blames Mayor Beaudry for not affording protection asked for, Irish Catholics for adopting the tone they did, containing, as it argues, that tone did, by implication, a threat of violence if the Orangemen exercised their right of walking in procession, and the latter for not walking and bringing matters to an issue this year instead of postponing it till next.

A middle-aged woman named Theresa Kirk fell dead in Yorkville yesterday, having burst a blood-vessel.

A large number of Orangemen left here last night to attend Mr. Hackett's funeral to-day. The feeling is very bitter, and any excursion of Irishmen is almost sure to lead to a disturbance. What make matters more serious is the fact that the Orangemen are sympathized with by the better class of Protestants, who think they should have been allowed to walk and been protected in their rights. There is a pic-nic of the Young Irishmen to be held on the 23rd, which is almost certain to result in an *emeute* if the most stringent precautions are not taken.

WIMBLEDON.

Doings of the Canadian Team.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, July 16.—The *Globe* this morning contains the following special by cable: "The ties for the Prince of Wales' prize were shot off this morning to decide the places, twenty having been equally divided among three. Ross was third. Finlayson won £5, and Mitchell £3 in competition for St. George's challenge vase."

Weather Probabilities.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE STAR.]

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, July 16, 10 a.m.—During the past 24 hours in the North West the weather has been fair, with showers. In the lower lake region the barometer has fallen slightly, with moderate to fresh Southerly to South Westerly winds, and clear to fair, hot weather. The probabilities for the next 24 hours, for the lower lake region, moderate to fresh winds, mostly between South and West; clear to fair, hot weather, with local thunder storm. For St. Lawrence, moderate to fresh winds, mostly between South-East and South-West; fair, hot weather, and possibly thunder storms.

City News.

The s. s. "Polynesian" from Quebec arrived at Liverpool at 2 this morning, 16th.

THE WHARVES.—There is a very noticeable absence of the usual loafer element around the wharves.

STUDENTS' MEETING.—The last meeting of the McGill College Medical Students for the present session will take place to-morrow evening.

GRATITUDE. — Mr. Henshaw has presented Mr. Duhamel, who rescued him from the mob on Thursday last, with a handsome walking cane, bearing a suitable inscription engraved on a silver plate.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Cox, P. Chaput, John Rooney, A. W. Johnson, J. Leclaire, H. C. Cadieux, Adolphe Musson, and Miss A. De Angelis, all of Montreal, are stopping at the St. Leon Springs Hotel.

ACCIDENT.—It being rumored that Mr. N. Vick, of Vitre street, was shot this morning, we learn, on enquiry, that it is not the case; but he met with an accident in which he cut his arm with a square of glass. He has had the wound attended to at the hospital.

LIGHTNING.—Mr. Samuel Wright, while out with his men constructing the telegraph line running west, on the 12th inst., was struck by lightning as he stood beneath a tree. He was knocked down senseless, while a man named Crevier, of St. Ann, was killed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Joseph Laplante, laborer, 19 years of age, was accidentally struck in the eye at the Mountain Park today by the head of a hammer, wielded by a fellow workman, flying off the shaft and striking Laplante. The doctors think the eye-ball must be removed.

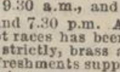
A MEAN JOKE.—We regret that THE STAR has been made the medium of a mean practical joke or piece of spite against Mr. Thomas Conroy, of 165 Dalhousie street, in the publication of a birth notice handed in and paid for in the usual way. This is the third time that the trick has been played by different persons upon Mr. Conroy. The notice was endorsed by "John Jackson, 19 St. Antoine street," but we believe this name to be forged. Mr. Conroy believes he knows who the instigator of the annoying hoax is, and hopes to be able to run him down before long.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—We have been requested to publish the following letter:—*To the Editor of* THE STAR: Sir,—On my return from Toronto this morning I was surprised to see, as a correction to a previous report, my name appearing in the Saturday's daily STAR as first in your late examinations before the Bar. I cannot understand how this occurred, as there is no order of precedence announced in these examinations, and, moreover, I am positive that many of those who were admitted at the same time passed better examinations than I did. In justice to them and to myself, I have to ask you to insert this. Your obedient servant, HENRY S. W. GOODHUE.

Arrival of Orangemen.

A large number of Orangemen arrived in town up to noon to assist at the funeral of poor Hackett. The South Eastern train arrived shortly after nine this a. m., bringing a lodge numbering about forty men. The mixed train from the West did not put in an appearance until a quarter past nine; it had on board 150 to 200 Orangemen. The "Prince of Wales" arrived from Ottawa, in Lachine, at about ten o'clock, with over 1,000 passengers who had chartered the boat with the express idea of joining in the procession. About 400 men were transferred to the Lachine train, as the vessel was too heavily laden to run the rapids in safety.

New Advertisements this pm



ST. BRIDGET'S PIC-NIC AND REGATTA
in aid of the poor under the auspices of the ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY,
to be held at
BOUCHERVILLE ISLANDS
(GROS BOIS)
On WEDNESDAY, 18th July 1877,
The steamer "Montarville," will leave the Jacques Cartier pier, at 9.30 a.m., and 1.30 p.m. Return trips at 5.30 and 7.30 p.m. A fine programme of boat and foot races has been arranged and will be carried out strictly, brass and string bands engaged, and refreshments supplied by the Society at lowest city prices
Adults tickets, 25cts. Children, 15cts.
165-2 **J. COCKER, Sec.**

THE OLD COUNTRY
GROCERY
STARTED AFRESH.

The TEA we are selling at 30c. per lb. drinks equal to any 50c. Try it
Our SUGAR at 10 cents per lb. ought to be seen and tasted by all who are buying largely just now.
AND A CHOICE LOT OF
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BUTTER,
DUNCAN'S OLD KIND
ONLY 20c PER lb.
The very best BREAD (old country bakers,) only 20c. a large loaf.
McGARITY & DUNCAN,
707 Craig Street,
SIGN OF THE BIG LOAF.
162

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
[No. 8.] District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Leslie S. Skelton *et al.*, Plaintiffs, vs Cesaire Turgeon, *et al.*, Defendants.—On the twenty-fifth day of July instant, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the store of the said Defendants, No. 196 Notre Dame st., in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said Defendants, seized in this case, consisting of Cloth, Gent. Collars and Shirts Gas Lamps, &c. Terms cash.
D. A. ST. AMOUR, B. S. C.
Montreal, 16th July, 1877. 165-1

Extra Edition.

Evening Telegrams.

THE WAR.

The Fight at Bayazid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—Ismail Pasha telegraphs from Bayazid on Saturday, that on Tuesday twelve battalions of Russians endeavored to relieve Bayazid. We defeated them and drove them to Kara Boulak with a loss of 600 killed, a quantity of provisions, 20 baggage waggons and their entire ambulance train.

The Situation at Kars.

LONDON, July 16.—A correspondent with the Turks telegraphs from Kars, July 12, as follows: Mukhtar Pasha, with the main army, is in a strong entrenched position on a ridge eight miles south. The Russians have completely withdrawn from the siege. I have visited their batteries, which are constructed with much skill, but show traces of the accuracy of Turkish fire. The Turks have a very fine force here now the men are in excellent spirits and very confident. I doubt the possibility of Russia gaining any more successes on this side, this year, unless she has very strong reinforcements at Akaltsik and Piflis.

Turkish supports are steadily flowing in. Russians, despite their strength, have sustained heavy reverses. A correspondent telegraphs from Zain July 12: To-morrow we fall back some distance towards Alexandrapole from sanitary considerations.

The Abchassian Rebellion.

BERLIN, July 16.—A Tiflis letter of the 14th says: The Abchassians, Circassians and Leschians are in full rebellion, and killed many thousand Russians. Only the middle part of the mountains, with the important road from Vladikakaz, is still faithful.

Retribution.

LONDON, July 16.—A Rapia despatch says official telegrams report Russians established military tribunal at Selvi to try Mussulmans accused of complacity in Bulgarian massacres and executing men convicted on Bulgarian testimony.

FROM OTTAWA.

Excitement—Orange Reception.

OTTAWA, July 16.—Great excitement exists here over a telegram just received stating that the cemetery well at Montreal had been poisoned.

A mass meeting of Orangemen has been called for this evening to make arrangements for receiving the Ottawa men on their return home.

Captain Simmonds has been presented with an address by the St. George's Society.

Nikopolis Captured.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Kiernan's St. Petersburg despatch to-day says a telegram has been received there, stating that the Russians from Sistova made an assault in heavy force, and captured Nikopolis this morning.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Company.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The *Tribune* says: This Company seems now to be so arranging matters that Superintendent Smyth, of New York, cannot legally refuse to revoke his act of suspension. A meeting of the stockholders has been called for the 19th inst., to reduce the paid-up capital so as to remedy the impairment and a 5 per cent. call has been made on the subscribed stock, and will add $300,000 to its assets, which will make the Company even stronger than it was prior to the St. John fire. Commissioner Rhodes, of Massachusetts, has expressed his confidence in the Company, and all other State Departments are fully satisfied of the ability of the Royal Canadian to meet its liabilities in this country, as it has two dollars of assets invested herein to one dollar of liabilities.

City Items.

OWNER WANTED.—A rubber coat, found by a gentleman, awaits an owner at Juror Street Police Station.

THE 12TH OF JULY TROUBLES.

(Continued from 4 o'clock edition.)

The Funeral Procession.

At three o'clock precisely, the procession having been formed on St. James street, received the order from the Grand Marshal and moved off. The troop of cavalry, at the head of the infantry, took precedence, and as they marched past the line of procession, the Orangemen and private citizens received them with enthusiastic cheers. The military went on considerably in advance. A squad of police was placed in front of the funeral procession, the Grand Marshal, Mr. Robinson, well mounted, coming next. The Orange Young Britons of Ottawa, took the lead, with their band at their head. They looked exceedingly well, dressed in their uniform—white shirt, blue trowsers and orange and purple sashes.

The St. Charles Orangemen, a very large body, came next, draped in their insigna, but without any flags. They were followed by the members of the Orange Order, Orange Young Britons and 'Prentice Boys (Derry). The Port Hope contingent of Orangemen came next, and then the Protestant Working men from Point St. Charles.

The latter were very strong, and could not have numbered less than six or seven hundred men. Some wore orange and others crimson favors. At their head was carried the British ensign. The next in order was the Orange body from Ottawa, including Orangemen and Young Britons, probably five hundred strong, with the Union Jack at their head, and an Orange flag, bearing an open bible thereon, with several mottoes. The Independent Order of Good Templars, of this city, followed in their regalia. Then the Montreal Orange Lodges, according to their standing and precedence. The officers of the Grand Lodges, with the Silver Cornet Band of the 6th Fusileers, followed in front, preceded by the hearse, bearing all that was mortal of poor Hackett. The friends, members of the St. George, St. Andrews', Irish Protestant Benevolent and German Societies followed in the order named, with an immense number of private citizens, including nearly all the principal merchants, Protestant clergymen, and others. A squad of city police, armed with carbiner, brought up the rear. Shortly after the procession moved out, the Prince of Wales regiment passed up Bleury street to the cemetery.

The procession, although it was four deep, reached from St. Andrew's Church on Beaver Hall Hill to the Cathedral.

Christ Church Cathedral.

The melancholy cortege moved slowly, to the strains of the funeral marches of the bands, through the crowded streets. At Christ Church Cathedral, a guard of police was drawn up in accordance with the arrangements, and the sidewalks and grounds were packed with spectators. The main doors were thrown open, and as the corpse was lifted from the chariot it was received at the door by Rev. Canon Baldwin, Rector, the Dean of Montreal, Canons Evans and Anderson, and Rev. James Carmichael. The Rector read the solemn and hope-inspiring burial service of the Church of England amid a solemn hush that was painful. The cathedral was packed to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission.

The service concluded, the coffin was lifted and reverently carried out again into the glad sunshine to be borne to the cemetery.

The cortege re-formed, and the route was resumed, the band anew wailing out its melancholy strains.

Oration at the Grave.

The Rev. Charles A. Doudiet then delivered the funeral oration in the following words:—Brethren of the Orange Order and Christian friends,—I have seldom felt more at a loss to suitably address a audience of my fellow-citizens than I do to-day. Words expressive of the deep grief we all fell can not be found, or if they are suggested to the mind, they glide into expression of deep indignation before a speaker in my position is fully aware of it. To make this clear to all, let me recall the events which, for the past few days, have crowded each other upon our attention. The Orangemen of Montreal had decided to keep up the anniversary by what in military terms is known as a church parade. Meeting in their lodge room, and putting on the badges of their order, they intended to walk peacefully to the House of God, and after divine service to return quietly to their respective homes. Hardly was their intention known, when conspiracies were formed, arms and ammunition purchased with murderous intentions, and threats of every kind made against them. As the day of the celebration drew near, a feeling universally prevailed among the citizens that if the contemplated procession took place there would be riot and bloodshed. The public press, Catholic and Protestant, united in condemning the determination of the Orange Societies. The Mayor of this city implored them to dispense with any public display, giving them to understand, at the same time, that if they persisted in their design of walking, no special protection would be extended to them. The magistrates applied to refused likewise to authorize the calling out of the military force—church trustees denied the use of their buildings—altogether, an impartial observer might have thought, if he had been ignorant of what Orangemen really are, that they were little better than outlaws. A writer to the Press, calling himself a Protestant, gravely suggested that the "leaders" of the Orange order should be arrested, and held long enough to break up the processional arrangements, another no less gravely warned us that, as members of secret societies, we were liable to twenty-one years imprisonment! We looked in vain for any of the men in authority, stepping forward and asserting the majesty of the law against those who breathed threats of carnage against orderly and law-abiding British subjects. Many Orangemen, therefore, felt that, however unjustly and falsely, they would be held responsible for any disorder their celebration might provoke, and when, on the same day, they were approached by deputations, one from the City Council, guaranteeing all necessary protection, if the procession was given up, and another from the Presidents of the various national and benevolent associations, appealing to those high Christian feelings of charity, which good men know how to value—they urged their brethren to yield, for the time being, the exercise of an undoubted right, by simply attending divine service in the same unostentatious way in which Christians attend it in ordinary circumstances, I cannot say that I am sorry to have been one of the party of conciliation. I felt this was the only course allowed by my office as a Christian minister, and agreed, as many here may remember, that our worst enemy was not the hostile rabble, which we could meet with lead and steel, but the unfavorable opinion of the respectable public of the Dominion. Events have proved that this view was a right one. I think that the noble self-denial and spirit of conciliation shown by us has effectually turned public opinion in their favor. They have won a greater victory than if they had walked to church over heaps of slain. But there is a sad reverse to this pleasing picture. The pledges given for protection by the civic authorities have been so recklessly broken, that not a few of us have exclaimed, "It is still the old principle, that no faith is to be kept with heretics." We have kept our agreement to the letter; how have they kept theirs? Whilst the streets and squares swarmed with armed ruffians, ready for any cowardly and bloody deed, the authorities remained inactive, paralyzed by the incapacity of the man, that could, and should have taken at once, the most vigorous measures to disperse the murderers and arrest their leaders.

The consequences any one but a fool could have predicted. First testing their courage by a few assaults on unprotected women, that chivalrous rabble attacked our late brother, a hundred to one. What resistance one man could make he bravely made, but soon fell with his face to the foe. Would that we could draw a veil over the brutal scene, the horror of which will linger long in the memory of every beholder, whose heart is not utterly callous and lost to shame. And thus it comes that we stand to-day in the badges of woe, on this field of the dead. We feel, as those Christians must have felt when tenderly raising the body of Stephen, the first martyr, from the spot where fanatical enemies of Christ had stoned him, they carried him to the grave. In olden time it was truly said that martyrs were the seed-corn of the church. The same thing is true now: Thomas Lett Hackett has fallen, but his memory shall not be lost, and his death will add hundreds of members to the Order, which his foes would destroy if they could.

With our dead before our eyes, we call upon the Mayor of this city to resign a position he has proved himself incapable to occupy with the dignity and honor which are required in the chief officer of a city like ours; we call on all good citizens to give every assistance to those who will track the murderers and bring them to justice; we demand the suppression of organizations seeming to have been formed for the sole purpose of riot and murder, unless they fully justify themselves of these vile intentions, We want no "Molly Maguires" in Canada.

The resolutions of the Orange Lodges, subsequent to this murder have declared that henceforth they will exercise their rights, come what may. This was to be expected. It may bring stormy times, but even storms are needed to clear the atmosphere. Much as we love peace and good will, many of those who pleaded for them this year will be silent in the future. We would have healed the sore dissensions of the past, and how have we been met? Let the spirit of Thomas Lett Hackett answer from the grave where we have laid him. With a graver of steel, let the occurrences of the last few days be written on the granite obelisk that will mark his last resting-place, that in days to come our children may clearly understand the origin of the coming struggle for the equal rights it is our glory to claim, to fight for, and to die for, under the glorious constitution of the British Empire, and which a certain dangerous class of men in this Province attempt to assail. If our legislators are wise in time, that struggle may be a bloodless one, but if it is still to be the suicidal policy of protection to one party and no protection to the other, let the consequences rest upon the heads of those that choose to ignore the value set by true Britons upon religious and civil liberty.

To the friends and relations of our deceased brother, we now unitedly offer the most sincere sympathy in their great sorrow. Yet we know they will not mourn like them that have no hope. God shall bring again with him them that sleep in Jesus. To thee, departed brother, we bid farewell until we meet thee again "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Who knows but that day may near at hand for one or the other of us. The lurking assassin may already have marked his victim, and may be even here dogging his footsteps. To all sympathizing friends, Catholic or Protestant, we Orangemen offer our hearty thanks for their presence here to-day, and would here repeat the words of peace of Rev. Father McNamara, of New York, "Let us mingle our colors, and our hearts will mingle; and with our hearts united, we may defy the efforts of political knaves or religious bigots to break in upon our prerogatives, or to rob us of that repose, that prosperity and respectability which are sure to result from the national unity of a great and liberty loving population."

The way to this happy consummation is easy if all English and French-speaking Catholics here imitate the constant policy of non-interference with the rights of others of which we Oeangemen of Montreal have always given them the example. More we do not want, less we cannot take.

Emeutes on the Way to the Cemetery.

Hardly had the procession got fairly started before a middle-sized man, whose name is unknown, walked from opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, and speaking to an Orangeman in the procession, drew a revolver from his hip pocket in a threatening way. The Orangeman was quicker with his weapon; in an instant the muzzle of his pistol was between the eyes of the braggart. The Orangemen said no word, but there was a rush at once, and the fellow who provoked the first disturbance took the opportunity to slink away. As the procession wheeled from St. James street into Victoria Square a great crowd was assembled, as it was a good location for viewing the whole melancholy pageant. On the south side of the street a crowd of loafers, headed by a short, thick-set fellow in a white straw helmet, and another, a specimen of the lowest order of rough, insulted every fresh file of Orangemen with the coarsest blasphemy and profanity. The language used was simply shocking, and it grew worse as the hearse approached. There was then a rush made forward by one of the ruffians to seize the head of one of the horses, and fear seized the women in the crowd, some of whom fainted and were carried away. A carabinier galloped to the front, and promptly brought back a company of the artillery, who, with sword-bayonets fixed, marched through the crowd, and formed up across St. James street, and separated the swaying multitude from the procession. Then, facing about, the march was resumed, the Silver Cornet band taking up the mournful air it had been playing before the fracas occurred. This surged down McGill street, the roughs being promptly overpowered. We are not aware that any arrests were made. Certain it is that some of the roughs doubled around by drawing the hearse, when the Orangemen near promptly pounced upon the assailants. In an instant there was a rush for the spot, and nothing was seen but a crush of struggling men. This occurred opposite Morgan's, and while the scrimmage lasted there was plenty of it, the leader of the hostile gang shouting and yelling forth curses above the din of the surging mass. Panic seized the spectators, and the noise of the threatening combat reached into Victoria Square, where there was a vast throng. In an instant all was confusion. A rush was made for the scene of the fray, men tore in maniac haste over the palings, and shouts arose on all sides

The procession moved past Victoria Square into Radegonde street, through a dense and, after the scare, a palpitating crowd. If any artist wanted a study of suppressed rage he could have had it there. There were faces in the multitude that plainly indicated the thoughts working beneath the scowling brows. Nothing of note occurred until Zion Church was reached. In the open space here a great crowd had assembled, and as the continuous files of Orangemen passed up expressions uncomplimentary, not loud but deep, were lavished upon them. Suddenly there was a rush and two shots were fired, but where they came from is a matter of dispute. No harm was done beyond the excitement and panic caused. An instant after the firing of the shots the streets were filled with flying women and men, but order was soon restored, and the procession marched to the Cathedral.

At St. Peter street a detachment of the Prince of Wales Rifles formed the rear guard, and marched up by Bleury street to Fletchiers fields.

Inquest on the Body.

(Continued from 4 o'clock edition.)

A. No special instructions.

By Mr. Rothwell: From whom do you take your immediate word of command?

A. From the Chiefs and Sergeants.

Q. How far did your beat extend that day between the hours of 12 and 3 that afternoon?

A. From Francois Xavier to McGill streets.

Q. Did you find any crowd assembled on St. James street.

The foreman opposed the question as put; he thought it should not refer to the whole of St. James street, but only to that within beat.

The question was altered to that effect.

A. Yes there was a pretty large crowd, but the majority of the people were moving along about their business.

Q. Were there any knots of people of three or four or more, standing talking and impeding the sidewalk, and did you make any attempt to make them move on?

A. We are not supposed to interfere with gentlemen in midday holding private conversation on the sidewalk, providing they don't impede the sidewalk to any great extent, unless we get special orders to do so.

Andrew Cullen, detective, city police, deposed. The pistol now produced before this I found upon the person of Mr. O'Farrele, now in custody, and who gives his name as James O'Farrele. I took it on Saturday last, the 14th inst., in the afternoon, in Mrs. Sheehan's shop in Craig street, between St. Charles Borromme and St. Urbain streets. I arrested him; I heard that there was a party exhibiting a revolver in Place d'Armes; I went there accompanied by Detectives Richie and Fahey, and on the way I was told by a party, who seemed to be watching this man and the parties he was showing this revolver to, that they left there and went down to a fruit store on Craig, near St Charles Borromme street: we went down there with two constables and went into Mrs. Sheehan's store, and inside the shop there were Mrs. Sheehan and the prisoner talking in a loud, boisterous way; the prisoner had his right hand under the skirt of his coat. I asked him what he got there; he said a revolver; I found it in the pocket in the skirt of his coat; I asked him where he got this revolver; he said he picked it up on the footpath the time of the row; I asked him what row; he answered where the man was shot; I asked whom it belonged to, he said he did not know. He then added, he intended to go to the station and give it up. In examining this revolver I find that there are six loaded chambers and one unloaded: five of the charges were marked letter P. the sixth one has no mark that I can see. I looked at the revolver. I may be mistaken, but it looks to me as though there was blood on the revolver and its chambers; it may be rust.

Dr. Ward examined the marks and gave it as his opinion that it was rust.

By Mr. Greaves: When a revolver of this kind is discharged, is it not a fact that there is an empty case remaining?

A. Yes, and in this case there was no empty case remaining when I took it from the prisoner.

By the foreman: Asked, on behalf of Dr. Ward, if the revolver looked as if lately discharged?

A. It was my impression that it was lately discharged, and not cleaned since it was discharged.

The inquest was adjourned till 9 to-morrow morning.

AN OLD LADY INJURED.

In the panic on St. James street, an old lady of 60 years, named Mrs. Mary Doherty, living at No. 18 Chenneville street, was knocked down, run over, and trampled upon by the crowd. She sustained a fracture of the collar bone, and various bruises and contusions. She had a grand daughter with her, whose face was badly bruised at the same time. Dr. Fulton was called.

FINANCIAL.

July 16th.—The money market remains as usual, very quiet. Sterling exchange is selling at 9¼ for round amounts between banks, and 9½ counter rates. Gold drafts at par to 1-16 premium. Gold in New York 105⅞. Sterling exchange in New York 487.

Business Troubles.

A writ of attachment was issued against Flavie Carbonneau on Saturday by William Henderson.

A demand of assignment has been made upon Henry P. Sturgess, by divers creditors.

A writ of attachment has been issued against James K. Pollock by David McKenzie.

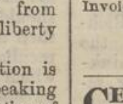
Mr. C. Beausoleil has been appoinnted assignee to the estate of M. Decary. Liabilities, $11,000; assets, $9,000.

New Advertisements this p.m.

TROTTING RACES AT LAPRAIRIE,
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 17, 18 and 19th JULY.
Steamer "Laprairie" will make trips on those days as follows (as near as possible):—

FROM LAPRAIRIE.	FROM MONTREAL.
5:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
8:30 "	11:00 "
1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
3.00 "	4:00 "
6:00 "	6:30 "

165 4 J. BROSSEAU, Sec.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
OTTAWA, 13th July, 1877.
Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 5 per cent.
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.
165-1

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE
"STAR" OFFICE.
165

DESSMAKERS
Cannot afford to be without the
Centennial P iting Machine.
It saves time, cloth and thread.
For sale by the MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., 243 St. James street (opposite the Ottowa Hotel. 165z

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,
In re THOMAS A. McLEAN, an Insolvent.
Tenders are invited for the Machinery and Fixtures of a Sheep skin Tannery on Seigneurs street, near Wellington street. Tenders will be opened Saturday, 21st instant. For particulars and to view, apply to
EVANS & RIDDELL,
Assignees.
Western Chambers, No. 22 St. John Street, Montreal.
165

TO LET, at Lachine, a most desirable House, for Summer or Winter, situated on river side, three minutes walk from Dun's Station. Apply to J. W., drawer 90, Lachine. 165-2

ROOMS, with or without board, for three or four gentlemen in a private family. Apply at 259 St. Urbain street, corner of Ontario. 165-4

ROOM—To let, large Front Room, No. 47½ Bleury street. 155 3

BOARD and Room, at 25 German street. 165 6

LOST, a Bunch of Keys, with metal tag attached; initials G. J. S. Finder will oblige by returning them to 485 St. Paul street. 165 2

FOUND, a Canary at Field's Studio. 165 6

WANTED—Two Storemen.— Must be English, and have good reference. Apply to J. C. Mignault & Co., 31 St. Lambert Hill. 164-1

WANTED a Man to run Wax Thread Machine. Good wages and permanent situation. Apply to J. C. Mignault & Co. 31 St. Lambert Hill. 165-1

WANTED, Two Book-Keepers. Must be English. Apply to J. C. Mignault & Co., 31 St. Lambert Hill. 165-1

WANTED, General Servants, Cooks, House and Table Maids, and Nurses. Apply to J. C. Mignault & Co., 31 St. Lambert Hill. 165-1

WANTED, situation as Wet Nurse, at once. Apply to Dr. BELL, 1 Belmont st. 165-3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced Footman, Laundress and Kitchenmaid; best city references required. Apply to MRS NEVILLE, Registry office, 5 Anderson st. 165-1

WANTED, a Boy, to milk Cow. 28 Berry st. 165-3

WANTED, a Machinist; a first-class fitter; one used to Sewing Machine workpreferred. Apply at 20 St. Germain st. 165 1

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
[No. 9530] District of Montreal.
CIRCUIT COURT, Montreal.—Alfred Dalbec, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs Magloire Monet, of the Parish of St. Enfants Jesus, District of Montreal, et Samuel Baupean, of the City of Montreal, Defendant.—On the 25th day of July, instant, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile and business of the said Defendant, Samuel Baupean, No. [illegible] street, in the City of Montreal, by authority of justice, all the goods and [illegible] of said Defendant, seized in this cause [illegible] of Horse, Express, &c.
M. CHAUSSE.
Montreal, 16th July, 1877.

RIGHT AT LAST.

CHAPTER VII.—(*Continued.*)

The tempter colored deeply. In his annoyance at Clement's rejection of the second he had provided for him, he failed to notice the objectionable word.

"I told you he was related to me," he stammered, with a forced laugh "I was a mere boy when I married, and one does not wish to stand convicted before the world of being a grandfather. You can understand the feeling."

"Oh, perfectly! perfectly!"

"Of course, our bet is at end."

"That by no means follows," observed the major, drily.

"But the conditions are changed," urged his host.

"Such bets are P. P.," replied the duellist.

"You are not serious?"

"I never jest on such matters."

The speakers regarded each other silently for several seconds; and Richard Blantyre read in the cold, resolute gray eyes of the major that his mind was made up to claim the money.

"We need not quarrel respecting such a trifle," observed the latter. "Let the club decide. I shall feel perfectly satisfied with their verdict, whether favorable or against me."

The blow told. Richard Blantyre felt that it would be far preferable to sacrifice even a larger sum than a hundred pounds than have the conditions of the bet he had so artfully prepared discussed by the members of his club—men of honor, with whom he was in the habit of daily shaking hands, and who, although they might laugh at dandyism and inoffensive eccentricities, were rather disposed to like him for his assumed good nature. He had not yet arrived at that point in the sliding scale of society which renders a man indifferent to his reputation, which not unfrequently counterbalances the value of money.

"Quarrel!" he repeated, after a pause. "My dear fellow, what could induce you to imagine such a possibility? On reflection, I certainly ought to have stipulated for the contingency. Let the bet hold good. If Clement Cleveland escapes unharmed, I win a hundred pounds; if killed or wounded, I lose. Are the conditions clearly understood?"

"Decidedly."

"After all," thought the affectionate grandfather, "I have the best of it, whether I win or lose."

The two men, in every way so worthy of each other, drew near the well-furnished table; and after a breakfast composed of the *primeurs* and luxuries of the season, Major Ace withdrew.

From thoughtlessness, no doubt, he forgot, before taking leave of his host, to give him back the letter of Clement Cleveland.

CHAPTER VIII.

Although only eight years older than his friend, Viscount Ellston was at least twenty years his senior in his knowledge of mankind. Hence the precaution he had taken in requesting permission to dictate Clement's letter his grandfather. Despite his quiet manner, Major Ace was in reality a most irascible person, exceedingly prompt to take offence, and vindicative in his resentments. A phrase doubtfully turned—a word that could have been interpreted into a slight—and, in all probability, a challenge would have ensued.

No man is so sensitive on points of honor as the one who has forfeited all claim to it.

Several days elapsed before Captain Lovelace, after his return to his regiment, ventured to show his face upon parade. The marks of Beck's nails were too apparent. When he did appear, the jests of his brother officers, their sly hints and innundoes, annoyed him greatly. Although he received them with a smile, it was not an honest one.

"Wrong! wrong!" he exclaimed. "Nothing of the kind! My horse bolted, and dragged me through a hedge."

"Of nails!" chorused his friends.

"No; of blackthorns. The girls of Kent are not so difficult as you suppose."

Although a reckless libertine, the captain was not without a certain amount of prudence. The outrage he had committed was a criminal one, punishable by the laws; and he saw clearly that his only chance of escape lay in keeping the affair a profound secret. Once made public, the friends of Edith would no longer have a motive for not appealing to the tribunals. He counted upon the delicacy of the poor girl he had insulted to keep her guardians quiet.

This fancied security was disagreeably interrupted by a visit from Viscount Ellston. With all his defects, Lovelace was not physically a coward. A meeting was fixed for the following morning, with the understanding that the cause of quarrel should not be made known.

After dining, as he had promised, at the Earl's our hero and his friend adjourned to an Coventry street. The valet of the latter had been sent before to engage rooms. On their arrival the servant informed his master that a person was waiting to speak with him.

"I thought I told you," exclaimed his lordship, angrily, "that I wished to remain *incognito*?"

"I have obeyed your injunctions," replied the man. "Not a person in the hotel has the slightest idea of your lordships rank."

"Who is this person?"

"I believe he is an utter stranger, my lord."

"Tell him to call to-morrow."

The valet hesitated, advanced towards the door, and returned.

"I beg pardon, my lord," he said, 'but——'

"But what?" interrupted his master, angrily.

"I think you had better see this person. He comes from Egg's," he added, in an undertone.

Ellston had sent the pistols which Richard Blantyre had lent his grandson to the celebrated gunsmith to be examined, thinking that, as they had not been used for several years, the locks might be out of order. At the same time he had given strict injunctions to the valet not only to conceal his rank, but to direct the case to be forwarded to him at the hotel.

With a brief excuse to his friend, the young nobleman quitted the room. To his astonishment, he found it was Mr. Egg himself who had inquired for him.

Although the last-named personage recognized his lordship instantly, he addressed him as if he had been an entire stranger.

"Are you the gentleman," he asked, "who sent this case of pistols to be examined?"

"I am."

"Can I speak to you in private?"

The viscount directed his valet to quit the room.

"My conduct may naturally appear strange," continued the gunsmith; "but my duty is an imperative one. Is it your intention to use these pistols?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Permit me to inform you that they are unsafe. You see these notches?" he continued, opening the case, and drawing forth the weapons. "They have been filed so deep that a hundred chances to one but they burst on the first discharge, and prove fatal to the person who fires them."

"My dear Mr. Egg!" exclaimed Ellston, gratefully; "how can I thank you sufficiently for your prudence and great kindness to an utter stranger?"

His visitor smiled.

"The pistols have not been fired for years. They are the property of a gentleman who has unfortunately but too many reasons to regret having used them."

He alluded to the number of notches upon the barrels.

"Seeing your name as the maker, I sent them to you to be examined."

"The precaution has proved a wise one," observed the gunsmith. "The weapons, as you assert, may not have been used for years: *but the filings are quite recent*?"

"Impossible!"

"*And afterwards blackened*," added Mr. Egg. "Convince yourself."

A very slight examination proved the fact beyond a doubt, and for several moments there was an embarrassing silence.

"Have you mentioned this circumstance to any one?" demanded his lordship, who was the first to speak.

"It is known at present only to myself and foreman" was the reply.

"Let me entreat you to keep it a secret."

"On condition that the weapons are not used."

"Certainly not!" exclaimed the viscount, with a look of horror. "Fortunately, I have another pair with me."

"Had I not recognized your—a gentleman, would say, of most unblemished reputation and undoubted honor," continued the worthy man, "my conduct would be, in accordance with my duty, very different. May I ask if you were to have used the weapons yourself?"

"No; a friend. They were lent him by a near relative."

"Your friend will be wise in keeping on his guard against that relative. Richard Blantyre is a singular character. His duel [illegible] Mordaunt is still remembered [illegible]antage—a very near affair." [illegible] you are aware——"

[illegible]ystery is a very simple one," ob-[illegible]

name, and we keep a register of every sale——"

"I understand," said the young nobleman; "and in return for your frankness, think it only right to inform you who I really am."

"Quite unnecessary, my lord. I knew you from the first."

"Anything unpleasant, Oscar?" inquired Clement Cleveland, as the former made his re-appearance, after the interview we have described. "You appear pale and agitated?"

"We have had a narrow escape."

"Escape?" repeated our hero.

"I had sent the pistols to be examined by Egg," continued his friend. "My precaution has proved a prudent one. So many years have elapsed since they were used that he pronounces them unsafe—totaly unfit for use. Fortunately, I have mine with me. Had an accident occurred I should never have forgiven myself."

"And my grandfather would have been inconsolable," replied Clement. "Poor old fellow! With all his foibles and selfishness, I believe he has a sincere regard for me. He will be shocked when he learns the danger I have escaped."

"At the escape," thought his lordship, who began to entertain a very doubtful opinion of the old *roue*; "not the danger."

Time will prove whether the suspicion was a correct one.

(*To be continued.*)

Agricultural.

Says the St. John *Telegraph*:—"In the present emergency religious bodies having churches burnt down, should undertake the building of as few churches as possible. There should be several unions of churches.

Two stallions, "George" and "Dominion Conqueror," got together in a stable yard at Bluevale, Ont. the other day and fought. The thigh bone of "George Brown," about four inches from the stifle joint, was broken by a kick from the other horse, and he had to be killed. He was owned by Messrs. Hay & Rolls, of Listowel.

It is suggested that the limited space in St. John, N.B., be husbanded by lying out the burnt district in blocks of less depth than formerly. Most of the blocks are now 400 feet square, and many of the lots have consequently a depth of 200 feet, a depth too great to be capable of being utilized under ordinary circumstances. The result is that the interiors of many blocks remain quite useless, because it is impossible to obtain access to them.

SCARECROWS.—The first and the best is a suspended looking glass. Take two small, cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle and hang them to an elastic pole. When the glass swings, the sun's rays are reflected over the field, even if it be a large one, and even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him. The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially well-suited to fields subject to the inroads of small birds and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they resemble the spread wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious-looking bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple material. It only remains to hang the object from a tall, bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird will make swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens have been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay.—*Scientific American.*

KEEPING POULTRY IN LARGE NUMBERS.—Keeping poultry, as a business to support a family, has often been tried in the United States and England, but with very poor success. The difficulty seems to be that the fowls, when kept in large numbers, are much more subject to diseases, and to become infected with vermin. That is the experience of all persons who have kept fowls extensively. Besides these difficulties a large number of fowls cannot be made to extend their foraging over a sufficiently extended surface of land, 20 to 30 rods from their house being about as far as they can be made to roam; and 1,000 or more would soon exhaust their locality of all the bugs and worms upon it, eat every spear of grass, and begin to sicken and fall off in laying egg. If fowls could be kept in lots of about 100 each, 40 rods apart, there might be enough kept on a farm to support the owner, as the profit would average about one dollar per fowl.

HAY TEA FOR CALVES.—The practice common in most of our dairy districts, of killing calves when only a few hours old, in order to save the milk which they would require in rearing, is, in our opinion, carried to a far greater extent than is either necessary or profitable. It certainly seems to be a needless species of cruelty to both mother and offspring, and while we have no disposition to interfere with the personal rights of dairymen, or force our opinions upon their notice, we are inclined to think there are better ways of disposing of surplus calves than "deaconing." The truth is we have none too many cows, or beef cattle, and it is a shame to destroy tens of thousands of calves annually which bring nothing to the owner except the few shillings received for the skin. It is certainly possible to raise these calves without giving them fresh new milk with a little skimmed milk and hay tea they will thrive almost if not quite as well as upon the pure lacteal fluid. Fifty years ago, Sir James Stewart Denham, of Scotland, instituted experiments in rearing calves with hay tea taken then from their mothers when three days old, and those experimets were eminently successful. Two pounds of hay were steeped in twenty quarts of water, and then boiled down one-half, and to this was added a quart of skimmed milk. In some instance molasses was added also to give sweetness, and the calves not only thrived on this diet but preferred it to fresh milk. When calves are taken from their dams immediately, care should be taken to feed them, at first, with their mother's milk, which at the time is peculiarly adapted to act as a gentle purgative which rids the bowels of the calf of the meconium with which they ara charged at birth.

IMPROVING PASTURES.—In the dairying districts more improved land is devoted to pasturage than to all other purposes, and more income is derived frmo it annually. Yet there is comparatively little done to improve the branch of husbandry. It is noticeable in passing through the country that pastures as a general rule are growing less productive, and the quality of feed poorer, by reason of foul weeds that are increasing in the soil. Thistles, milkweed, daises and many other unwholesome weeds, occupy the soil instead of nutritious grasses. To eradicate them and get a clean sward of grass that will pay for fertilizing, keep them from seeding for a season, so their seed will be ploughed under, then cultivate and kill the root and re-seed with a variety of grasses adapted to the soil. Mow the first crop of grass, to give the roots a good spread in the soil before tramping it by cattle, and keep cattle off in the spring till the grass gets sufficient growth to strengthen and protect its root. It will then yield more feed during the season following than if kept closely grazed in early spring. If cattle are turned into large pastures before there is food enough to get their fill, they rove about and cripple the young grass by their travel, and require thereby a restless habit of roving which lessens their thrift. Where the sward is not much engrossed with foul weeds, many may be destroyed as follows:—Daisies, Johnswort, and others that are not top rooted, are killed at once by pulling off the top and throwing a handful of salt upon the root bed. The milkweed (so called) is easily kept down by whipping and splitting the leaves late in August; then the thick sap will flow so copiously from the wounded stalk so as to kill the root. No time of the farmer is better employed than in plucking all foul weeds before they go to seed; for if thoroughly done in due time it will enable him to keep master of his soil. No practice will more fully verify the old saying, that one stich in time saves nine. Dairy farmers especially should war against any plant growth that would injure the quality of milk for butter and cheese, or lessen the growth of others that that are more desirable. The quality of milk is varied by the kind of forage eaten. It therefore behoves the milk producer to keep a clean grass sward for grazing with cows.—*Utica Herald.*

Mulching Recently Planted Trees.

To prevent recently planted trees from suffering for want of moisture, there is no cheaper or no more effective method than mulching the soil above the roots with some coarse, fibrous material, such as hay, straw, or course manure from the barnyerd. Tanbark, sawdust, or leaves of any kind will answer the purpose, and in regions where long drouths are likely to occur in summer, the mulching should never be omitted, but considered a part of the operation of transplanting the trees. If the ground for the space of four or five feet above the stem of the tree is covered with a mulch as soon as they are set out, it will often prevent their dying and insure a vigorous growth. The soil under the mulch holds moisture much longer than when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and it never becomes so hard that the most gentle rains fail to penetrate it, or so hot as to rapidly expel moisture. Those who have experienced more or less trees live when transplanting, would do well to try mulching, and see if they do not have better luck. We think it is far preferable to watering, which so many people practice in order to save their trees. If water be supplied, it should be given in abundance at certain stated periods, and not a little at a time, which frequently does more harm than good, by rendering the surface of the soil compact and hard, and preventing the admission of either heat or air.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

The Royal Agricultural Society at Liverpool.

The show is to be held, as our readers are aware, at the city of Liverpool, July 11th to 16th inclusive, excepting Sunday, the 15th. Our readers may be interested in a statement of the breeds on which prizes are respectively offered—including the liberal additions to the usual classification made by the Liverpool local committee. They are, in the order of the prize-list:

CATTLE.

Short-Horn,	Norfolk & Suffolk Polled.
Hereford,	Welch,
Devon,	Long-Horn,
Jersey,	Ayrshire,
Guernsey,	Polled Galloway,
Sussex,	Dairy Cows.

SHEEP.

Leicester,	Hampshire,
Border Leicester	Cheviot,
Cotswold,	Black-faced Mountain,
Lincoln,	Herdwick.
Oxfordshire Down	Lonk,
South-Down,	Carnarvon,
Shropshire,	Roscommon.

And other short-wooll breeds, not qualified to compete as South-down or Shropshire.

PIGS.

Large White Bred,	Berkshire Breed,
Small do	Other Breeds not
Small Black Breed,	above specified.

In Horses, the order of classes is—Agricultural horses, not qualified to compete as Clydesdale or Suffolk; Clydesdale, Suffolk, Thoroughbred, for breeding hunters; horses for breeding hackneys, not less than 14½ or over 15½ hands; ponies from 14½ to 13½ hands; ponies under 13½ hands. The Mayor of Liverpool offers a champion prize of 100 guineas for the best agricultural or cart stallion on exhibition, for which there is likely to be great competition. Others of the special prizes have been already mentioned in these columns—including those on butter, cheese, hams and bacon—to which we need not refer again, as entries have been closed for some weeks.—*Country Gentleman.*

Grain Growing and Stock Growing.

Intending settlers should know as much as possible about the business in which they are about to embark, the tilling of the land, what is best for them to raise, the relative value of grain and stock, etc. For the benefit of all such, as well as of many already settled on farms, we quote the following from the *Western Farm Journal*:

Farming in the West will be pursued in the future by a very different system from that now practiced, in that there will be less sold off the farm in the crude state. This result is inevitable for two reasons, viz: First, that the land will not stand the steady annual cropping, no return being made to compensate for the grain; second, that men are very generally convinced that no profit can be made by selling grain in the crude state. If the grain be fed in a profitable manner, there are two material gains made; not the least, and by far the most enduring, is found in the maintenance of the strength of our land. The stock we feed and sell is soon gone from our sight, and each shipment counts out its own profit or loss. No indelible mark is left, except the mark which the manure makes, and this mark will be more enduring than most men accredit it with being. Forest lands that are rich are said to be more endurng than prairie lands' because they have for a longer time received vegetable deposits upon the surface, and upon the removal of the timber, the roots of trees and decayed stumps and logs furnish fertilizing material for a long time. If there be any truth in this notion favorable to timbered land, then it behooves Western men to compensate by keeping stock upon their farms from the first and husband the manure carefully.

But few men know, because they have not tried it, how much farm stock can be well maintained upon a farm having plenty of meadow and pasture land, and a very few acres relatively of tillage land. None but those who have tried it know how little labor will run a large farm, mainly in grass and well stocked, and none but those who have tried it and have carefully observed the growth of young stock, know how growth accumulates, the stock being, so to speak, self-tenders in the meantime. Those farmers who have changed over from being large growers of grain for shipment to large growers of stock on a farm formerly under the plough, but now seeded down, do not need reminding of the diminished strain upon the muscle of both man and beast. The family, too, furnish competent witnesses, and are usually very ready to rejoice at the absence of harvest seasons and threshing days.

A VERMONT DAIRY.

Setting Milk—The Cooley System

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—About the middle of the month, I visited the dairy of Mr. H. T. Cutts, of Orwell, who has a large farm, and keeps, as a leading specialty, a dairy of nearly fifty cows. They are nearly all grade Jerseys, about five being full bloods, and about the same number being so-called natives, without Jersey blood. They average young, a very large proportion being heifers, so that the yield of milk is not as large as in some dairies, but the yield of butter is large in proportion, the quality of the very highest grade, and the returns received very profitable. For a number of years previous, Mr. Cutts has used a set of large pans, cooling the milk by having running water passing constantly under and around the pans, which gave the best results attainable by that system. To set the milk from the large dairy four pans were needed, and then it was found that often the cream had not risen sufficiently at the end of thirty-six hours to make it advisable to skim it at that time. At such times it was vary inconvenient to skim a pan, wash, clean, scald and get it ready to receive the milk by milking time. The annoyance from flies and dust that would get into the milk, cream and butter, in spite of all precautions, was found to be a serious one, and it took a great deal of time to remove them. The product would also vary somewhat, as the conditions of temperature and dampness of atmosphere varied, and the large surface exposed rendered the milk very susceptible of being affected by them.

None of these objections can be brought against the Cooley System. Mr. Cutts finds that only one set of cans is needed. The milk strained into them to the depth of about 18 inches, and then immediately set into the tank, the covers put on and fastened down and water turned on until it covers the tops of the cans. Ice is then put into the tanks, and the covers of the tanks shut, about 125 pounds being needed to lower the temperature sufficiently for the milk of the forty-five cows now being milked. By this process the temperature of the water soon falls to forty-five degrees, or a little below, and this quantity of ice is sufficient to keep the temperature below fifty degrees until the cream is all risen. A little before the time of the next milking the cans are taken from the tank and placed single file upon a rack, made by Mr. Cutts, that has a trough through the side of it. The cans all have a faucet at the bottom, with a rubber conductor and gauge, that can be set to leave any desired amount of cream or milk in the can. After these cans are set upon the rack, these faucets are all opened at once, the milk runs out into a trough, passing down to a funnel and through a conductor, away from the dairy room. The gauges are set at a height that is safe against any cream being wasted, but to run off nearly all the milk. At this point a little close attention is necessary to each can to lower the gauge sufficiently to run off all the milk, but to waste none of the cream. The separation is more complete and exact than by any other process I ever saw, and certainly the time consumed is not a fourth that it takes to skim the same amount of milk by the usual way. The cans being kept nearly all the time submerged in such cold water and away from the atmosphere, there is no necessity for washing them often, once a week being found quite often enough. The advantage will be appreciated by every one who has had the handling of milk.

Did all the cream separete and rise? We measured carefully one can taken at random; the entire depth of cream and milk was 17½ inches, the cream full four inches, or nearly twenty-five per cent. Two cans of the skimmed milk, set for forty-eight hours after skimming, had only developed slight acidity, but had failed to throw up any appreciable trace of cream. Mr. Cutts has found that this skimmed milk will not support the lives of young calves.

After the cream is turned into the cream pails, it is set away twenty-four hours to ripen when it is churned in a revolving barrel churn, turned by dog power on an endless chain. As soon as the globules of butter separate from the buttemilk to the size of wheat kernels, the dog is excused from his weary labors for the day, the buttermilk is drawn off, and the butter washed or rinsed twice with ice water. The churn is then set upon platform scales, the butter accurately weighed and salt added, intending to have about half an ounce left in the butter to every pound of the latter. After the process [illegible]ing in the salt by [illegible] is completed, what brine is separated is drawn off, and all is left to stand until afternoon, when it is finally washed with a lever on a triangular table, and packed a part in ten-pound boxes, and a smaller portion balled or pressed in a mould into half-pound prints. In this shape the butter is packed in refrigerat or ca es and sent to Boston and Providence, where it is sold on contract, at a high price—more than twice what the best butter was selling for by the tub in our home markets at the time.

From careful weighing of a day's milk, we found the yield of butter was about one pound to every twenty-two and a half pounds of milk, which must be considered a large yield for the time of the year when the flow of milk is largest, and the percentage of butter smallest.

The only disadvantages we were able to note were lifting the cans of milk, weighing about forty pounds each, in and out of the tank, which could be very easily obviated by arranging a crane with small pulleys, that would easily raise or lower the cans, and swing them into their proper place. The other objection is, the fluid state of the cream, with its sweetness, makes the churning process rather long, but as this consumes principally dog time, the objection is hardly serious or expensive. From my observations made in the above careful manner, I was forced to come to the following conclusions:

1. That the Cooley system perfectly and quickly separates all the cream from the milk.

2. The cream so obtained makes the very highest quality of butter it is possible to be made from the cream obtained from any process.

3. That this can be accomplished more economically, with greater certainty, more uniformity, and with less practical skill and personal attention, than by any other process wehave ever practiced or witnessed.

All these conclusions apply to the working of the Cooley system in large dairies, but I can see no reason why it should not work as economically and as successfully in proportion in small dairies. Mr. Cutts stated that the large pans for his dairy of fifty cows would cost $155, and that the price of the Cooley creameries for fifty cows was $120.

ALBERT CHAPMAN.

Middlebury, Vt.

CAMP SOTHERN.

How the Fourth of July was Spent by Sothern, Florence and Others at St. Ann's River.

As our readers are aware, Messrs. E. A. Sothern, (Lord Dundreary), William Florence, (Col. Sellers), and George Holland, with many aliases, men known the world over, have taken their summer quarters, with a number of friends in the picturesque fishing retreat belonging to Mr. Henry Hogan, of this city, on St. Ann's River, Lower St. Lawrence. As a majority of those assembled are American gentlemen, of course, like English men on the Queen's Birthday, celebrate the "glorious fourth" of July. Probably a merrier party never joined in a festive scene than that at Camp Sothern on the last 4th of July. When it was determined to celebrate the day an informal meeting was called, and Mr. W. J. Florence chosen chairman, who stated, in a few brief remarks, appropriate to the occasion, the desire of the party present to give some token of their remembrance of home and country, and proposed that a dinner be given in honor of the national anniversary. Committees were formed having the matter in charge, and at four o'clock the company sat down to the following repast:—

DINNER BILL OF FARE.—*Soup*, *Mutton Broth*; *Fish*, Broiled Fresh Salmon, Independence Sauce; *Meats, &c.*, Roast Spring Lamb with Mint Sauce and Green Peas, Baked Potatoes *a la* Washington, Sliced Onions *a la* John Hancock; *Entrees, &c.*, Pate de Fois Gras D' honneur L' Fayette, Cold Buffalo *Tongue, a la* Bartley Campbell; English Picles d' honneur Victoria; Worcester Sauce d' honneur Wellington; Canadian Bread and Butter, plain; *Dessert*, Pancakes and Golden Syrup, Pears, Apricots, Pineapples, &c.; *Liquers, &c.*, V. S. O. P. Cognac, T. B. K. Rye Whiskey, India Pale Ale, &c., and, in honor of the "Day we Celebrate," a Grand Rum Punch extraordinaire.

Our readers will agree with us in saying that the above *menu* would compare favorably with the more pretentious dishes of Delmonico's or the Maison Doree. After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman said: Gentlemen,—Remembering that we're on British soil, I propose the health of Her Majesty the Queen. After the toast had been drank with all the honors, Mr. Sothern replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I feel deeply the honor you have conferred upon me, after a weary pilgrimage almost throughout the civilized world, receiving the courtesies of mankind in general, or the nations at large. I should indeed be wanting in pride and loyalty did I falter in testifying, in some slight manner, my thankfullness for the very hearty way in which you have received the name of one who has earned so proud a distinction as wife, mother and Queen (Cheers). Again thanking you for your courtesy and fraternal feelings, I resume my seat in favor of the more elequent gentlemen I see around the table.

The Chairman—It becomes my pleasing duty to propose the "day we celebrate," coupling with it the name of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, the President of the United States of America.

DR. CHAMBERS, of Boston Mass., replied in most fitting terms, paying a great tribute to President Hayes, and pointed with great earnestness to the fact that Ex-President Grant was this very moment an honored guest of the British Queen, while the people of Great Britain at large were vieing with each other to do him honor. It seems, therefore, fitting that we pilgrims in an English Province should remember with gratitude that this distinction, and the honors showered upon Gen. Grant, reflect great credit upon the American people, who, upon former occasions, showed similar honor and hospitality on the visits of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Chairman now proposed the Dominion of Canada, and Lord and Lady Dufferin. (Cheers.)

Maurice Cuvillier, Esq., of Montreal, fittingly responded to this toast.

The Chairman—Gentlemen,—I am now approaching a delicate question, and feel quite inadequate to the duty involved. The next toast on my list is one which, I regret to say, I am wholly unaquainted with—a subject foreign to my nature, taste and disposition. Regretting my inability to deal with the matter, purely from having no previous knowledge of the darlings, I propose "the Ladies." (Great applause.)

Mr. George Holland, of Philadelphia, responded:—

Gentlemen—Had I been requested to reply to any other toast,—though entirely unaccustomed to public speaking—I might have had a subject that would not have caused my present evident confusion. But to have to reply to a sentiment so delicate as the one proposed by our honored and talented chairman, and that, too, after his own inability to grasp the toast, renders my task almost insurmountable. In my worldly experience, I regret in unism with our genial chairman, that my experience and acquaintance with the softer sex has been very limited, but I have *read* a great deal about them, and from what I have learned, I believe I am fully justified in saying that their existence is a very great blessing to the whole world, and to mankind in particular. (Great applause. I'm very sorry there are no ladies present.) Great applause and much assent. I'm sure I might say much more that would be appropriate, and more fully express my sentiments were I encouraged by their smiles of personal approval. There are moments gentlemen, when we feel in various ways the wonderful influence of woman's love. In all our lives their is hardly any emotion that the human being is susceptible of that will at all compare with the excruciatingly joyous feeling that rises in the breast of man when he knows that he is loved in return by the object of his heats devotions. Then, gentlemen, on behalf, of the more beautiful and better portion of the world, whom I designate "the Ladies," I return you thanks for the toast in their honor, and the kind feeling of respect and love I know you entertain towards them all. "God bless them, every one."

Mr. Holland's speech ended the festivities in the dining-room. The gentlemen comprising the party then proceeded to the beach in front of the camp, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by all, as the flag of the union was given to the breeze. A *salvo* of thirteen guns, a national salute, was then fired from a piece of Remington ordnance, and, in a short time, the gentlemen returned to the camp. The closing ceremonies of the celebration of the day consisted in Mr. Sothern singing "God Save the Queen," heartily assisted by all.

Speech of M. Gambetta on the Crisis.

M. Gambetta made a speech at the Hoche banquet at Versailles. "How do we stand?" he asked. "Why, thus: The will of the country, proclaimed solemnly fifteen months ago, is openly scouted, thanks to the present crisis, thanks to the eloquence and admirable talents of our adversaries. Let us do them justice (peals of derisive laughter.) A majority of twenty votes has been found to tell universal suffrage—As you have discarded us, as you refuse to have anything to say to us, we will make it a drawn game, and begin it over again. We shall once more descend into the electoral arena; but, as a prelimin[illegible] do all we can to prevent the diffusion of truth. There shall be no more freedom of meeting, no freedom of writing, no freedom of association allowed; no freedom of controvorsy or discussion. Subjected to the *regime* we are preparing for her, we hope France will consent to stultify herself in her own eyes, and in those of Europe." M. Gambetta went on to say that, in spite of intimidation, threats, official candidates, and all the devices of an oppressive and falsified legality, he had no fear as to the result. They would meet all those guilty practices with true legal resistance; they would oppose straightforwardness to cunning, firmness to intimidation, and remind their adversaries that there were laws and judges. What was certain was that they were now in a pass from which, perhaps, they would be only too glad to escape. But let their fate be fulfilled! "Let those who refuse to put up with republican democracy and the sovereign decisions of modern France; those who have yielded to the embrace of the clerical party—those who may still be dreaming of monarchical restoration, or who have not abandoned the rascally and criminal design of bringing back a Bonaparte—let them enter the lists; we are prepared for them." At the close of the banquet, the health of M. Thiers was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Queer Stories about Gen. Grant.

New York, July 14.—Every day's revelations shows that there are more things to be said about Grant in England and his entree into English society than has yet seen the light. *The Wor d* pu lishes a private letter from an Englishman of distincton, who is well known in this country, which will doubtless open the way to a series of social revelations. The folllowing is the most interesting part of the letter: "Perhaps there is no objecton to my telling you that the people were not universally delighted here with the ex-president's ways, and they were pretty universally disgusted with the ways of some of the people who made social capital for themselves out of his visit or belonged to his suite. In the first place, his silence at most of the dinners which he attended was something appalling. On two occasions he literally never spoke one word from the soup to the salad. At another dinner he almost broke up the company by objecting to allow the Duke of Cambridge to take precedence of him—this doubtless on the instigation of Pierrepont. The worst of all the stories current, however, is that in the Princess of Wales' drawing-room at Marlborough House, he pulled out an enormous cigar and was going to light it, when somebody stepped up and prevented him. However, he must not be too harshly judged for this, for when Mr. Seward was here twenty years ago, and was taken by Mr. Dallas in full dress with a ruffled shirt to a private concert at Buckingham Palace he insisted on infecting himself with the fumes of a huge Havana just before he went, in spite of the warning from Dallas that the Queen had a strong personal repugnance to the smell of tobacco. Moreover, it is well known that poor dead Mr. Thornton, the excellent housekeeper of Windsor Castle, never got over the abominable conduct of Victor Emmanuel, who visited the castle when king of Sardinia, insisted on smoding all night in bed, and thereby, at Mrs. Thornton used to say, "poisoned" the beautiful green satin hangings of this room. The tricks and manners of the ex president, however, probably would not have annoyed people so much had it not been in the unsufferable way in which he was compelled to drag the minister and the whole Pierrepoint connection about with him wherever he went. He was incensed at that himself, and openly expressed his satisfaction at getting out of Cavendish square. Gen. Badeau was another bob on the presidental kite which flapped unpleasantly in people's faces, and it is a great pity that some kind friend had not advised Gen. and Mrs. Grant to send that young hopeful, their boy Jesse to school before them in some cool and healthy part of Switzerland. On the evening of the dinner at Windsor, this misguided lad, by way of making himself agreeable to the queen went up to her majesty and affably attempted to open a conversation with her by saying. 'Well, ma'am, your majesty, I hope your newspapers don't write about you in your country as ours do about my father and mother,' I grieve to say that the interesting converstion thus begun never went any further. The young gentlemen, I believe, still lives, and I hope is not beyond learning."

The Hudson Bay Company.

LONDON, July 14.—At a general court of the Governor and company of adventurers of England, trading into Hudson Bay held at the Cannon street Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P., the governor of the company, the report was read, and stated that the amount received by the company, as the proceeds of their fur sale, during the last season, was £66,000 under that of the previous year, while the falling off from the average amount of the sales for the last ten years was no less than £85,000. The chairman while moving the adoption of the report, expressed the regret of the committee at having again to report a fall of prices and depression of trade. He did not think that any one, even if connected with the fur trade, would have thought that in 1876 furs would have fallen another 30 per cent. as compared with even the reduced valuation of last year. A discussion then took place, and Mr. Nelson condemned the prospectus issued on the reorganization of the company in 1858, and moved the following resolution:—"That a member of Parliament be requested to move for a Select Committee of the House of Commons to enquire into the circumstances under which the Hudson's Bay Company was reconstructed by Sir Edward Watkin in 1863, and its capital thereby increased from £500,000 to £2,000,000 sterling." The report was adopted, after which Mr. Nelson's resolution, which was seconded was put to the meeting, but was lost, and the meeting separated.

Woman's Rights.

Lovely woman has asserted her inalienable right to ride in a smoking car and enjoy her cigar like a man. Last Friday a lady, well-dressed and not particularly coarse-looking, got on the river train, between St. Paul and Hastings, and marched into the smoking car. The editor of the *Rochester Herald* courteously suggested that she might find it unpleasant to ride in the gentlemen's car. "How selfish these men are," was the retort. "They never want a lady to enjoy what they do themselves." Then seating herself at her case at an open window, she drew from a neat little case a cigar, and soon was puffing away with a tranquil expression on her face. A man who had been drinking considerable beer sat down beside her, rolled up his coat sleeves, bit off the end of a cigar, and asked her for a light. She gave him a match, and interested herself in the scenery. Her fellow traveller now sought to entertain her with a few remarks on the weather, brands of cigars, business prospects, and other matters. Lovely woman fell back in good order upon her dignity. "You are getting impertinent, sir. It is none of your business where I am from, or where I am going to. I have the same right to sit here that you have, and if you don't behave yourself I shall speak to the conductor."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Tariff for Hackney Carriages.

One Horse Vehicles.—From any place to any other provided the time occupied does not exceed twenty minutes: for one or two persons, 25 cents; three or four persons, 50 cents.

From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour: for one or two persons, 40 cents; three or four persons, 60 cents.

When the drive exceeds the time limited as aforesaid, hour rates to be charged.

By the Hour.—For the first hour: one or two persons, 75 cents; three or four persons, $1.00.

For every subsequent hour: one or two persons, 60 cents; three or four persons, 75 cents.

Two Horse Vehicles—From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed twenty minutes: for one or two persons, 50 cents; three or four persons, 65 cents.

From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour: one or two persons, 65 cents; three or four persons, 75 cents.

When the drive exceeds the time limited as aforesaid, hour rates to be charged.

By the Hour—One or two persons, $1.00; three or four persons, $1.25.

Fractions of hours to be charged at *pro rata* hour rates—but not less than one quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds the hour.

Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff rates for rides from twelve midnight to four a.m.

The tariff by the hour shall apply to all rides extending beyond the city limits where the engagement is made in the city.

Baggage.—For every trunk or box carried in any vehicle, 10 cents; but no charge shall be made for travelling bags, valises, boxes or parcels which passengers can carry by the hand.

TOBACCO.

SMOKERS!

We have again to call your attention to the numerous IMITATIONS of the

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO!

THE STAMP

T. & B.

IN GILT LETTERS, IS ON EACH PLUG OF THE

GENUINE.

C. N. D. OSGOOD,

AGENT.

103 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

140x eodm

THOMAS SCOTT,

SUCCESSOR TO JOHN ROBB, (STEAM BREAD BAKERY,)

Begs to inform the public that he OPENS THE BAKERY on ROBB STREET, MONDAY, 25th inst., and hopes, by attention to business, to [illegible] public patronage

165 x

DRY GOODS.

F. X. LECAVALIER & CO.

293 ST. LAWRENCE ST.,

CORNER OF MIGNONNE STREET.

This establishment, well-known for many years as possessed of the best assorted and choicest selection of Dry Goods, has recently been reducing the prices of goods by at least

25 per cent.

Buying for cash, the proprietors defy competition, either as regards quality or prices of the goods offered for sale,—consisting of

DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, SERGES, BRILLIANTINES, CRYSTALINES, STRIPED AND PLAIN GRENADINES, HEAVY & EXTRA FINE GRASS CLOTHS &c., &c.

Linen Costumes, plain and embroidered, in large variety.

In connection with the house is also a Tailoring Department, well-stocked with the finest

COATINGS, (FRENCH & GERMAN) ENGLISH SCOTCH, AND CANADIAN TWEEDS, &c., &c.,

presided over by Mr. J. W. Lamontagne, whose exquisite taste and ability in fitting has been the eulogy of all those who have confided to him the making of their clothes.

There is also a Millinery Department, where you can get trimmings, feathers, &c., &c., of all kinds; where orders are received for making &c., and executed with the utmost despatch.

F. X. LECAVALIER & CO.,

293 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

161 x Corner of Mignonne.

STATIONERY, &c.

OUIDA'S NEW NOVEL.

ARIADNE.

THE STORY OF A DREAM. By "Ouida," author of "Granville de Vigne," "Idalia."

"As full of charm as any of its predecessors. It is equal in style and interest to 'Under Two Flags,' which is about the highest praise that can be given to a novel."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"It is the strongest of the author's works; strong in its passionate utterances, strong in its feeling, and at times grand in its pathos. We know of no one in the world who could write such novels as hers"—*Boston Evening Traveller.*

PAPER, $1; CLOTH, $1.25.

For sale by

DAWSON BROS.

145x

GRATE APRONS.

THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS.

A SPLENDID VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM.

JAMES SUTHERLAND,

WHOLESALE STATIONER,

256 & 258 St. James Street.

PLAYING CARDS.

ANOTHER LOT OF

THE PATENT SQUEEZERS.

ALSO,

EUCHRE CARDS AND GAME COUNTERS

A New, Handsome and Cheap Article.

Just received.

GEO. HORNE & SON.

Montreal, 18th May, 1877.

MEDICINES, &c.

TRUSSES TRUSSES!

TRUSSES of all kinds and sizes, suitable for every age, single and double, of Rubber, Nickel Plated, Elastic Springs, Malleable Springs, and without Springs.

ALSO,

Abdominal Supporters, a great variety; Silk Stockings, Leggings, Anklets, &c.; Urinals of Rubber and Porcelain; Bed-Pans, different shapes; Suspensary Bandages, Silk, Cotton, &c.; Enema [illegible], of Rubber, Metal, Glass, &c.; Catheters and Bougies, Elastic, Plated, &c.

JAMES GOULDEN,

DRUGGIST,

175 St. Lawrence Main Street.

BRANCH: 597 ST. CATHERINE STREET. 139x

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOUR,

SAMPLE PACKAGES, 10c EACH,

B. E. McGALE,

CHEMIST,

301 St. Joseph Street,

153x MONTREAL.

RICHELIEU RENAL

MINERAL WATER,

NATURE'S GREAT DIURETIC.

A Pleasant, Safe and Efficient Remedy for the following Diseases, without the use of any other Medicine:

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Hemorrhage from the Kidneys, Stoppage of Urine, Irritation of the Bladder, &c., &c.

For sale by H. F. Jackson, J. D. L. Ambrosse and by the subscriber. Price, 30c per gallon.

Country orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,

70x 400 Notre Dame street.

USE DR. Anthony Jameson's

CHOLERA & DIARRHŒA REMEDY

SAFE, PROMPT AND RELIABLE,

Price, 25c per bottle.

SOLE AGENT,

B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

301 St. Joseph Street,

153x MONTREAL.

RUBBER GOODS.

RUBBER GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

Of best quality,

For $4 each.

TROTTER & BULMER,

421 Notre Dame Street.

150x-eodm

TOBACCOS.

TO DEALERS IN CIGARS,

CABLE CONCHAS,

$27.50 PER MILLE.

524 & 526 ST. PAUL STREET.

S. DAVIS.

159

DRAIN PIPES and CEMENTS.

DRAIN PIPES and CONNECTIONS

CHIMNEY TOPS and VENTS,

PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENTS,

FIRE BRICKS and CLAY,

CALCINED PLASTER.

WILLIAM McNALLY,

62 McGill and 77 Grey Nun streets.

Yard, 155 S Denis street.

148x

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

The trade are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock, which is very complete.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

91 to 97 ST. PETER STREET.

Toronto Branch: 56 and 58 Front street. 92x

PIC-NIC and SEASIDE.

ASSORTED CASES OF WINES, &c.

The above cases will be found of the best quality of Wine, Brandy, &c. No person going to the seaside ought to be without one, in case of sickness.

"ALICANTE."

We are receiving testimonials from the medical profession, from all parts of the Province, in favor of this Pure Wine as a Restorative in cases of Debility.

VAL DE PENAS.

A delicious Spanish Claret, suitable for summer weather, and low in price.

J. B. CARTWRIGHT & CO.,

AGENTS FOR

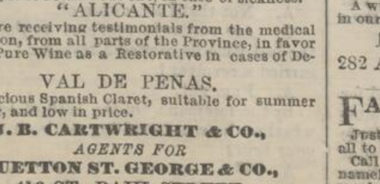
QUETTON ST. GEORGE & CO.,

416 ST. PAUL STREET.

Family trade solicited. 163x

Ask Your Dealer For It! Buy It! Use It!

SAVES TIME!



Somes' Combination Yard-Stick & Bias Measure

JAMES MORGAN, Jr.,

General Agent for the Dominion.

B. KNIBB,

Special Agent for Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address 253 St. James street, Montreal.

For sale by HENRY MORGAN & CO., Colonial House.

163x

GROCERIES.

TEAS! TEAS!

JAPANS, BLACKS, GREENS.

RAISINS—Boxes, half-boxes and quarter-boxes layers.

Boxes and half-boxes VALENTIAS.

ELEME FIGS.

TABACCOS—Brights and Blacks.

For sale by

HENDREY & COWAN,

136 x 30 Hospital street, Montreal.

THE proprietor of

WINDSOR WAREHOUSE

dislikes very much this quack system generally employed in advertising goods. We shall avoid it as much as possible, and the principle we shall adopt is: "To be certain that what we advertise is better and cheaper in quality than others offered housekeepers."

This week we offer our

COFFEES.

Please call at

319 St. Antoine Street.

R. FOSTER.

120x

FLOUR.

For Sale, deliverable in Montreal or on Cars at Railway Stations, in Ontario, of all grades. Brands People's, Thistle, Forden, Vanstone's Best, Glencoe, Prince Edward, Ayrshire Rose, Gilt Edge and other Choice Brands. Also, Flour in Bags, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra. Oatmeal, Bran, Corn and Corn Meal.

Apply to JOHN R. MITCHELL, 32 Wellington street East, Toronto, or to

ROBERT MITCHELL & SONS,

99 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

June 16, 1877. 141x

MANUFACTURING WORKS.

ON EXHIBITION,

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,

ON

BEAVER HALL HILL,

(FACING BELMONT STREET.)

A SECTION OF

ORNAMENTAL IRON RAILING,

(For St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto.)

MANUFACTURED BY

H. R. IVES & CO.,

QUEEN STREET.

13x

CANADA MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS,

R. FORSYTH, Proprietor.

MARBLE MANTLES, ETC.,

Always on hand,

OFFICE, 130 BLUERY STREET,

MILLS, 552 WILLIAM STREET,

MONTREAL.

Designs sent to all parts of the country. [illegible]

TO THE CONTRACTORS OF DOMINION.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I have made arrangements with W. P. BARTLEY & Co., of the St. Lawrence Engine Works, Montreal, to build and sell my patent improvements on Steam Dredging Machinery and Steam Land Excavators.

RALPH R. OSGOOD, Troy, N.Y.

With reference to the above, we are now making, and are prepared to enter into contract, to alter Dredges now at work with the Osgood Improved Boom and Friction Gear, or to build entirely new Dredging Machines that for simplicity, efficiency and non-liability to get out of order, will be found a very valuable improvement in Dredging machinery. In this mahcine, a large amount of gearing, now employed in the ordinary dredge, is wholly dispensed with. Hence there is little to get out of order.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO.

153x

HOT WATER HEATING

ON THE

COMBINATION PRINCIPLE,

WITH SELF-FEEDING COAL FURNACE,

Combining all the latest improvements for Small and Large Dwellings.

ECONOMICAL! EFFICIENT! AND CHEAP!

Guaranteed satisfaction.

PROWSE BROS.,

222 and 224 ST. JAMES STREET.

153x

DOMINION METAL WORKS.

We are now prepared to fit up our

PATENT HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS,

at very low rates, if early application is made.

ECONOMY IN FUEL AND PERFECT WORKING OF APPARATUS GUARANTEED.

CHARLES GARTH & CO.,

124x

NEW and very elegant patterns of

BRONZED and CRYSTAL GASALIERS,

SETTEES, TABLES and STOOLS for GARDENS, new designs,

UNION WATER METER COMPANY'S METERS;

AT

CHANTELOUP'S.

76x

COOKING RANGES,

STOVES,

REFRIGERATORS,

IRON BEDSTEADS and

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

W. CLENDINNENG.

85x

HOME MANUFACTURE.

GASALIERS,

GAS FIXTURES, &c.,

EQUAL TO IMPORTED.

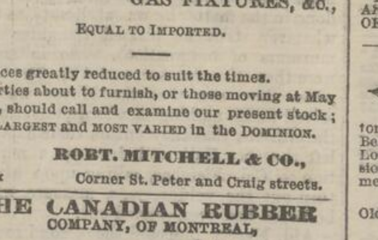
Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.

Parties about to furnish, or those moving at May time, should call and examine our present stock; the LARGEST and MOST VARIED in the DOMINION.

ROBT. MITCHELL & CO.,

64x Corner St. Peter and Craig streets.

THE CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY, OF MONTREAL,



The Rubber Belting and Steam Fire Engine and [illegible] conducting and Hydrant Rubber Hose, which we furnish, are made from Cotton Duck, woven expressly for the purpose, and the Rubber used is of the finest quality.

[illegible]AM ENGINE HOSE,

RUBBER BELTING,

CONDUCTING HOSE,

STEAM PACKING,

STEAM and PETROLEUM HOSE,

SQUARE CORE PACKING,

SMOOTH BORE SUCTION HOSE,

ROUND CORE PACKING,

RUBBER VALVES,

RUBBER BUMPERS,

RUBBER SPRINGS,

CARRIAGE CLOTHS.

All of which we supply at the lowest market rates. The trade supplied, and only first quality of Rubber goods furnished.

FRANCIS SCHOLES,

78 x MANAGER.

FANCY GOODS, &c.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Including a consignment of

VERY SUPERIOR TIMING WATCHES,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A written guarantee given with every watch sold in our establishment.

R. SHARPLEY & SONS,

282 AND 284 NOTRE DAME STREET.

164

FANS, FANS, FANS.

Just received, a complete assortment of FANS, all to be sold at a very low price.

Call and examine our stock of FANCY GOODS, namely, Parian, Bronze, Bohemian and Papter-mache Ware, Clocks, Dressing and Students' Cases, Also, a fine assortment of Solid Silver and Jet Jewellery, Albums, Odor Cases, Willow Work and Picnic Baskets.

ALL ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.

BEAUDRY & VIGER,

144x 269 NOTRE DAME STREET.

JEWELLERY, JEWELLERY JEWELLERY.

For new and elegant Jewellery, we beg to call the attention of the public to come and visit our new establishment, BEAUDRY & VIGER, 269 Notre Dame street, opposite BERNARD BROS., where you will find a full assortment of Silver and Plated-ware, all of the newest styles and best quality.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES! of the following makers: Jurgenson's Gold Timing Watches, Heuguenin's Gold Timing Watches.

Also, Gold and Silver Stem-winders, both hunting and open face, which we offer to sell at a price that cannot be undersold.

144x

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—

Saturday Trains—For Rimouski at 8.05 a.m. For Lachine Bank, Dorval, Valois, Point Claire, St. Ann's and Vaudreuil, at 2 p.m. For Lachine at 1 30 p.m.

STEAMERS.

LAPRAIRIE NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, the 28th May, and until further notice, the Steamer "Laprairie," Capt. Demers, will leave at the following hours, *as near as possible*, Sundays and Holidays excepted:—

LAPRAIRIE 5.30 and 8.30 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5.30 p.m

MONTREAL......6.30 and 11 a.m., 4.00 and 6.30 p.m

J. BROSSEAU,

99codmx Secretary.

1877. 1877.

DAILY LINE OF

STEAMERS TO THE SAGUENAY

AND THE SUMMER RESORTS OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

From and after the 24th of June, the well-known first-class Steamers

"SAGUENAY,"............	Capt. A. Barras,
"ST. LAWRENCE,".......	" M. Lecours,
"UNION,"................	" E. Hamond,
"CLYDE,"................	" P. Turgeon,

Will run as follows from the St. Andrew's Wharf, Quebec:—

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7.00 a.m., the "St. Lawrence" for Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup and Tadousac.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7.00 a.m., the "Saguenay" for Chicoutimi and Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Les Eboulements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup and Tadousac.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7.00 a.m., the "Union" for Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup and Tadousac.

KAMOURASKA LINE!

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7.00 a.m., the "Clyde" will leave for Kamouraska, calling at Berthier, L'Islet, St. Jean, Port Joli and St. Denis.

Tickets can be procured at the Office, 133 St. James street, and at the Office on wharf, Richelieu Pier.

ALEX. MILLOY,

140 Agent.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

DAY LINE

Steamer PEERLESS.

Steamer PRINCE OF WALES

NIGHT LINE

Steamer QUEEN VICTORIA

Steamer PRINCESS.

Passengers leave Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, by 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Trains for Lachine to connect with Steamers for Ottawa and intermediate ports. Saturday afternoon boat leaves Lachine for Carillon on arrival of 1 30 p.m. train.

BAGGAGE CHECKED.

MEALS AND STATEROOMS EXTRA.

Steamers run Lachine Rapids.

Excursion Tickets, Montreal to Carillon and back (good for one day only), at one fare.

Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will land at L'Orignal. Return tickets at reduced rates.

Tourists will find this route one of the most picturesque in Canada.

Market steamer "Dagmar," leaves Montreal Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m.; Carillon Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a.m.

Freight for all points on the Ottawa forwarded with despatch.

Freight Office, 87 Common street. Tickets at Company's Office, 13 Bonaventure street, or Grand Trunk Offices.

R. W. SHEPHERD

125 President.

THE RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO'Y.

Royal Mail Line of Steamers between Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and Intermediate Ports

Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, leave daily (Sundays excepted) for Quebec, at 7 p.m.

LINE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND HAMILTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS—One of the following steamers will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, at 9 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted), and Lachine on the arrival of the noon train, viz.: "Corsican," Capt. Sinclair; "Spartan," Capt. Bailey; "Corinthian," Capt Farrell; "Algerian," Capt. Trowell; and "Passport," Capt. Irvine.

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville for Ottawa and intermediate stations; at Toronto with the "City of Toronto," for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the Northern and Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway for Lake Superior and Manitoba; and at Hamilton with the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways for Chicago, San Francisco, &c.

SOUTH SHORE LINE leaves daily (Sundays excepted) for Alexandria Bay and Clayton and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays for Oswego and Rochester, connecting with the New York Central Railway for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, &c.

Steamer BERTHIER Capt. L. H. Roy, leaves for Berthier every Tuesday and Thursday at 2 p.m., and Saturday, at 3 p.m., connecting at Lanorie with the Railway for Joliette.

Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. Frs. Lamoureux, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 p.m., connecting at Sorel with steamer "Mouche a Feu," for St. Francis and Yamaska.

Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. E. Laforce, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) for L'Assomption, at 4 p.m.

TICKET OFFICE, where State Rooms can be secured from R. A. Dickson, Ticket Agent, at 133 St. James street; Freight Office, Canal Basin; and at the Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, foot Jacques Cartier Square.

J. B. LAMERE, ALEX. MILLOY,

General Manager. Traffic Manager

General Offices, 228 St. Paul street.

Montreal, 5th May, 1877. 106

1877. WESTERN 1877.

EXPRESS LINE.

Goods will be received for the Propellers of this Line as follows:—

Propeller "CALIFORNIA," LESLIE, Master, for DULUTH, calling at Sarnia, Goderich, Prince Arthur's Landing and Thunder Bay.

Propeller "ALMA MUNRO," SCOTT, Master, for DETROIT, calling at Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Thorold Welland, Port Robinson Port Colborne, Ports Dover, Burwell and Stanley, Amherstburg, and Windsor, connecting at PORT DOVER with the Port Dover and L. H. R. R. for Norwich, Simcoe, Woodstock and Stratford.

Propellers "ACADIA," "CUBA," "DROMEDARY," "CALABRIA," &c., for HAMILTON, calling at Prescott, Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope and Toronto, connecting at Hamilton and Toronto with all Railways.

Propeller "COLUMBIA," ZEALAND, Master, for TOLEDO, calling at all Welland Canal and Detroit River ports.

Propeller "D. R. VAN ALLAN," CROWLEY, Master, for CHATHAM, calling at St. Catharines, Cleveland, Amherstburg, Windsor and Detroit.

For Freight Rates, apply to

WM. MACAULAY,

AGENT,

93 COMMON STREET AND CANAL WHARF.

106

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

The "SCYTHIA" will Sail on WEDNESDAY at 10 A.M., July 18th.

FROM BOSTON.

The "PARTHIA" will Sail on SATURDAY, 14th July.

THOS. WILSON,

163 Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.

Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency.

For freight or passage apply to GUSTAVE LEVE, Agent, Old Post-office Building, Montreal; or, OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

124

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, and fortnightly to Southampton and London. Cabins to Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast or Liverpool, $65 to $80 U.S. Currency. To London direct, $55 to $70 U.S. Currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage and Intermediate as low as by any other line

GUSTAVE LEVE,

Old Post Office Building, corner St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets, Montreal. 106 ly

ALLAN LINE

Under contract with the Government of Canada for conveyance CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1877. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1877.

This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built double-engine Iron Steamships:—

	Tons.	
Sardinian	4100	Lieut. J. E. Dutton.
Circassian	3400	Capt. Jas. Wylie.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. Brown.
Sarmatian	3500	Capt. A. D. Aird.
Hibernian	3430	Lieut. Archer, R. N.
Caspian	3200	Capt. Trocks.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. R. S. Watts.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Ritchie.
Austrian	2700	Capt. H. Wylie.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. Urquhart.
Moravian	2650	Capt. Graham.
Peruvian	3200	Lieut. W. H. Smith, R.N.
Manitoban	3150	Capt. McDougall.
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. Richardson.
Canadian	2600	Capt. Neil McLean.
Corinthian	2400	Capt. Menzies.
Acadian	1350	Capt. Cabel.
Waldensian	2300	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Phœnician	2600	Capt. Jas. Scott.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Mylins.

The steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from

QUEBEC

Sarmatian	14th July.
Circassian	21st July.
Moravian	28th July.
Sardinian	4th August.
Peruvian	11th August.
Polynesian	18th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

Cabin	$70 and $80

According to accommodation.

Intermediate	$40.00
Steerage	$25.00

The steamers of the Glasgow Line are intended to sail from the Clyde every TUESDAY and from Quebec about every THURSDAY.

Manitoban, about	19th July.
Canadian "	26th July.
Phœnician	
Waldensian	

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.

For freight and other particulars apply—In Portland, to H. & A. ALLAN, or J L. FARMER; in Quebec, to ALLANS, RAE & CO.; in Havre, to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris, to GUSTAVE ROSSANGE, 25 Quai Voltaire; in Antwerp, to AUG. SCHMITZ & CO., or RICHARD BERNS; in Rotterdam, to G. P. ITTMAN & ZOON; in Hamburg, to W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Bordeaux, to LAFITTE & VANDERCRUYCE, or E. DEPAS & CO.; in Belfast, to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London, to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE, 17 Grace Church street; in Glasgow, to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde street; in Liverpool, to ALLAN BROTHERS, James street; in Chicago, to ALLAN & CO., 78 La Salle street; or to

H. & A. ALLAN,

Corn of Youville and Common Streets.

THE QUEEN'S TRADE MARK LAUNDRY BAR

IMITATIONS OF THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR, without the STAG'S HEAD are legion.

145x

RAILROADS.



NEW ROUTE SOUTH,

VIA

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.'S RAILROADS.

If you are going to SARATOGA, TROY, ALBANY or NEW YORK, take the

NEW YORK & CANADA SHORT LINE

WHY? Because it is the shortest route, makes better time and surer connection at terminal points; is the only line running coaches through to Saratoga and Albany; gives passengers the privilege of stopping over at Saratogo, to which place no other line can carry you.

This line carries the THROUGH MAILS and EXPRESS between New York and Montreal.

Trains leave Montreal at 7.55 a.m. for Saratoga, Troy, Albany; arrive in New York at 9 30 p.m. This train has Drawing-room Car attached from Montreal to Troy, Albany and New York.

Passengers taking this Train can pass through Lake George on the new and magnificent steamer "Horicon," arriving in Troy or Albany in time to take the night boats or Hudson River Railroad for New York, arriving at 6 a.m.

3.30 p.m., half-hour later than any other train, with sleeping ca from Montreal, direct to New York without change, arriving at New York at 7.15 a.m.

Tickets to all points as LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information, apply at the Company's office,

No. 143 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

JOSEPH ANGELL,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Albany, U.S.

C. C. McFALL,

30*x General Agent for the Dominion.



SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

AND

MONTREAL and BOSTON AIR LINE,

Only direct and great scenery route to

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, WHITE MOUNTAINS, BOSTON and NEW YORK, all points EAST and SOUTH.

Day Express, with Parlor Car attached, leaves Montreal at 9.00 a.m., arrives in Boston at 10 p.m., connecting for White Mountains and Portland at Wells River.

Night Express, with Pullman Sleeping Car attached, leaves Montreal 3 p.m., arrives in Boston at 8.25 a.m.

Tourist and Sea Bathing Excursion Tickets. A great variety of routes at greatly reduced rates.

SATURDAY EXCURSIONS,

Commencing on and after MONDAY, JUNE 18th.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Montreal to any Station on the South Eastern Railroad, including Newport, Vt., on Lake Memphremagog, and Stanstead, P.Q., good to start Saturday and return following Monday, will be sold at fare one way.

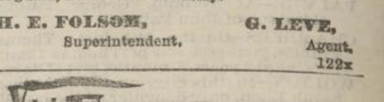
For particulars and tickets call at the Offices: Old Post Office Building, corner of ST. JAMES and ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREETS, and 202 ST. JAMES STREET, corner of ST. PETER.

Where also tickets for the following Steamship Lines can be had: Quebec and Gulf Port S.S. Co., for St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Prince Edward Island; Anchor Line, for Glasgow and London, Eng.; Hamburg American Packet Co., for England, France and Germany; North German Lloyd, for England, France and Germany.

H. E. FOLSOM, G. LEVE,

Superintendent. Agent.

122x



LEAVE MONTREAL at 3 p.m., ARRIVE IN NEW YORK at 6.30 a.m.

BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE,

SHORTEST ROUTE VIA

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY LINE.

Two Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Palace Cars attached to Day Trains, and Sleeping Cars to Night Trains.

Mail for Waterloo—3.00 p.m.

Night Express for Boston and New York—3 p.m., arriving in New York at 6.30 next morning.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8 a.m. Troy, 7.40 a.m., connecting with Night Train from New York, arriving in Montreal at 9.40 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 5.30 p.m., via Lowell and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield arriving in Montreal at 8.45 a.m.

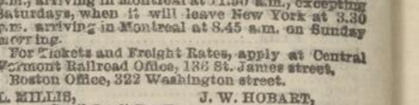
Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 8.20 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 11.50 a.m., excepting Saturdays, when it will leave New York at 3.30 p.m. arriving in Montreal at 8.45 a.m. on Sunday morning.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James street. Boston Office, 322 Washington street.

L. MILLIS, J. W. HOBART,

Gen'l Sup't Traffic. General Supt.

St. Albans, Vt., 25th June, 1877.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, 1877.

EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (except Sundays) as follows:

Leave Point Levi	7.30 a.m.	
" River du Loup	12.40 p.m.	
Arrive Trois Pistoles	1.35 "	
" Rimouski	3.18 "	
" Campbelton	7.25 "	
" Dalhousie	8.03 "	
" Bathurst	9.51 a.m.	
" Miramichi	11.19 "	
" Moncton	1.50 p.m.	
" St. John	6.25 "	
" Halifax	9.30 "	

Pulman cars on Express Trains

These Trains connect at Point Levi with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 9.45 o'clock p.m.

Pullman Car leaving Point Levi on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday runs through to Halifax and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday to St. John.

For information in regard to passenger fares tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c. apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,

Agent,

177 St. James street.

C. J. BRYDGES,

General Supt. of Gov't R'ys.

Montreal, 7th May, 1877

LUMBER, &c.

STOCK BOARDS.

FOR SALE.

Dry Pine Boards, Stock and Sidings, $9.00 and $10.00 per 1000 feet.

Also, a general assortment of other Lumber at a very low figure.

Round and Sawed Cedar.

At

F. F. FINLAY,

141x 400 WILLIAM STREET.

McGAUVRAN, TUCKER & McDONNELL,

LUMBER MERCHANTS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

WEST-END SAW and PLANING MILLS, SASH DOOR and BOX FACTORY,

NO. 676 ST. JOSEPH STREET,

CORNER OF CANNING STREET,

MONTREAL.

FOR SALE,

Building Timber of every description cut to order. Square and Flat Timber, Cedars, Joists, Deals, Planks, Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Laths, Furring, Doors, Windows, Architraves, Mouldings and every description of house finish, &c., &c.

Orders promptly and satisfactorily executed Terms liberal. 135x

KINDLING WOOD.

CUT SLABS, $1.50 per load, delivered.

BOX CUTTINGS, $2.25 per load, delivered.

WILLIAM HENDERSON,

342 WILLIAM,

AND

130 ST. CONSTANT STREET.

90x

OILS, &c.

ORR'S PATENT WHITE ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT.

This is the best White Paint known, has more body and as good color as any Genuine White Lead, and will cover more surface weight for weight, will not become chalky, peel off, crack, nor discolor, and will answer any purpose better than Lead.

Is used by all the leading Painters in the Dominion, and is especially recommended for painting vessels.

Received a special award at the Centennial.

To be had from all the Principal Trade in the West.

Manufactured by

A. RAMSAY & SON,

Sole Agents for the Dominion.

BREWERS, &c.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,

286 St. Mary Street, Montreal,

have always on hand the various kinds of ALE and PORTER, in wood and bottle.

Families regularly supplied.

The following Bottlers are supplied by us with labels, and have liberty to use them:—

Patrick Hogan	Visitation street
Telesphore Hogue	Ontario street
Jas. McIntyre	Lagauchetiere street
F. Archambault	Ontario street
J. Guilbault & Co.	Logan street
F. G. Flood	Lagauchetiere street

May 8th, 1877. [illegible]

SHANDERGAFF,

Manufactured by

H. J. BOSWELL & CO.,

21 AYLMER STREET, MONTREAL.

BOSWELL'S celebrated Half-and-Half. 149x

WM. DOW & CO.,

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS,

MONTREAL.

India Pale and other Ales, Extra, Doub and Single Stout, in wood and bottle.

Families supplied

BRUSHES &c.

BRUSHES WHERE DO[illegible]

THAT man get all those wonder[illegible] Brushes? Why at the CANADA BRUSHES where all kinds of Brushes are found [illegible] tle St. Antoine st.

159 ALBERT J. [illegible] B.S.C.

165