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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL FRUIT AND ornamental nursery stock; must be active and intelligent, position permanent, salary or commission, previous experience not necessary, tact, industry and honesty alone requisite; name the STAR. Stone & Wellington, Temple Building, Montreal; J. W. Beall, manager. 218 tf

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO RUN AN EMbroidery machine. Apply to S. T. Willett, Chambly Canton, Que. 221 6

WANTED—A GOOD STOVE FITTER AND A good tea kettle moulder, Carrier, Laine & Co., Levis, Que. 232 tf

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK, FOR Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa, none but steady temperate man need apply. Address with references, John Graham, Proprietor. 234 4

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR SMALL family, Protestant. Apply mornings or evenings, 243 University st. 234 3

WANTED—AT 116 CHAMP DE MARS ST., A French speaking general servant, must be good cook and have references, no washing. 234 3

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT 1118 SHERbrooke st., a competent house maid, city references required. 234 8

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE FOR 3 CHILDREN Apply with references, at 297 University st. 234 3

WANTED A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork and to assist with children. Apply 2669 St. Catherine street. 234 3

WANTED—A VERY GOOD COOK—A QUIET, elderly person preferred. Apply 997 Dorchester st. 234 3

WANTED—THOROUGH GENERAL SERVANT and housemaid, sisters preferred, must be well recommended, willing to go to New England, near Boston, good wages. Call at 91 Union ave. 234 4

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERvant, washing and ironing, city references, two kept, wages $11. Apply from 10 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m., at 1378 Dorchester st. west. 234 3

WANTED—AT 53a PARK AVENUE, A GENERAL servant, must be a good cook. Apply between 1 and 2 or 7.30 and 9 p. m. 235 3

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS, A RULER AND A finisher. Apply [illegible] Bindery, Gazette Building. 235 3

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A GOOD SMART girl, to do housework. Apply to J. W. Windsor, 15 Maple ave. 235 2

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN, TO HELP with a gentleman mentally afflicted, a mild case, and make himself generally useful. Address A. B., St. Foye's Toll Gate, Quebec, P. Q. 235 3

WANTED A GENERAL SERVANT FOR A SMALL family, no washing or ironing, another girl kept. Apply 41 Mayor st. 235 2

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FOR A GENERAL store in the country, one who speaks and writes English and French preferred. Address "N 611," STAR office. 235 2

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY GENERAL SERvant, family of three, must have references. Apply 84 Fort st. 235 3

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID, WITH REFERENCES. Apply between 9 and 11 a. m., 1082 Sherbrooke st. 235 2

WANTED—STRONG YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 137 Clarke avenue, Cote St Antoine. 235 3

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COOK, WILLING to wash and iron for small family. Apply at 71 McGill College ave. 235 2

WANTED—A COOK. APPLY AT 263 PEEL ST. 235 2

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR FAMILY of three, country girl preferred, good wages. Apply with references, 395 Guy st., opposite Grey Nunnery. 235 2

WANTED—TWO CITY AGENTS, MAN AND lady, to sell Bannerman's Pheuyle (disinfectant) to every householder in the city, good commission. Apply between 4 and 6 p. m., Room 5, 22 St. John st. 235 2

WANTED—A MAN OF PREPOSSESSING APPEARance and good address to solicit business for the New York Life, knowledge of the insurance business not necessary, salary or commission. Apply to J. F. Brophy, New York Life Building, Room 517. 235 3

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT WILLING TO wash and iron for family of two, must have city references. Apply 101 University st. 235 2

WANTED—HOUSEMAID, WAIT ON TABLE, etc. Apply with references, 948 Dorchester st. 235 3

WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man, one who understands the care of horses, married man preferred. Apply at 1061 St. James street. 235 2

WANTED — A GOOD NURSE. APPLY IMmediately, at 39 Lorne ave. 235 2

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY 87 Fort st. 235 2

WANTED—A SMART JUNIOR SALESMAN, FOR men's furnishings. Apply by letter, to "Q 690," STAR office. 235 2

WANTED—A RESIDENT LAUNDRESS, GOOD references required, Apply on Friday between four and five o'clock, at 209 Drummond street. 235 2

WANTED—TRAVELLER TO CALL ON GROCERS, must have a connection in this province, speak both languages and be well recommended. Apply to P. O. Box 1977. 235 tf

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, FOR small family, 6 Fort st. 235 2

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY TO Mrs. Sclater, 299 Mountain st. 235 2

WANTED—AS JUNIOR OFFICE ASSISTANT, A lad residing with his parents, must have references. Address P. O. Box 1677. 236 2

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG BOY ABOUT 16 OR 17, one that lives with his parents. Apply at once Victoria Armory, Cathcart st. 236 1

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO DRIVE A TEAM. Apply 192 Ann st., after 6 p. m. 236 1

WANTED—A GOOD FLOOR MAN, HORSESHOER, at corner Smith and Murray sts 236 1

WANTED—2 GOOD TRAVELLERS, AT ONCE. Apply 91 Cathedral st. 236 1

WANTED—JUNIOR IN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, "T 783," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—HOUSEMAID, MUST BE YOUNG and well recommended, Mrs. Riddell, 74 St. Matthew street. 236 1

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR CROcheting. Apply immediately, Moulton & Co., 10 St. Peter st. 236 1

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, REFERENCES required. Apply 57 Cathcart st. 236 3

WANTED—STRONG LAD ABOUT 18, TO DRIVE express and make himself useful. Call before 6 p. m., 252 Bleury st. 236 1

WANTED — TWO OR THREE YOUNG LADIES to join Theatrical Co., November 1st, must be of good appearance and able to sing or dance. Apply by letter appointing time and place for interview. G. A. Gault, hotel St. Lawrence, St. Lawrence Main st. 236 1

WANTED—BRIGHT CLEAN BOY, ABOUT 15 OR 16, speaking English and French, will find good position at 78 Temple Building, 185 St. James. Call between 5 and 6 p. m., and 8 and 9 a. m. 236 1

WANTED—AT ONCE A NURSE, AT 58 FORT st., with city references. 236 2

WANTED — INTELLIGENT BOY, SPEAKING French and English, for warehouse. Applicant apply in own writing, state age and enclose references, "W 823," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—MILLINERS, AT 186 ST. ANTOINE street. 236 1

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, no washing or scrubbing. Apply to 103 Union ave. 236 1

WANTED—IMPROVERS FOR DRESSMAKING. Apply Miss Leduc, 40 Mance st. 236 1

WANTED—GOOD TINSMITH, ONE USED TO general work preferred. Apply Thos. Linklater, 246 Commissioners st. 236 1

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BILLING CLERK in railway office, must be attentive, willing and good penman. Write stating age and salary expected, with references, to "X 860," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—AN EDUCATED PERSON OF EITHER sex (Irish Catholic), for paying position. Address "X 859," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID. APPLY AT 43 Argyle ave. 236 1

WANTED—BUFFERS AND METAL POLISHERS, Dominion Tubular Lamp Co., 214 Craig st. 236 3

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. APPLY AT the Terrapin, 1681 Notre Dame st. 236 1

WANTED—AT KIMBALL'S HORSE EXCHANGE, C. P. R. Stock Yard, man used to care of horses will be given a free pass to Brandon, Manitoba. Apply to-day. 236 1

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK IMMEDIATELY. Apply to "X 849," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, CITY references. Apply 1024 St. James st. 236 3

WANTED—PARLOR MAID, SPEAKING BOTH French and English. Apply at 882 Sherbrooke st. 236 1

WANTED—A THOROUGH GENERAL SERVANT, at 49 Mackay st. 236 2

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL GIRL, IMMEDIately. 256 St. Antoine st. 236 1

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR 2 children. Apply at 947 Dorchester st. 236 2

WANTED—TWO SECOND HAND, 6 FEET, long, bow front, nickel trimmed show cases. Address 312 St. Antoine. 236 2

WANTED—100 CUSTOMERS TO HAVE THEIR clothes cleaned and repaired at J. O. Harbour, 2108 St. Catherine st. 236 1

WANTED—BOY, 14 OR 15 YEARS, TO MAKE himself useful in shop, wages $3.00 week. Apply Castle & Son, 40 Bleury st. 236 1

WANTED—CLERK FOR FIRE INSURANCE OFfice, must speak and write both languages, be competent to frame policy wordings and posted as to general conduct of an office. Address mentioning references and salary required, P. O. Box 2122, City. 236 2

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL servant, three in family. 144 Metcalfe st. 236 2

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR the care of two children and to assist with housework, references required. Apply at 105 Metcalfe st. 236 3

WANTED—GOOD LAUNDRESS AND IRONERS, for laundry, steady work, at 1298 Ontario st. Call between 4 and 6 o'clock p. m. 236 1

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY AT 14 Nazareth st., on Thursday, at 10 a. m. 236 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, WITH GOOD city references. Apply to 136 Durocher st. 236 1

WANTED—TWO GOOD GROOMS, MUST HAVE best of references. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m., or 4 and 5 p. m. James B. Allan, 38 Imperial Building. 236 2

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG GIRL AS GENERal servant, must be a good cook, no washing, city references required. Apply 295 St. Charles Borromee st. 236 2

WANTED — TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, as general servant and nurse, references required. Apply in evening at 30 McGill College ave. 236 1

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—SMART YOUTH FOR AN INSURance office. Apply in writing to "Y 894," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST CLASS tailoress, good wages paid to right person. Apply to R. C. Anderson, 183 St. Antoine st. 236 1

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 14, TO MIND child a year old. Apply at 58 Mance st. 236 2

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PAINTER, USED TO striping and scroll work. The McLaren Mfg. Co., 143 Frontenac st., city. 236 1

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLUMBER AND steam-fitter, also a boy. Apply to Denman & Ogilvie, 279 Bleury st. 236 1

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—253 BLEURY ST., 253, LATEST style dresses made by competent dressmaker, mourning hats and suits at short time. 227 26

WANTED—POSITION AS DAILY GOVERNESS, by young lady holding model school diploma. Address "V 145," STAR office. 232 5

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG ENGLISH butler, or any place of trust, willing to leave city, best of city references. Address "J 485," STAR office. 234 3

WANTED—DRESSMAKING, BY ONE COMPEtent to cut and fit, trim up in the latest style, at her own home. Mrs. Stewart, 35 Mance st. 234 3

WANTED—POSITION BY FIRST-CLASS CUTter, with custom tailor. Address "C 379," STAR office. 234 6

WANTED—SITUATION AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, by an elderly person, in a small family, can furnish good references. Address 801 Albert street. 235 2

WANTED—SITUATION AS GENERAL SERVANT, for small family. Apply at 107 College st. 235 2

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk in grocery, speaks English and French. Address "O 630," STAR office. 235 2

WANTED—BY LADY BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIenced and thoroughly competent, engagement at once, shorthand, typewriting, salary $5.50 weekly. "O 626," STAR office. 235 3

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WORK daily, from 10 to 4. Apply No. 26 St. David Lane. 235 3

WANTED—FOR ADOPTION, A HEALTHY BABY boy. Address with full particulars, to "O 627," STAR office. 235 4

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PENSIONER, light employment, will attend to furnaces, shovel snow, etc., wages no object, home with people he liked preferred. Address Pensioner, 1428 Notre Dame st. 235 2

WANTED—SITUATION BY MAN AND WIFE, man as first class cattle man, thoroughly understands his business, or will take charge of a gentleman's place, gardening or horses, wife excellent servant, will be disengaged October 15th. Address at once, John Byrne, Hillhurst, P. Que., Canada. 235 3

WANTED—SITUATION BY FIRST CLASS PHOtographer, as toner and printer preferred, knows all departments, speaks French and English, total abstainer. G. Chaucer, 67 Cathcart st., Ottawa, Ont. 235 2

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERESS, all kinds of work, furniture made over, carpets made and laid, mattresses made at home or in their own houses. 375 St Dominique st. 235 2

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSE OR SEWING girl, in an English family. Apply by letter, to A. S., 152 Cadieux st. 235 2

WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER, WORK IN PRIvate families by the day, cuts by model. Address "W 822," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—AT 50 VICTORIA ST., DRESSMAKing, first class work, late from Burlington, Vt. 236 1

WANTED— BY A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG man, situation in office or warehouse, good references. Address "T 780," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER, FIRST CLASS dressmaker, from New York, customers at home or will go out by the day, references, Mlle C. M. Baron, 774 Albert st. 236 4

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried English woman, work by the day, competent worker, good references. Address "V 803," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—BY A SEWING GIRL, WORK BY THE day. 1210 Mignonne street. 236 2

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman any kind of light work in a store. 725 Lagauchetiere street. 236 2

WANTED—TO GO TO NEW YORK OR BOSTON, as chambermaid in a hotel. Address "X 857," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, or general servant to an elderly couple. Address "X 856," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS A FEW leisure hours every day, writing or copying of any description, that he could do at home. "Y 807," STAR office. 236 1

WANTED—BY LADY, ENGAGED DURING DAY, parlor bedroom, grate, gas, hot water, boarding houses need not reply, "I 897," STAR office. 236 1

Houses to Let.

TO LET—HOUSES, STORES AND OTHER PROPerties. Apply at offices of R. Stanley Bagg, Advocate, 60 St. James street. 215 tf

TO LET—NEW COTTAGE, 35 SUSSEX STREET, Daisy furnace, also upper dwelling, No. 11 Sussex street, furnished or unfurnished. James J. Kiley, Insurance Agent, 17 St. John street. 231 7

TO LET — COMFORTABLE SIX AND SEVEN roomed houses, cor. Dorchester west and Gladstone ave., rent low until May. Key on premises. Particulars 646 Craig st. 232 6

TO LET—NO. 825 AND 827 RIVARD ST., NEW upper tenement, 6 rooms, rent $8, also lower tenement, 5 rooms, $5 per month. 234 3

TO LET—TENEMENTS, 5 ROOMS, FROM $10 upwards, good localities, L. Harris, 1 Edward st., cor. Bleury. 235 3

TO LET—OFFICE, CHEAP, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. Apply Room 68A, Temple Building. 235 2

TO LET—HOUSE, AT ST. LAMBERT, ONE OF Mr. Andrew's comfortable semi-detached cottages, rent low for the winter. Address Rev. W. J. Dart, St. Lambert. 236 2

TO LET—UNTIL 1ST OF MAY, FURNISHED house in west end, good stable, hot water heating. Apply P. O. Box 696. 236 2

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, UPPER TENEment, 109 Fulford st., newly papered and tinted, and lower tenement, 113 same street, both have bath and w. c. Apply 7 Brunswick st. 236 4

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, HOT water and gas throughout, Chickering piano. Apply 834 Palace st. 236 6

TO LET—HOUSE, 513 UPPER ST. CHARLES Borromee, immediate possession, rent $15, bath and w. c. 236 1

TO LET—AN UPPER TENEMENT, 4 ROOMS, $7 per month. Apply 452 St. Dominique st. 236 2

TO LET—COMFORTABLE COTTAGES, 5 ROOMS, immediate occupation, rent $7 per month, situated on St. John st., St. Henri. Apply 2 Atwater ave. 236 2

TO LET — CHEAP, THE OLD ESTABLISHED store, 1901 Notre Dame st., opposite Balmoral Hotel, lately occupied by J. F. Gourley, Clothier, large, well lighted, repaired to suit tenant. Apply on the premises. 236 5

TO LET—HUGHES' FARM AT COTE ST. LOUIS, containing about two hundred acres, in a high state of cultivation, possession given immediately if required. Apply to H. B. Wright, N. P., 58 St. Francois Xavier st. 236 4

Lost.

LOST—STRAYED FROM 2 OVERDALE AVE., A small white woolly dog. Return and be rewarded. 236 2

LOST—ON SUNDAY, A GOLD RING, WITH OWNer's name on it. Please return to 27a Roy st. 236 1

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, BETWEEN 18 Stanley st. and Walter Paul's, by way of the Windsor Hotel. Reward to finder at 18 Stanley. 236 1

LOST—ON THE AFTERNOON OF TUESDAY, 6th, on either the Craig or the St. Denis st. cars, or changing from one to the other on Craig st., a lady's purse, containing money and keys. Finder will please leave it at 1759 Notre Dame and be rewarded. 236 1

LOST—FROM 74 McTAVISH STREET, 28th SEPtember, young mastiff dog (light yellow, black muzzle), name "Monarch," escaped without collar. Ten dollars reward for above. 236 4

Found.

FOUND—A RED HEIFER, OWNER CAN HAVE same by applying to M. McShane, Lower Lachine Road. 234 3

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ALL KINDS OF second hand clothing, tools, travellers' samples, good prices paid on account of being beginners. Apply or address by mail, to 577a Craig st. 227 26

WANTED — STOCKS! WE PAY CASH FOR stocks and jobs of fancy and staple dry goods. Big lots preferred. Address with particulars, "Y 3057," STAR office. 230 7

WANTED—TO BUY A BOY'S BICYCLE. ADdress "X 877," STAR office. 236 2

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SMALL NICKEL plated hall stove. Address 6 Sanguinet st. 236 1

WANTED—500 BOYS, WITH BIG HEADS, TO purchase 500 Scotch caps, silk lined, leather bound, for 39 cts., worth 75 cts. Call early at 1850 and 1852 Notre Dame st., Glass's Clothing. 236 3

Wanted to Borrow.

WANTED—$3000, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 1st mortgage on property, worth more than $7000. Address "T 785," STAR office. 236 1

Stores, Hotels, Etc., to Let.

TO LET—FACTORY, 3 FLOORS, 75 X 101, WELL lighted. Apply to Thomas Trihey, 26 St. James street. 80tf

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 1802 NOTRE DAME st., formerly occupied by the late W. P. MacGuirk, will be rented cheap to 1st May, 1892. Apply to Benning & Barsalou, 86 St. Peter st. 191 tf

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING 31, 33 and 35 St. Gabriel st., formerly used by La Patrie, as a printing establishment; it is a 4 story building, with 2 story addition, 100 feet deep, piped throughout for steam and gas, with a 20 horse power engine, in 1st class order, large vaulted cellars, suitable for factory, warehouse or store. Apply to H. Beaugrand, 77 St. James st. 236 6

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, MUSIC PUPILS, terms $1.50 per month, Durocher st. "H 473," STAR office. 234 3

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS—LARGE, UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO let, at 51 McGill College ave. 228 13

ROOMS—TO LET, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED bedroom, for one or two gentlemen, small sitting room if required, heated by hot water, 141 Metcalfe st. 232 6

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, partial board if required, St. Antoine, near Seigneurs st., P. O. box 1858. 232 10

ROOMS—TWO BRIGHT FRONT ROOMS, WELL furnished, gas, hot and cold water. 52 Beaver Hall Hill. 232 5

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Apply 88 St. Denis st. 232 5

ROOMS—TO LET, PRIVATE FAMILY, LATEST accommodations. 185 Bleury. 233 4

ROOMS—TWO BRIGHT FRONT ROOMS, ON bathroom flat, for gentlemen, gas, hot and cold water, best of references. 95 University st. 233 5

ROOMS—BACK PARLOR AND A LARGE ROOM, furnished, at 25 McGill College ave. 233 5

ROOM — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, STEAM heater in room; one minute from City Hall. Apply at 114 Champ de Mars st. 233 10

ROOM—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WELL FURnished, facing Cathcart st., could take 2 or 3 table boarders, 102 Mansfield st. 233 5

ROOM — FURNISHED, LARGE DOUBLE, ON bathroom flat, with clothes room. 96 Alexander st., cor. Dorchester. 234 3

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED, IN THE HOUSE of a widow lady, double and single, excellent board, 149 Metcalfe st. 234 3

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM bedroom flat, central locality, gentlemen only $6, 2 Bronson ave., off Dorchester st. 234 3

ROOM—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED FRONT room, first flat, suitable for one or two gentlemen, no other roomers, 15 Berthelet st. 234 3

ROOMS—WITH BOARD. 4 DUFFERIN AVENUE. 234 5

ROOM—A DOUBLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, ALSO table board, gas, b., etc. 6 University st. 234 3

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED DOUBLE room, on bathroom floor, with board, also table board. 201 Bleury st. 234 3

ROOM—TO LET, ON ST. MONIQUE ST., A COMfortably furnished room, with folding bed, hot and cold water, lady employed during the day preferred. Address "[illegible] 540," STAR office. 234 3

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON BATH room flat. 150 Peel street. 234 3

ROOMS—TO LET, DOUBLE OR SINGLE, WITH or without board, on parlor flat. 192 Mountain st. 235 2

ROOM—WELL FURNISHED FOR A GENTLEman or lady, rent low. Apply 26 Belmont st. 235 2

ROOM—FURNISHED, SINGLE ROOM, ON BATHroom flat, hot water in bath, 207 St. Catherine st. 235 5

ROOMS—FRONT AND BACK ROOMS, ALL NEWly furnished and well heated. Apply at 20 City Councillors st. 235 6

ROOM—FURNISHED, WITH USE OF KITCHEN, to married couple, without children. 416 Richmond st., near [illegible] 235 2

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN, board if required, all conveniences. Apply to 44 Prince Arthur st. 235 3

ROOMS—PARLOR BEDROOM WITH MANTEL bed, also a back parlor, also two rooms on second flat, with or without board. 23 Victoria st. 235 2

ROOM—FURNISHED FRONT, ALL MODERN conveniences. 36 Victoria st. 235 3

ROOMS—BEDROOM AND PARLOR ADJOINING, also sitting room, nicely furnished, in a private family, where there are no children, large bathroom, house heated by hot water and lighted with gas, very comfortable, will be let to gentleman or lady, rooms can be seen at any time, 147 Alexander st. 234 6

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE, NICELY FURnished, with all the comforts of home, first-class board, gas, hot and cold water. 46 Mackay st. 235 5

ROOM—LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR two gentlemen or married couple, Canadian family, table boarders also wanted. 366 Dorchester st. 235 3

ROOM—1 WELL FURNISHED ON BATH FLAT, all modern conveniences. 2286 St. Catherine st. 235 3

ROOMS — TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms to rent, with use of bathroom and kitchen. Apply 484 Amherst st. 235 3

ROOMS—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, all modern improvements. Apply 944 Dorchester st. 235 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, ON BATHroom flat, suitable for one or two, hot and cold water, 802 Dorchester st. 235 3

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH ALL modern conveniences, terms easy. 69 Beaver Hall Hill. 236 1

ROOM—A NICE FURNISHED BEDROOM, FOR one or two gentlemen. 120 Durocher st. 236 1

ROOMS—TO LET, LARGE CHEERFUL ROOMS, single or double, for gentlemen, in central and first class locality, at 664 Sherbrooke st. 236 1

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, suitable for light housekeeping, also single room for lady or gentleman, 585 Lagauchetiere st. 236 2

ROOM—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICE LOCALITY. 2[illegible]9 Richmond st. 236 1

ROOM—ONE LARGE ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, b., w. c. on same floor, opposite Queen's statue. 236 4

ROOMS—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with or without use of kitchen. 49 Anderson st. 236 2

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, private family. 37 St. Philip st. 236 1

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. APPLY 299 St. Constant st. 236 3

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOM TO let, at 70 Beaver Hall Hill; moderate rent. 236 1

ROOM — LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and small parlor bedroom, with use of kitchen, private family, b. and c., terms moderate, 202 St. George st. 236 1

ROOM—A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for one or two gentlemen or married couple, terms moderate, 163 St. Elizabeth st. 236 2

ROOMS—31 VICTORIA ST., FURNISHED, LARGE parlors, grate fire, also single and double rooms, board if required, gas and bath. 236 1

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH GOOD board. Apply 328½ St. Antoine st. 236 5

ROOMS—AND BOARD, AT 113 UNION AVE. 236 5

ROOM—COMFORTABLE ROOM, ON BATH FLAT, with board, suitable for two young men or married couple. 139 Mansfield st. 236 4

ROOM—WARM, PLEASANT, WELL FURNISHed room, good table, very moderate terms, piano. 68 Victoria st. 236 2

ROOMS—WITH BOARD, ON BATHROOM FLOOR, also large double and small hall room, on first floor, comfortably furnished, good board, every convenience, home comforts, 47 Aylmer st. 236 4

ROOM—LARGE, COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH or without board, at 369 St. Urbain st. 236 1

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE, WITH GAS, ON bathroom flat, also kitchen accommodation, suitable for a married couple. 7 Union avenue. 236 2

ROOM—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, cor. Richmond sq., entrance Richmond ave. 236 5

ROOMS — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, best part St. Catherine st. Apply Thompson & Co., 37 Temple Building. 236 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR gentlemen, also one or two unfurnished, reasonable terms, ready for immediate occupation. 258A Bleury. 236 1

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, SINGLE FURnished room, vicinity of St. Antoine st., terms must be moderate. Apply stating terms to "P 653," STAR office. 235 2

WANTED—WELL FURNISHED ROOM AND board for a young married couple. Address "Q 680," STAR office. 235 3

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM, FOR SINGLE gentleman, between Metcalfe and Mance, above Dorchester, "V 815," STAR office. 236 2

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET habits, a well furnished and warm room, with full or partial board, a private family preferred. Reply to "V 800," STAR office. 236 2

Board.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, FOR LADIES DURING confinement, private, 78 St. Dominique st. 217 24

BOARD—MRS. MITCHELL, LADIES' DOCTRESS, rooms, with board and professional attendance, 596 Lagauchetiere st., near St. Urbain. 227 10

BOARD—GOOD BOARD, $2.50 PER WEEK. Apply 90 St. Martin st., near Notre Dame st. 233 6

BOARD—AND ROOMS, ALSO TABLE BOARD. 17 Hanover st. 235 2

BOARD—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, with first class board, also day board. 86 Osborne street, near Windsor station. 235 6

BOARD—VACANCIES AND GOOD ROOM, GOOD table. Apply No. 100 St. Charles Borromee st. 235 2

BOARD—AND ROOMS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE, nicely furnished and comfortable, first-class board, gas, hot and cold water. 46 Mackay st. 235 5

BOARD—TWO WELL FURNISHED FRONT rooms, on bathroom floor, with or without board, also good table board, at 26 Cathcart st. 236 4

BOARD—GOOD AND NICE ROOMS, $3.00 PER week, also front room neatly furnished for two gentlemen or married couple. 64½ St. Antoine st. 236 1

BOARD—BOARDERS WANTED, AT 22 ST. Denis, nice rooms, hot water. 236 4

Board Wanted.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN, IN Church of England family, no other boarders, central locality. Address "V 799," STAR office. 236 2

Partners Wanted.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH SOME CAPITAL, for an established agency business. For particulars apply to Henry Ward & Co., Financial Agents, 260 St. James street. 234 3

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A QUIET YOUNG MAN OF GOOD habits and position, a good young man to join me to rent nice double furnished room, west end, references exchanged. Address "X 723," STAR office. 235 3

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH A party requiring superintendence of household management, has had home experience, is fond of children and equal to teaching, references first class. Address "F 774," STAR office 236 2

Property for Sale, Etc.

FOR SALE BY TROTTIER & WATIER.

Block Store and Tenements, Nos. 42 to 48 Bonsecours street. Block Tenements, Nos. 83 to 89 Champ de Mars. House on St. Louis street and a long list of Brick and Stone Tenements in all parts of the city. Also a few choice lots at St. Anne de Bellevue, with or without Cottages, and lots at Montreal Junction.

To let, Store, No. 190 McGill street.

Offices and houses to let in all parts of the city, furnished and unfurnished. Money to loan.

TROTTIER & WATIER.
Financial Agents, Accountants, & Real Estate.
233 law tf No. 1 Place D'Armes Hill.

FOR SALE—A NICE BRICK COTTAGE, AT Longueuil, situated on the river front, room for another cottage on same lot and satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to Thos. Graham, STAR office. 230 26

For Sale.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, AT THE MONTREAL Indian store, tents, flags, yacht cannons, fireworks and balloons; trained goats, carts and harness, new, $20. Demers & Co., 1658 Notre Dame st. Telephone Bell, 2463. 155tf

FOR SALE—FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, $2; Hardwood, $2.50; Blocks, $1.50 per load; best Lehigh Valley Coal, thoroughly screened. J. C. Macdiarmid & Co., 530 St. James street. Bell Telephone 8110. 158tf

FOR SALE—MILK, PURE AND RICH, SENT daily to Montreal by the C. P. R., for hotels, hospitals, milk men. Apply to H. Bourassa, Monte Bello, P. Q. 234 26

FOR SALE—GURNEY'S SELF-FEEDER HALL stove, the "Queen," No. 12, in perfect order, also a fancy parlor wood stove, 42 Osborne st. 235 2

FOR SALE—A FEW ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, such as parlor suit, sideboard, dining table, sewing machine, etc., party breaking up house. Address 608 St. Urbain st. 235 4

FOR SALE—3 NICKELED CORNER COUNTER show cases, 6 feet long, just new, cherry color, $12 a piece, 213 Aqueduct st. 235 2

FOR SALE—WELL BRED COCKER SPANIEL pups, 2 months old; will sell cheap; at 226 St. George st. 236 1

FOR SALE — 4 PLANERS, MOLDERS AND matchers, $100 to $150, lot new belts, 50 discount, engine $250. Mullin & Co., Papineau sq. 236 8

FOR SALE—MARE, 4 YEARS OLD, SOUND, COLOR iron gray, height 4 feet 3 inches. Apply 140 DeLisle st., St. Cunegonde. 236 1

FOR SALE—BICYCLE, AN A1 BICYCLE, AT about one fifth cost. Address "X 876," STAR office. 236 2

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS RUNning to its utmost capacity, average sales monthly $100, cash required $1000, low rent, parties meaning business only apply, "W 827," STAR office. 236 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, MALE PUG DOG, SPLENDID watch dog. 51 Berthelet st. 236 1

FOR SALE—PONY HORSE, HARNESS AND EXpress, will sell cheap to a prompt buyer. Apply 619 St. Lawrence Main. 236 4

FOR SALE—COUNTER, TABLE, 2 SHOW CASES, safe and a small quantity of shelving. Apply to room No. 1 first floor, 242 St. James st. 236 1

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED SALOON, 108 McGill st., opposite St. Ann's Market. 235 6

FOR SALE—HOTEL, SALOONS AND ALL OTHER businesses, also houses and stores to let in different parts of the city. L. Harris, 1 Edward st., corner Bleury st. 235 6

FOR SALE—GAS ENGINE FOR SALE, IN GOOD order, can be seen at No. 10 DeBresoles st. 236 3

Railroads.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1891—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—1891

Commencing 5th October, 1891, Through express passenger trains run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk R'y. from Bonaventure station	8.00	22.15
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Ry. from Dalhousie Square station	22.00	22.00
Leave Levis	14.30	7.10
Arrive at Riviere du Loup	17.30	12.30
Arrive at Trois Pistoles	18.27	13.27
Arrive at Rimouski	19.58	14.57
Arrive at Little Metis	20.33	17.43
Arrive at Campbellton	23.50	22.15
Arrive at Dalhousie	1.10	

The Buffet Sleeping Cars and all other cars of the Fast Express Train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock daily (Sunday excepted) run through to Halifax, WITHOUT CHANGE in twenty-seven hours and thirty minutes. The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sundays. The trains of the Intercolonial Railway between Montreal and Halifax are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces. For Tickets and all information in regard to Passenger Fares, Rates of Freight, Train Arrangements, etc., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 136½ St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent. Railway office, Moncton, N. B. 1st Sept., 1891 208

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE!

	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
*NUMIDIAN	Oct. 14	......
CIRCASSIAN	Oct. 17	Oct. 18
SARDINIAN	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
*MONGOLIAN	Nov. 4	......
PARISIAN	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
*NUMIDIAN	Nov. 18	......

Last steamer for season.

*SS. Mongolian and Numidian will carry cattle and only Cabin Passengers to Liverpool, and do not call at Quebec on the homeward voyage, but from Liverpool they carry all classes of passengers and call at Quebec.

Mail Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on day of sailing. Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after 8 o'clock, the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebec at 9 a. m.

Rates of Passage, Parisian $50, $60 and $80, Mongolian, Numidian $40 and $45, other steamers $50, $55 and $60; Intermediate, $30; Steerage, $20. Accommodation unsurpassed.

STATE LINE SERVICE
—OF ALLAN LINE BETWEEN—
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
Via Londonderry.
Lowest rates for Cabin Passage.

From New York.
*SIBERIAN........ 8 Oct. Noon.
And Weekly thereafter.

Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.

Cabin passage, $35 and upwards, single; $65 and upwards return, according to location of berth. Steerage at lowest rates.

Nearly all the staterooms are situated on the saloon deck, thus ensuring perfect lighting and ventilation. The Parisian, Sardinian, Mongolian, Numidian, State of Nebraska and State of Nevada are fitted throughout with the electric light.

—NO CATTLE CARRIED—

For freight, passage, or further information, apply to

H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street,
Oct. 5, 1891. 153z MONTREAL.

Upright Pianos for hire at C. W. Lindsay's, 2270 St. Catherine Street. First-class instruments, reasonable prices. No extra charge for insurance.
236z1

T. PRINGLE & SON,
2439 Notre Dame st.,
MILLWRIGHTS,
Mechanical & Hydraulic
ENGINEERS,
Agents and Importers of Mill Machinery of all descriptions.
Valuers of Mills, Machinery and Property.
Plans and specifications prepared for Cotton, Woollen, Flour, Grist and Saw Mills.
WATER POWERS.
Factory and Mill Sites Located.
Sole Agents in Canada for S. Howe's Eureka Grain Cleaning Machinery and Hercules Water Wheels.
In Canada at present there are 52 Hercules Water Wheels, transmitting a total of 12,450 H. P.
GET THE BEST
☞ WRITE FOR DISCOUNTS. 207tf

Clergymen with a small income desiring to economize will find it to their advantage to see our $10.00 Overcoats; they are well made and trimmed, and equal to any custom coat at $16.00 or $18.00.

WORKMAN'S
Mammoth Clothing House,
1888 & 1890 Notre Dame St.
236z3

Specific Articles.

ACME HOT WATER BOILER (DWINNELL Patent), cheap, durable and economical. Send for prices.
MILLER BROS. & TOMS,
Montreal, Que.

BRUSHES For Painters, Artists, Toilet, Household, Stable, Machine and Factory Use.
MANUFACTURED BY
232 CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, TORONTO.

TO THE LADIES.
FREE OF CHARGE
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MISS PENLEY'S DRESSMAKING SCHOOL,
French System.
2259a ST. CATHERINE STREET,
a branch of her Boston and New York Establishment. In this school ladies can learn to cut, make, trim and drape in all styles, Ball, Party and Reception Dresses and Dolmans. The entire method taught by the inventor of the finest dress system in the world. Hundreds of dollars saved to every housewife. Do not delay a moment. It will cost you nothing to call and examine her famous system. Dresses Drafted to [illegible] measures. Also a rare chance for a few ladies to get into a money-making business and earn from $5.00 to $10.00 a day. Mothers, now is the time to give your daughters this valuable trade.
OPEN EVENINGS ALSO.
MRS. F. L. ETHIER, Manager.
Pupils will find lodging in the School.
The most popular tailor system yet invented. 233z

CHEESE
Brie, D'Isigny, Cammembert, Caprera Cream, Neufchatel, Canadian Cream.
J. B. H. RICKABY CO.
Grocers and Wine Merchants,
63 Beaver Hall Hill, — Montreal.
231z

THE WRITS
ARE CUT
FOR THE
ELECTION

of the purest and least expensive of all, and the people generally are depositing their ballots all over the Dominion for Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap as the best of them all. It is to be election by acclamation, because no other candidate can compare with the Gilt Edge Member of the Kitchen Cabinet. It is warranted to wash any linen, any woollens, any cottons. It will give purity to kitchen or hall and make Peace where other soaps make War in the family on Washing Day. Everybody asks for Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap, and if your grocer has not plenty of it he knows where the factory is and sends at once to the makers of

STRACHAN'S
GILT EDGE
SOAP.

236*1

To see our Overcoat at $10.00 is to buy one, they are beautifully made, trimmed and finished, a credit to any store that would sell them at $15.00 or $16.00. Any one desiring to save their dollars will do well to pay us a visit before purchasing elsewhere.

Workman's Clothing House,
1888 & 1890 Notre Dame St.
236 3z

EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
Manufacturers of
Edison Incandescent Apparatus,
Edison Arc Light Apparatus,
Edison Electric Mining Appliances,
Edison Electric Railway System,
Edison Stationary Motors,
Electric and Gas Fixtures,
All Electrical Supplies,
All kinds of Insulated Wire.
All apparatus used in Canada manufactured at Canadian Works, Peterboro, Ont.
Canadian District General Offices: Edison Building
77 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.
Branch Offices:
TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
122 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX, N. S.
127 313 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

PAINT
WHITE LEAD. TINTED LEADS.
MIXED PAINTS & PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
Artists' Materials: Oil Colors in tubes; Water Colors in cakes and pans; Pacques; Canvas; Academy Boards, etc., etc.
P. D. DODS & CO.,
280 z 146 McGill Street.

Errors of Youth.
SUFFERERS FROM
Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood,
BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN!

Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cure. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have experimented with and discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a certain and speedy cure, as hundreds of cases in our practice have been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

℞—Erythroxylon coca, 1 drachm.
Jerubebin, ½ drachm.
Helonias Dioica, ½ drachm.
Gelsemin, 8 grains.
Ext. ignatiæ amaræ (alcoholic), 2 grains.
Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples.
Glycerine, q. s. Mix.

Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 3 p. m., and another on going to bed. In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take two pills at bedtime, making the number three a day. This remedy is adapted to every condition of nervous debility and weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

As we are constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to this remedy, we would say to those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting $1 a securely sealed package containing 60 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by return mail from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 6 packages, which will cure most cases, for $5.

Address or call on
NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
24 TREMONT ROW,
BOSTON, MASS.
Copyright, 1889, by F. B. Hiller.

Piano tuning and repairing. First-class workmen, prompt attention. C. W. Lindsay's warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine Street. Bell Tel. 4168.
236z1

Medical.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CHOLERA
CHOLERA
CHOLERA
INFANTUM,
Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints are promptly cured by
DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF
WILD STRAWBERRY,
Nature's remedy for all relaxed conditions of the bowels.
N.B.—The price of the GENUINE Wild Strawberry is 35 cents per bottle. Beware of fraudulent imitations offered at lower prices.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
Beware of Imitations.
NOTICE AUTOGRAPH OF Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN.

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Railroad men who desire a good stylish Overcoat at a saving price will do well to see our $10.00 Overcoat, a real beauty, all tailor made, well lined and sewn with silk throughout.

WORKMAN'S
Mammoth Clothing House,
1888 & 1890 Notre Dame St.
236z3

St. Ann's Ward.

Mr. F. B. McNamee took out his nomination papers for St. Ann's Ward Monday. Mr. Nolan was at the City Hall yesterday on a similar mission. Nomination papers have to be handed in duly certified to the City Clerk on Thursday between the hours of ten o'clock and noon.

Many Ways.

135 Adelaide st., W., Toronto, Ont. "Your reliable preparation, St. Jacobs Oil, has proved a benefit to me in more ways than one. I have used it for quinsy (outward application) with very beneficial results, and for a case of rheumatism, where its action was swift and sure, and a perfect cure was performed. I consider it a remedy to be prized in every household." THOS. PIERDON, with Johnson & Brown.

Returns show an immense decrease of crime in Great Britain in the last quarter of a century. In 1864 there were 2800 convicts in the various penal institutions. In 1890 there were but 729. Since 1882 eight prisons have been converted into other uses.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sending the brain pure blood, makes sound both mind and body.

Parachute-jumping is not a business that tends to elevate a man.—Cape Cod Item.

"Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers," was a line of alliterative nonsense, that the children used to say. Now-a-days they can practise on the Perfect, Painless, Powerful Properties of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. It will impress a fact which will be useful to know. These Pellets cure sick headache, bilious attacks, indigestion, constipation and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. They are tiny, sugar-coated pills, easy to take, and, as a laxative, one is sufficient for a dose. No more groans and gripes from the old drastic remedies! Pierce's Purgative Pellets are as painless as they are perfect in their effects.

Robert Giffen, of the British Board of Trade, predicts a storm in the place of the missing "equinoctial," but his is to be a financial one. What's he Giffin us?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ladies who are suffering from suppressions, bearing down pains, nervousness or any form of female weakness, will find Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an infallible cure. Try them.

There are lots of women who wouldn't marry the best man on earth. They didn't, anyway.—Binghamton Leader.

Hall's Hair Renewer turns gray hair dark, and removes dandruff; an elegant toilet article.

Public men who get on the fence must expect to be railed at.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

You have tried and were pleased with them. They stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, improve the complexion. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Special Notices.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's cure. I guarantee it. B. E. McGale, Montreal.

Remember Montreal Hunt Steeplechases, Thursday and Saturday. Splendid Entries. Grand Sport. Special Trains. Grand Trunk R'way, 1.30 and 2 o'clock.
235 4

NOT SHOT BY RUSSIANS.

A LETTER FROM CAPT. YOUNGHUSBAND.

He Is on His Way Back to England—The Hozier Divorce Case—Rescued in Mid-Ocean—An Ottawa Fire.

CABLE.

As the hearing of Colonel Hozier's petition for divorce from the Lady Blanche approaches there is intense curiosity to know who the co-respondent is. There is little doubt, however, that Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M. P., is again placed in that awkward position. Scotch courts take great care not to allow proceedings in divorce suits to be made public until the case is closed, and they do not allow the co-respondent to be called at all unless damages are claimed. By Scotch law the wife is sole defendant, so it may be some time before society becomes acquainted with the new features of this case unless the parties thereto are indiscreet enough to make them known.

According to the *St. James' Gazette*, there has been danger recently that the Americans who gained such influence at the court of Wurtemberg some time ago would resume their sway, in which case it is understood the King would have been forced to abdicate had not Queen Olga undertaken to prevent a recurrence of the scandals. The King since that time, according to the *St. James' Gazette*, had been practically a prisoner in his apartments, as it was feared he would escape from Stuttgart and go to Paris, which would probably have resulted in a scandal or catastrophe.

A vessel which was on Tuesday standing off Newburg, a seaport village ten miles from Aberdeen, Scotland, was seen to be on fire. The flames spread rapidly to all parts of the ship, and after a time an explosion was heard and the vessel was blown to fragments. Charred pieces of the wreckage are strewn along the shore, and among the parts of the unfortunate vessel which floated ashore is a name-board containing the word "Wave." The fate of the crew is unknown, but it is feared that all hands have been lost.

Herr Bebel, a prominent member of the German Socialist party, delivered a violent speech on Tuesday, in which he declared that Russia should be trampled to the ground at all costs. Everybody should contribute to the victory of the German flag and drive Russia out of Europe. Russia, he declared, ought to be revolutionized, both externally and internally, in order to eliminate the perpetual menace of war. Herr Bebel also declared that Poland should be made an independent state.

A letter was received at Simla on September 15 from Captain Younghusband, the British agent who, it was reported, had been killed by the Russians in the Pamir district, in which the writer says that he has started on his return to India. This disposes of the report that Captain Younghusband had been murdered by the Russians.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that owing to the recent exhibition of popular feeling aroused in Rome by the offensive act of a French pilgrim who recently visited the tomb of the late King Victor Emmanuel in the Pantheon, the questions of the Pope leaving Rome and holding the next Papal conclave abroad have been reopened.

It is reported in Vienna that the heir to the crown of Roumania has renounced the throne and insists upon marrying Mademoiselle Vacaresco. The King has invited to the capital the youngest son of Leopold of Hohenzollern with the idea of making him the heir to the throne.

The officers of the Russian Imperial Guard have decided not to drink champagne at regimental banquets, but to contribute the money which would have been so spent to the peasants of the famine-stricken districts.

In consequence of the death of the King of Wurtemburg, Emperor William has curtailed his shooting tour and is returning to Berlin, while all plans for court fetes have been abandoned.

Arthur Levy & Co., merchants, of London, having branches at Liverpool, Manchester and Bradford, filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, and a receiver was appointed.

Chancellor von Caprivi has given orders that prosecutions be begun against Socialist workmen for attacking him at a public meeting.

Thomas Ambler & Sons, proprietors of the Atlas mills at Bradford, England, have called a meeting of their creditors. Liabilities, $325,000.

The Countess de Paris hurt her arm severely, on Tuesday, while out with the Wood Norton harriers, near Buckingham.

UNITED STATES.

A despatch from Cape Race received at New York on Tuesday said that the Nelson line steamer "Galileo" from Hull, passed there late on Sunday night. She signalled that she had on board the crew and passengers of the American barque "John E. Chase," which was lost in the recent cyclone. When the crew were picked up the vessel was water-logged. The barque is supposed to have had on board two or three passengers. The abandoned vessel left Glasgow 79 days ago, bound for Pictou, N. S., with a general cargo. She was in command of Capt. Graham and carried a crew of nine men. The barque was owned by Ryan & Kelaly, of Calais, Me. She registered 634 tons, was 152 feet long, 32 feet wide and 18 feet deep.

A special from Sioux Falls, received at Minneapolis, says: The answer in the famous divorce suit of Marie Nevins Blaine against James G. Blaine, jr., was served upon Mrs. Blaine on Tuesday. She asks for a decree of divorce and custody of the child and for suitable alimony. Mr. Blaine in his reply denies that he deserted his wife, but claims she deserted him. He pleads poverty and urges that he has an income of but $2000 a year, which will cease the 1st of December next. He makes a plea for the custody of the child. There will probably be a hard fight for the child, who resembles his grandfather, the United States Secretary of State.

A fire in the attic of east Divinity hall, Yale University, on Tuesday night, damaged the building to the extent of $10,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue. About sixty of the theological students who roomed in the building suffered a loss of from $100 to $150 each on books, furniture, etc. Several of the professors whose recitation rooms were in the building sustain heavy losses through the damage or destruction of private libraries.

N. O. Murphy, acting-governor of Arizona Territory, in his annual report expresses the opinion that the population of the territory will reach 70,000 people before the end of the present fiscal year. There are at least 12,000 Mormons in the territory engaged in agriculture and mining. The acting-Governor recommends that Arizona be admitted into the union as a state.

William Canfield, of New Lisbon, Ohio, has confessed having turned the switch which wrecked the limited train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at New Palestine a few weeks ago, in which three men were killed. He says that he attempted to wreck the train for plunder. He is in gaol.

Heavy rains in Western Kansas have caused all the Oklahoma rivers to rise suddenly and much damage has resulted. Many of the boomers camped along streams have lost their horses, waggons and cattle. Over a mile of the Santa Fe Railroad track is washed out near Wayne.

The advent of the Veiled Prophet at St. Louis was on Tuesday night attended by gorgeousness never before excelled. After the parade a ball was given at the Merchants' Exchange, which was largely attended and which ended the festivities.

Edward McCarthy, a lawyer, and his wife were found sitting by a table at their home at Constableville, N. Y., at noon on Tuesday apparently dead. They had been asphyxiated. McCarthy died during the night. Mrs. McCarthy is recovering.

One Petit, of Bridgewater, Mass., was on Tuesday fined $300 and costs for bringing French Canadians under contract into the United States.

Nothing new has developed in the affairs of the troubled banks at Phillipsburg, Pa.

It is unofficially stated that the liabilities of the Phillipsburg Bank which closed its doors on Monday are $380,000 and the assets $400,000.

The physicians and attendants of General Lee at Alexandria, Va., regard his condition as slightly improved and he is resting more comfortably.

CANADIAN.

A serious fire took place on By Ward Market square, Ottawa, on Tuesday, and burned for about an hour and a half, doing a damage of between $30,000 and $35,000. Where the fire occurred is a regular fire trap, consisting of a nest of wooden houses, sheds, etc., and it was only by hard work that the brigade prevented a big fire. The principal losers are Baskerville Bros., wholesale grocers, whose stock was badly injured by fire and water. Their loss included three hundred barrels of sugar and large quantities of spirits. The losses and insurances are: Baskerville Bros., loss, $20,000, covered by insurance in Lancashire, Guardian, Ætna, Royal and Scottish Union; Mrs. Brock, $2000, with some insurance; Dan Doye, $5000 damage, with some insurance; P. McEvoy, $4000, with $2000 insurance; Kenneth McDonald, $500 damage to roof, covered.

The sub-committee of the Privy Council having under consideration the cases of the officers and clerks whose shortcomings were exposed before the Public Accounts Committee has not yet reported to Council, but will very likely do so at Thursday's meeting. In this connection it is said that those clerks whose offences consisted of receiving pay for extra work and other trifling irregularities, and who have been suspended, are likely to be reinstated, it being considered that three months' suspension without pay is sufficient punishment and will prove a salutary lesson. It is also rumored that the resignation of Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, will be accepted, and that he will join the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway as assistant secretary.

The Ontario Provincial Mining Convention meets at Sault Ste. Marie on Wednesday evening and promises to be attended by many of the leading mine capitalists of Ontario and Quebec, and from points in the United States who are interested in Canadian mines. Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, George H. Macdonald, M. P.; James Conmee, M. L. A.; A. F. Campbell, M. L. A.; Judge Burke, of Cleveland; T. W. Cowell, of Akron; H. P. Macintosh and O. W. Bingham, Ohio capitalists, and other prominent men are expected.

By a decision given in the Appeal Court at Quebec on Tuesday, the judgment of the court below in the suit of La Banque du Peuple vs. Bryant, Powis & Bryant, involving some $50,000, was reversed by a majority of one judge, which means that the bank wins. The points involved are of considerable importance to the commercial community, and the case will likely go to the Supreme Court.

Advices via the steamer "Danube," dated Ounalaska, 19th September, state that Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson, the British Behring Sea Commissioners, had arrived there from inspecting the Russian seal islands and were making enquiries westward as far as Kamtschatka. They are now investigating the coast of British Columbia. The weather has been very stormy.

A meeting of the Quebec Bar was held on Tuesday afternoon to elect a batonnier in place of the Hon. Jean Blanchet. Mr. Pentland was elected over Senator Pelletier by a vote of 34 to 26. It was a straight party vote.

Dr. Fenney was tried at the assizes at Lindsay, Ont., on Tuesday, on a charge of forgery and found guilty. He was sentenced to the Central prison for twenty-three months.

Lieutenant Gordon, R. N., commander of the fisheries protection fleet, has been appointed nautical adviser to the Marine Department and will take up his residence in Ottawa.

A Pennsylvania coal mining expert is in Manitoba to locate coal mines at the Souris coal fields. The place decided on will also be the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Souris branch for the present.

A farmer of Bathgate, North Dakota, attempted to cross the line to settle in Canada Tuesday and had his effects seized by the American authorities for smuggling.

Rev. Dr. Burrows, formerly of Truro, and later of South Boston, has been called to the Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, Ont.

D. J. McLeod, third professor in Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, has been appointed Supt. of Education vice Nicholson.

Rev. John F. Dunstan has been called to the pastorate of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, Halifax.

The Quebec revenue authorities have unearthed a whiskey still in a St. Roch's tavern.

More Whaleback Steamers.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., October 6.—W. J. Strong, of Kansas City, is here conferring with Capt. McDougal, inventor and owner of whaleback steamers, in the interest of a lake and rail transportation company in Nicaragua. Mr. Strong, who is well known in financial circles, is constructing a railroad connecting with the Government line at Momotombo and running east through the district of Matagalpa to the mouth of the Rio Grande, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 210 miles. There are now but two railroads in the country, comprising only seventy-eight miles, the one from Corinto, on the Pacific coast, to Momotombo, and one from Managua, the capital, to Granada. As a consideration for building this line the Government concedes 2,036,400 acres of valuable and fertile agricultural land to be selected by the grantees. The road will be a trans-Nicaraguan line from ocean to ocean 500 miles north of the Isthmus of Panama and 150 miles north of the Nicaragua canal. Merchandise can be brought down the Pacific coast, the bulk broken, transported across the country and reshipped by water on the Atlantic. The Rio Grande is navigable by ocean vessels for sixty miles. At the head of navigation will be the terminus.

Beating Trotting Records.

STOCKTON, Cala., October 7.—The record meeting commenced on the kite-shaped track yesterday and two world's records were lowered. For the first trial "Marvin" came out behind the famous "Paolo Alto." The two year old stallion "Orion" entered to beat his record of 2.21. "Orion" went the first quarter in 34¼, the half mile in 1.05, flat, three quarters in 1.42¾ and made the mile in 2.15½, thus beating the world's record of 2.18 held by "Sunol." Marvin then brought out the yearling, "Belle Bird," to go against "Claragan" for a purse and to break the world's record of 2.29¾. The filly led to the quarter post in 37¼ seconds, half mile post in 1.13½, three quarter in 1.50¼ and mile in 2.27¼, beating the world's record by 2 seconds. Sanford's stallion "Electricity" lowered his record from 2.2[illegible] to 2.17½.

An Ontario Murder.

BELLEVILLE, October 7.—On Sunday John Halestone, a farmer living four miles from St. Ola village, had some trivial dispute with his wife. While her back was turned he shot her in the back with a revolver and she will probably die. Neighbors arrived shortly afterwards and gave chase to Halestone. Soon after the chase began the report of a revolver was heard, and those in pursuit proceeding to the spot indicated by the report found Halestone dead, he having blown his brains out.

King of Wurtemburg Dead.

STUTTGART, October 7.—The King of Wurtemburg died yesterday. He had been ill for some time. Charles Frederick Alexander, King of Wurtemburg, was the eldest son of King William I. He was born on March 6, 1823, and succeeded to the throne on June 25, 1864. He was a colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons. He married on July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I, of Russia.

The Rye Worm in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 7.—The destitute peasantry in the district of [illegible] are subsisting almost wholly upon bread made of stitchworth and even that is beginning to fail. The rye worm pest is making havoc in some districts and threatens to destroy the winter crops. In the province of Samara, in the eastern part of Russia, the Government relief for the starving people have been restricted to a pound and a half of bread daily to each person.

The Daily Star.

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

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at $3 a year, $1.50 for six months, and 90c. for three months. We believe the circulation of THE STAR exceeds the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the city of Montreal.

Agents for French advertising are Messrs. Alcide Prince & Cie., No. 34 Rue de Provence, corner of Lafayette and St. Georges, Paris, France.

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR

For week ending September 12th, 1891.

Monday	31,521
Tuesday	32,178
Wednesday	32,194
Thursday	32,030
Friday	31,898
Saturday	33,454
Total	193,275

Present Daily Average

For the Week ending Sept. 12th, 1891,

32,213.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1891.

STRANGERS regard our street car service as very primitive, and we must confess it is. The complaint we make against it is the same that Lord Clive made against the Board of Directors of the East India Company. The shareholders want dividends. They don't care a rap how the natives suffer, they must have the percentage on the money they have invested. What they want is the immediate dollar. But what the people want is the worth of the immediate five cents. This is what it is impossible to get under the present system. What, then, is the right thing to do? We might as will whistle jigs to milestones as ask this lordly company to give heed to our wants. Therefore, abolish the Company. In other words, do as Toronto did and take away its charter. Do as any business firm would do when they find a servant is not doing his work properly and won't improve—dismiss him, and get somebody else who will do the work more satisfactorily. All these services of the public must be brought under the public and made to know that dividends to private purses, however pleasant they may be, are not the sole end and object of existence.

QUEEN VICTORIA will take rank in history as great in the true sense of the word. Her Majesty has known what war is. The experience of the Crimea was enough. Then she saw England mourning its dead, and the folly of it all. Quickly after the Crimea came the Sepoy revolt in India. Then, indeed, was she made to suffer the widowhood of her people. No wonder she shrinks from the contemplation of war. As a queen she not only presides over the British people, but also over all other people. And if she is strong in her goodness, it is because she is strong in what is behind her. When she invited her wilful grandchild to look on fifteen miles of ironclads, and they only one of many fleets under her orders, she gave an object lesson to the world which the world can never forget. Queen Elizabeth did great things at Tillbury, but nothing that great queen ever did more powerfully impressed the nations than Queen Victoria's review of the fleet over the waters commanded by Fort Monckton. Let Russia pursue her policy. Let France disturb Europe, as the Francks have always. But Britain sits still on the throne of peace and says, No! There shall be no war if she can prevent it, because war is bad policy to begin with, and, anyway, she says, whichever of you, kings, emperors, or republics, dares to break the peace of the nations has to reckon with The Policeman—England. After a while the swashbuckling nations will begin to understand this truth and learn to govern themselves accordingly.

CANADA'S CHIEF RESOURCE.

Tendencies which seem to be irresistible are bringing the world's business under the control of fewer and fewer men. Mr. Rockafeller, at the head of the Standard Oil Corporation, controls the production of nearly all America's petroleum, and a large part of Europe's as well. Mr. Havemeyer is king of the American sugar refining, and declares that despite the high wages he pays he can make sugar cheaper than any one else in the world. Railroad consolidation has gone so far on this continent that half a dozen railroad presidents can end all tariff-wars any day they choose to settle their differences, strike a bargain and stick to it. The tendencies manifested so markedly in the concentration of great interests throughout this continent, exhibit themselves very plainly in this city. Less than a score of our citizens could be named whose fortunes represent one-half the real estate valuation of Montreal. The man of large executive ability, sound and quick judgment is so rare that to his hands come the reins of some great manufacturing, commercial or railroad enterprise. In having a branch of its business more efficiently and economically managed than it could be by anybody else, the public is a gainer by the ablest man coming to the front to take command of it. His share, although perhaps but a fractional percentage of the business he transacts, nevertheless yields a fortune which would seem astronomical in its figures to our grandfathers. Among our industrial leaders of this stamp are numbered men who put their wealth to the worthiest uses —the relief of disease and suffering, the advancement of medical science, the creation of new educational opportunities. They bring to the difficult question of how to make a vast benefaction the alert perceptions and trained sagacity of the exchange and the board-room. Their gifts, however, vast though they are, do not exhaust the wide field where abundance and need may meet. To men outside the ranks of millionaires remains a privilege of importance only second to that which falls to the lot of the founders of Victoria Hospital, of the new schools at McGill. Let the means of education be as varied and complete as they may, the results of education are strictly limited by the quality of mind which receives it. Soils can be cultivated, not made anew. A teacher at best can only bring out what is within a student's intellect, however skilful and conscientious his training. Not seldom a youth comes to college who barely passes his preliminary examination, and whose progress from term to term is of a heedless, slipshod kind. He remains because his father can afford to pay his fees and thinks it "the thing" to have his son college-bred. There is no denying that the young fellow does get some benefit in his classes, but is it benefit enough to warrant the labor and pains involved in bestowing it?

Let us pass out from the university gates and look at another type of young man. Here, for example, is the son of a retired army officer in Ontario. As a temporary assistant to an eminent geologist of the Dominion Survey he has attested himself as an acute and accurate observer, a man with it in him to be a mining explorer of mark, to take decided rank in any field of applied science. A formal examination would be scarcely needful in his case, so evident is superior intelligence and earnestness of purpose. This young man strongly desires to have the most thorough education he can get; he feels a laudable discontent at the idea of doing anything short of his best work in the world. But how shall he receive this education, for he has neither money for college fees; nor for living expenses, on however modest a scale, while attending college? Cases like this are constantly brought before the authorities of McGill, they point to a deficiency which generous citizens of moderate fortune can supply, and which supplied will bring the opportunities of the University to men who will fully improve them. The want is in very restricted measure recognized by the existing scholarships of McGill. A gift of $1000 to $5000, of an annual value of $50 to $250, proves an estimable boon to a succession of worthy students, to whom it often means the difference between a successful and unsuccessful career. In this regard, as in others, Harvard leads the universities of America. Her fund for the assistance of indigent students amounts to no less a sum than $60,000 a year.

In the last analysis Montreal owes her wealth to science—science applied in agriculture, manufactures, commerce and transportation. If her prosperity is to grow it can only do so by virtue of yet fuller and more intelligent applications of science. Then let her see to it that she extends to any poor young Canadian of exceptional gifts a cordial invitation to her superbly equipped means of instruction. And not an empty invitation, but one with hospitality behind it. Our country has unbounded fertility in its soil, forests of uncomputed extent, mineral wealth as yet scarcely touched, but its best resource is in the men who can turn all these to account. Labor is taking on more and more the discipline and the proportions of an army. Whether as an army it shall be led to victory or defeat depends on the quality of its officers. When they are selected for merit only, quite irrespective of their possessions, all has been done to win the fight that can be.

A century ago Michael Faraday was born, the man to whom modern electrical science owes its chief debt. At thirteen he was apprenticed to the bookbinding trade and followed it until he turned twenty-one. Among the books that passed through his hands were volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica and Mrs. Marcet's Conversations on Chemistry. These he read and they enkindled within him an absorbing love of science. Great was his delight when Sir Humphrey Davy appointed him assistant at the Royal Institution, not that Sir Humphrey needed his services particularly, but because he was struck by the promise in young Faraday's intelligence and bearing. Great as were Sir Humphrey's other discoveries none was so great as this discovery of Michael Faraday. It is not probable that his peer may be found to-day among the youth of Canada, or, for that matter, of America. But a broad appreciation of our country's resources will not neglect to seek and nurture the first and chief of them.

"Not the good we have done, but the good that we ought to do, should have our attention and interest. No one of us has done so well as we might have done; therefore there is no cause for satisfaction in looking backward. Every one of us has something before him that is well worth his doing, hence there is reason for dead earnestness, lest another duty be neglected in its season."

"Words of truth have their value, even though he who utters them fails to conform his life to their teaching. When we receive wise counsel, let us be ready to act upon it, even though we know that the man who gives it is personally unworthy. Wise teaching and right living ought to go together; but we should not refuse to accept wise teaching, simply because he who declares to us the truth is not a right-liver."

"The true man is he who freely and gladly obeys the laws of his being, who is not drawn hither and thither by every passing impulse or influence, but steadfastly follows the leadings of his conscience and his own ever-progressing standard of right-doing. Thus he is, first of all, true to himself, and, in so being, he is true to all others. If he makes a promise he is sure to keep it; if he enters into a contract, he will fulfil it both in letter and in spirit; if he assumes a relation, he will be certain to discharge its obligations—and this not from outward compulsion, not from the fear of social or personal disfavor, not from the influence of circumstances or feelings, but from his own secret loyalty to the right, which is the essence of all true freedom."

"A wrong step can never be canceled, but in some instances it can be retraced. And when a wrong step can be retraced, its retracing is the only way out of the trouble that has already come, and that is sure to continue from its first taking. A man leaves the firm road and steps into the outer edge of an impassable morass. Seeing his error, there are two ways possible to him; he can push on and push in, and sink deeper and deeper, until all hope is past; or he can struggle back to the right road again, and, with soiled feet and garments, begin his way once more. One of these ways is right; the other is wrong. The same is true of every departure from the path of virtuous action. A step in the wrong direction needs to be retraced by him who would live. No matter how difficult it be to turn backward, or how surely the signs of defilement from the wrong doing will adhere to the traveler, the backward step is the only step of hope. No gain toward the right can ever be made by pushing on in the wrong direction. Backward, not forward, is sometimes the way of life."

"We see men and women in every department of life who appear to have well-trained minds, good judgment, self-control, perseverance and fortitude, who think closely and reason intelligently, and who are yet sadly deficient when the time approaches in which they must choose or refuse, accept or reject, say decisively "Yes" or "No." This often seems the more unaccountable because they apparently possess every material for a wise and prudent choice. They are perhaps thoroughly acquainted with the subject in hand, free from prejudice, of sound discretion, and well able to counsel others, yet, when it comes to the point of of their making a decision for themselves, they hesitate and waver, and seem quite incapable of taking a single decisive step. The injurious effect of this incapacity is obvious to every one. Every sensible man and woman must recognize that there is a limit within which balancing and weighing must be restricted. When the time for active choice has arrived, their province is over, and their work for that time is fulfilled, all attempts to extend them still further will prove confusing and ultimately disastrous."

CHIT-CHAT.

Some of the oddest human beings on this continent inhabit the islands of the Chesapeake. Speutia Island, usually pronounced Spesootha, is far up the bay, and serves chiefly as a landing-place for gunners. Further down are Wye and Kent Islands, long settled and highly cultivated, the former once the home of the Paca family, the subject of many romantic traditions. Still further south is the archipelago called Tangier Sound. Hereabouts the coast is lined with a multitude of small islands inhabited by a hardy race of amphibians whose lives are given up to the business and pleasure of fishing. These islands are the scenes of the famous oyster wars, and the islanders have much the same attitude toward the oyster laws that mountain moonshiners have toward excise legislation.

* * *

The last mail from Japan brings news of the death, at the age of eighty-three, of Shibata Zeshin, the greatest worker in Japanese lacquer that ever lived. He began his artistic career at the age of eighteen or nineteen as a painter of fans. The New York *Post* says that when his pupils complained of business being slack he told them that they ought to congratulate themselves, for it was only when the pressure of everyday employment was removed that men could undertake works calculated to establish their reputation. He worked up to five days before his death. Examples of his great works in lacquer decoration have been exhibited in Europe, and have given him a position among the greatest industrial artists of his country.

* * *

The Empress Frederick has presented the mess of the regiment of Prussian Hussars, of which she is honorary colonel, with a silver centrepiece, which cost $2000, as a memento of her recent visit to the barracks at Posen.

* * *

Eugene Field tells how he planned to decorate the books of his library with his coat-of-arms, and to that end proceeded to find out just what this was. Success crowned his efforts, but the family motto was still lacking, and this involved further delay. One day, however, he discovered that Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, was stamping muslin with this same coat-of-arms, whereupon the bibliophile decided to abandon his cherished purpose as a desecration of the treasures on his shelves.

* * *

The Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the widowed Crown Princess of Austria, is spending the summer at Murzsteg, and is dressed in peasant's dress of that part of the country. The only thing that was wanted in her costume was a feather for her hat, and the little princess begged the ladies who were with her to take her to a shop where she could buy one. She chose the one she thought prettiest, which cost sixty kreutzers, but unfortunately none of the ladies had so much money with them, and the owner of the shop seemed very suspicious when they offered to send the money in the afternoon by a servant, but while she was hesitating the Princess Elizabeth said to her: "Please allow me to take the feather, we are really honest people," and this little speech pleased the woman so much that she immediately gave it to her.—*London Queen*.

* * *

I never saw one who filled a station of dizzy height with a more level head or a a more charming graciousness of manner than the late ex-President, writes the Paris correspondent of London *Truth*. One could take small liberties with him. "M. le President, I'm dying to have a good close look of Queen Isabella, who is now surrounded by the diplomatic circle. How can I manage it?" said a lady journalist one evening to him. "I'll manage it," was the answer; "go into the greenhouse and wait there." M. Grevy a little later took Her Majesty round the ground floor rooms. She had on a lace dress, and he contrived that it should, through no apparent fault of his, get caught in a thorny plant. The lady journalist was asked to disentangle the flimsy garment and to pin up a rent. This done, the much obliged queen, to whom M. Grevy presented her, returned thanks, and the whole thing passed off like a natural accident. M. Grevy's eye twinkled and as good as said: "There, now! Am I not a sly old fellow and deserving of your best thanks?"—*Chicago Post.*

POT-POURRI.

ALL AROUND LOVE.

Mrs. Younglove—Do you love me for myself alone?

Mr. Younglove—No, for myself also. Wouldn't you make an awfully lonesome married couple just by yourself?

* * *

A BLUFF AT IT.

Rosalie—Do you keep a Diary?

Grace—Y-e-s. I've kept one for the first week in January for the past seven years.

* * *

A MISTAKE.

In the Shoe Store—Shoe dealer (for the sake of adding the strength of another favorable opinion)—Ah, madame, that shoe is simply perfection upon your foot. James, how do you think Mrs. DeHoof's foot looks in this shoe? New Clerk (anxious not to fall short in his enthusiasm)—Immense!

* * *

OVERWHELMING.

"I wish I was human," said the centipede. "It would ruin you," returned the cricket. "Just think of having to buy shoes for yourself."

* * *

VERY NEAR IT.

Wool—I came near hiring a girl to-day who could wash, iron, cook, bake, sew, play the piano, write short hand, play lawn tennis, strum the mandolin and speak Volapuk.

Van Pelt—How did you come to miss her?

Wool—She left on her wedding trip fifteen minutes before I reached the house.

* * *

HARD ON THE SPIDER.

"Won't you walk into my parlor?"
Said the spider to the bee;
In two shakes a wiser spider
And he sadder one was he.

You seldom see a man so honest that he says to his wife, "Where did I leave my hat?" He usually says, "Where did you put it?"—*Atchison Globe.*

* * *

Unkind—Mrs. Credo—"You may smoke if you like, Mr. Pundit."

Mr. Pundit—"Thank you, but I never smoke. It injures the brain."

Mrs. Credo — "I know. But I always thought that you smoked."—*Puck.*

* * *

A Dignified Answer.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

A North Side teacher was getting the new pupils tabulated.

"What does your father do?" she asked one of the new boys.

"He's a contractor," was the reply.

"A railway contractor?"

"No, ma'am; a sausage contractor. He ties up the ends after another man has filled 'em."

IN OCTOBER.

Archibald Lampman.

Along the waste, a great way off, the pines,
  Like tall, slim priests of storm, stand up and bar
The low, long strip of dolorous red that lines
  The under west, where wet winds moan afar.
The cornfields all are brown, and brown the meadows
  With the blown leaves' wind-heaped traceries,
And the brown thistle stems that cast no shadows,
  And bear no bloom for bees.

As slowly earthward leaf by red leaf slips,
  The sad trees rustle in chill misery,
A soft, strange inner sound of pain-crazed lips,
  That move and murmur incoherently;
As if all leaves, that yet have breath, were sighing,
  With pale hushed throats, for death is at the door,
So many low, soft masses for the dying
  Sweet leaves that live no more.

Here I will sit upon this naked stone,
  Draw my coat closer with my numbed hands,
And hear the ferns sigh, and the wet woods moan,
  And send my heart out to the ashen lands;
And I will ask myself what golden madness,
  What balmed breaths of dreamland spicery,
What visions of soft laughter and light sadness
  Were sweet last month to me.

The dry dead leaves flit by with thin, weird tunes,
  Like falling murmurs of some conquered creed,
Graven in mystic markings with strange runes,
  That none but stars and biting winds may read;
Here I will wait a little; I am weary,
  Not torn with pain of any lurid hue,
But only still and very gray and dreary,
  Sweet sombre lands, like you.

—*From "Among the Millet," and other poems.*

THE FOUR LEAVED CLOVER.

The queen of fairies on a day
  Was busy making clover;
And when her task was done she found
  She had one leaf left over.

At first she knew not what to do,
  Indeed, was almost frightened—
To waste a whole great clover-leaf!
  But suddenly she brightened.

Then, calling her assistants, said:
  "I find, in making clover,
I must have somewhere counted wrong.
  Here is a leaf left over.

"So haste, and bring me quickly here
  A clover from the meadows;
And I will tell it lovely tales
  Of sunshine without shadows,

"Of merry hearts and happy days,
  And hours of rarest pleasure;
Of smiling faces, dancing feet,
  And rapture without measure;

"And then I will to it affix
  This leaf which is left over;
Good-luck shall always follow him
  Who finds a four-leaved clover."

—*Margaret Rimes.*

HER THIRD TRIAL.

THE LEDA LAMONTAGNE ARSON CASE.

The Wolfestown Murder Case Revived—Murdered Man's Wife on Trial For Charge On Which She Was Extradited.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

SHERBROOKE, October 7.—When the case of Leda Lamontagne, indicted for criminal arson, was called yesterday morning, a throng of eager spectators had gathered in the Court room to follow the proceedings and see this notorious woman, who for the third time is being placed before a tribunal in connection with the Wolfestown tragedy. After being first tried as an accomplice of Remi Lamontagne in the murder of her husband, Napoleon Michel, and acquitted in Oct., 1888, she immediately went to the United States, where she remained until last summer, when she was re-arrested and extradited for the crime upon which she is now undergoing her trial. Her persistent refusal last October to testify against her brother brought upon her condemnation to one year's imprisonment, which she served *in toto* in the Sherbrooke prison in spite of her lawyer's appeals and efforts to move the American Government to sympathy for his client and save her from prosecution. The fair prisoner seems to be in excellent physical condition to meet the present ordeal. Her counsel are Messrs. L. E. Panneton, of Sherbrooke, and F. X. Lemieux, of Quebec, the same able counsel who secured her acquittal upon the charge of being an accomplice in the murder, and in vain exerted their skill and eloquence to save her brother from the gallows. The prosecution is conducted by Mr. L. C. Bélanger, whose signal success in bringing culprits to severe punishment in the past must inspire most criminals with a dread of the result of their trials. Hon. Justice Brooks is hearing the case.

After Mr. Bélanger had made the statement of facts charged, Mrs. Gosselin, a neighbor of Napoleon Michel

WAS FIRST EXAMINED.

Being awakened in the middle of the night by Leda Lamontagne, who knocked at her door, she arose and sent Exilia Boucher with her to Arcade Boucher's, as Leda was afraid to go alone. As Mrs. Gosselin opened her door she saw the glare of the fire consuming Michel's building. Upon her enquiry Leda said: "The fire caught from Napoleon's pipe," and upon leaving said: "I believe Napoleon is dead."

Exilia Boucher, the bright little girl of 1888, now grown to be a fine specimen of womanhood, being next sworn, stated that upon her way accompanying Leda from Mrs. Gosselin's to her father's house Leda said that Napoleon had gone to bed smoking and when she awoke she saw that the house was on fire. Napoleon had got out the two trunks and gone back into the house, and as he went he uttered a loud cry, and she thought that he had remained in the fire.

Exilia testified that on the way she repeatedly exclaimed: "Poor Napoleon! he is in the fire!" She claimed to have noticed that Leda's shoes were laced.

Upon seeing her uncle, Napoleon Michel, at her father's place that night, she noticed that his hair had been singed, and smelt smoke about his person.

In cross-examination, witness said that Leda had only her ordinary wearing apparel, that the rest of her clothing had been burnt.

Marie Michel, the wife of Arcade Boucher, and the sister of Napoleon Michel, said that upon Leda's coming in that night and sitting in a chair directly opposite the open door of the room her husband was lying in she must have seen him. Her first words were, "Can Napoleon speak?" Then she asked for a bed and did not go to see her husband until the next day.

Eugenie Garneau, wife of Louis, who was called to the house during the night, had a talk with Léda. Upon her enquiry Léda said she did not know who had wounded her husband and set fire to the buildings, that she immediately ran away upon hearing the noise. Thereupon the witness asked her how it came that running away so hurriedly she was fully dressed and had her shoes and stockings on. She answered that she had gone to bed dressed with her shoes on. The witness then remarked that that was

NOT WHAT HER HUSBAND SAID.

He held that Leda knew what took place. "I think my husband was troubled," rejoined Leda. "But," said witness, "he is in full possession of his senses." Leda answered: "I cannot tell you everything that happened because I was much excited." The witness responded, "I readily believe you were excited then, but how about before?"

"Before," rejoined Leda, stammering, "it was my brother, Remi, who had come in. I think it is better for me to take my husband's part than my brother's." Witness continued: "When your husband escaped he had one foot bare and the other with a sock on?" Leda did not answer. Witness went on to say: "If you were in such a hurry how did you come to put your shoes and stockings on? You had better speak the truth, for your husband will tell all." Leda answered: "Well, I remember now that Napoleon took his shoes off upon going to bed."

Mr. Lemieux here broke in upon witness' relation of the dialogue to enquire: "Is it not true that Leda also stated that she would be glad if Remi Lamontagne was arrested?"

"Yes," replied the witness, "she did say that."

Thomas Morin, at mid-night the day after the occurrence, had a conversation with Leda. She stated that it was her brother Remi who had come on the previous night, and had shot her husband. She knew who did it, as she stood in the doorway of her room looking at them. Her husband tried to escape and her brother ran after him. Then being seized with fear, she went out by the opposite door, took the road and went up to the hill behind the house, and as she left she saw the fire in the house through the windows.

Witness was at Michel's house the 20th of June previous. Leda was at home with Exilia Boucher and expressed much displeasure at her husband's being away to help his brother-in-law with his spring work. She remarked that he should stay at home; that she would not stay there long; that she

WAS GOING TO THE STATES.

Witness said it was not a very easy thing to do because the property was a donation of Michel's father, and if they went away they would have to take the father with them. She answered: "We will leave him on the farm and he may make out as best he can." Witness remarked: "Perhaps Napoleon will not like the idea of moving." She replied: "If he does not like it let him stay here; I will not stay here. I will not die here, or I will die very soon."

E. O. Bergeron, the Justice of the Peace, who took her deposition first on the 23rd and again on the 30th of July, stated that Leda asked him if Napoleon had said anything against her. He said "no." She enquired if any one was after Remi to arrest him. He said the warrant was not yet issued. She said: "You should hurry up, he will have time to get away."

Witness identified the depositions of record as being genuine and they were read.

Judge Rioux then opened and read his commission to examine Albina Houde, at Newport, Rhode Island, and also the deposition, in spite of protests from the defence on the ground that the witness was present.

Mr. Belanger replied that he had just been informed by an officer of the Court that an attempt had been made to suborn her.

Then a wrangle ensued, but the deposition was read.

The Rhode Island affidavit showed that while Albina Houde, the witness, was stopping at Pilon's, Leda Lamontagne came and resided there, assuming the name of Marie Belanger. She was brought there by her brother Fred. Some weeks after this, Rev. Mr. Boucher asked witness if this person was Leda Lamontagne. Her curiosity being aroused, she questioned Leda closely, and she finally admitted that she was. She told her confidentially how one night her husband was roused from his sleep, went to open the door, and was shot as he opened it, his throat was cut and he was put between two ticks, to which fire was set. That "Her Remi" and she herself had removed two trunks the night previous, and that everything else was burned up.

Brigands Attempt Train Robbery.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 7.—A band of brigands yesterday, in spite of the recent diplomatic action of Germany and France and of the efforts of the Porte to suppress brigandage, made a desperate attempt to wreck and rob a passenger train. The latter was passing along a desolate portion of the Haidar-Pachalamidt Railroad, when the engineer discovered that something was wrong along the rails ahead of his train. The train was brought to a standstill as soon as possible, and an examination of the line showed that the brigands had torn up the rails and so damaged the road bed that had the train not been stopped in time an accident would surely have happened. The brigands, as soon as they saw that their plans had miscarried, decamped.

INDIAN RATIONS.

Charges Made in Parliament Emphatically Denied.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, October 7.—A short time ago, Mr. McMullen, in his place in the House of Commons, took occasion, when the Indian estimates were under discussion, to charge that bad beef had been supplied to the Indians on Moscopetung's reserve, near Regina, N. W. T. Rev. W. S. Moore, Presbyterian minister on the reserve, in a letter to the agent at the reserve, declares that he most firmly believes the charge to be utterly false. He says that many times he has been present when the rations were being given to the Indians and states most emphatically that he has never seen a particle of beef that was not fit for the table of the best man in Canada; nor has he even heard a single word from any of the Indians complaining of diseased meat being given to them. Samuel G. McNabb, Indian agency interpreter, has made an affidavit that during all the time he has been stationed at the agency, two years, he never saw or heard of the meat of any diseased, drowned, or of any animal that had died from natural causes, being issued to Indians or others as rations; and Richard Portiee, whose name was among those mentioned by Mr. McMullen as being able to corroborate his assertions, has written to Hayter Reed, Indian Commissioner at Regina, emphatically stating that although he was some two years working among these Indians, none but the best of meat was received or issued.

LONDON LABOR TROUBLES.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, October 7.—The labor troubles in shipping continued to-day, with little or no prospect of an early settlement. The lightermen have now joined in the block and are greatly assisting in stopping the work. This morning only a few truckmen were at work and their vehicles had to be protected by the police.

The wharf owners are supported in the stand they have taken by the Shipping Federation, and they contend they will win in the long run. The wharf owners say they can secure an ample supply of "free" labor, and this assertion would seem to be founded on fact, for a large gang of free laborers entered the wharves to-day.

Secretary Wilson, of the National Amalgamated Seamen's and Firemen's Union, at a meeting of the Congresses of that organization to-day, denounced the federation which, he said, was "Supported by bogus unions in order to injure the National Amalgamated Seamen's and Firemen's Unions." Wilson also strongly advocated an eight-hour day for seamen as well as weekly wages for the same class of men. He declared that hundreds of ships were lost in gales at sea owing to the fact that they were short-handed.

THE CHINESE LEPERS RETURNED.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, October 7.—News has reached here that the two Chinese lepers recently shipped in bond from New York to Vancouver to be sent from that port on to China, and who were sent back by the municipal authorities of Vancouver, have been stopped at Swift Current on the border and returned to Vancouver. The mayor of Vancouver will not let them be brought within the limits of that municipality, but has had them placed in a "shack" outside the town, which is guarded by the police. The United States authorities who sent them back from Swift Current contend that they were shipped in bond and that the bond was broken unwarrantably by the Canadian authorities. Mr. John Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, states that the Government, however, is in no way responsible, the lepers having been first sent back from Vancouver by the municipal authorities on their own responsibility.

CHURCH CONGRESS AT RHYL.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, October 6.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D., to-day opened the Church Congress at Rhyl. The Archbishop, in the opening address, said that such meetings would be the means of drawing all bodies of Christians together and of promoting mutual justice, love and charity. The Archbishop of York, Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Thomson, D.D., and Bishop of St. Asaph, Right Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D., the Bishop of Ripon, the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D., and the Bishop of Manchester, Right Rev. James Moorehouse, D.D., made speeches.

The Bishop of Manchester defended the maintenance of establishment and endowment of the church in Wales and declared, "free trade in religion was not suited to the dispositions and circumstances of mankind."

OCTOBER GALES AT SEA.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HALIFAX, N. S., October 7.—A cablegram received from Bermuda last night says: "A tremendous rain and wind storm has been raging around Bermuda for two days, and all incoming steamers report having experienced very rough weather. It took the mail steamer "Duart Castle" seven days to make the run from St. Thomas to Bermuda. The captain reports having encountered the most tempestuous weather, with mountainous seas, that he ever encountered in his long experience. The steamer ran short of coal, and with difficulty reached port, having to burn the vessel's woodwork. The steamer "Alpha" arrived from Jamaica and was placed in quarantine. She reports having been in collision with an unknown vessel, but sustained no serious damage. The injuries received by the other ship are not reported. The "Alpha" proceeds to Halifax.

A CAPE BRETON MURDER.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

SYDNEY, C.B., October 7.—A few years ago a man named Fortune left his home in Judique, Inverness, for the United States, leaving his wife behind. During Fortune's absence one McMaster became intimate with Fortune's wife. After promising to forgive her, the woman returned to her home and met her husband, who showed extreme kindness to his wife and learned from the woman's own lips the name of the man who had made advances to her. Fortune at once determined on revenge and meeting McMaster informed him that he had to battle for his life. A terrible struggle followed, resulting in McMaster receiving a blow from Fortune's fist, from the effects of which he died the following day.

THE EVICTED TENANTS FUND.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, October 6.—John Dillon, M. P., has published the correspondence which has been going on between Parnell and himself, in which the latter proposes that Parnell should appoint two of his supporters and that Justin McCarthy should appoint two of his friends, the four appointees to form a committee to distribute the Paris fund to evicted tenants. Correspondence shows that Parnell refuses to agree to the appointment of such a committee, insisting that he himself must consider the claims of evicted tenants in conjunction with McCarthy.

THE KINGSTON VACANCY.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, Ont., October 7.—J. H. Metcalfe, M. P. P., says that if there were one hundred Government positions vacant he would not apply for one. He has not yet asked for a situation. He will endeavor to get the nomination of the Conservative convention to contest the city for the Dominion Parliament. He thinks if Mayor Drennan is nominated for the Local House he will be a winner.

TO BE REFERRED TO BRITAIN.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

VICTORIA, B. C., October 7.—Admiral Hotham, in command of the British North Pacific squadron, has requested the collector of customs to make an investigation into the facts connected with the recent seizure of the Canadian sealer "Otto" in Behring sea by the United States man-of-war "Mohican." The "Otto" was towed to Ounalaska and thence sent to Victoria. Admiral Hotham considers that as the seizure was not made on account of any breach of the compact made between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of the Behring sea seal fisheries, it was a violation of the international law. The reason given by the officer in command of the "Mohican" was that the "Otto's" papers were irregular. The ship-owners of Victoria are indignant at this proceeding and the case will be laid before the British Government.

THE LATE W. H. SMITH.

Mr. Balfour Likely to Succeed to the Leadership of the House of Commons.

LONDON, October 7.—The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M. P. for East Manchester and Chief Secretary for Ireland, will likely succeed the late Mr. Smith as Conservative leader in the House of Commons if the influence of the powerful opinion of the Conservative party as a whole rules the decision to be made by Lord Salisbury. On the other hand, if the negotiations for a reconstruction of the Cabinet, based on the absorption of the Liberal-Unionists, are effected, the Hon. George J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will claim the leadership. An intimate friend of Mr. Goschen has informed the Associated Press correspondent that Lord Salisbury during a critical period in the history of the coalition between the Conservative and the Liberal-Unionists gave a written assurance that Mr. Goschen should have the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Commons in the event (then a possibility owing to Mr. Smith's state of health and the rumor that he was about to be raised to the peerage on the retirement of the First Lord of the Treasury from that position) of Mr. Smith's retirement.

The Liberals have decided to contest the Parliamentary seat for the Strand, made vacant by the death of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith, who was one of the representative business men of England, is popularly reputed to have a fortune of about ten millions. Mr. Smith made favorable progress towards recovery until Monday, when he became worse and suffered a great deal of pain owing to recurrence of gout. Towards evening he recovered and his condition was so favorable that his attending physician left Walmer Castle, near Deal, the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, where Mr. Smith had been seeking to regain his health since his appointment as successor to the late Earl Granville, and returned to London. On Tuesday morning Mr. Smith's condition became critical and he died at 3 p. m.

A COLD WELCOME.

Radical English Papers on the Birth of the Last Little Princess.

LONDON, October 7.—The birth of another grandchild to the Queen has given rise to the usual crop of comments on the abundance of royal descendants. Radical newspapers generally give the little one a cold welcome. The *Pall Mall Gazette* prints a list of forty grandchildren of Queen Victoria, and points out that there is comfort in the reflection that the succession is safe. "This seems," it adds, "to be the only comfort the papers extract from the situation. The baby will, however, be no additional burden for the present to the British treasury. Prince Battenberg and the Princess Beatrice already have a liberal allowance from Parliament and Princess Beatrice besides has the privilege of living on Queen Victoria's bounty, as she accompanies the Queen everywhere.

The *Star* is even worse than the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It explains that whatever danger may threaten the state there is no fear of the succession, "thanks to the German quiverful."

THE RECIPROCITY CONFERENCE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, Ont., October 7.—The *Globe* says: "It is rumored from Washington that the Dominion Government will be asked to name a day for meeting Mr. Blaine between October 25 and December 1. He will return to Washington about the 25th, and Congress meets early in December.

THE SUSPENDED OFFICIALS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, Ont., October 6.—The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent says: It has been decided to reinstate all those officials of the Department of the Interior who were suspended for improper conduct revealed in the Public Accounts Committee.

A Remarkable Letter.

LONDON, October 7.—The publication of a letter by General Stuart in the *Times* is causing a stir. The general said: For years I have been preaching on the text. Why not "make our road to India over the high seas?" Why should we, with our inadequate military means, be linked on to the Eastern question, with all the enormous appalling and inseparable consequences? Why, indeed? But this is not a matter to be dealt with by halves. Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar must go. They can be handed over to those who would best use them in the cause of peace. The garrisons would be transferred to stations on the east coast of Africa within easy hail of India. And the conveyance of troops to India should be by special transports, built to attain the highest speed to be compassed by science, and who shall assign a definite limit to that speed?

Under such an arrangement England, while still using "the ditch" for mercantile purposes in times of peace, would have a safe and an eminently suitable road to India in time of war; and gracefully yielding up Egypt, when no longer essential to her vital interests, she could stand by or not as she chose, and let the Eastern question settle itself.

Franco-Russian Treaty.

LONDON, October 7. — The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: The Government is only waiting for the assembling of the Chamber of Deputies to ascertain their feeling in regard to the matter, before pressing the negotiations already far advanced for a formal treaty of alliance with Russia. "According to this version of the situation, which I am unable to verify," says the correspondent, "it seems likely the Chamber of Deputies will object to Russian stipulation which too closely identifies France with Russian interests."

Gales in Europe.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—A terrible gale prevailed in the Irish sea last night, and it is believed that much damage is caused to shipping along the coast. Three vessels were wrecked near Holyhead, but the crews were saved.

The storm is increasing in violence. It has now reached the force of a hurricane and its area is extending.

PARIS, October 7.—A violent storm occurred off the coast yesterday. Despatches from Brest report the loss of numerous small craft with several lives.

Two Fatal Fires.

MANHATTAN, Mont., October 6.—The barn of the Manhattan Malting Co. was burned yesterday morning. There were 91 horses in the stable and but 46 were rescued. Loss $100,000.

BRADDOCK, Pa., October 6.—A fire this morning destroyed a row of six frame houses. James McGuire, who was asleep at the time, was overlooked in the excitement and burned to death.

The Italians In Abyssinia.

ROME, October 7.—Advices from Massowah say the forces of Generals Efula and Mangascia have made successfully a combined attack on the forces of Debed, the third aspirant to the throne. The battle was fought near Ambajaramica. Debed was killed and his army totally routed.

Iowa Wheat Frozen.

KEOKUK, Iowa, October 7.—Complaint is made by farmers that much of the autumn wheat will be a failure. A killing frost visited this vicinity on Sunday night. Reports from several points in Southern Iowa are to the same effect.

A Caution for Duelists.

BIAWASSEE, Ga., October 6. — John B. Wood, who shot and killed Alex. S. Brown in a duel last May, was yesterday convicted of murder. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the court. Wood was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Killed His Wife.

MORRIS, Ills., October 7.—W. L. Barnett, of Chicago, shot and killed his wife at the home of her mother at Mazon yesterday. He then attempted to kill himself, but failed. The cause of the deed is not known, but it is said Barnett's wife deserted him.

Snow and Sleet in Dakota.

MILLER, S. D., October 6.—Considerable snow and sleet fell here yesterday. The weather is very cold.

Meetings, Dividends, Etc.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company
OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members of this company will take place at its office, No. 9 St. Lambert Hill, on MONDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER INSTANT, 1891, at three o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the Directors and proceed to the election of the new Board of Directors.

By order. J. B. LAFLEUR, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 2nd October, 1891. 232 8

Meetings and Amusements.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASS'N.
Regular monthly meeting will be held in their hall, Dupre Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. sharp. Every member requested to attend. Business—Nomination of officers.
By order. A. C. O'NEIL, Rec. Sec.
235 2

The Regular Quarterly Meeting
OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held in their Hall, 101 Metcalfe street, on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 a.m. All ladies interested in Christian work are invited to attend. Prayer Meeting at 10.30 a.m.
236 1 E. C. FORBES, Rec. Sec.

THE HERVEY INSTITUTE
The annual general meeting of the Hervey Institute will be held in the institution, Mountain street, on Tuesday Afternoon, 13th inst., at three o'clock, for the receiving of reports of Secretary and Treasurer, election of office bearers and other business of the corporation.
(By order of Committee.)
MARY L. CLARK, Secy. the Hervey Institute.
October 5, 1891. 235 6

CRYSTAL GASALIERS.

AT ALL PRICES. Our Own Manufacture.
—ALSO—
Cut Glass Brackets & Hall Lamps.
R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
225 ST. JAMES STREET. 236 3*

A Good Lead Pencil
AT A LOW PRICE.
M. P. & Co.'s Counter,
Natural Polish Cedar—Silver Stamp—Round Lead.
PRICE—$2.00 per gross. $1.00 for a box of 6 dozen, or 20 cents per dozen.
Send a two-cent stamp for a sample.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers & Printers
—1755 AND 1757—
NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL. 213eod*

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!
Chime Clocks, Marble Clocks, Onyx Clocks,
ALSO SEVERAL
LONDON-MADE HALL CLOCKS,
WITH CAMBRIDGE CHIMES.
The Movements are of Very Superior Manufacture and guaranteed to be Perfect Timekeepers.
Special attention given to the repairing of Watches and Clocks by competent workmen.
MODERATE CHARGES.
R. Sharpley & Sons,
225 ST. JAMES STREET.
236 3*

Kerr's
-NEW FAMOUS-
Combination Cooking Stove
Economical in Fuel. Quick at Baking.
Keeps a Good Fire Night and day.
R. & W. KERR, 1895 Notre Dame.
236*1

MUSIC!
Song Classics. Vols I & II.
Two volumes, each with about 40 classical songs, of acknowledged reputation.
Piano Classics. Vols I & II.
Two large volumes, full music size, containing 44 and 31 pieces respectively.
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Each volume contains about 50 pieces of easy but effective music.
SONG CLASSICS FOR LOW VOICES
CLASSIC BARITONE AND BASS SONGS
CLASSIC TENOR SONGS
CLASSIC FOUR-HAND COLLECTION
19 superior duets for piano by Hofmann, Godard, Brahms, and other leading composers.
Any volume in Paper, $1; Boards, $1.25; Cloth Gilt, $2. Postpaid.
OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, BOSTON.
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MACMASTER & McGIBBON,
Advocates, Barristers, &c.,
THE TEMPLE, - ST. JAMES STREET.
Donald Macmaster, Q.C. Robert D. McGibbon, Q.C
F. S. Maclennan. 114 z

CAUGHNAWAGA!
PAT. STACEY, the Indian Brave, who accompanies Big John in his trips through the Rapids, has a hack which meets the C. P. R. train at Caughnawaga Station, to drive visitors to Laprairie, Chateauguay etc. 234 6

Meetings and Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS.....Lessee and Manager.
This Week & Saturday Matinee Rudolph Aronson's Opera Co'y,
presenting Johan Strauss' Spectacular Operetta,
—"INDIGO."—
Secure seats at Nordheimer's.
Next week—Mr. Barnes of New York. 235 5

QUEEN'S THEATRE,
THIS WEEK—Saturday Matinee.
Mr. James O'Neil in Monte Cristo
Evening prices—$1.00, 75c, 50c. Gallery, 25c.
Matinee prices—50c, 35c and 25c.
Seats on sale at Sheppard's Music Store and New York Piano Co. Next week—Mr. George Barrett. 234 6

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL
Every Afternoon and Evening this week,
The French Folly Burlesque Co.'y,
Prices of admission—10c, 20c and 30c. Reserved seats, 10c extra. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Coming—THE TWO JOHNS. 234 6

LYCEUM :: THEATRE,
Cor. St. Catherine and St. Dominique sts.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF MONTREAL
Week commencing October 5th,
—LOUIS VERANDE,—
The Famous Comic Singer, accompanied by first-class French Opera troupe. Next week — TOM SAWYER. 236 2

WINDSOR HALL.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, October 12th and 13th, 1891,
MR. CHARLES HARRISS' CONCERTS.
First appearance of the WONDERFUL CHILD PIANISTS,
THE SISTERS MERCEDES,
Marita, 8 years, Mercedes, 11 years.
Special engagement of
MR. BARRINGTON FOOTE,
The renowned English Baritone.
Plan and reserved seats, throughout, 50c, to be obtained at Sheppard's Music Store. 235 7

MONTREAL HUNT
1826
Annual Steeplechases
WILL BE HELD OVER
BELAIR COURSE,
ON
THURSDAY, 8TH OCTOBER,
SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.
FIRST DAY.
The Green Steeplechase, 2 miles.
The Hunters' Handicap Steeplechase, 2 miles.
The Half-Bred Handicap Steeplechase, 2 miles.
Open Flat Race, 1¼ mile.
SECOND DAY.
Open Handicap Steeplechase, 3 miles.
The Hunt Cup, value $300, 3 miles.
The Farmers' Race, 2 miles.
Members' Plate (Flat Race), 1¼ mile.
TRAIN SERVICE—Special trains will leave Bonaventure Station at 1.30 and 2 o'clock daily. Return fare, 50c.
Parlor cars on all trains, 25c each way.
Admission to grounds free by Railway Coupon Ticket.
Field Stand, 25c. Grand Stand, $1.00.
DR. CHAS. McEACHRAN, Hon.-Sec'y.
235 4

Fall Steeplechases
—TO BE HELD AT—
LEPINE PARK,
Saturday, Oct. 17, '91
Under the patronage of the following gentlemen:
Hon. Jas. McShane, Mayor of Montreal.
Joseph Barsalou, Mayor of Maisonneuve.
Ald. Prefontaine, | Ald. Dubuc,
W. H. Arnton, Esq., | J. H. Kennedy, Esq.
L. H. Senecal, Esq., | H. Beaugrand, Esq.
T. Trenholme, Esq. | Mr. Desjardins, M.P.
FIRST RACE.
Open Flat Race—Purse, $150; $100 to first, $50 to second. Light welter weights. Entrance, $7.50. Dash, 1¼ mile.
SECOND RACE.
Farmers' Steeplechase—Purse, $150; $100 to first, $50 to second. Same weights as at Hunt Steeplechases. About 2 miles. Entrance free.
THIRD RACE.
Half-Bred Steeplechase—Purse, $150; $100 to first, $50 to second. About 2 miles. Entrance, $7.50.
FOURTH RACE.
Open Handicap Steeplechase—Purse, $200; $150 to first, $50 to second. About 2½ miles. Entrance, $10.
Entries close Saturday, Oct. 12, and may be addressed to
J. B. LEPINE,
236 2 2aw 471 Craig street, Montreal.

LACROSSE EVENT of the SEASON
GRAND LACROSSE MATCH
Cornwall vs. Shamrock.
For Thirteen Gold Medals,
On The SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB GROUNDS,
Saturday, Oct. 10th,
AT 3 O'CLOCK SHARP.
Two hours' play. Rain or shine.
Admission as usual.
234 5 R. LUNNY, Hon. Sec.

VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA.
The Battalion will parade at the Armoury, Cathcart st., on Thursday, Oct. 8th, at 8.00 sharp for a march out and drill. Uniform—Drill order with leggings.
Brass and Bugle Bands will attend.
By order.
DUNCAN MACPHERSON, Capt. Adjt.
235 3

Greatest Attraction of the Century.
Positively the Last Season of the
GREAT CYCLORAMA
—OF THE—
Crucifixion, Jerusalem and the Holy Land.
Admission reduced to 25c. Special terms to schools and institutions. Lecturers in constant attendance. Open daily 9 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. Sundays 1 to 10.30 p.m. The Rotunda, junction St. Catherine and St. Urbain sts. This is the opportunity of a lifetime; do not fail to attend. 135*tf

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT, 2221 St. Catherine street. Beginners: Tuesday and Thursday, 8 p.m. Advanced: Wednesday, 8 p.m. Assembly: Monday, at 8.30 p.m. Juveniles: Monday and Thursday at 4 p.m. Class for Physical Culture: Wednesday at 4 p.m., for Ladies and Children. Fancy and Step Dancing in all branches. Music furnished for balls, etc. Send for circular. Bell Tel. 4177. A. R. MACDONALD, Jr. Cote St. Antoine Class, Elm Avenue, opens October 25th. 229*

DANCING.—MISS OWLER'S ACADEMY WILL re-open on the 16th inst. Advanced class, Wednesday evening. New beginners, Monday and Friday. Private Lessons to suit pupils. 214*36

DANCING—PROF. DURKEE'S ACADEMY, 2269 St Catherine Street. Beginners' Class every Tuesday and Friday. First Day Class will open Tuesday and Friday, Oct. 13 and 16, at 4 p.m. Send for Circular. 235*

Keep Off
Your feet
On wash day. Use SURPRISE Soap, without boiling or scalding or hard rubbing, and have the wash done in half the time, with half the work and twice the satisfaction. Easy enough to see how it works. Try it next wash day. Don't put it off from day to day, but get it at once; now is the time. It is saving in every way.
SURPRISE Soap is Pure Soap. READ the directions on the wrapper.
"361

FOOTBALL TO THE FRONT.

The Autumn Season Commenced.

HUNT CLUB RACES TO-MORROW.

Racing at Blue Bonnets.

LACROSSE AMONG THE AMERICANS.

What is Going on in the M. A. A. A.—The Baseball Investigation.

HEAVY WORK among the football players has commenced, and from now until snow flies they will chase the leather pretty industriously. Between this and then there will be plenty of close tackles, hard runs and fierce scrimmages, which will result in sore shins, tired muscles and much glory. But when winter puts an end to the contests, victors and vanquished will be none the worse for the struggle. The Canadian football season is of necessity a short one and has therefore to be sharp. Our climate makes it so. It is a vigorous sport, probably requiring the greatest amount of physical exertion of any game played, and so it requires weather that sends the mercury down into the temperate region. Football in midsummer would be painful to think of. Here such weather is divided by months of semi-tropical heat. Spring is a slow dying out of winter, in slush and rain, and then out comes the sun and summer is abroad. Autumn, with the air toned by the early frosts that turn the leaves to crimson and begin to brown the fields, is the football players' season. He puts on his canvas jacket and heavy shoes, and is ready to face even a charge of cavalry in order to achieve his object, and that is to defeat the opponent. Some one has said that football is a game played without gloves, in which everything is kicked except the ball. This the player runs about the field with in his arms until the others jump on top of him and bring him to the ground. Then they all get up and begin kicking one another again and so the fun goes on. Of course this is rather

A POETIC DESCRIPTION

of the game and cannot be taken as literally correct. Still it is no nursery pastime, and a man will not come out of a match with his clothes looking as well as if he had confined himself, say, to lawn tennis. For such vanities as fine raiment and personal appearance the football player has absolute contempt, and he has but very little more respect for either his face and limbs or those of his opponents. The "Charge of the Light Brigade" would be good poetry for a man to read before going into a football match. Yet no sport requires a better all round man than this. He must be physically sound, for if not, it is a good game to let alone. He must be muscular, well trained and with plenty of endurance. But these are not enough. Some ability as a sprinter will be very useful. The chances for a run may be few and soon cut short, but when they come they must be well improved, for a successful dash or two may decide the fortunes of the day. Then, too, he must be quick, yet cool. A man who loses his head and becomes rattled, will in a moment undo the good work of a half hour's play and injure his side more in one play than he can do them service by perhaps all the remainder of his work. It calls, too, for higher manly qualities; pluck, a well governed temper, and a frank acceptance of victory or defeat without over exultation or churlish disappointment. Where does the skill come in? There is plenty of room for that, too. Let the doubter try to kick goal from the side field with the wind against him. He will find the big oval ball a more unmanageable thing than he expected.

THE M'GILL BOYS

last season made a clean sweep and won the championship by defeating every opponent. This autumn they intend repeating the performance. The men whom they expect to do it are already in the field, and have done some practising. They showed their good points last Saturday in their victory over Bishop's, and this afternoon they will play another practice match. The leaders will be about the same as last season: Donahue, Arts; Goulette, Science; Leslie, Medicine; Baker, Smart, Science; Rankin, McDougall, Walker, Medicine; King, Medicine; Hamilton, Arts; White, Medicine; McFarlane, Guthrie, Jacques, Medicine; Primrose, Taylor, Medicine; Walsh, Medicine; Fry, Medicine. Mr. Walsh is president of the club, and Mr. Walker is secretary.

"Things never looked better for a successful season for our club," said an officer of the Britannias. "Our practices held on the Shamrock Lacrosse grounds are well attended, and we will have three teams in the field for the senior, intermediate and junior championships."

The leading seniors who have fallen into line are Warden, Stevenson, Rankin, Cameron, K. D. Young, Browne, Tatley, Patterson, Corbett and Murphy. The ranks will be filled at the committee meeting to be held to-night. It is not expected that there will be any new men in the first fifteen. On Saturday they will play the McGills in a practice match, and they also have a challenge in for a match with the champions, whoever they may be, on Saturday, the 17th inst. The championship in question is that of the Quebec Rugby Union, to which these clubs belong, and it is played for under the old challenge system. This has some very unsatisfactory features but, perhaps owing to the shortness of the season, it is the best that could be adopted.

Some one started the rumor that the Britannias had protested last Saturday's match with Montreal, in which the latter won the intermediate championship, because they played senior men. However, there is no truth in it. Their only protest is a return challenge, and on Saturday afternoon they will again contend for the honor. Their junior team will play the McGill juniors for that class pennant.

The Montreal Club have fixed upon Monday and Wednesday mornings and Thursday afternoon for practising, and already they have secured a good muster of the players. With three good senior teams in the field there should be much good football in the city before snow flies.

RACING.

The Hunt Club Races—Racing at Blue Bonnets and Lepine Park.

To-morrow will be the first day of the [illegible] steeplechases of the Montreal Hunt [illegible] run on the Bel-Air track during the afternoon. The weather still holds out promises of sunshine, and if they be fulfilled there will be a large attendance at that fashionable course. The fact that it is the Hunt Club's management assures a well-ordered programme, and the long list of entries, with so many good horses in them, points to keen close races. A number of the [illegible] from the west are already on the track. Thursday will be the first day and the races will [illegible] on Saturday. The following are the weights for the first day's races:

The Green Steeplechase of $200; $150 to first; $50 to second, third to save entrance fee. For horses that have never won a steeplechase or [illegible], and have been regularly and fairly hunted [illegible] during the current season, and [illegible] the property of members of the Montreal Hunt or any other hunt in the Dominion or the United States on or before Sept. 1, 1891, over [illegible] of fair hunting country. Welter weights for age. Half-breds allowed 7 lbs. Entrance $10.

J. A. L. Strathy's Long Stop, formerly Attorney	168
J. S. [illegible]	145
R. J. [illegible]	155
F. [illegible]	161
Owners [illegible]	161
[illegible]	155
[illegible]	149

[illegible] Hunters' handicap steeplechase—For a cup presented by Mr. [illegible]. For qualified hunters [illegible] ridden by members of the Montreal Hunt, to be won three times before becoming winner's property, one hundred dollars added by Mr. H. Montagu Allan, M.F.H., to go to first horse. Entries to send certificates from the master to accompany entry. Entrance, five dollars. Top weight, 190 lbs. Over the green course.

J. A. L. Strathy's Long Stop, formerly Attorney	163
E. J. Major's Sli Kaway	190
Dr. McEachran's Sportsman	150
Jas. O'Brien's Merry Legs	153
H. M. Allan's Quirk	168
Wm. Hendrie's Wild Thorn	176

Half-bred handicap steeplechase of $200; $150 to first; $50 to second; third to save entrance fee. For half-bred horses, bona fide the property of [illegible] of the Montreal Hunt or any other hunt in the Dominion or in the United States, on or before September 1, 1891, and have not started for any race except a hunter's race in 1891, and have been regularly and fairly hunted during the current season. Over the green course. Entrance $10.

B. J. Coghlin's Prince Charley	160
J. S. Allan's Quicksilver	145
J. A. Stevenson's Hotspur	142
Montreal Hunt Bugler	145
Dr. A. Smith's Surprise	168
H. Abbott's Cedric	140

Open flat race, 1¼ mile—A sweepstakes of $15 each, half forfeit, with $150 added, of which $50 to second, third to save his stake. Horses to be declared out by October 6, 1891. Light welter weights.

Wellington Stables' Gladiator	151
J. H. Grove's Purse	151
Dr. A. Smith's Hanover	151
J. P. Dawes' Mohawk	142
J. Minogue's Harry Brown	154
J. Minogue's Duke of Bourbon	151

AT BLUE BONNETS AND AT LEPINE.

The following is the programme of races to be held at Blue Bonnets, Saturday next being the first day:

First race—¾ mile dash; open, 14 lbs. above the scale. Winners once this year penalized 7 lbs., twice or more, 10 lbs. Purse $125, $100 to first, $25 to second. Entrance free.

Open handicap steeplechase—Purse $200, $100 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third. Top weight 170 lbs. Two miles. Entrance free.

Half-bred handicap steeplechase—Purse $150, $100 to first, $35 to second, $15 to third, for horses owned in Canada. Two miles. Entrance free.

Novelty race—Purse $150, mile and one-half, open. First horse at half mile post $25; first horse at mile $50; first horse finishing post $75. Weight for age.

SECOND DAY.

Purse $150; $100 to first, $35 to second, $15 to third, for horses bred and owned in the province of Quebec. Light welter weights. Distance one mile.

Hunters' handicap steeplechase, purse $200, for horses that have not started this year except in hurdles or farmers' races. First horse $100, second $60, third $40.

Farmers' race, purse $175; $100 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third. For half-bred horses bred on the Island of Montreal or Isle Jesus, which have never started in any race except a farmers' race, the Hunt cup, the consolation handicap on first day of this meeting and owned by bona fide farmers of the counties of Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier and Isle Jesus, to be ridden by farmers' sons in these counties whose sole occupation is farming; imported half-bred mares which have dropped a foal in the islands since January 1, 1891, and being the bona fide property of the farmer are eligible. Winners at any race this meeting, or at the Montreal Hunt meeting, once penalized 7 pounds, twice 14 pounds, three times 21 pounds. Mares that have suckled a foal this year allowed 5 pounds. Welter weights for age. Two miles. Entrance free.

Consolation race—Purse $150, $75 to first, $30 to second, $25 to third. For horses that have won nothing at this or the hunt meeting this year. Distance, mile and one-quarter.

At Lepine Park the following events are on the card.

First race—Open flat race. Purse, $150; $100 to first, $50 to second. Light welter weights. Entrance, $7.50. Dash, 1½ mile.

Second race—Farmers' steeplechases. Purse, $150; $100 to first, $50 to second. Same weights as at Hunt steeplechases. About 2 miles. Entrance free.

Third race — Half-bred steeplechase. Purse, $150; $100 to first, $50 to second. About 2 miles. Entrance, $7.50.

Fourth race — Open handicap steeplechase. Purse, $200; $150 to first, $50 to second. About 2½ miles. Entrance, $10.

Bookmaking in England.

It seems not impossible, or even improbable, that there may be a return of the days of Mr. Merry and Sir Joseph Hawley, when a successful backer of racehorses could take upwards of £100,000 out of the ring over a single race. For some few months past, says the *Manchester Guardian*, it has been notorious that our chief bookmakers, stimulated by the example of a leading bookmaker from Australia, have found it safe to lay very large sums at tolerably long odds. Till recently it was the universal complaint among owners of racehorses that they could not back their horses except at short odds and for comparatively small sums. No such complaints are heard now. Last week a bet of £15,000 to £300 was laid against a mare for the Cambridgeshire—a still distant race—and many other big bets have been recorded. Now when a bookmaker risks a large sum against any one horse he is expecting—unless he is a mere gambler, and theoretically it is not a bookmaker's business to gamble at all—to receive a somewhat larger sum from the backers of other horses. Hence one large bet at long odds implies many large bets at long or short odds. Arithmetically, a multitude of small bets on the "starting price" system comes to the same thing, but the odds are very different. To what is this new departure to be attributed? It is suggested that the break-up of the jockey ring has encouraged layers and backers, because they no longer fear gross frauds and conspiracies. More probably the vast increase of the "starting price" business affords so much "field money" to the chief bookmakers that they are tolerably confident of "getting round," and can now afford, greatly to their pecuniary advantage, to combine the old and the new systems of bookmaking.

LACROSSE.

The Game in Philadelphia—The Championship Goes to New York.

Even in the Quaker city lacrosse is not unknown, and the following report of a match between the Athletic club of the Schuylkill navy and the Staten Island team found in the New York *Times* shows that considerable interest is taken there in Canada's national game: Lucky, indeed, was the A. C. S. N. lacrosse team yesterday in the championship game between them and the Staten Island Athletic Club, for in scientific play the Navy wasn't in it. The passing, dodging and running of the Staten Islands were very fine and merited the applause which they called forth. And yet, despite their superior work, the visitors were compelled to acknowledge defeat, and all owing to the defence work of Elliott, Alden and Rolls for the Navy. It seemed impossible for the Staten Island men to get the ball past this trio. No matter how often the ball was sent toward the Navy goal—and in the second half of the game it was there pretty nearly all the time—one of the three would get it and send it down the field. Had the Navy as good an attack as they have defence they would easily win the Amateur Athletic Union championship. The only Navy attack man who seemed to be able to do anything was Hall.

Play was started promptly at 4 o'clock, and the ball was immediately sent towards the Navy goal, but Elliott got it in a scrimmage and sent it up the field. The ball was sent backward and forward for some time with the usual scrimmages mixed in, Hall at last getting it, and by a pretty run and clever dodging, slipped the ball towards the Staten Island goal, and Adam batted it in. Time, 25 minutes. After changing goals the ball was again faced off, and sent down towards the Staten Island goal, where Adam got it. As he turned to throw he was checked by King, who, in the endeavor to check sticks, accidentally hit Adam over the eye, necessitating a stoppage of the game for three minutes. Just before time was called for the first half Larkin lobbed the ball over the Staten Island goal and Swartz knocked in.

In the second half the Navy played a defence game throughout, every man playing around their own goal with about two exceptions. This did not hinder the Staten Islands from scoring, McClain making a difficult shot from the side. In this half McClain and Alden were slightly hurt, but pluckily continued play. The lacrosse championship now stands: New York Athletic Club—won 2, lost 0; Athletic Club Schuylkill Navy—won 1, lost 1; Staten Island Athletic Club—won 0, lost 2. The next game will be played on the Staten Island's ground between the Navy and the home team, and if the Navy do not play better than they did yesterday the Staten Islands will have an easy thing. The teams lined up as follows:

A. C. S. N.		S. I. A. C.
McDonald	Goal	Matthews
Elliott	Point	Miller
Alden	Cover-Point	Brown
Rolls	Defence	Post
Powell		Moses, Jr.
Fyfer		Kitchey
Milne	Centre	McClain
Hall	Attack	Chapin
Ogle		Meharg
Adam		Curry
Schwartz	Outside Home	King
Larkin	Inside Home	Centre

Field captains, McCarthy and McClain; referee, H. H. Penniman, of the Druid lacrosse team, of Baltimore; umpires, Ed Geers and John Ramsden, of Philadelphia, and W. H. Journeay, of New York.

NEW YORK WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The last lacrosse match in the Amateur Athletic Union League series between the New York and Staten Island Athletic Clubs at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon was a red-hot one. Partisanship ran high, both on the field and among the 300 spectators who were present. Several impromptu bouts with lacrosse sticks added zest to the game, but the New Yorks won a well-earned victory and the championship by two goals to one. In the first half the Staten Islands showed marked superiority in their team work, keeping the ball generally near the New York goal. After seventeen minutes of hard play the S. I. A. C. scored the first goal, Lionel Moses putting the ball between the posts. Neither team scored a goal after this before the forty-five minutes, which constituted the halves, were up. The first half was characterized by a vicious scrap between O'Brien, of the New Yorks, and Ritchey, of the S. I. A. C., the result of which was several bumps on the head of each. In the second half the New Yorks started in with surprising snap and vigor, and in ten minutes Burns had scored a goal, which was followed three minutes later by a goal from the hands of Embry McLean. A lively row wound up a pleasant afternoon's amusement. Curry, of the S. I. A. C., in attempting to get the ball from Bennett, of the N. Y. A. C., apparently thought that his opponent's head was an easier mark than the ball, and Bennett in turn evidently thought he might as well kill two birds with one stone by throwing the ball and at the same time returning the compliment on Mr. Curry's cranium. The result of this encounter outdid Donnybrook Fair, and compliments of the season were vigorously exchanged between the two teams. Time was nearly up before the difficulties were patched up, and no further goals were scored.

Flannery played goal beautifully for the New Yorks, and the play of Bush, whose whiskers were constantly referred to by the crowd, was worthy of comment. Moses played a great game for the Staten Islands, and was always in the rushes, though he was once knocked down and nearly out.

The N. Y. A. C. have won four straight victories in the series. The Staten Islands have lost three and won one. A. C. S. N. have lost two and won one. The teams lined up yesterday as follows:

S. I. A. C.		*N. Y. A. C.*
A. Douglas	Goal	J. R. Flannery
C. Miller	Point	E. H. Gerry
D. Brown	Cover point	C. H. Roberts
W. C. Post	Defence field	L. J. Doyle
L. Moses, jr.		G. W. Gilmore
A. Ritchey		E. A. Challenor
J. McLean	Centre	F. H. Beat
E. S. Chapin	Attack	Emery McLean
W. Meharg		W. O'Brien
W. S. King		C. A. Bush
G. Whiting	Outside home	Aleck Burns
J. Curry	Inside home	John Bennett

Referee—W. C. Davis, M. A. C. Umpires—J. S. Baum, M. A. C., and S. Isles, Lorillard A. C.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, Ont., October 7.—Lord Hawkes' team of English cricketers may visit Toronto, a telegram having been received yesterday, stating that the team will play here on October 21 and 22. If the fixture is arranged, the team to meet the visitors will be selected from the Western Association.

M. A. A. A. Notes.

An effort is being made this season to increase the interest taken in gymnasium work, and the department has been put in charge of a special committee, of which Mr. Thos. Paton is chairman. This alone is a guarantee that the gymnasium classes will be well looked after. All of the old apparatus has been over-hauled and put in first-class condition, while some that is new has been put in. It is pretty generally felt that this department should be made a more important feature in M.A.A.A. life, and this is what the chairman intends accomplishing this season. Already the classes are well attended.

The first of the series of monthly handicap bowling competitions will be held during October, for which entries will close on October 10. The bowlers of last season are expected to again be up.

Is there to be a skating rink on the grounds this winter? Everybody believes there will be, and several of the juniors have no doubt about it. Since the cool nights came in they have been reminded of this, and several have already applied for tickets and boxes at the club house. They are rather early but will not likely be disappointed. This year the club are going to wait for snow before flooding the rink and extra precautions will be taken to save the turf as much as possible. Autumn repairs are now going on at the grounds, the lower fence is to be painted and things are to be put in shape for the winter. The football players are now in possession of the field.

Better in the Ring Than on the Stage.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—Australian papers received per steamship "Monowali," concur in stating that John L. Sullivan's theatrical tour of the colonies has been a failure. The Sydney *Times*, in its criticism, says:

"The fact that John L. Sullivan has accepted his failure in Melbourne so badly as he did the fiasco which attended his endeavors to act in Sydney, does not surprise us. He is new to the stage and does not quite grasp the fact that an actor is supposed to speak his lines and not hurl ungrammatical extemporaneous speeches at the heads of those of his audience who do not happen to have been educated down to his standard of histrionic impotence. John L. Sullivan may be a very good man in his own line, but he can't act, and his audience knows it and let's him know, and he doesn't like it."

The article concludes by advising the company to return to America.

A letter in the New York *Advertiser* states that advices just received from Australia say that "Sullivan and his theatrical company are in Sydney stranded and waiting for money to take them home." My readers will remember that I opposed this trip to the Antipodes, when it was suggested, as being foolish and chimerical; that I said that if Sullivan went to the South Seas as an actor, and not as a pugilist, failure would be his portion. In my somewhat varied career I have had many years of experience with stage affairs as an actor, manager and agent, and I felt in my bones that the Australians wanted to see Sullivan at his best, as a pugilist, and not at his worst, as an actor. They knew that he could fight once, and they would have paid to have seen him try again, even though they believe that his physical powers are in their decadence; but they would not give up their hard-earned money to see him strut his brief hour upon the stage as an actor.

They Have Their Quarrels, Too.

Rowdy baseball playing has been the most serious charge the National League has made of late years against the American Association, but after Friday's exhibition at Broad and Huntington streets the League adherents will have to hunt up some other cry, says the Philadelphia *Times*: Tucker was there, with his leather lungs and his foghorn voice, and his antics on the coaching line were so disgusting to the handful of people present that, great first baseman as he certainly is, he was hissed and jeered at until the umpire, Lynch, had to threaten to order him out of the game unless he desisted. There was a long argument before the game progressed. Kelly, the ex-king, coached from the bench. Tucker several times constructed runners, as also did Quinn, and once when at the bat Tucker deliberately stepped in front of Gray as he was about to throw to second.

CHICAGO, October 6.—It is announced here that arrangements have been made by local admirers of the game to put an American Association ball club in the field next year.

Returned From St. Louis.

Mr. George R. Gray, the champion shot putter, returned to Toronto from St. Louis yesterday. He says that the visiting athletes were splendidly treated at the Mound City, but the track and surroundings were nothing to what they had at Rosedale. There was a good and very select crowd present. He was exceedingly sorry that he did not beat the crowd at Rosedale, but he was convinced that with the necessary number of tries to limber himself up he could have done so. He did not want to see Canada copy the United States, but he thought three tries were insufficient to test a man's merit at shot-putting, or at any heavy-weight competition. He thought that at least five tries should be given, and that it would be to the interest of the Amateur Athletic Association if they would adopt a rule to that effect. Mr. Gray will take part in the New York Athletic Club games on the 17th, and that will close his season for 1891. He trusts that the new Toronto Athletic Club will be a tremendous success, and fully believes that such men as Messrs. Carr and Orton only need the training and care that such an organization can give them to beat the world. Every athlete agreed that but for his leg giving way Carr must have won the 100 at Rosedale, and have surprised everybody by his performance. Canada, Gray says, has lots of material to make the country famous the world over in athletics, but it needs development. Such an institution as the Toronto Athletic Club will furnish means for that development, and the result will be that in a few years, instead of visitors from the United States coming over here and carrying everything before them, Canadians will go over there and keep the cracks all busy to maintain the great reputation they now hold as record-breakers. He regretted that so much fault was found with the starting here, but with the splitting fractions of seconds in the 100 and 220-yard events that had now become common a starter could hardly be found to give general satisfaction.

To Be Investigated.

The Baseball League is now to have an investigation into the charges that New York "threw" the closing games to Boston and so enabled them to win the pennant. The New York directors demand, and have passed, the following resolutions:

Whereas—It has been charged in the public press throughout the United States that the management of the New York Ball Club so weakened its team in the five games recently played at the city of Boston with the Boston Club that it was impossible for the New York Club to win any of said games; and

Whereas, Such a charge is manifestly injurious to the business of this company, and also to the national game of baseball; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Company be, and it is hereby directed to make an immediate and full investigation of the public charges above referred to and report the result of its investigation to this Board at a meeting to be held on Monday, Oct. 12, 1891.

The members of the Executive Committee are John B. Day, E. B. Talcott and J. W. Spalding.

LIFE.

I have heard a lot of people say
 That life is not worth living;
But none the less I go my way,
 Without the least misgiving.

I don't sit up night after night
 To worry o're the nation,
Or run and yelp around all day
 To work its reformation.

I realize that things may run
 In several different ways,
But don't propose on that account
 To worry all my days.

Let those who think the world is wrong,
 And can't sleep till its righted,
Go at it on the spot; I'm sure
 I shall be most delighted.

As for me, I am content
 To take things as I find them,
If they are not to my sweet thoughts,
 I simply do not mind them. *J. Costerma.*

BLIND.

All things seem to him as they used to seem
 When he was young and happy, and could see;
 The same birds sing upon the same green tree,
The same still path winds by the meadow stream,
The same rich lilies smile in peace supreme
 Beside the gate, and rock the same brown bee;
 The same blithe children clamber on his knee—
No cloud can mar the sunshine of his dream.

Her furrowed brow to him is fair and bright,
 Her trembling hands are white as virgin snows,
 Warm gold her hair that into gray has grown.
Who says he's blind, who, as his days take flight
 Notes not Time's changes, but serenely knows
 Youth's peerless beauty after youth has flown?
 —*E. Munkittrick.*

SIR SYKES' WARD;

OR,

A PEERESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.

CHAPTER XI—CONTINUED.

"Name—yes, Wilkins," returned the traveller, pushing open the door of the coffee room, in which, at various tables, some dozen of sporting men were making a scrambling meal. One or two of these looking up from their plates, nodded a greeting, with a "How d'ye do, Wilkins?" or "How goes it, old fellow?" salutations which the recipient of them returned in kind. Then the waiter bustled in to say more respectfully than before, that so soon as No. 28 should be vacated by a gentleman leaving by the 6.25 train, it would be at the disposal of Mr. Wilkins. Further, here was a note for Mr. Wilkins: into whose hand he proceeded to thrust a half-sheet of letter-paper, roughly folded in four, and containing but some two or three lines of blotted handwriting. "If you will so far oblige me"—thus ran the words, shaky and blurred as to their caligraphy, but tolerably legible—"I shall be glad of a few moments' interview with you, at once if not inconvenient, in No. 11. I will not detain you."

There was no signature, but no reasonable doubt could exist in the mind of Mr. Wilkins as to the note having been penned by the owner of the carriage that had so lately driven up to the door of the *De Vere Arms*.

"Why, this is taking the bull by the horns," said Mr. Wilkins, as he arose to obey the summons.

CHAPTER XII.

IN NO. XI.

No. 11 was a sitting-room of a class peculiar to those old-fashioned inns which are rapidly being improved off the length and breadth of Britain, large, low-ceiled, with a sloping floor that attained its highest elevation beside the broad bay-window. A dark room, it must be confessed, and an airless, but snug and warm on winter nights, when the glow of the firelight combined with the lustre of many wax candles to defy the storm and blackness without. There had been jovial dinners in that room, and drawing together of arm-chairs around the huge fireplace, and tapping of dusty magnums of rare old port, and calling for more punch as the night waned, in those hard-living days of which so many of us, innocent, pay the penalty in neuralgia and dyspepsia.

In No. 11 stood Sir Sykes, pale but resolute. The traveller with the black bag came in, and for the second time their eyes met. "You wished to see me, sir," began Mr. Wilkins, with a slight bow. "Ah! I remember you now, sir, as it happens," he added in a different tone; "remember you very distinctly indeed, Mr.——"

"Hush!" interrupted Sir Sykes, with uplifted fore-finger. "A place like this is the very last in which to mention anything best left unspoken—the very walls, I believe, have ears to hear and tongues to tattle. I am Sir Sykes Denzil, of Carbery Chase, within a very few miles of this, at your service, Mr. Wilkins."

"Sir Sykes Denzil! Well, this is a surprise," exclaimed the owner of the name of Wilkins wonderingly, and yet with a sort of dry humor mingling with his evidently genuine astonishment. "Dear me, dear me! They say the world is very little, and people constantly meeting and jostling in it; but I never so thoroughly realized the truth of the saying as I do now. So I've the honor of talking to Sir Sykes Denzil, when I thought I was addressing"——

"Be cautious, sir," interposed the baronet, with an energy that impressed the other in spite of himself. "Let us have no reference, if you please, to a past that is dead and buried. I sent for you, certain as I was that sooner or later your memory must recall me to your remembrance, and well aware too how easily you could learn who I was here."

"No great trouble about that, Mr.—I mean Sir Sykes," rejoined the traveller smirkingly. "The people seem to know you well enough, and any fellow in the stable-yard would have told me whose was the carriage with the brown liveries."

"And having met and recognised one another," said Sir Sykes, "on what footing is our future intercourse to be conducted? We are not as we once were, lawyer and client, and"——

"No, Sir Sykes, I grant you that; but we might be," returned Mr. Wilkins, rubbing his fleshy hands together, as though they had been two millstones between which the bones of suitors might be ground to make his bread. "You can't, a man of your landed property—I've heard something as to your acreage, and could give a shrewd guess as to your rent-roll—be without law business. Devonshire isn't Arcadia, I suppose. Are there not leases to draw, inclosure bills to promote, poachers to prosecute, paths to stop up, bills to file, actions to bring, defend, compromise? Ten to one, some of your best farms are let on leases of lives, and — —But no matter! You've your own legal advisers; hey, Sir Sykes?"

The baronet bowed coldly by way of assent.

"Pounce and Pontifex, of Lincoln's Inn—I know," pursued the unabashed lawyer. "A brace of respectable twaddling old stagers. There was a saying, soon after I got my articles, as to that firm, to the effect that Pounce and Pontifex were fit for a marriage settlement, a will, and a Chancery suit, and that was about all. If you care about raising your rents, crushing an enemy, or gratifying a whim—and most rich men have a hankering after one or other of these fancies—why, you'll need a brisker counsellor at your elbow than the jog-trots of Lincoln's Inn.

Again the baronet bent his head, and his eyes moved towards the door. Mr. Wilkins noted their movement.

"You hardly derived a fair judgment of my capabilities," he said, "by the little I had to do in that Sandston business"——

"Again I ask you, sir, to make no mention of that subject. It—it is naturally painful to me—and—and"—— Sir Sykes here fairly broke down.

The lawyer's eyes twinkled as he saw his advantage. "So long as you remember it, Sir Sykes," he made haste to say, "I shall be only too happy to forget the whole concern. What was that story about the organ-blower and Handel? 'Shan't it be 'we' then?' said the fellow, when the great organist couldn't get a note out of his instrument for want of the necessary but humble bellows. And the musician was compelled to acknowledge that there was a sort of partnership between the man who fingered the stops and the man who raised the wind. I'm in no hurry. Think it over. I have a client to see here to-day; but perhaps you will let me have a word with you before you drive back to Carbery Chase."

A long deep line, which might have been mistaken for the furrow of some old sword-cut, running from the angle of the mouth obliquely upwards, became visible in the baronet's comely face as he listened. He was one of those men who can better endure misfortune than disrespect, and to whom the bitterest sting of ruin is the withdrawal of the deference and lip-service which environ them. But it was in an amiable tone that he made answer: "I shall be happy to pursue our conversation, Mr. Wilkins, to-day or at any time which you may deem suitable. At present, however, you will excuse me if I leave you. My son, Captain Denzil, has been hurt—badly hurt, I fear, in the steeplechase to-day, and I have been called here to see him, where he lies, in this very hotel." And the baronet moved towards the door.

"Hurt, is he?" exclaimed Mr. Wilkins, with inconsiderate roughness. "Ah, then, I shall look to you, Sir Sykes, to indemnify me in case"——

Then came an awkward pause. The solicitor was a remarkably plain-spoken man, but he did not quite like to say, "in case your son's accident prove fatal," and so stopped, and left his eloquent silence to complete his words. Sir Sykes, with his hand on the door, turned, astonished, upon the attorney.

"What, pray, have you to do with the illness or the recovery of Captain Denzil?" he asked in evident ill-humor. He had borne up to this with Mr. Wilkins, but the lawyer's interference with regard to his son appeared to him in the light of a gratuitous piece of insolence.

"Simply," returned Mr. Wilkins, thrusting his hand into an inner pocket of his coat, "because I am the holder of certain acceptances, renewed, renewed afresh, and finally dishonored; acceptances amounting, with expenses, to a gross amount of—shall we say some eleven or twelve thousand, Sir Sykes? Nearer the twelve than the eleven, I suspect. A flea-bite of course to a gentleman of your fortune, but a very important sum to a plain man like yours truly."

"I have been put to heavy expense, very heavy, for my son's debts," said Sir Sykes, almost piteously, "I have paid every"——

"Now, my very good sir," interrupted the attorney, "don't, I beg you, don't fall into the common errors of fathers, and imagine that your own particular son is either a miracle of ingenuous candor or a prodigal worse than his neighbors. You think that you've paid all his liabilities, Sir Sykes, and no doubt you have paid all you knew of. But as a man of the world, if not as a parent, you ought to be aware that nobody ever did tell all that he owed—excess of modesty, perhaps! They always leave a margin, these interesting penitents; and, in this case, as you will see by those documents" (and Mr. Wilkins produced several pieces of stamped paper), "the margin is tolerably ample."

The baronet was now thoroughly roused to wrath. He strode to and fro with frowning brow and hands that were fast clenched together, then walked to the window and stood still, idly tapping the panes with one white finger, on which there glistened a great diamond that had been an heirloom at Carbery Chase before ever a Denzil crossed its threshold.

"I'll not give him a shilling or leave him a shilling!" he said in a voice that quivered with anger. "Carbery Chase is my very own, and I can deal with it as I please. My daughters at any rate have deserved better of me than that thankless, graceless boy."

Sir Sykes, under the influence of this new emotion, seemed to have forgotten the lawyer's presence, or merely to regard Mr. Wilkins in the light of the impartial Chorus in a Greek tragedy; but the attorney, who was by no means pleased by the turn which the affair seemed to be taking, intervened.

"Come, come, Sir Sykes. It's natural that you should be annoyed at having such a heavy bill presented, when you thought it settled. But between ourselves, boys will be boys. The captain has turned over a new leaf, and rely on it he will be a credit to you yet. I've a pretty wide acquaintance amongst wild young gentlemen of his kind, and I give you my word I don't know one who is more wide-awake. He had paid his 'prentice fees, and that smartly; but I expect before I die to hear of him as an ornament to the bench of magistrates and perhaps a county member. As for these bills and notes of hand"——

"I'm not liable for a sixpence!" exclaimed Sir Sykes petulantly. "My son may go through the Court if he chooses, and perhaps will learn a wholesome lesson from the exposure, which"——

"Fie, fie, Sir Sykes!" broke in the lawyer. "A coat of whitewash, believe me, sticks to a youngster's back to that extent that no amount of scrubbing can get rid of it. Fume and fret as you please, you know, and I know, that you mean Captain Jasper to have Carbery after you, and to keep the place in the Denzil line. Better so, than to have so fine an estate sold or cut in two for division between your daughters' husbands. And the captain won't bear the "bloody hand" in his escutcheon the better because he has been made an insolvent in his youth. As for these claims, I don't press for an immediate settlement; not I; I don't exact my pound of flesh down on the nail, Sir Sykes."

(To be Continued.)

RADWAY'S PILLS,

The Great Liver Remedy.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury or minerals.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to directions, and observe what we say in "False and True," regarding diet. A few extracts from the many letters we are constantly receiving:

Dr. A. C. Middlebrook, Doraville, Ga.: "I use them in my practice and family in preference to all other Pills."

Mrs. Caroline Monteith, Deercreek, Ind.: "I believe my life has been saved by your medicine. Have long been suffering with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint."

B. A. Carr, P. M., Escambia, Ala.: "Best Pills I have ever used."

Alice E. Ohaver, Mt. Storm, W. Va.: "I positively say that Radway's are the best Pills I ever had for Dyspepsia."

Louis Costa, Camden, N. J.: "I always prevent Sick Headaches by taking two at the first symptoms."

Dr. D. Hughes, Nicholasville, Ky.: "Uses them in his practice, and pronounces them without doubt the best in use."

Dr. Thos. J. Jones, Montague, Texas: Has used them for over twenty years, and never failed with them in Malaria.

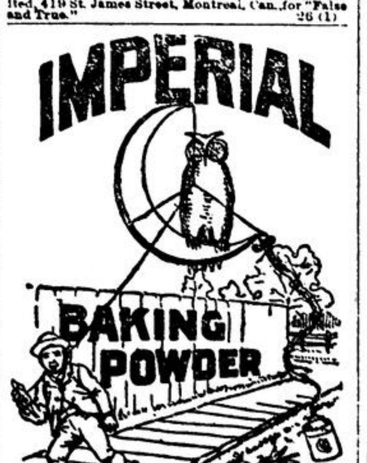
Mrs. Geo. Lohmiller, Santa Fe, Kansas, says: "They never fail to give satisfaction," and called them "a family necessity."

We have received thousands of such testimonials, and others are steadily pouring into our office daily, which is in itself

POSITIVE PROOF

of real worth and merit.

☞ Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., Limited, 419 St. James Street, Montreal, Can., for "False and True." 26 (1)



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.

NOTICE.

The town of Campbellton, N. B., is desirous of receiving offers from a good reliable company for the bringing of water into the town for fire protection and domestic purposes.

THOS. KERR,
Secy. of the Council,
or A. E. ALEXANDER,
Mayor.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., Sept. 21st, 1891. 224tf

SCRATCHED 28 YREAS

A Scaly, Itching Skin Disease, with Endless Suffering, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago, it would have saved me $200.00 and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body, and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was $5 worth. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00, you would have had the money. I looked like the picture (No. 2, page 47,) in your book, "How to Cure Skin Diseases," but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times.

DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

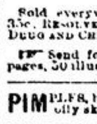
Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair) instantly relieve and speedily cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



ACHING SIDES AND BACK.

Hip, kidney, and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster. 236 2 2aw

EDMUND YATES.

"His Recollections and Experiences."

Vol. 1, page 251, says:—

"I could not afford good wine, and would not give bad, but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed."

Writing in the World of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

"Mention made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant called

"BUSHMILLS WHISKEY"

has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity," but I am glad to find that a favorite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend Captain Mayne Reid."

Awarded the Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris Exhibition, 1889.

L. A. WILSON & CO., Sole Agents, MONTREAL. 185*20 2aw

LIQUEURS CUSENIER
27 MÉDAILLES D'OR & D'ARGENT ◇ 4 GRANDS DIPLÔMES D'HONNEUR
HORS CONCOURS

Crême de menthe glaciale verte, Curaçoa, Kirsch, Crême de Cacao Chouva; Kummel, Cherry Brandy, Prunelle, Marasquin, Crêmes de Koka, de Noyau, de Vanille, Absinthe, Vermouth, Bitters, etc., Liqueurs in baskets. 176*2awtf

Approved by the Parisian Academy of Medicine
LABARRAQUE'S QUINIUM WINE
The best Tonic
Cures malaria, fortifies weakened, Constitutions.

Authorised by Ministerial decree
LABARRAQUE'S QUINIUM WINE
Fortifies delicate stomachs, increases appetite, Facilitates digestion.

Gold Medals a Paris, Sydney, and Melbourn Exhibitions
LABARRAQUE'S QUINIUM WINE
Marvelously efficacious against Anæmia, Green Sickness, Sungle Fever.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
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—SOLD IN MONTREAL BY—
FABRE & GRAVEL, LYMAN SONS & CO.
And all first-class chemists in the city.

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ED. PINAUD'S Celebrated Perfumes
Violet of Parma | Theodora
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The world renowned hair tonic; prevents the hair from falling off.
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The best soap known.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City, Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

FACIAL BLEMISHES.

The largest establishment in the world for the treatment of the skin and scalp, eczema, moles, warts, superfluous hair, birthmarks, moth, freckles, pimples, wrinkles, red nose, red veins, oily skin, acne, blackheads, barbers' itch, scars, pittings, powder marks, facial development, etc. Consultation Free, at office or by letter. 128-page Book on all Skin and Scalp Affections and their Treatment sent (sealed) for 10c.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42d St., N. Y. City.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

For the Skin and Scalp.

Prepared by a Dermatologist with 20 years' experience. Highly indorsed by the medical profession; unequaled as a remedy for eczema, scaldhead, oily skin, pimples, flesh worms, ugly complexion, etc. Indispensable as a toilet article, and a sure preventive of all diseases of the skin and scalp.

At Druggists or by mail, Price 50c.

Educational.

EVENING CLASSES

For Ladies and Gentlemen at

The Montreal Business College

42 Victoria Sq., Cor. of Craig st.,

Thorough Commercial Course, Shorthand, Typewriting, English and French. Beautiful rooms, well lighted and heated; handsome walnut furniture. Seven permanent teachers. Individual instruction. Inspection solicited. Full information upon application personally or by letter.

Address, DAVIS & BUIE,
Business College, Montreal.

Telephone No. 2890. 229tf

Young Women's Christian Ass'n,

—101 METCALFE ST.

EVENING CLASSES. HOURS FROM 7 TO 9.

Fall Session, Sept. 28th to Dec. 4th, 1891.

Monday	Shorthand	Mr. Bannell Sawyer, B.C.S.
do	Bookkeeping	do
do	French	Madame Amos.
do	German	do
Tuesday	Singing	Mrs. Chambers.
do	Arithmetic	Miss A. Williams, B.A.
do	Algebra	do
do	Elocution	Prof. J. P. Stephen.
do	Typewriting	Miss Roberta Ridley.
Wednesday	Physical Culture	Miss Barnjum.
Thursday	Dressmaking	Mrs. Duncan.
do	Millinery	Miss Gordon.
Friday	Lectures in Cooking	Miss Richards.

Fees.—One dollar per term for each class. For use of the Typewriter for one hour's daily practice, Two dollars per month.

Membership tickets and all further information may be obtained from the Secretary. Office hours, 3 to 9 p. m.

HATTIE E. TENNEY,
Secretary.
235 5

YOUNG MEN'S EVENING CLASSES

ELIOCK SCHOOL, 1143 Dorchester street.

Tutorial classes for students in arts and science and young men desirous of continuing their studies will be held during the coming winter in the Eliock School.

The session will be divided into 2 terms of 10 weeks each, Oct. 12 to Dec. 18 and Jan. 12 to Mar. 20; and the classes will meet from 8 to 9 and from 9 to 10 on two or three evenings of each week.

Arrangements have been made for the following classes, and, if desired, the course will also include English Literature, History, Botany and other subjects.

MATHEMATICS: Including arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, etc., Mr. T. Ridler Davies, B. A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

FRENCH AND GERMAN: Mr. Paul de Paschalis, graduate of the Berlitz School of Languages.

CHEMISTRY: Mr. Neville Evans, B. A., late assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, McGill College.

LATIN AND GREEK:

ENGLISH:

The fees, payably termly in advance, will be: for each subject, 3 lessons per week, $7.50 per term; 2 lessons per week, $5.00 per term. Enrolment each evening from 8 to 9 o'clock.

235 5 J. WILLIAMSON, rector.

Young Women's Christian Asso'n.

DRESS CUTTING!

An EXTRA EVENING CLASS in Dress Cutting, under the superintendence of Miss Plummer, of Boston, will be opened at the Young Women's Christian Association, 101 Metcalfe street, WEDNESDAY, October 7th, at 8 p.m., continuing on Friday and Wednesday evenings, for five weeks.

Miss Plummer represents the well known and reliable Tobey Method as taught in the Tobey Industrial School of Boston.

Terms for ten lessons, including the system, five dollars.

Membership tickets, and all further information, can be obtained from the secretary.

Office hours—3 to 9 p.m.

HATTIE E. TENNEY,
Secretary.
235 2

Art Association
ART CLASSES

SESSION 1891-92.

Under the direction of MR. W. BRYMNER, R.C.A.

Will commence October 15th.

Intending students are requested to communicate with the Secretary. 233tf

THE VICTORIA SCHOOL OF ART

2274 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Under the patronage of the ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

Will Open October 15th.

Head and Costume Class, Still Life, Oil and Water Colors, Drawing from the Cast, Pen Drawing for Illustration, Modelling, China Painting. Special Classes for Children.

MISS MARY M. PHILLIPS,
MISS HARRIETTE J. MACDONNELL,
228 19 Principals.

MADAME D'ANGELIS WATERS,

Vocal Teacher of Italian School.
709 SHERBROOKE ST.,

Will resume her Professional duties WEDNESDAY, 7th October.

Young Ladies' Class, limited to ten members, will commence 15th October.

Terms for twenty lessons, $10. 234 3eod

W. RAPHAEL'S ART CLASSES

Will commence on the 6th October. Students desirous of a thorough training in drawing and painting from Nature, will please apply at studio, 2204 St Catherine street. 219 52

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

—AT—

THOMPSON'S COLLEGE OF BUSINESS,
239 ST. JAMES STREET.

Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Penmanship, and Arithmetic.

229 8 G. W. THOMPSON, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM.

The evening classes for young men will re-open at the Gymnasium, 19 University st., on THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1st, at 8 o'clock, and will meet on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

For terms and particulars apply at the Gymnasium from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., or by letter to

218 26 R. TAIT McKENZIE, B.A., Director.

MISS M. GORDON,

who has had several years experience under Mr Raphael, begs to announce that she is now ready to receive young pupils in drawing and painting.

232 6 Apply 25 BRUNSWICK ST.

MRS. W. A. HATHAWAY,
729 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

Teacher of VOICE CULTURE,

Italian method, also the method of the great English teacher, Shakespeare. Particular attention to Tone Producing. 231 6

S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. School re-opens Sept. 9, 1891. For entrance apply to Headmaster, REV. ARTHUR FRENCH, B. A. Oxon. 134 MONTREAL.

Music Teachers.

MRS. NEIL WARNER,

ELOCUTIONIST.

Having returned from her vacation, will be "at home" on and after September 5th, 1891. Pupils desiring diplomas will receive the requisite instruction.—2240 St. Catherine street. 214 26

HUBERT A. BAKER

Is now ready to receive pupils in Flute and Clarinet playing and Vocal Culture, at his residence, 230 8 36 VICTORIA STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

COMMENCING OCTOBER 4th, 1891.

Trains leave Montreal

Windsor Street Station for—

Ottawa, 7.50 a.m., *s11.45 a.m., 4.15 p.m.
†Portland, Boston, a9.00 a.m., *s8.15 p.m.
Toronto, a9.20, *s8.45 p.m.
Detroit, Chicago, etc., *s8.45 p.m.
S. S. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, *s11.45 a.m.
Montreal Jct., St. Anne's, Vaudreuil, a9.20 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., *s8.45 p.m.—11.20 p.m. Saturday only—Saturday, 1.30 p.m., instead of 12.30 p.m.
St. Johns, Sherbrooke, a9.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m. ‡s7.50 p.m.
Winchester, a9.20 a.m., 5.15 p.m., *s8.45 p.m.
Newport, *9.00 a.m., 5.40 p.m., *s8.15 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., ‡s7.50 p.m.

Dalhousie Square Station for

Quebec, *8.25 a.m., ‡s3.30 p.m., a10.00 p.m.
Joliette, St. Felix, St. Gabriel, etc., 5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, a8.50 a.m., 4.40 p.m., s8.40 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, s8.40 p.m.
St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
St. Jerome, 8.50 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
Ste. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8.50 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.20 p.m.—Saturday, 1.30 p.m. instead of 3.00 p.m.

†No connection leaving Montreal on Saturdays. ‡Except Saturdays. *Run daily, Sundays included. Other trains week days only unless shown. sParlor and sleeping cars. ‡Sundays only.

Montreal Ticket Offices—266 St. James street and stations. 235*tf

$500 REWARD.

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of causing the fire or fires in the premises of Waters Bros. & Co., Craig street, Montreal, and adjacent premises.

Information to be furnished to

PERRY & POIRIER,
Fire Commissioners, Court House.

MONTREAL, 5th Oct., 1891. 234 3

IT IS ESTIMATED THERE ARE FIVE thousand different kinds of pills on the market. Should one be able to test the entire lot for a perfect specific in sick headache, foul stomach, habitual constipation and liver complaint then only one would be found: McGale's Butternut Pills; they cure where others only relieve. Price, 25 cents.

D. H. & W. H. Fraser's Sales

EXTENSIVE WEEKLY AUCTION SALE of New and Second Hand Household Furniture and Effects, Pianos, Carpets, Large Assortment of [illegible] modern Hall and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc., etc., at our sales room, No. 320 St. James st., on

FRIDAY, 9TH INST., AT TEN A. M.

Consignments solicited, prompt cash returns, storage for Furniture, Trunks, etc.

D. H. & W. H. FRASER,
233 4 Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT Sale of Unredeemed Pledges for account of L. Aronson, 317 Craig st., will be held at our Auction Room on or about 20TH OCTOBER. Holders of pledge tickets of past twelve months are requested by Mr. Aronson to renew or redeem before the sale.

D. H. & W. H. FRASER,
228 10 Auctioneers.

Marcotte Bros.' Sales.

BY MARCOTTE BROS.

Auction sale of real estate in the most commercial portion of the city.

We have received instructions to sell to the highest and last bidder, on the premises, on

MONDAY, THE 12TH OCTOBER INST.,

That Magnificent Property,

NOS. 541 AND 543 CRAIG STREET,

Containing two large stores and dwellings, with a brick shop at No. 13 ST. URBAIN STREET, and other buildings erected thereon.

SALE AT 11 A. M.

For further particulars and permits of visiting apply to P. E. Normandeau, Esq., N. P., 90 St. James street.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
233 7 Auctioneers.

M. Hicks & Co.'s Sales.

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS

GRAND CLEARING SALE

—AT THE—

Victoria Armory Hall,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8,

Owing to the large quantity of goods to be disposed of at yesterday's sale, it was impossible to get through before 6 O'Clock, consequently we have arranged for the use of the above Hall for a Grand Clearing Sale,

—TO BE HELD—

Thursday Afternoon and Evening, Oct. 8th,

AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK,

—WHEN WILL BE OFFERED—

Dining Room Suites, Bedroom Sets, Library and Vestibule Furniture, and other Odd Pieces of Cabinet Work, Drawing Room and Parlor Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Divans, Fancy Chairs, and Rockers, Furnishing Goods, Real Lace Curtains, Nottingham Curtains, White and Colored Quilts, Turcoman Portieres, Chenille Curtains, Silk Window Drapery, Tapestry Table and Piano Covers, Belfast Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels &c., &c.

—ALSO—

The Turkish Rugs and Carpets

That have been so much admired on the floor of the Hall the past few days.

⁂ This is positively an unreserved clearing sale as we do not want one article to remain unsold.

SALE AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO.,
235 2 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of LUDGER SEGUIN, Tobacco Dealer, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 8th OCTOBER, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

in lots to suit purchasers, at the place of business of said Insolvent, NO. 192 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, the movable assets of the Estate, consisting of: Stock of Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Cigar-holders, Cigarette-holders, Fancy Goods, Walking Sticks, Etc., Etc., the whole amounting to, as per inventory. $3017 91

For all information apply to

CHS. DESMARTEAU,
Curator,
1598 Notre Dame street.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers. 230 3 2aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of EPHREM CINQ MARS, of the City of Montreal, an Insolvent.

The undersigned will offer for sale by public auction at the store of the Insolvent, No. 2146 Notre Dame street, on THURSDAY, 8th October, 1891, at Twelve O'Clock noon, the following assets of the estate:

1. Stock of Dry Goods, Montreal	$12,070.81	
Store, Furniture and Fixtures	767.99	$12,838.80
2. Book debts, Montreal		1,573.04
3. Lease of store No. 2146 Notre Dame street, to 30th April, 1892.		
4. Stock of Dry Goods, Louiseville		1,341.67
5. Book debts, Louiseville		637.33

Each of the above items will be sold separately, at so much on the dollar for cash or approved endorsed notes, with interest added.

The inventories and lists of book debts may be examined at the office of Seath & Thibaudeau, No. 12 Place d'Armes, and the stores will be open for inspection of the stock on Wednesday, 7th October.

DAVID SEATH,
Curator.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Montreal, September 30, 1891. 230 4 2aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of H. D. BELAND, of the City of Montreal,— An Insolvent.

The undersigned will offer for sale, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the store, No. 1803 St. Catherine street, on

THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1891,
AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,

The following assets of the Estate:—

1. Stock of Groceries, Liquors, etc.	$716 16	
Store Furniture, etc.	169 65	
		$885 81
2. Book debts as per list		1037 44
3. Lease of store, No. 1803 St. Catherine street, to 30th April, 1892.		
4. License to 30th April, 1892.		

Also Horse, Harness, Express, Sleigh, etc., etc.

The above four items will be sold separately at so much on the dollar for cash.

The inventory and list of book debts may be examined at the office of Seath & Thibaudeau, No. 12 Place d'Armes, Montreal, and the store will be open for inspection of the stock on the morning of the day of sale.

DAVID SEATH, Curator.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30th, 1891. 230 3 2aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of J. C. CAMPBELL, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by auction at the store, No. 2450 St. Catherine st., Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1891, at two o'clock, the assets of the Estate, as under:

Stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors	$3,895 31
Fixtures	657 50
Rolling Stock	611 20
	$5,164 01
Book Debts per list	4,058 69
	$9,212 70

Store will be open on 12th and 13th inst. Inventory is on view at our office. For further particulars apply to

KENT & TURCOTTE,
7 Place d'Armes, Montreal,
JAMES STEWART & CO.,
235 7 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Terrebonne.

SUPERIOR COURT,
No. 43.

ALEXANDER PRIDHAM, Merchant, of the [illegible] of Grenville, in the said District, Plaintiff,

vs.

DAVID WILLIAMSON, Merchant, of the [illegible]
Insolvent.

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors in this matter will be held before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court Room of the Court House, at Ste. Scholastique in the said [illegible], on the fourteenth day of October instant, [illegible] eleven of the clock in the forenoon, or in the [illegible] of the said Judge, before the Prothonotary, [illegible] to give their advice concerning the appointment [illegible] Curator to the Estate of the said Insolvent, and [illegible] all other matters which may be legally submitted to them.

CHS. de MONTIGNY, P.S.C. [illegible]
J. PALLISER,
Attorney for the [illegible]

Ste. Scholastique, 1st Oct., 1891.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE,

[illegible] WHEAT IN NEW YORK ADVANCES.

[illegible] Breadstuffs Firm—Local Grain Quiet [illegible] Steady—Provisions Firm—Dairy Produce Dull.

[illegible] were no important developments in the [illegible] wholesale markets to-day the prices of [illegible] commodities manifesting little or no [illegible], and trade as compared with that of the previous day this week showing neither [illegible] increase or decrease in volume. [illegible] from England spoke of the market for breadstuffs as firm. As this was a holiday in [illegible] there was no session of the Board of [illegible] in that city and a consequent absence of [illegible] from the great grain centre. Wheat in New [illegible], however, steadily advanced all the morning [illegible] tone of the American markets generally [illegible] stronger.

Grain.

[illegible] from the showing of samples, there is [illegible] being done in wheat. For oats, the market [illegible] practically unchanged, with trade still of [illegible] volume. The enquiry for peas is moderate. [illegible] demand for barley does not improve, business [illegible] ruling quiet. Buckwheat is in only light request at 48c in store. There is very little movement in corn. We quote: No. 2 hard Manitoba [illegible], $1 08 to $1 08; No. 3 do, 95c to 96c; No. [illegible] Northern, $1 02 to $1 04; peas, per 66 lbs, in [illegible], 87c to 88c; afloat, 87½c to 88½c; Quebec [illegible] new, 37c; Ontario oats, new, to arrive, 37c; [illegible] duty paid, 80c to 82c; feed barley, 53c to [illegible].

Flour.

The market to-day presents no new feature calling for comment. The general demand is at the moment unquestionably slow, buyers being inclined to [illegible] placing large orders notwithstanding the [illegible] of purchasing at last week's figures, and in [illegible] quarters at even less. We quote:

[illegible]	$5.25 to 5.40
[illegible] winter	5.25 to 5.40
[illegible] bakers	5.25 to 0.00
[illegible] bakers	4.75 to 5.00
[illegible] roller	4.90 to 5.00
[illegible]	4.55 to 4.65
[illegible]	4.25 to 4.40
[illegible]	3.50 to 4.25
[illegible] bags	2.10 to 2.25
[illegible]	2.20 to 2.30
[illegible]	1.70 to 2.00

Provisions.

[illegible] stock of short cut pork offering is still [illegible] sufficient for the demand, the feeling is [illegible] and the position in seller's favor. For [illegible] and bacon there is at present a fair request, [illegible] will probably slacken with the approach of the cold weather.

Cheese.

[illegible] advices from England are not of an encouraging nature, and business on spot continues [illegible]. Since the beginning of the week, indeed, [illegible] perhaps been less demand than at any [illegible] since the opening of the season. At Ingersoll [illegible] there was a dull market, only three [illegible] boxes out of 4400 offered being sold. [illegible] paid was 10c, which is to-day about the [illegible] that can be realized here for strictly [illegible] goods.

Butter.

[illegible] continue to express confidence in the [illegible] of the market and refuse to reduce prices. [illegible] are perhaps more cautious than ever in [illegible] operations, and business in a wholesale [illegible], necessarily, therefore, lacks spirit and [illegible]. For September creamery, the asking [illegible] range from 22c to 22½c, but 21½c is about [illegible] highest bid obtainable to-day. Dairy stock is [illegible] at 16 to 17c for Townships and for [illegible] selections 18c is wanted. Western dairy [illegible] at 14½ to 15½c. The [illegible] demand is [illegible].

Eggs.

The market is fairly active and prices keep [illegible]. Choice candled stock sells at 14c to 15c, and ordinary lots are worth 12½c to 13c.

Green Fruits.

The superabundant supply of apples and the consequently low prices ruling therefor is the [illegible] feature of the market. Receipts of grapes continue heavy. The general demand is very [illegible]. We quote:

Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl	$7.50	to 8.00
Lemons, per box	4.00	to 5.00
Peaches, California, per box	2.00	to 0.00
Peaches, Canadian, per basket	1.00	to 1.25
[illegible]	1.00	to 1.50
Apples per bbl	0.75	to 1.25
Pears per bbl	2.50	to 7.00
Plums per basket	0.30	to 0.75
Grapes, per lb	0.02½	to 0.03
Sweet potatoes, per bbl	3.25	to 3.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50	to 5.00

Ashes.

Receipts from Perth yesterday 53 bbls. Market [illegible] steady at $4 60 to $4 70 for pots, first sorts and $3 60 to $4 for seconds.

Leather.

There is very little of interest to note this week in the leather market, as orders have been few and for small lots only. Manufacturers are buying sufficient only for immediate requirements, and to replenish some portion of their stock that has run out. In fact, they are very well supplied with most descriptions, and the prospects of an improvement do not seem very immediate. [illegible], besides, are buying direct from tanners, which has a demoralizing effect on consignments, but it is thought that it is only a question of time before this practice will die out, as neither side will find it very satisfactory in the long run. The demand for uppers this year is nothing like as large as in former seasons, and it looks as though rough kips or splits were being used for farmers' long boots, as not as much felt for them with rubber soles is being used as formerly. Manufacturers are almost invariably using lighter stock than they used. The export business has been dull, comprising only a few small shipments of splits during the week. The English market, however, appears to be picking up a bit, judging from recent returns from goods. Prices here are unchanged.

No. 1 B. A. sole	$0 20 to 0 22
No. 2 do	0 17 to 0 18
[illegible]	0 14 to 0 15
No. 1 ordinary, sole	0 19 to 0 20
No. 2 do	0 16 to 0 17
No. 1 China	0 18 to 0 19
No. 2 do	0 16 to 0 17
No. 1, slaughter	0 21 to 0 24
English oak sole	0 38 to 0 43
Rough oak do	0 20 to 0 25
Harness	0 20 to 0 26
Harness, extra finish	0 28 to 0 33
Grained upper	0 25 to 0 28
Scotch grain	0 30 to 0 34
Kip skins, French	0 60 to 0 75
Kip, Canada	0 38 to 0 43
Calf, French	1 05 to 1 40
Calf, imitation French	0 65 to 0 75
Splits, light and medium	0 14 to 0 21
Splits, heavy	0 15 to 0 21
Pebble grain	0 10 to 0 14
Glove grain	0 10 to 0 14
Buff	0 11 to 0 14
Russets, light	0 35 to 0 40
Russets, heavy	0 26 to 0 30

Hides and Skins.

There has been virtually no business done this week worth mentioning, as matters are at a deadlock between hide dealers and tanners. The latter [illegible] on their former demand of ½c off, and maintain that at present prices of leather there is absolutely no margin of profit. The hide-men, however, refuse this, alleging that the receipts do not warrant it, nor the price they pay to the country. For the next couple of weeks the tanners have sufficient stock on hand to keep them going, but after that will come the tug-of-war, unless some arrangement is previously entered into. The receipts of hides from the country are very light and will be so for some time to come. At the same time stocks in the city are extremely small, only one dealer having anything like a supply on hand. He, however, has, it is said, some 12,000 or 13,000 hides of various descriptions on his hands, mostly purchased in Chicago, but some also picked up in the country round about. The weapon the tanners are using is the threat of bringing their supplies from Chicago, as they say that they can be laid down in Quebec at 6¼c, or a ¼c less than is asked here; but we do not hear of any such transactions having been done. One solitary car-lot of old hides has, however, been sold here within the week at the full rate, 6½c. The argument of the hide men is of the "for your own good" sort. They claim that, supposing hides are lowered, leather buyers will at once insist on a more than corresponding decline in tanners' prices, and the consequence will be that the leather made from high priced hides will be sold at a loss, and nothing gained on the cheaper ones. There is no change in the quotations: Lambskins are at 70c; calfskins at 7c. We quote: Hides, No. 1, 5½c; No. 2, 4½c; No. 3, 3½c, tanners paying one cent more.

Petroleum.

Business is very active in Canadian oil, dealers being very busy filling contracts. The position of crude at Petrolea remains unchanged at $1.35, [illegible] futures at $1.38. American oil is meeting with a very good demand also and a number of sales have been made during the week. Benzine is fairly active at steady figures. We quote: Canadian, 12c; Petrolea, 13½c in car lots at Montreal and 15c for single casks; American, 20½c in car lots, 21½c in 10 barrel lots, 21¾c in 5 barrel lots and 22c for single barrels, 2 per cent. off for cash; American benzine, 23c to 25c, and Canadian, 11½c to 15c.

Receipts posted on 'Change were as follows:

	G. T. R.	C. P. R.	Canal.
Wheat, bush	6500	1855	......
Peas, bush	14,703	10,322	5931
Oats, bush	..	2761	......
Barley, bush	9200	2400	......
Rye, bush	2500	603	......
Flour, bbls	500	650	......
Oatmeal, bbls	200	150	......
[illegible]	909	......	99
Butter, kegs	87	617	4
Cheese, boxes	4949	2280	355
Pork, bbls	......	3	......
Lard	100	100	......
Hams and bacon, pkgs	2	53	......
[illegible] pkgs	40	......	......
Tallow, bbls	......	2	......
Leather, rolls	34	......	......
Whiskey and high wines, casks	52	......	......
Tobacco, pkgs	65	......	......

Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, Ont., October 7.—Wheat, No. 2, white, 94c to 95c; No. 2 red winter, 94c to 95c; No. 1 hard, $1 10; No. 2 hard, $1 05 to $1 08; No. 3 hard, $1 00 to $1 01; No. 1 Northern, $1 01 to $1 02; spring No. 2, 94c to [illegible]; Barley, No. 1, 50c to 52; No. 2, 45c to 47c; No. 3, extra, 40c to 42c. Peas, No. 2, 60c to [illegible]. Oats, No. 2, 30c to 32c; Corn, 70c. Flour, extra, $4 20 to $4 25; strong bakers, $5 00 to $5 10; Manitoba patents, $5 50 to $5 80; Ontario patents, $4 60 to $5 10; straight rollers, $4 25; extra, $4 20 to $4 25; low grades, $2 60 to $3 75. Bran, $12 25 to $12 50. Rye, 83c to 85c. The local market was easy, but fairly active. Sales: Straight roller flour at equal to $4 25 and patents at equal to $4 60 here; No. 2 autumn wheat at 87c to 89c; No. 2 spring at 88c; No. 2 hard Man. outside at $1 05 to $1 07; No. 3 do. sold west at $1 00. A 20,000 bushel lot No. 3 barley, lying at an inland railway station, sold at 40c; No. 2 do outside at 45c. Oats on spot at 30c to 31c, and outside at 26½c to 27c. Rye outside at 78c. Hay, timothy, on track at $11 00 for car lots. Corn, nominal.

AMERICAN MARKETS

Grain and Flour.

In New York the receipts were 9989 barrels and 9318 sacks of flour, 489,750 bushels of wheat, 164,725 bushels of corn, 74,250 bushels of oats, 15,700 bush. of rye and 23,000 bush. of barley. The shipments were 7,014 barrels and 23,167 sacks of flour, 359,480 bushels of wheat, 130,952 bushels of corn, 1,287 bushels of oats, and 21,354 bushels of rye.

In Milwaukee the receipts to-day were 12,450 barrels of flour, 100,000 bushels of wheat, 2000 bushels of corn, 45,000 bushels of oats, 12,000 bushels of rye and 82,000 bushels of barley. The shipments were 1775 barrels of flour, 13,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of oats, 1000 bushels of rye, and 135,000 bushels of barley.

In Duluth the receipts were 248,000 bushels of wheat and the shipments 183,000.

In Toledo the receipts were 1000 bushels of oats, 2000 bushels of corn, and 4000 bushels of oats, and the shipments were 26,000 bushels of wheat and 5000 bushels of corn.

The Yield of Corn.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, in its annual report on the corn crop, says: "The aggregate shown for the corn crop is 1,000,000,000 bushels for the entire country. This is 500,000,000 bushels more than in 1890, and 123,000,000 below the officially estimated production in 1889, when the total was 2,113,000,000 bushels—probably an overestimate of fully 5 per cent., or about 100,000,000 bushels. For a period of ten years previous to 1891 the yearly average production of corn was 1,680,000,000 bushels, according to official estimates. The exports during the same time averaged 50,000,000 bushels annually, ranging from 24,000,000 in 1887-88 to 102,000,000 in 1888-'90. These data suggest that the domestic consumption of corn the past ten years has averaged about 1,630,000,000 bushels annually. The population of the country is now 12 per cent. greater than the average population for ten years previous to the current year. If this be taken as a basis of calculation in regard to domestic needs, the logical deduction would be that a crop of 1,825,000,000 bushels will be essential this season to maintain the average supply for such purposes—and if say 2,000,000,000 bushels be harvested, it will admit of 175,000,000 bushels for export and for enlarging reserves, the latter being lower than ordinarily. The consumption of corn is variable, however, from year to year, under influence of shifting conditions with reference to the fattening of animals. The production the past three years has averaged 1,865,000,000 bushels annually, the exports 65,000,000, leaving 1,800,000,000 bushels as the apparent yearly domestic consumption during this period, the reserves at the close probably not varying essentially compared with three years ago."

Chicago Hog Market.

Union Stock Yards, October 7, 1891.—The estimated receipts of hogs were 21,000; the official receipts yesterday was 16,943, of which 4435 were shipped and 4000 were at [illegible]. The market to-day was slow. Quotations: Light mixed, $3 90 to $4 90; mixed packing, $4 20 to $5 10; heavy shipping, $4 25 to $5 25; rough goods, $4 25 to $4 65. Receipts of cattle 17,000, including 5000 Texans and 7500 westerns. The market was slow.

New York Produce Market.

New York, October 7.—Cotton firm, Uplands 8¾, Orleans 9 3-16, futures steady, October $8.46, November $8.61, December $8.80, January $8.96, [illegible] steady, receipts 19,000, sales 10,000. [illegible] wheats, low grades, $3.65 to 4.25; [illegible], $4.30 to 5.15; patents, $4.60 to $5.40. Rye flour firm at $5.10 to 5.40. Wheat [illegible]; receipts 4[illegible],000 bushels; sales 2,524,000, Quotations: October, $1 0[illegible]; November, $1 0[illegible] to $1 07¼; December, $1 08 5-16 to $1 09¼; January, $1 10½; February, $1 12; May $1 14½ to $1 15¾. Rye, firm; Western, at 94 to 96c; barley firm, No. 2 Milwaukee, 71 to 75c; corn firm; receipts, 104,000 and sales, 240,000. Quotations: No. 2, November, 60 to 59½c; No. 2, 59½c to 61½c. Oats, firm, receipts, 74,000 and sales, 15,000. Quotations: State, 32 to 34c, and western, 32 to 40c. Pork firm at $11 75 to $12 25. Lard dull at $7 05. Butter firm. Quotations: State 14 to 25c; creamery, 20 to 26c. Cheese quiet at 7 to 9½c; fancy, 9½ to 7½c. Eggs steady. State, 22½. Sugar steady. Quotations: crushed, 5⅜c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅜ to 5c.

Closing Prices for Wheat.

There was no session of the Board in Chicago to-day. The curb quotation for December wheat was 99½.

In Milwaukee wheat closed at 92¼c for cash and October, and 95½ for December.

In Toledo wheat closed strong at $1.00 October, 102½ December, and $1.09 May.

In Duluth wheat, No. 1 hard, closed at 97¼c for cash and October, and No. 1 Northern at 96½ for Oct., and 96½ Dec.

In St. Louis wheat closed at 96½ for cash, 96⅛ Oct., 97⅛ Nov., 100 Dec., 106½ May.

In Detroit wheat closed at 100 for cash and 103 for December.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Grain.

Beerbohm's report on Wednesday, October 7, 1891 says: Cargoes off coast, wheat firmly held; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, hardening; corn, firm. Californian wheat off coast, 43s 9d; promptly to be shipped, 43s 9d, nearly due, 43s 9d. Liverpool wheat spot, quiet, but firm; corn, spot downward tending. Liverpool mixed maize, 5s 8d. Canadian peas, 6s 6d. Mark Lane, English and Foreign wheat, firm; American and Canadian maize, fair enquiry; English and American flour, good demand. The Liverpool public cable says: Wheat firm, demand poor, holders offer sparingly; corn quiet, demand poor.

Provisions.

LIVERPOOL LATEST PRICES CURRENT, Oct. 7, 1891.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Spring wheat	8 11	to 8 10½	Pork	53 9	to 53 9
Red w. do	7 10½	to 7 11	Lard	35 0	to 35 0
No. 1 Cala	8 8½	to 8 7	Bacon, l.c.	38 0	to 39 0
No. 2 Cala	0 0	to 0 0	Bacon, s.c.	38 0	to 39 0
Corn	5 8	to 5 8	Tallow	27 0	to 27 0
Peas	0 3	to 6 3	Cheese	00 0	to 00 0

AN IRREGULAR MARKET.

LOCAL STOCKS DULL AND HEAVY.

Bank of England Rate to be Raised—Bank Stocks Steady, but Others Easier—Money Not Tight—General Financial News.

The various stock markets to-day were somewhat diversified, London being dull, New York steady and Montreal irregular and dull.

Local Stock Market.

The position of the local stock market to-day was decidedly irregular, securities fluctuating both ways, but it appeared as if many of these were concessions to do business more than actual strength or weakness of the securities. But in spite of all it was a dull and lifeless board all morning, the transactions amounting in all to a very small sum. Bank stocks were, with one or two exceptions, steady, even to firmness in some instances. Montreal began the day low down, but moved steadily upward until by mid-day it had reached its old position. Peoples was steady, with a small sale at about the usual quotation. Eastern Townships was bid for at 137½, or 2½ points off, but there were no sellers and nothing came of it. A block of commerce changed hands at ¼ below yesterday. Other banks were unaltered. All these transactions were purely on investment account; in fact the only speculative business is in C. P. R. Telegraph, Grand Trunk, Cable, Gas and Street Railway. Of these Telegraph was neglected as regards actual business, but sagged off steadily all morning. Commercial Cable moved up on the bid price throughout the morning, while holders at the same time relaxed their views a little, with the result that two sales were made, the last a point higher than the first. Street Railway eased off a point on the asked price, but without any business. Gas resembled Cable in that buyers and sellers each made concessions until trading resulted at a fair figure. As for C. P. R. the London market was stronger on the whole, though easier at the close, and here the stock was steady though a little better than yesterday morning, with 150 shares changing hands at a good figure. Grand Trunk also was firmer with a moderate sale at something about the old figures. Bell Telephone was steady, but utterly neglected, as were the cotton stocks. Money is about the same; that is to say, plenty is to be had at 4 per cent. for call loans. We understand that a bank recently raised its rate to 4½, but all its loans were returned, as enough funds could be obtained elsewhere at the old rates.

Following were this morning's sales: 15 Peoples Bank at 97; 50 Commerce at 131; 48 Gas at 201; 150 C. P. R. at 89; 25 Cable at 120½; 25 do. at 121½; £500, Grand Trunk firsts at 73¾.

London Stock Market.

The London market is very dull and prices are about the same as yesterday's closing in New York. The bank rate will be raised to-morrow, but it is as yet uncertain whether it will be 3½ or 4 per cent.

Meredith & O'Brien, 16 St. Sacrament St., report the following stocks in London at 2 p.m. to-day.

Grand Trunk 1st	72¾
Do. 2nd	52¼
Can. Pacific	92
Lake Shore	129¼
St. Paul	77¼
Louisville and Nash	82¾
Union Pac	43⅜
North Pac. pref'd	79
Reading	21¼
Atchison	46¾
Wabash pref	32¼
Erie	21⅝

New York Stock Market.

The New York market opened fairly firm this morning but later declined slightly on a number of securities. Messrs. Lounsberry & Co., Stock Brokers, New York telegraphed MacDougall Bros., to-day at 1 p.m. as follows:—"There is absolutely no news to give concerning the market. Prices are off on account of the dullness: Erie is the leader at the moment."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Specially reported for the STAR by McDougall Bros., stock Brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street.

2.30 p.m.		October 7.		October 6.
	Close.	Open'g.	2.40	Open'g
Atchison	43	45⅛	45⅜	45⅛
C. B. & Q.	98⅝	98¾	98⅞	98¾
Canadian Pacific	—	—	88⅝	88¾
C. C. C. & I.	73¼	73⅜	73⅜	73
New York Central	—	—	—	—
Chicago Gas	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	51⅛
C. Southern	59	59⅛	59⅝	59⅝
Del. & Hudson	—	—	—	—
Del. L. & W.	141⅜	142	142⅞	142⅜
Erie	31⅛	31⅜	31⅜	30⅞
Do 1st Pref	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛	—
Do 2nd Pref	103⅛	103	103¼	—
N. Y. & N. E.	39⅜	—	40¼	39¾
Erie & West	—	—	—	—
Ill. Central	—	—	—	—
Jersey Central	—	—	—	—
Lou. & Nashville	79⅞	80⅛	80¼	80¼
Lake Shore	125	125	125¼	125⅛
Mich. Central	103	103	—	—
St. P. M. & M.	109	—	—	—
Man. Elev	—	—	104	—
Miss. Pac	59⅝	60⅛	61¼	60⅛
Lead Trust	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	—
N. Pacific	28⅛	29	29⅛	29⅛
Do Pref	75⅞	76	76⅛	76⅛
C. & N. W.	116⅛	—	116⅛	116⅛
Do Pref	—	—	138	—
Chic & Miss	—	—	—	—
St. P. & O.	—	—	—	34⅛
Do Pref	—	—	—	—
N. America	19¼	—	20¼	20¼
Ont & West	20⅛	21	20⅛	20⅛
Pacific Mail	—	—	37⅛	—
Pullman Car	192	—	—	—
Reading	41	41¼	41⅛	41⅛
Rock Island	83	83⅛	83⅛	83¼
Rich. & Term	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
St. Paul	74⅜	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
Do Pref	—	—	118	118¾
Am Sugar R	89	—	89⅜	88⅛
Do Pref	—	—	—	—
Texas Pac	14¼	—	13	15
Union Pac	41⅛	—	42	41⅛
West. Union	83	—	83⅜	83⅛
Wabash	—	—	14⅛	—
Do Pref	30⅜	31⅛	31⅛	31
Wheeling	37⅜	—	38⅛	38⅛
Sterling Ex	—	—	480⅛	480⅛
Money	—	—	—	—
Pac. in London	91¼	90⅛	90¼	92¼
Nat. Cordage	95⅛	—	94¼	94⅛

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported for the STAR by Gordon, Strathy & Co., Stock Brokers, 6 St. Sacrament street.

1.00 p.m.	October 7.		October 6.	
	asked	bid	asked	bid
Bk. of Montreal	239	226	228¼	225
Do xd	—	—	—	—
Ontario	115	112	115	112
Peoples	99	98	99	98¼
Molsons	165	155	165	155
Toronto	235	220	—	225
Jacques Cartier	105	101	105	101
Merchants	151	147½	152	140
Eastern Townships	—	137½	—	140
Quebec	—	121	—	121
Union	—	80½	—	86½
Commerce	132	130¾	133	131
Ville Marie	97	—	96	—
Hochelaga	116	114	116	114
C. Cable Co.	121¼	121	121	120¾
In. Coal Co.	—	—	—	—
Do Bonds	—	—	—	—
Mont. Telegraph, 2nd	110¼	109	110¼	109½
N. W. Land	82	80	82	80
R. & O. Nav Co.	56¼	54¼	56¼	54½
Do Bonds	—	—	—	—
Street Railway Co.	192¼	190	193¾	190
Do New Stock	192	187	192	187
Montreal Gas Co. x.d.	201¼	200	201¼	198
Do New Stock	200	195	—	—
Canadian Pacific Ry	89¼	88⅞	89	88¾
Do Land bonds	108¼	107	108¼	107
Canada Shipping	65	45	65	45
Canada Cotton Co.	55	40	55	40
Do Bonds	—	—	—	—
Montreal Cotton Co.	97½	85	97½	85
Do Bonds	—	—	—	—
Dom. Cotton Co.	—	125	—	—
Bell Tele. Co.	141	135	141	135
Royal Electric x d	128	120	126	—
G. T. 1st pref	74	73	74	72½
Cordage	100	—	93	90

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Reported for the STAR by W. [illegible] Jackson & Co., [illegible] 1761 Notre Dame street, Montreal [illegible] 1891.

In New York		Between Banks	
Posted	Actual	Buyers	Sellers
	N. Y. Funds	1-16	[illegible]
	Sterling 60		
4.80½ 4.79½	days sight	8	[illegible]
4.84 [illegible]	do demand	8 11-16	[illegible]
[illegible]	do Cables	8 13-16	[illegible]
[illegible]	Francs (Paris) Long		
[illegible]	Francs (Paris) Short		

Financial Notes.

Consuls in London closed at 94 11-16 for money and 94¾ for the account. The open market discount rate was 3½.

Paris rentes were firm at 96.07½f.

C. P. R. in London stood at 91½.

The steamship "Kaiser Wilhelm," which arrived at New York from Bremen, brought the following amounts of gold: £100,000 to A. Belmont & Co., £200,000 to Brown Brothers & Co., and 250,000 to S. Von Hoffman & Co. The "La Touraine" brought $1,022,000 to Lazard Freres, $310,000 to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $405,000 to A. Belmont & Co., $400,000 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $400,000 to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and [illegible] to the Chemical Bank, a total of [illegible]. The total amount of gold received since September 12th, $12,117,091.

The following additional engagements of gold were reported yesterday for shipment to New York: $300,000 by Kessler & Co., and $500,000 by Muller, Schall & Co., making a total of $4,337,000 on the way.

New York reports the movement of standard silver dollars for the past week, [illegible], against $901,524 for the corresponding week last year. Shipments of fractional silver coin for September, 1891, $1,0[illegible], for the corresponding period, 1890, $1,062,868; from October 1 to 3, $260,094.

THE MONEY COMING IN

For the Board of Trade New Building—List of Subscribers.

There were present at the meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday the president, Mr. Robert Archer, and Messrs. H. A. Budden, Richard White, H. Montagu Allan, R. Bickerdike, J. A. Cantlie, C. P. Hebert, J. B. Learmont, W. C. Munderloh, Arch. Nicoll, A. Racine and James Slessor. Matters relative to the new building were discussed, and it was announced that the amount now subscribed to the second mortgage bonds aggregates $162,000 and consists of the following sums: Three amounts of $10,000, seven of $5000, one of $3000, six of $2500, three of $2000, forty-five of $1000, forty-six of $500, two of $300 and twenty-one of $200. The following are the subscribers: Andrew Allan, R. B. Angus, R. A. S. Allan, A. A. Ayer, A. W. Atwater, Robt. Archer, H. Montagu Allan, C. M. Acer, Bank of Montreal, Strachan Bethune, George Bishop, A. Baumgarten, E. L. Bond, H. A. Budden, R. Bickerdike, J. Barsalou, Banque Jacques Cartier, Thos. D. Bell, D. Bentley & Co., Jno. Beattie, Commercial Union Assurance Co., Citizens Insurance Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce, J. P. Cleghorn, S. Carsley, Selkirk Cross, Crane & Baird, Jas. Coristine, J. A. Cantlie, Geo. Childs, A. C. Cumming, Chas. C. Corneille, Gilman Cheney, Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, Hon. G. A. Drummond, J. P. Dawes, Wm. Dow & Co., Wm. Drysdale, W. A. Dyer, A. S. Ewing, W. R. Elmenhorst, S. H. Ewing, L. J. Forget, Hugh Graham, E. B. Greenshields, Ira Gould & Sons, Greene, Sons & Co., J. N. Greenshields, E. W. Gnaedinger, E. C. Gurney and Co., J. O. Gravel & Co., Jas. Gardner, Hanson Bros., Jonathan Hodgson, R. Hampson, Geo. Hague, H. Hogan, Lucien Huot, Chas. P. Hebert, John McD. Hains, C. R. Hosmer, T. E. Hodgson, A. Joyce, Edgar Judge, R. C. Jamieson, R. N. King, John Kerry, John Lovell, R. K. Lovell, Thomas Logan, J. B. Learmont, Theo. Labatt, W. C. McDonald, Merchants Bank of Canada, Molson's Bank, W. C. Munderloh, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Thos. May & Co., H. J. Mudge, Hector Mackenzie, Hugh McLennan, Owen McGarvey, A. G. McBean, Robert Mackay, M. T. McGrail & Son, Jno. A. McKergow, R. McCrory, Norris & Carruthers, Albert D. Nelson, F. E. Nelson, Ontario Bank, W. W. Ogilvie, W. D. O'Brien, Peck, Benny & Co., A. T. Paterson, R. Prefontaine, Robt. Reford & Co., E. E. Rothwell, Alphonse Racine, Alex. Robertson, G. R. Robertson, E. H. Botterell, A. F. Riddell, Ross, Hall & Co., Sir Donald A. Smith, L. J. Seargeant, A. Haig Sims, James Slessor, Silverman, Boulter & Co., J. Stirling, R. N. Smyth, E. Sandreuter, J. C. Simpson, Geo. Sumner, John S. Shearer, Wm. Strachan, W. P. Slessor, J. Alex. Stevenson, Tees, Wilson & Co., J. H. Tellier, M. Thompson, A. A. Thibaudeau, B. & S. H. Thomson, A. G. Thomson, Jas. W. Tester & Co., Wm. Tatley, W. C. Van Horne, T. S. Vipond, W. Wainwright, J. C. Watson, Richard White, Jas. Williamson and Walter Wilson. The council now asks that members of the Board and citizens having at heart the interest of the city will come forward this week and subscribe the required amount, and thus avoid the trouble and delay of a further canvass. [illegible] season being far advanced, it is of [illegible] importance, that no more time should [illegible] lost before the works are commenced, [illegible] the council hopes that upon the meeting [illegible] next Tuesday it will be able to report that the full amount of the second mortgage bonds has been subscribed, and that the contract for the building can be let immediately. Messrs. W. Kavanagh, B. Marcuse and Mayor McShane were elected members of the Board of Trade, and this concluded the business.

The secretary of the Board of Trade to-day received $5000 more on subscriptions to the second debenture bonds for the new building, which makes the total amount to date $166,000.

A Political Rumor.

A rumor, which receives but little credence in political circles, is that the coming leader of the Conservative party at Quebec will be Judge Loranger, who will resign his seat on the bench.

ANOTHER DEATH.

A NOTED ANTI-PARNELLITE GONE.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, the Successful Candidate in the Famous Kilkenny Election Dead.

LONDON, October 7.—If anything was needed to increase the profound impression caused by the death of Mr. Parnell, it was furnished by the announcement of the death of Sir John Pope Hennessey, the man whose name, more than all others, was prominent in the revolt against Parnell after the O'Shea divorce disclosures. Sir John Pope Hennessey, it will be remembered, immediately after the exposure in the O'Shea divorce case in December, 1890, contested the North Kilkenny election, backed by Parnell's opponents, and defeated the Parnellite candidate, Vincent Scully, by 1147 votes. This was a great, and possibly the greatest, test of strength between the Parnellites and McCarthyites, and the defeat of Scully no doubt counted for a great deal in the future series of disasters which befell the Irish leader. Sir John died last night.

Sir John Pope Hennessey's name at the time of the North Kilkenny election was in the mouth of every Irishman all over the world. He was a man of strong individuality and great force of character, and he could have been a Parnell in his day had he so desired. Instead of this he became a professional Irishman and a recipient during a long term of years of favors at the hands of the British Government. His history is an interesting one, as his career has been one of the most curious of the present generation of Irish politicians. He went into Parliament before the days of Parnell, at a time when adventurous members of Parliament from Irish constituencies were not tied down by self-denying promises not to accept office. Hennessey was born in Cork in 1834 and is essentially a self-made man. He had a glib tongue and a plausible manner, and when appointed to a clerkship in Somerset House, London, he cast about for some method of raising himself in the world. His official duties brought him in contact with an impoverished Irish nobleman controlling a parliamentary borough. Hennessey had already

PROVIDED HIMSELF WITH A THEORY.

It was that the Irish Catholic was naturally a conservative. If given a chance, he said he thought he could greatly strengthen the Conservative party in Ireland. The novelty of this idea impressed the impoverished Irish nobleman, who thought he saw a chance to strengthen his party, and Pope Hennessey was put up and elected for one of the county divisions of Cork. He was the first Irish Catholic Conservative to sit in the House of Commons. He immediately constituted himself a party of one, and a devoted adherent of Mr. Disraeli. Although he made a good deal of noise with his theory about the Conservative Irish Catholics, which attracted much attention in England, his own countrymen failed to see the beauties of the scheme. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar from the Inner Temple in 1861. Hennessey's policy, though nominally an Irish one, was largely devoted to making himself indispensable to the government, and he pursued it so successfully as to have passed his lifetime in the service of the Crown. He was created a Knight, and in 1867 left Parliament to

ENTER THE COLONIAL SERVICE.

He served successively as Governor of Labuan, the West African settlements, the Bahamas, the Windward Islands and Hong Kong. His last appointment was as Governor of the Mauritius, a position which he held up to last year. While gaining distinction and incidentally some wealth in the role of proconsul Sir John has been essentially a social character and nothing less than Rostellan Castle, County Cork, which he purchased, would suit his refined taste when he returned to his native land, prepared to inaugurate a big social campaign. He was the original of "Phineas Finn, the Irish Member," the novel written by Anthony Trollope, which presented him as a handsome and very young bachelor Irish member of Parliament, combining traits of the Irish hunting squire, the London barrister, the west end society man. He was always carefully dressed and essentially proper in his movements and appointments. Up in the news of the day, full of bustle and [illegible] and with a dash of romance in his nature, Sir John Pope Hennessey spent most of his life abroad, but was in many respects a typical Irishman. When it was known in Cork that he had bought Rostellan Castle and was coming home to live, much curiosity was expressed in social circles in the south of Ireland as to what Lady Hennessey was like. It was known that she was a native of Mauritius, where she possessed vast estates, but opinion was divided as to whether she was black or yellow, those being the colors popularly supposed to belong to the inhabitants of the island. After his return to Ireland it was well understood that Sir John wanted to get back into Parliament and there was for some time a doubt as to which side he would espouse. He met Mr. Parnell, whom he impressed with his usefulness, and was the Parnellite candidate for the seat in North Kilkenny when the split occurred in the party. When he threw in his lot with the McCarthyites, Parnell put up Barry O'Brien who was withdrawn and replaced by Joseph Kelly and the latter was succeeded by Vincent Scully. It was at the time of the election believed that in the event of his success, Sir John would have been nominated to the leadership of the anti-Parnellite party.

ABATTOIR COMPANY TAXES.

The Finance Committee Consider the Claims for a Reduction.

The Finance Committee recently appointed a sub-committee to consider the objections of the Abattoir Company to the paying of certain taxes. The Committee sat yesterday afternoon and deliberated on the questions. Mr. Roy stated that the Company was exempt from ordinary municipal taxes only. "Ordinary" taxes did not include business tax. The business tax was a special one and the company was, therefore, liable. He recommended that their plea for exemption be not entertained.

Ald. Clendinneng thought that the Company should be liable for their share of the payment of the interest on the Hochelaga municipal loan, which was taken over by the city at the time of annexation. Also that as they had taken every advantage of the city they should be made to pay what they legally owed. A new account will be sent in for $1800.

The next objection put forward by the Abattoir Company was that they should not be charged with the amount paid in salary to the meat inspectors, inasmuch as the majority of cattle killed for consumption as meat in the city was slaughtered outside the urban boundaries. This injured the company considerably, and they thought it a great injustice that they should be asked to pay the inspectors' salaries. This was considered reasonable and it was resolved to compromise on this point. The third objection of the company was next considered. It referred to the amount of $1590, which the city claimed as being due for the water tax. The company stated that the bill included water that had been used in order to put out a fire which had occurred. It transpired that the Company, under its contract with the city, was only charged five cents per thousand gallons. No reduction will be allowed, and the Company will be sued if they do not pay.

The Contest in St. Ann's Ward.

It is possible that there will be a change in the candidates of St. Ann's ward. The latest is that Mr. Nolan is to retire in favor of Mr. H. J. Cloran, who will oppose Mr. McNamee. It was at first suggested that both candidates retire and allow a third man to be elected by acclamation, but this was not agreed to and now Mr. Cloran is to come out and contest the seat. "I do not consider the ward at all a sure thing for Mr. McNamee," said Mr. Cloran. "If I go into this contest I shall make a determined fight and run as the people's candidate. You will hear some ancient history before the contest is over."

The "Sarnia's" Passengers.

List of saloon passengers per Dominion line SS. "Sarnia," Captain W. P. Couch, from Montreal to Liverpool, Wednesday, October 7, 1891: Mr. F. Shaw Baker, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Byrt, Mr. J. B. Clayton, Mr. W. F. Cochrane, Miss Colville, Master Colville, Miss Fryer, Mr. Jos. L. Gilmour, Mr. R. Harper, Mr. E. Keogh, Mr. J. W. Landeloos, Mrs. Landeloos, Mast. A. Landeloos, Miss Beatrice Laycock, Miss Newlands, Mr. A. W. Overest, Mr. H. Oldham, Mrs. A. Pope, Miss Smith, Mr. F. Skinner, Mr. G. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss B. Stewart, Miss Daphne Stewart, Rev. E. D. F. Smith, Miss Turnbull, Mrs. Vincent Wing.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

The Market Committee Welcome Their New Chairman.

Alderman Cunningham for the first time presided in his capacity of chairman over the deliberations of the Market Committee this morning. He requested the members to be lenient with him, as he had a good many things to learn yet, and further that the kindness and courtesy extended to his predecessor should be meted out to him. He would endeavor to do justly by them all.

A letter was read from Messrs. Bastien and Valiquette asking to have their deposit of $500 returned to them, which they left for the fulfilment of a contract to erect two sheds at the abattoir. They have already got $5000 on account and have $3000 due them. As the Committee had sufficient on hand they agreed to return the deposit as desired.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with Messrs. Bastien & Valiquette and find out when it would be suitable to show the Committee the new sheds going up at the Abattoirs.

A letter was read from the clerk at Hochelaga market stating that another burglary had been committed there on Saturday night. The letter was sent to the Chief of Police.

An extract of minutes was read from the Finance Committee requesting the Market Committee to see that farmers got precedence over hucksters at the markets. The chairman and Ald. J. B. R. Dufresne were appointed a sub-committee to go around and give effect to the resolution of the Finance Committee. Ald. Dufresne spoke about the dirt and filth at some parts of Bonsecours Market, and said that they should either keep them clean or do away with them. He also wanted the two new inspectors instructed to go around and arrest those who took up positions at the markets before the hour allowed by law, but the Chairman was not sure whether they could get them to do so. It was a question of what they were employed for, but he promised to see the City Attorney on the subject.

Ald. Griffin wanted to know why the market clerks could not do that.

Ald. Dufresne then stated that no less than eighty hucksters took up their positions at Bonsecours market. Of this number only twelve had paid their license of $20. He filed a list of their names.

It was decided to ask the Finance Committee for an additional $3000, as the new chairman finds that he has no money to carry him through the balance of the year.

AN INCREASE IN NUMBERS

And Tonnage of Vessels Arriving in Port up to September 30.

While the steamship companies say that business this year has not been as good as last, still arrivals this year show an increase as does also the tonnage. Up to the end of September according to the Harbor Master's report, arrivals of all classes had been 585, with a tonnage of 756,786 against 581 arrivals last year of 739,034 tons. The increase is in the number of steamships, sailing vessels showing a falling off. It is probable that the larger number of steamships is due to something of an expansion in the lower port coal trade, as there has been nothing in the Atlantic trade to lead to an increased number of steamers coming here. It may be that a larger number of vessels have gone into the canal to load or unload, and these, with the peculiar method of making up the Harbor Master's report have been added to the total arrivals. The revenue of the harbor has fallen off this year, owing to the smaller cargoes which have been brought over to this side. Outward cargoes, which at the beginning of the season were also small, have shown a great improvement, and steamers are now going out loaded as deeply as they can. The autumn trade has started in most actively and [illegible] freights have an upward tendency. The number of inland vessels which have arrived in port up to September 30, are 3,[illegible]3, against 3987 for the same period last year. The following is a statement of arrivals in port up to September 30, with comparisons:

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1888	520	632,392
1889	544	658,167
1890	581	739,034
1891	585	756,786

Further Gifts for McGill.

Another princely gift has been made to McGill College University by one of its most munificent donators, Mr. Peter Redpath, whose name is already attached to the institution notably in the Redpath Museum. This time it is to be a library building able to contain 200,000 books, and the gift, it is understood, for the building and library, is to be in the vicinity of $100,000. The ground for the new library is the donation of Mr. J. H. R. Molson, another benefactor, and will front on McTavish street. The plans for the new building are being prepared by Mr. A. T. Taylor, architect, and work is to commence next spring.

Business Notes.

Gustave R. Fabre & Son, importers of hardware, St. Paul street, have failed, with liabilities of about $18,000. The principal creditors are Madame G. R. Fabre, $10,160; Banque Nationale, $2591; Banque du Peuple, $2259, and A. Caron, $1242.

J. Shaver, marble dealer and cutter, Cote des Neiges, has assigned. His liabilities are in the neighborhood of $6000. The Grey Nuns of Nazareth are the principal creditors, having a claim for $3750.

The failure of L. J. G. Archambault, grocer, Montreal, is a small one, the liabilities not being over $1200. The creditors are all for small amounts.

Mr. Lavallee's Absence.

At the meeting of the Road Committee this afternoon Mr. St. George will report that his deputy, Mr. Lavallee, is absent. Mr. Lavallee got three months' leave of absence which expired on October 1, but he has not yet been heard from. It is not likely that any steps will be taken until Mr. Lavallee is heard from. The Committee will also recommend the construction of drains this year on Knox street, Napoleon street, St. Jean Baptiste Ward; Overdale avenue and Rushbrook street.

Another American Boat Chartered to Carry Canadian Cattle.

Another American boat has been chartered to load Canadian cattle. The steamer "Norseman," from Boston, will take a cargo of Canadian cattle to the Old Country. The rate is said to be 42s. 6d. Here freights on the liners are quoted at 70s. The steamship companies here are in a pretty independent position, as there is so much general cargo offering that they can afford to ask their own price for cattle.

The Building Inspector and the Pouliot Verdict.

Mr. Lacroix, Building Inspector, on being asked what he thought of the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Poulliot inquest, said: "It is ridiculous. There was not a man of business on the jury. There was not a contractor on the jury and none of them understood the nature of my duties."

Purchase of the Tug "Conqueror."

It is understood that the Sincennes McNaughton Company have purchased the tug "Conqueror," which was previously owned in Quebec. The price is said to be in the neighborhood of $7000, but another $1000 will be necessary to repair the "Conqueror," she having suffered from a collision with the wharf. The "Conqueror" cost $42,000 to build.

DEATHS.

DOWD—On the 7th of October, Annie Josephine, aged 6 months and 15 days, youngest daughter of E. C. Dowd, P. O. Dept. Funeral will leave her father's residence, 12 Barclay street, on the 8th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

THE WEATHER.

11.00 a.m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Strong north-easterly winds; cloudy weather, followed by rain to-morrow.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Thermometer this day: Max., 53; min., 37. Same date last year: Max., 48; min., 32. Barometer readings to-day: 8 a.m., 30.30; 12 m., 30.23.

Appointments This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Indigo."
QUEEN'S THEATRE—"Monte Cristo."
THEATRE ROYAL—Burlesque Company.
LYCEUM OPERA HOUSE—French Comic Opera Co.
SOHMER PARK—Band concert.
CYCLORAMA—Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.
WINDSOR HALL—The Mozart Sextette.

THE ST. OLA TRAGEDY.

A BARBAROUS KIND OF COMMUNITY.

People Who Never See Money and Carry on all of Their Transactions by a System of Barter.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

BELLEVILLE, Ont., October 7.—All North Hastings is intensely excited over the double crime committed at St. Ola by John Holestone. St. Ola is an isolated village, almost cut off from communication with the outside world. The people living in the district are hunters, and as a rule lawless and desperate men. The country for many square miles is mountainous, and, consequently, agriculture is not carried on to any extent, and the people are very rude and ignorant. Many of them have never seen the face of a dollar and trade is carried on by a system of barter. Sunday morning Holestone and his wife Rachel, with whom he did not live on most agreeable terms, had a serious quarrel, which led up to the awful deed. The wife had finished washing dishes and was engaged putting them into a cupboard when the husband snatched a thirty-two caliber revolver from his pocket and fired at his wife from behind, as she was stooping over. The bullet passed through her left lung and lodged in one of her shoulders. As she fell to the floor her agonizing cries were heard. Some neighbors rushed to the house, where the woman was found lying unconscious on the floor, weltering in her own blood. Dr. Harding was at once summoned to attend to the wounds. Soon after the doctor's arrival she regained consciousness, and the doctor did all that medical skill could do for her relief. The great loss of blood sustained by the victim will prove fatal, and she is now in a dying condition. As soon as the wounded wife was in the doctor's hands the neighbors turned their attention to the murderer, who had disappeared before any one had reached the scene of the terrible crime. It was supposed that he had fled to the surrounding woods, and while some of the neighbors were scouring the bush for the murderer, others had driven to St. Ola, where a magistrate, P. P. Clarke, issued a warrant for the man's arrest. But the magistrate's warrant was not necessary, for the guilty man had hurried himself unsummoned before his maker. After a futile search of nearly three hours, the body of the husband was discovered lying cold in death with a bullet hole through the head. It seems that as soon as he shot his wife he had rushed from the house and placing the muzzle of his revolver in his mouth, pulled the trigger, the bullet passing out at the back of his head, just above the left ear, killing him instantly. Some bushes near by concealed the body from view, which accounts for it not having been discovered sooner. As soon as the body was found the coroner, Dr. H. H. Sutton, was notified and took charge of it. Holestone and his victim are poor and ignorant people. The murderer was a desperate man and very excitable. He was a man feared by his neighbors, and did not think any more of threatening a man's life than he did a cat's. The argument which caused the tragedy was said to be a most trivial matter about household affairs.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills, but get a vial at once. You can't take them without benefit.

Special Notices.

Carslake's Cambridgeshire Sweep, $40,000. Drawing October 26th, 8000 tickets, $5 each. Address Geo. Carslake, 522 St. James Street, Montreal. 233 tf

An Art Treasure Leaving Montreal.

Lord Mount-Stephen's Parlor Grand Piano is now at the warerooms of Mr. Lindsay, St. Catherine street, being prepared for shipment to his Lordship's residence in London, England. The manufacture of this instrument cost $4000 and took one year's continuous labor to finish it. The design of the case, which is of Queen Anne style, was furnished by Mr. W. T. Thomas, architect, of this city. The main part of the case is made of nine pieces of South American satinwood veneering so glued together as to form one continuous body. This body is divided into beautiful panels which are inlaid with designs in tulip, amaranth, cocobola and snake woods, relieved by strips of bright metal. On the centre of the lid is a panel containing a lyre, the frame of which is made of tulip-wood, while the strings are of metal. A vine, with stem of amaranth and leaves of cocobola, is entwined in the lyre. The name of the firm "Decker Brothers, New York," is of bright metal, which stands out in brilliant contrast from a field of amaranth, surrounded by a border of ebony. The lid, or top, of the piano positively blazes with a rich golden hue. A series of the most charming wood pictures are produced by a clever contrast of the various grains of the satinwood. The corners of the case are elaborately carved and finished. Some of the scroll work is particularly to be admired. The legs are double and give the instrument the appearance of standing upon a series of beautiful arches. Each leg is made of two columns of satinwood, elaborately carved and inlaid. These come together till they form an arch. The screws, hinges and pedals are all gilded. With the exception of the iron frame, every single portion of this instrument was made in the factory of Messrs. Decker Brothers, and under the personal supervision of Mr. John Jacob Decker, the head of the firm.

The soul of this instrument is well worthy such a body. The tone is full, noble and rounded, and yet as sweet, sympathetic and pure as one would wish. The action and pedals all work to a charm.

This piano has, to an exalted degree, all those distinguishing characteristics that have for many years made the Decker Brothers' pianos so justly famous—a prolonged yet distinct singing quality of tone of unequaled purity and volume, united to an unsurpassed mechanical excellence in the construction of the instrument.

Carslake's Cambridgeshire Sweep $40,000. Drawing October 26th, 8000 tickets, $5 each. Address Geo. Carslake, 522 St. James Street, Montreal. 233 tf

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption cure is sold by me on a guarantee. It cures consumption. B. E. McGale, Montreal.

Canaries.

Very few persons are aware that there is at present in this city, at Rae & Donnelly's, 241 St. James street, a large number of splendid singing canaries, imported direct from Germany, which can be bought at private sale for a few days only. Any person wanting one should at once make a selection as they are going very fast.

Carslake's Cambridgeshire Sweep $40,000. Drawing October 26th, 8000 tickets, $5 each. Address Geo. Carslake, 522 St. James Street, Montreal. 233 tf

Remember Montreal Hunt Steeplechases, Thursday and Saturday. Splendid Entries. Grand Sport. Special Trains. Grand Trunk R'way, 1.30 and 2 o'clock.
235 4

A woman runs a locomotive on the Cairo & Kanawha Valley Railroad in West Virginia and makes schedule time, notwithstanding the impulse she must have to hold up her train at every crossing.—Detroit Free Press.

The Liebig Company

Have for twenty-five years been putting up the famous product which stirred medical circles when first invented and given to the world by the renowned chemist, Justus von Liebig. Their

EXTRACT OF BEEF

is known around the world and has lately been carried into "Darkest Africa" by Stanley. It is unapproachable for purity, flavor and beneficial effects. As BEEF TEA, delicious and refreshing. Indispensable in Improved and Economic Cookery.

Genuine with signature Justus von Liebig (1)

NOTICE!

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the POINTE CLAIRE TURNPIKE ROAD CO. will be held in the Town Hall, Pointe Claire, on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 3 p.m.

By order, S. JACKSON, Sec. Treas.
236 3 2aw

RHEUMATISM
neuralgia,
and sciatica
can always be
successfully treated
with
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
A cure
is sure to follow
the persistent
use of this
medicine.
Has Cured Others
will cure you.

CARSLAKE'S
$40,000 Cambridgeshire Sweep.
8000 TICKETS, $5.00 EACH.
1st Horse, 4 Prizes, $3000 Each.
2nd Horse, 4 Prizes, $2000 Each.
3rd Horse, 4 Prizes, $1000 Each.
$8000 divided amongst other starters, 4 prizes each
$8000 do do non-starters, 4 prizes each
Tickets numbered from 1 to 8000.
125 Horses entered, 4 prizes each. Total prizes 500
—GUARANTEED TO FILL.—
Drawing October 26th, Race 28th.
Address, GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop.,
Mansion House, 522 St. James st., Montreal.
N.B.—Two stamped envelopes must be enclosed with order for tickets—one for reply and one for result of drawing. 221 tf

ROYAL COMMISSION

To Investigate Matters Relative to the

Baie des Chaleurs Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given that the commissioners will meet at the Court House, Quebec, on THURSDAY, the 8th of October instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., whereof all persons concerned are requested to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

LEOPOLD LAFLAMME,
Secretary of the Commission.
Quebec, 6th October, 1891. 236 1

MONTREAL BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

BRIGADE ORDER.

1. The Brigade will muster in the Armoury at 8 o'clock p.m. on Friday next, the 9th inst., when all ranks must attend.
2. The Repository and Rifle prizes will be presented at this parade.
3. Uniform, Drill Order. Serge frocks, forage caps and waist belts.

By order,
T. MAXWELL, Capt.,
236 3 Acting Adjutant.

NOTICE TO CALL MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, in the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.
—No. 190.—

In the matter of L. J. GEORGE ARCHAMBAULT, Grocer, of the city and district of Montreal, Insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of this Court, in the Insolvency Office in the Court House at Montreal, on the thirteenth day of October instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

Montreal, 6th Oct., 1891. H. COLLARD,
236 1 Deputy Prothonotary.

COLE'S CHEAP SALE
FANCY CUPS AND SAUCERS,
New lot opened. Nice designs, 20c to 75c. Great reductions. Stock must be sold.
COLE'S LAMP STORES,
236 1 1792 Notre Dame, 2332 St. Catherine.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of JOSEPH ELISEE BOURKE, St. Johns, P. Q., Insolvent.

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 95 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal, on

TUESDAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1891, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. the assets of the estate as follows:

Stock of Dry Goods, amounting to $6154 32
Fixtures 215 45
$6369 77
Book Debts, as per list 1337 08
Bills Receivable 256 80
1593 88
$7963 65

The Stock is well assorted, and one of the best in the locality, and well worthy the attention of close buyers. The Store will be open for the inspection of the stock on Monday, the 12th October. Inventory and list of book debts can be seen at our office.

For further particulars, apply to

LAMARCHE & OLIVIER, Joint Curators,
No. 1709 Notre Dame street,
Royal Insurance Building.
MARCOTTE BROTHERS,
236 3 2aw Auctioneers.

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 886. Superior Court. Lee Harris, Plaintiff, vs. Dame Cordelia Hebert, et vir, Defendant, and William Deuchert, Guardian. On the 16th day of October, 1891, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, at the residence of the said Guardian, No. 35 St. Lawrence street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano, furniture, &c. Term cash. AUG. LAROSE, B. S. C. Montreal, 7th October, 1891. 236 1

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal.—No. 5746.—Magistrate's Court. William Mulligan, Plaintiff, vs. Georgie Wilson, Defendant. On the 16th of October, 1891, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 209 St. Constant 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 cause, consisting of general household furniture. Terms cash. FRANCIS B. GODIN, B.S.C. Montreal, 7th October, 1891. 236 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—District of Montreal—No. 2428.—In the Circuit Court. Alexander D. Fraser, et al, Plaintiffs, vs. Thos. J. Potter, Defendant. On the sixteenth day of October, 1891, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 64 Crescent 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 cause, consisting of household furniture. C. T. JETTE, B. S. C. Montreal, 7th October, 1891. 236 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal—No. 7750— —Court. James Myron Ferris, Plaintiff, vs. William H. Gamble, of Montreal, Defendant. On the sixteenth day of October, 1891, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 40 St. Antoine Street, in rear, in the city of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Horses. ANATOLE CHERRIER, B.S.C. Montreal, 7th October, 1891. 236 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 1103. — Superior Court. James Slater, Plaintiff, vs. James Leslie, Defendant. On the 16th day of October, inst., at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendant, in the city of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of machinery, office furniture, etc. S. C. MARSON, B. S. C. Montreal, 7th October, 1891. 236 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 2100. Superior Court. Michel P. Guy, of Montreal, Esq., Plaintiff, vs. Samuel Robertson, of Montreal, Defendant. On the sixteenth day of October, instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the corner of Guy and Dorchester streets, in the city of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one large movable building used as a skating rink. Terms cash. M. JETTE, B. S. C. Montreal, 7th October, 1891. 236 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal — No. 1959 — Superior Court. Michael Grace, Plaintiff, vs. Dame Mary Shannon, Defendant. On the 16th day of October, instant, at 8 of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendant, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of safe, etc. S. C. MARSON, B. S. C. Montreal, October 7th, 1891. 236 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal—No 6844—Magistrate's Court. Frederick Stephens, Plaintiff, vs. James Alias Jim Perks, Defendant, and The Canadian Meat Packing Company, Garnishee. On the 16th day of October, inst., at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the business place of the said Garnishee, cor. Murray and Wellington 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 cause, consisting of thirty tubs of lard. Terms of sale cash. J. U. LAPORTE, B.S.C. Montreal, 6th October, 1891. 236 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—District of Montreal—No. 2051 — Superior Court. Amedee Garnon, et al, Plaintiff, vs. Sophronie Dudevoir, et vir, Defendant. On the 16th day of October, 1891, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, at the No. 765 St. Dominique Street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one stock of hardware, etc. Terms cash. JOS. DANSEREAU, B. S. C. Montreal, October 7th, 1891. 236 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal—No. 682 —Superior Court. Gustave Gravel, Plaintiff, vs. Clement Frechette, Defendant. On the 16th day of October, 1891, at 8 of the clock in the forenoon, at the former residence of the said Defendant, No. 9 St. Charles Borromee, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc. Terms cash. AUG. LAROSE, B. S. C. Montreal 6th October, 1891. 236 1

ONLY ONE PLACE.

There is only one place where the largest Stock of

MANTLES and JACKETS

in this market can be seen, namely at

S. CARSLEY'S.

Mantles Extraordinary!

The result of the extraordinary care taken in the selection of Mantles and Jackets for this season's trade is extraordinary sales in

MANTLES and JACKETS

At S. CARSLEY'S.

Increased Trade.

The steady increased sales in our Mantle Department for the last fifteen years is good grounds for expecting a continuous increase in the future.

S. CARSLEY,
236 1 Notre Dame st.

REGISTERED MEXICAN FRUIT CHEWING GUM,
PURELY VEGETABLE.
Guaranteed an aid to digestion, prevents colds cleanses the teeth, sweetens the breath.
—MANUFACTURED ONLY AT—
C. R. SOMERVILLE'S LABORATORY,
London, Canada. 215a

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS

Victoria Armory Hall.

To-Morrow, at 2 and 8 o'clock. We wish to remind you of the Continuation Sale of High Class Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, also Turkish Rugs and Carpets, to be held at the above Hall, To-Morrow (Thursday) Afternoon and Evening. One car load of Fancy Furniture has been added, as well as a lot of New Curtains, Quilts, Table Cloths and Belfast Linens, which will make the assortment as complete as the first day. Ladies, be punctual at the 2 o'clock sale and bring your husbands in the Evening for Turkish Rugs, &c. Every article must be sold.

M. HICKS & CO.,
236 1 Auctioneers.

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS

GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Six New Crown Sewing Machines
One Car load of New Furniture from the Joliette Industrial School,
to be held at our salesrooms,
NOS. 1821 AND 1823 NOTRE DAME ST.,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 9TH,
AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.

Included in the Second-hand Furniture is a double Drawing room Suite, wire back, covered in Crimson Satin, made to order by the late A. Lavigne; also a set of Dining-room Chairs, in Crimson Plush, made by "Hay," of Toronto, Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, &c., good Carpets, and other articles of Furniture, from private residences.

The Joliette Furniture comprises Fancy Tables, Cabinets, Sideboards, Bedroom Sets, etc., etc. The Six Crown Sewing Machines are new, and to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

SALE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.
M. HICKS & CO.,
236 2 Auctioneers.

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS

VERY IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
FINE BELFAST LINENS,
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
And APPOINTMENTS.

The subscribers beg to announce that their Annual Autumn Sale of the above goods will be held at their rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET, on

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, October 13th,
—COMPRISING—
Pure Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Table Damask, Fine Towels, Huckaback and Damask Towelling, Sheeting, Pillow Case Linen, Diaper, Knife Cloths, Tray and 5 O'Clock Cloths, Embroidered and Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs, Stair Linen, etc.
—ALSO—
Several Cases of Fine Quilts, Satin Comforters, Real Swiss Curtains, Guipure Art Curtains, Satin Brocaded Curtains, Portiers, Table Covers, Lace Curtains, Etc.

. The quality of the goods offered at this Annual Sale is too well and favorably known to require any comment further than to say that this offering will surpass in variety and assortment any previous consignment.

This sale is always a great attraction, and we ask Ladies to call and examine the goods on Monday.

SALE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.
M. HICKS & CO.,
236 3 Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE
—OF—
Elegant Household Furniture, 2 Fine Pianos, Beautiful Carpets and Oil Cloths, Portieres, Lace Curtains, Quilts, Linens, Ornaments, &c., &c.

At our Rooms, 241 and 243 St. James street.

Special attention is called to this Sale of choice Furniture and House Furnishings,
—COMPRISING—
Upright and Square Piano, Drawing Room Suites, Parlor Sets, Odd Chairs, Rockers, Bed Room Sets in Walnut, Oak and Cherry, Handsome Sideboards, Dining Tables, and Chairs, Hall Stands, Desks, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Fancy Parlor Tables, and other Household Furniture.
—ALSO—
Lace Curtains, Portieres, Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Oil Cloths and Linoleums, Table Cloths, several Dress Patterns in Silk, Satins and Meltons, Silver Ware, Cutlery, China and Glassware. A lot of nice Second Hand Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 9TH,
AT TWO O'CLOCK.
RAE & DONNELLY,
236 2 Auctioneers.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
—OF—
Household Furniture, Hall Stoves, Linens, Curtains, Portieres, Rugs, Carpet Squares, Oilcloths, Pictures, &c.
—ALSO—
Bedroom, Parlor and Dining Room Suites in Walnut and Oak, Fancy Chairs, Divans, Couches, Bed Lounges, Wardrobes, Desks, Bookcases, Hall Stands, Tables, Chiffonniers, Mantel Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Comforters, Quilts, Table Covers, etc.

SALE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, AT 2.30.
JAMES STEEL,
Auctioneer,
236 2 1826 Notre Dame street.

50 FINE MODERN HALL STOVES, "McClary famous Royal," "Sultana," "Our Queen," Countess, Carnival, "Lansdowne," Crown Jewel, Gurney Queen, "Champion," Consort, Argand, Windsor, and other favorite makes, nearly all equal to new, also Duchess and other first class Cooking Ranges, large assortment Household Furniture and Effects, Carpets, etc. Large weekly Auction at our Sales Room, 320 St. James street,

ON FRIDAY, 9TH, AT TEN A. M.
D. H. & W. H. FRASER,
236 1 Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF A VERY select private library, including Appleton's and Chambers' Encyclopedias, latest edition, and a fine selection of Standard Works, at our Sales room, No. 320 St. James st., on

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 10TH INST.,
AT ½ PAST 2 O'CLOCK.
On view now. Catalogues ready.
D. H. & W. H. FRASER,
236 2 Auctioneers.

SEIGNEURS STREET PROPERTY.

We offer for prompt sale a fine New Brick Block on Seigneurs street, between Notre Dame and St. James streets, on the flat system. Price $6,000, rent $624. Easy terms. Apply

S. THOMSON & CO.,
Real Estate Rooms,
236 1 184 St. James street.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY—At 86 Quesnel street, on Sunday, Oct. 4th, 1891, the wife of R. A. Beatty, of a daughter. 236 2

BARWICK—At 286 Hypolite street, October 4th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Barwick.

O'REILLY—On the 7th of October inst., at No. 140 Murray street, the wife of P. O'Reilly, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOULTER-GRAY—At Woodburn, Ont., Sept. 30, Thomas E. Boulter to Jessie Gray.

FLOOD-REID—At Hamilton, Sept. 30, Joseph Alfred Flood to Annie Laura Reid.

FAGAN-FINLAY—At St. Ann's Church, Sept. 29, by the Rev. Father Catulle, P. Fagan to Maria, daughter of M. Finlay, of this city. [Syracuse and Toronto papers please copy.]

GALLIHER-CARMAN—At Winnipeg, Sept. 15, W. A. Galliher to E. D. Carman.

KAVANAGH-MULLIN—At St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, on the 7th of October, 1891, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Arthur O'Connell Kavanagh, son of Henry Kavanagh, Esq., to Alice May, daughter of Patrick Mullin, Esq. 236 2

McCARTHY-KERR—At Ottawa, Sept. 7, P. McCarthy to M. Kerr.

PAYNE-MOSHER—At St. John, N. B., September 30, H. B. Payne to M. Ethel Mosher.

STEEB-McLEAN—At St. John, N. B., September 30, J. Tennant Steeb to Margarette Ambrose McLean.

THOMPSON-MARSHALL — At Binbrook, Ont., Sept. 30, Dr. B. E. Thompson to Clara C. Marshall.

WEBBER-McCARTER—At Hamilton, August 8, Charles Stewart Webber to Maggie McCarter.

WOOLSLEY-RUTLEDGE—At North Onslow, Que., Sept. 29, Robert Woolsley to Susan Rutledge.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—On the 6th inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Fi k, 56 Cathcart street, Jno. Adams, of Leicester, England, aged 68 years. Funeral on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from 56 Cathcart street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. 236 2

ALEXANDER—At Toronto, September 26, Helen Alexander.

BELL—At Thornhill, Ont., Sept. 28, James Bell in the 56th year of his age.

BYRNE—On the 6th inst., after a long and painful illness, Annie Byr , eldest daughter of the late Patrick Byrne. Funeral will leave her mother's residence, 1 Maisonneuve street, on Friday morning, at 7.0 sharp, to St. Mary's Church.

COOLEY—At Brantford, Ont., September 28, Thomas Cooley, aged years.

DESJARDINS—On the th inst., Marie Jeanne Therese, beloved daughter of Alphonse Desjardins, Esq., M. P., aged months and 20 days.

DAVID—Died at Yonkers, New York, on Monday evening, 5th of October, after a short illness, Tucker David, son of the late Dr. David, of this city, aged 48 years. 236 2

GARRIGAN—In this city, October 7, of rapid consumption, Albert, youngest surviving son of the late John Garri n, aged 15 years, 14 days. Funeral from his late residence, 260 St. Antoine street, on Friday, October 9, at 2.30 p.m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend. [New York papers please copy.] 236 2

HORSWELL—At Niagara Falls South, Sept. 18, in his 93rd year, Steph orswell.

MOLLE—At Edinburgh, Scotland, September 17, William Molle, late of Dnto.

MILLER—Accidentally drowned, October 1, Robert Miller, aged 62 years. Native of Londonderry, Ireland. 235 2

MacGOWAN—At Orangeville, Ont., Sept. 27, Bessie Burnet, daughter of A. MacGowan, aged eight years and seven months.

NESBITT—At Toronto, S. 28, Josiah Nesbitt, aged 44 years.

SMITH—At Valleyfield, Q., on the 6th inst., Ernest Frank, infant son of D. J. Smith, aged 4 months and four days. 235 2

TYRE—At No. 6 Bishop st., on the evening of the 6th inst., Julia Marg , youngest daughter of the late James Ty and dearly beloved sister of R. W. Tyre. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. 236 3

WHY—At Toronto, Sept. Maria, wife of Edw. Why, aged 60 years.

WOODFORDE—At St. John, N. B., September 28, Samuel George Woodford D., aged 70 years.

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temple Building, Montreal; office Telephone 2131, private telephones 1653 and 6049. John A. Gross, Supt. Commercial Work, Silas H. Carpenter, Supt. Criminal W . 227 tf

PERSONAL — LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, from $1000 to $100,000 negotiable by law, may be immediately converted to cash by applying to Edmund Scholefield, P. O. Box 1639, Montreal. Loans also effected. 234 6

PERSONAL—TO LADIES—BALMORAL MILLINERY Store, Grand Millinery Opening, Monday next, the 21st inst., a grand millinery opening will take place at No. 1965 Notre Dame Street. All the Ladies desirous to wear a fashionable hat or bonnet the latest styles from Paris, London or New York, are cordially invited to this grand opening, at the Balmoral Millinery Store, 1965 Notre Dame st. Miss V. Patenaude. 219

PERSONAL — ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. PROF. Baer's Electric Belts and appliances cure Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Nervous complaints and general debility. Write or call for Health Journal, by mail free. 4 Beaver Hall Hill. 231 6

PERSONAL—MISS NELSON, NURSE, HAS REmoved from 12 Victoria to 256 St. Dominique st. 235 2

PERSONAL—THE GENTLEMAN WHO PAYS 25c a dozen for oysters is like a man in the coffin, he is in it. Go to Roberts, Bleury st., and get finest hand picked Malpeques, a piece. 236 3

PERSONAL—PRIVATE MATERNITY HOSPITAL. Mrs. Dr. N. Joulin, Diploma of Paris, France, 506 St. Antoine street, Montreal. 236 6

75c—PHOS—75c

PER DOZEN.

At G. C. ASS & CO.,

219† 2 JAMES ST.

Calf Footar

Men's Canadian Calf Laced Congress Boots (sewed or hand riveted) at $2.00, are a gem, and I guarantee them to give satisfaction, they are the the town.

My Men's Calf Laced or Congress Boots, hand sewed, at $2.50, equal to any $3.50 boot, every pair guaranteed.

Boys' Calf Laced Boots, $1. $2.00.

Boys' Good Quality Laced B 1 to 2.65c

Boys' Good Quality Laced B to 6. 80c

Ladies' Good Pebble Buttoned Boots, 75c.

W. R. THOMSON

100—McGill Stre 00

236†1 Directly opposite Market.

If You use a Tab ter

Use the CALBNIA

as pleasant as im-ported and hav won-derful virtu

GEED & CO., 39 Jurors st., a dealers.

231z

Nothing to equal

DAWSON'S STO IT

OR TOOTHACHE. Price 15c. 211ttf

50c DR. DAVI

Pennyroyal and St ls

for females, quickly correc regularities. Sold by all che

50 CENTS PER BOX 50c

To Make Old Furniture Lo e New

—USE—

EVAN'S LIQUID BRILLIANCY FURN POLISH.

PRICE—25c. Be sure and ask for ared by

C. J. COVERNTON &

235† Corner of Bleury and er sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE—EVERY description, also building Ha Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc., very low prices, a

L. J. A. SURVEYER

209 (3) No. St. st.

S. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Weather Report October 7th, for Three Years.

October 7.	Thermometer.			Weather.
	Max.	Min.	Avg.	
1889	44	40	42	Cloudy with rain.
1890	48	32	40	Clear, partly showers
1891	50	10	a.m.	Clear and cool

Grand show of Mantles. Large assortment of Jackets. Beautiful Opera Cloaks.

S. CARSLEY.

Millinery Department!

The Very Latest.

Ladies purchasing Millinery may have perfect confidence in getting the very latest styles. Full stock of all the newest European models to choose from.

S. CARSLEY.

Millinery Department.

Be sure and visit the Millinery Department this week. All the latest styles on view.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPT.

COMPLETE

Every requisite for Ladies' wear will be found in this department which is the best assorted and the largest of its kind in the City. All goods marked at lowest possible prices.

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS
Dark Patterns from $1.40
Printed German Flannel Wrappers $2.85
Paisley patterns, Floral Designs
Heavy Moleton Flannel Wrappers $2.65
Opera Flannel Wrappers $3.85
All Newest Colors.
New Cashmere Morning Gowns
In all Materials In all Patterns

S. CARSLEY.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S PINAFORES.
Lawn Pinafores. Cambric Pinafores.
MUSLIN PINAFORES.
Embroidered and Trimmed.
Children's Pinafores from 15c,
And all prices upwards.
Holland Pinafores for Boys, 18c.
Holland Pinafores for Girls, 18c.
With Sleeves, 35c.
APRONS. APRONS. APRONS.
Ladies' Aprons from 12½c.
Tucked Aprons 19c.
Checked Muslin Aprons, 19c.
Large Cotton Aprons, 25c.
Embroidered Muslin Aprons.
Embroidered Lawn Aprons.

S. CARSLEY.

Men's Furnishing Dept.

WATERPROOF COATS
All Sizes
Scotch Tweed Covered
Cheviot Tweed Covered
Paramatta Covered
Fancy Diagonal Covered

Something entirely new just received in Gentlemen's Waterproof Coats with extra long Cape for Driving or Walking. The New Goods are cut on quite a new and scientific principle which gives more ventilation and greater comfort to the wearer.

Light Colored Waterproofs
Sewn and Taped Seams
Each Garment Guaranteed

S. CARSLEY.

Men's Furnishing Department.

GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS
For Fall Wear
GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS
For Winter Wear
REEFER COATS REEFER COATS
New Stock
Complete Range of Sizes
ENGLISH COVERT COATS
Latest Styles Newest Colors
FALL OVERCOATS
Immense Variety to Select From.
TWEED CAPED COATS
For Winter Wear
In Light Tweeds In Dark Tweeds
Perfect Fitting
Best Value in the City.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPT.

TROUSERINGS
SUITINGS COATINGS
English Goods
Scotch Goods
West of England Goods
Canadian Goods
Autumn and Winter Patterns
Autumn and Winter Colorings
Black Diagonals and Serges
For Suitings
Indigo Diagonals and Serges
Black and Indigo Broadcloths
For College Suits
Black and Indigo Venetian Cloths
Special lines of Fancy Canadian Tweeds
at extra low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPT.

UNDERWEAR SALE.

200 Dozen Suits of Men's Underwear, Fall and Winter Weights.

THIS MONTH ONLY.

This special sale of Men's Underwear at reduced prices will be for this month only.

THE BARGAIN.

This lot of Men's English Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers was purchased at great reductions, clearing out odd lines from a large English Manufacturing Co., and is now on sale here right at the

BEGINNING OF THE SEASON.

Cheap Sale of Men's Underwear.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread.
Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

BLACK GOODS.

S. CARSLEY'S

Is the best store in Montreal for all kinds of Black and

Mourning Goods.

S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779
Notre Dame Street.
MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

REMEMBER THE CHILDREN!

Some one who had the courage to say good things once remarked, that God Himself appeared to have a special care for the children in this age from the way in which men of genius arose whose ministering mission seemed entirely to the little ones. It is certainly a beautiful and hopeful trait of the century! In every line of industry, and in many and varied directions, this benign influence of making the young lives of the race more comfortable and happy is visibly at work. As a Clothing House, ladies, we have always tried, and done our best, to keep abreast of the higher endeavors in this respect. At present, we commend to your attention our immense stock of Children's Dresses and Boys' Suits, all of first-class workmanship and material, and at cheap cash prices, as an evidence of the fact.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES
In endless variety. Prices from 85c.

BOYS' SUITS
Sailor Suits from 75c.
Tweed Suits from $1.20.

REEFER JACKETS
Prices from $1.80.

BOYS' OVERCOATS
Prices from $1.25.

MISSES' JERSEYS
All sizes. Your choice for $1.25.

LADIES' JERSEYS
In all the newest Styles, Shapes and Colors. All marked at regular wholesale prices.

LADIES' SKIRTS
For Fall and Winter. A splendid assortment to select from.

FLANNEL WRAPPERS
Full assortment. Prices from $3.65.

Flannel Dressing Jackets
The largest stock in the city. Prices from $1.50.

SPECIAL!
A line of Ladies' Jerseys worth $3.25 for $1.75 in Black only. Sizes 32, 34, 36 bust measure.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
1781 & 1783
Notre Dame Street,
And 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter St.
Terms cash and only one price. 236†

Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons'

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOUND!

Would the lady who lost a pair of new Kid Gloves (in one of our glove envelopes) on Sherbrooke street kindly call at our Branch Store on St. Catherine street and prove property.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS, NEW MANTLE CLOTHS.

We have again been adding Novelties to these two departments.

Millinery Millinery

Place orders for Millinery early.

Towards the end of a week we get rushed, and as we always require a little time to turn out an original article, we like all orders placed early in the week.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,
The : Family : Drapery : Warehouse,
203, 207 St. Antoine,
144, 150 Mountain St.
TELEPHONES: Bell, 8225: Federal, 1650. 236†

W. H. SCROGGIE'S

EXHIBIT OF IMPORTED

Millinery Goods!

—TAKES PLACE ON—

THURSDAY,
FRIDAY,
AND
SATURDAY,
8th, 9th & 10th Inst.
QUEEN'S BLOCK,
Cor. St. Catherine and University.
235†3

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

A dollar saved is a dollar made, and to leave your orders at OWEN McGARVEY & SON'S Furniture Store during their very Cheap Sale, which will continue till their removal back to their New Store, on Notre Dame st., will ensure a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. Present address, 230 McGill street.
232†4 eod

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Town of Cote St. Antoine until Saturday, the 24th October, for stone necessary for the construction of the Glen Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Corporation, 154 Greene Avenue, on and after Wednesday, the 7th.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DAVID ROLLAND,
Sec'y-Treasurer.

154 Greene Avenue,
Cote St. Antoine, 5 Oct., 1891. 235 6 Saw

Our facilities are so great that our $10.00 Overcoat assures the buyer of a saving of at least fifty per cent., as we sell hundreds where the high priced merchant tailor sells one.

WORKMAN'S
Mammoth Clothing House,
1888 & 1890 Notre Dame St.
236†

Willis & Co.'s Musical Column.

A GREAT OFFER.

EXHIBITION PIANOS and ORGANS.

Who sold most Pianos and Organs at the Exhibition?

A CHANCE STILL FOR YOU.

$100 UNDER COST PRICE.

Four fine, solid, massive Pianos, and six rich and rare Organs, all of unique design and matchless tone, are offered at ordinary prices for a few days. As the factories are supposed to co-operate for the sake of the exhibition, these prices are placed far below cost. This is to keep up the boom a few days longer.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!!

WILLIS & CO.,
1824 Notre Dame St.,
Near McGill st., - MONTREAL.
236†

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL.

Just Received!

A CASE OF

LADIES' APRONS

—IN—

BLACK CASHMERE,
Embroidered with Silk.
BLACK SATIN,
Embroidered with Silk.
BLACK SILK,
Embroidered with Jets.

JOB LOT

—OF—

WIDOWS' CAPS

Slightly Crushed.

$1.00 CAPS FOR 50 CENTS
$1.75 CAPS FOR 75 CENTS

ALSO A FEW

Black Lace Caps!

Suitable for Elderly Ladies,

—AT—

$1.00 Each

LESS 5 PER CENT. CASH,

Worth from $1.75 to $2.50.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

HENRY & N. E. HAMILTON'S

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The above represents a costume made of the CAMEL'S HAIR SCOTCH TWEED, which we are selling so well and is very suitable for this climate.

MANTLES—Crowded Every Day.

Henry & N. E. Hamilton,
VICTORIA SQUARE. 236†

THE ST. JAMES HAT STORE

We are now showing the

New Fall Styles

—IN—

SILK HATS

(Imported and of our own make).

STIFF FELTS,

Large variety of shapes and colors,

SOFT FELTS.

Boys' Derbys at $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50.
Soft Crush Hats,
Knitted Tam o'Shanters,
Tweed Travelling Caps,
Buckskin Travelling Caps,
Curling Caps,
Velvet Scots Caps,
Wool Scots Caps,
Children's Man o' War Caps.

We have a large stock to select from in all the above lines, and sell them at close prices to make room for our

FUR DISPLAY.

ROBERTSON & CO.'Y,
220 St. James St.
236†4

Our Specialties!

CHOICE OLD PORT WINES. FINE TABLE SHERRIES.

OUR POPULAR PORTS

"No. 10." "Very Superior Rich Old Port" $1.00 per bottle, $4.50 per gallon, $10.00 per dozen.

"E. P. No. 3." Extra Particular Old, $1.50 per bottle, $6.00 per gallon, $17.00 per dozen.

"OLD RESERVE" $100, "Oldest and Choicest." The Wine par excellence for Invalids.

THE ONLY STOCK IN CANADA lies in our hands.

OUR POPULAR TABLE SHERRIES

"S. D." Superior Dinner Sherry, Rich pale, $1.00 per bottle, $4.50 per gallon, $10.00 per dozen.

S. D. Dry. Light Amontillado, very dry delicate dinner Sherry, $1.00 per bottle, $4.50 per gallon, $10.00 per dozen.

F. P. Fino Oloroso. Magnificent dinner Sherry, $1.25 per bottle, $5.00 per gallon, $13.00 per dozen.

F. P. Special Amontillado. Extra dry. $1.50 per bottle, $7.50 per gallon, $16.00 per dozen.

"Club" Sherry. Pemartins superior rich pale Sherry. $1.50 per bottle, $8.00 per gallon, $17.00 per dozen.

Other Sherries and Ports from 35 cents to $2.00 per bottle, from $1.00 to $10.00 per gallon, or from $4.00 to $21.00 per dozen.

We have the finest trade, and we import the highest price Port and Sherry Wines that come to Canada.

BAR NONE

FRASER, VIGER & CO.
Family Wine Merchants,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
199 St. James Street.
2361 t

To be Transferred to the C. P. R.

The directors of the Montreal and Occidental Railway Company have decided to have the necessary papers drawn up for transferring the road to the C. P. R. The road is at present finished for twenty miles from St. Jerome to St. Adele. The first excursion train went over the road last Sunday.

Set Free.

The Lieut.-Governor has, at the request of Mayor McShane, granted freedom to Samuel Meloche from a term in the Montreal Reformatory School.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ills produced by disordered liver.

Special Notices.

Remember Montreal Hunt Steeplechases, Thursday and Saturday. Splendid Entries. Grand Sport. Special Trains. Grand Trunk R'way, 1.30 and 2 o'clock.
235 3

THE RIGHT OF THE PULPIT

To Speak of Prevailing Evils.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES

Denounced by Presbyterian Ministers

AND SPEAKERS AT THE MEETING OF MONTREAL PRESBYTERY—THE PULPIT WILL NOT BE MUZZLED.

The stated quarterly meeting of the Montreal Presbytery opened its session in the Convocation Hall of the Presbyterian College at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Rev. D. W. Morrison, Moderator, presiding. After devotion, the minutes of the last meeting were read and sustained. Among others present were Revs. Dr. Mackay, J. Fleck, J. Nichols, Dr. Warden, F. M. Dewey, J. Patterson, T. Bennett, W. Robertson, J. L. Morin, A. Rowat, Prof. Scrimger, A. J. Mowatt, P. Duclos, J. Bourgin, C. M. MacKerracher, D. Patterson, J. Barclay, J. M. Boyd, Dr. MacVicar, Dr. Watson, J. Stewart, S. F. MacCusker, J. Langton, G. Williams, C. B. Ross, J. Mackie, J. M. Crombie, G. C. Mouseau, Dr. Smyth, Dr. Campbell, A. E. Suckling, S. J. Taylor, and Messrs. C. McArthur, J. M. Campbell, W. Paul, J. K. MacDonald and others. A number of elders' commissions were received, and committees were appointed to examine the records of the sessions. Dr. Warden presented the Home Mission report, covering the Mission work of the Presbytery for the past quarter. It was decided to send an ordained missionary to labor in Avoca, Harrington, Desalaberry and Lost River district. Much gratification was expressed at the success of the Rev. Mr. Mousseau and his wife in collecting funds for the erection of a new church and manse at Grenville. The subscriptions amount to nearly $2000. It was reported that divine service had been regularly held at Montreal Junction since March last. A committee was appointed to consult with the residents in the erection of a new church and the work generally. A site was given some months ago for this purpose. It was also decided to appoint an ordained missionary to labor in St. Lambert, where there is a

LARGE NUMBER OF PRESBYTERIANS.

These had expressed a desire to have the services of a minister of their own church. The minister's labors, however, are to extend to Longueuil. A grant from the Home Mission is to be asked towards the support of ordinances in this district. The report from Beech Ridge showed that twenty-four new members had been added at the Communion in September. Other points of the report were of special interest. In the same connection Rev. F. M. Dewey presented the report of a committee re the re-arrangement of the work at St. Louis de Gonzague, Allans Corners, etc. It recommended that a new minister should be settled there at once. The people propose to raise $400 towards his salary, and assistance might be sought from the Augmentation Fund.

Deputations were appointed to visit the augmented congregations, with a view, if possible, to the reduction of the grants made to them. Rev. James Halley, pastor of St. Therese, etc., tendered the resignation of his charge on account of prolonged sickness. Mr. Halley went to Scotland some eighteen months ago with a view to recruiting his health; but his condition gives no immediate prospect of his becoming strong enough to resume his work. The Presbytery decided to meet with the congregation to consider the whole bearings of the case.

Dr. Campbell presented the City Mission report. It spoke in eulogistic terms of the city missionary and his work, and made a strong appeal for increased contributions to the fund.

Prof. Scrimger moved a resolution expressing the Presbytery's regret at the early removal of Dr. Wells from this city, and commending him to the Divine blessing in his new field of labor.

Rev. Principal MacVicar called attention to the fact that Dr. Campbell would shortly complete his twenty-five years' pastorate in St. Gabriel Church in this city, and moved a resolution congratulating him upon this fact.

Rev. W. R. Cruikshank read the report of the Extension Committee. It dealt chiefly with the new Presbyterian mission at Cote St. Louis, where the attendance at ordinances had increased to such an extent that a larger building would be required. The report also stated that the Victoria Mission had been so successful that the members now petitioned Presbytery to erect them into a congregation. The Presbytery authorized the session of St. Matthew's Church to organize a Board of Management; but considered it premature to organize a session.

The Students' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian College was asked to undertake the mission at Petite Cote.

A committee was appointed to consider and report at next meeting upon the proposal to hold the stated meetings every two months, instead of quarterly as at present.

The Conference in Knox Church.

There was a large congregation present at the public conference of the Montreal Presbytery held in the evening at Knox Church. Rev. D. W. Morrison, Ormstown, Moderator, presided, and amongst those present on the platform were Revs. Principal MacVicar, Professor Scrimger, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Smyth, J. Patterson, A. J. Mowatt, J. Fleck, J. E. Morin, G. Williams and J. MacKay. Rev. A. J. Mowatt read an able paper on "The Pulpit in Relation to Prevailing Evils," which attracted a great deal of attention. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I suppose we are all agreed that the pulpit has to do with prevailing evils, the evils that face us day by day in living our life and doing our work—such evils as worldliness, pride, hypocrisy, intemperance, dishonesty, Sabbath-breaking, gambling, the social vice, national sins. We are all agreed that the pulpit must take and hold high ground, a position of antagonism, with regard to evil of every sort. The only room for any difference of opinion among us is, how far, and in what shape, we should introduce into the pulpit discussions that bear on morals, side-issues, the sins and shortcomings of individuals or a section of the people, questions and problems with regard to which there is a difference of opinion among public teachers and throughout the church at large. Some take the ground that it is better upon the whole not to introduce into the pulpit discussions that stir up opposition, set the people by the ears, evoke criticism, and thus unfit men for worship. They see no good in discussions on the prevailing evils, no matter how dispassionately and advisedly they are conducted, and they

STEER CLEAR OF THEM.

Their advice is: "Preach the Gospel. Tell men the story of God's love for the world. Bring them face to face with Jesus and His claims. Show them the blood that washes away all sin. Do that, and there will be no need to rake the people fore and aft with red-hot shot of denunciation and fierce invective in order to save them." They will reason that the prevailing evils of every name have one common root, that root being original sin, inherited mortal corruption, the carnal mind, which is enmity against God, the evil of the evil heart. It is out of the evil of the evil heart whence has grown the deadly upas-tree of intemperance, the shadow of which fills the land with woe. It is out of the same root, too, there has grown to such alarming dimensions the political corruption of to-day. And Sabbath desecration is rooted here, and the idleness that curses the streets, and the foul leprosy that poisons the blood of the race. It is asked, then, of what use is it to storm away from the pulpit with loud words at man's bad work, and the Sabbath breaking that keeps the streets in an uproar, and the political corruption that is cursing the nation, since the root is in the evil of the evil heart? Get down, we are told,

TO THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

Preach regeneration. Tell the people to get the new heart, for when they have the new heart, and not till then, will they give up their rum, their immoralities, their business crookedness, their evil doings of every sort. Others again take the ground that the pulpit is just the place to have at all the wrong that is going on, and twice every week they load up to the muzzle, and blunderbuss away across the pulpit-board in the face of their poor long-suffering and innocent people, now at the Sabellian heresy of other days, now at the nonsense of Joe Smith, now at the vagaries of some theological acrobat away yonder at Edinburgh or down at New York or New Jersey. You sometimes hear a tremendous cannonade, as if another Waterloo was being fought out. You want to know what the row is all about that is going on between pulpit and pew, pastor and people. You are sure the very citadel of truth has been assailed. But when the smoke of battle clears away, and the din and dust settle, you find, perhaps, that the mighty pulpit champion was having at some miserably insignificant local scandal that should never have been noticed. Think of a theological Nimrod hunting little foxes with a forty-pounder, and filling a church with the smoke of battle in trying to shoot the flies that will get into the ointment! Such, perhaps, are the two extremes of

THE PULPIT'S ATTITUDE

with regard to the prevailing evils. Between these two extremes somewhere, however, is the safe middle way, and we had better find it. You think it so absurd for the preacher who goes smashing things generally in church with his forty-pounders, in order to rid her of the little-fox-nuisance, or the still less fly nuisance. But it is no less absurd to think to reform drunkards, and cleanse society's lepers and cast out the devils that possess men, by a cold, clear-cut argumentative sermon, faultlessly orthodox, on the doctrine of regeneration. I am not sure, after all, but that the blunderbuss style of doing things, objectionable as it is, would, as matters are, do the most effective work. Away with your cold, languid, methodical discussions on the fundamentals of the faith in the face of the evils, that, like beasts of prey, are devouring virtue, ravaging the peace of homes, dragging fair souls down to hell! I hold that there is such a thing as the pulpit's being too tender-lipped and over-nice to be of any manner of use, and so it may be the true preacher's solemn duty to smash things if he would save souls. "See," said the Lord to an old-time preacher of the truth, "I have this day set thee over the nations and over the kingdoms, to pluck up, to break down and to destroy and to overthrow, to build and to plant." I grant that different pulpits

HAVE DIFFERENT MISSIONS.

One has its place amid quiet rural scenes, where the Lord's sheep sleep in green pastures and are led by the still waters. No wolf in sheep's clothing there. No din of battle breaking over the hills there. Every home the home of prayer and peace. No need out there for a Knox dinging things with his mighty vehemence. But another has its place where the tides of wrong sweep and surge, where wolves howl and bears growl, where evils of every name come in like a flood, and how can such a pulpit be faithful and peaceful? See yonder lighthouse standing far out amid breakers! Like a pillar of light it rises, and all is so calm and peaceful around it. The gentle waters lave its base, make music and dance around it, and throw kisses up to it, as it smiles down on the sunlit sea. But look again! Night and storm are on. And now do you wonder that its red-light flashes and its solemn warning booms out over the wild waters? No; that is what a lighthouse is for. The wrath of sea and storm rises against it with hands of violence and cruel hissing. The waves fling themselves high over it, and threaten to put out its light and still its solemn voice. But there amid storm and darkness, and out from among driving spray and white foam, it lifts aloft its head in faithfulness to flash and boom forth its message of warning. And its warning is heeded, and men are saved.

THEY FIND A QUIET HAVEN.

Now, the pulpit of this city stands far out where rocks and shoals and cruel ledges lie hidden, and deceitful currents ebb and flow. It is ours, brethren of this city, to occupy here an awful sort of prominence, simply because we are where we are. We may indeed over-estimate the importance of the pulpit position we occupy. And some of us, I doubt not, do so. Montreal is all the world to us. The corner of the street where we hold forth is the hub of the universe, and when we turn round so much turns round with us. When we speak, let the nation listen and learn wisdom, and what we say let it be caught up and said and re-said clear across the continent. But while we may over-estimate our pulpit position, is there not also danger of our under-estimating it? Yes, there, is and where both are so bad, it is hard to say which of the two is the worse. One thing, I think you will grant, and others will grant it too, and it is this, that it is ours here, occupying, as we do, a place at the very heart of the Dominion, where in an important sense the life-blood of this young and growing country flows; it is ours, I say, to be faithful with a faithfulness beyond even that of others, a faithfulness that cannot be dumb when all around about us so much is going wrong, drifting to ruin, being swept away to darkness and doom perhaps.

HERE COMMERCE COMES,

great trains and ships laden with trade and traffic. Here emigration comes with its carloads and shiploads of young life and energy for this western land, and some of that life finds its way to our churches for an earnest hour, and then passes on to its destiny. Here education comes with its hope and promise, and for the three or four or seven best years of their young life a thousand or more young people look up to us for the light that guides, the world that warns. Here too sails the ship of state, and the men that pull at the ropes, and trim the sails, and grasp the tiller, and watch the compass, keep an eye to us, and if our lights are out when they should be lit, and we are dumb when we should speak, more than we know or realize are we responsible for the sad shipwreck yonder on yon high rock. As I look at it, the pulpit of this city occupies a responsible position, peculiarly so indeed, in relation to the prevailing evils of the land. The pulpit here is a sort of lighthouse on a dangerous part of the coast. If there is danger for this Dominion—danger to its unity and peace and prosperity, it is hereabouts

WHERE THAT DANGER IS.

We stand prominent here on this mountain, island where the waters meet, where east and west come together, where great spiritual and commercial and national interests centre, where people of different racial and religious peculiarities, like the waters of our noble river, flow in the same channel, where error is bold and evil of every sort prevails, and where there is more of the name of religion than the power, and oh what! if we shine not out with a decided light, and speak not out with a word there is no mistaking. A lighthouse, that is where a lighthouse should be, and that was built for one, and is taken to be one by bold navigators, and yet is no lighthouse—is dark when it should be luminous with light, and dumb when it should be loud, is worse than if it was not there at all. If the keeper hides his light, sleeps when he should be watchful, and is dumb in the storm of danger that darkens upon man, how terrible! Oh, if there is one place more than another that is overshadowed with God's curse, that place is

THE UNFAITHFUL PULPIT.

Prevailing evils! Is the modern pulpit, I ask, to stand by in cold indifference and see the country's honor trailed in the mire of political corruption, till Canada's fair name is now a bye-word all round the great globe, and utter no protest, declare no message? Is the modern pulpit too good a thing, too immaculately white, too far removed from the ordinary every day life of the people that it cannot come nigh the sensuality that swaggers along our streets and the intemperance that wallows in our slums—not nigh enough to know that there are such evils, much less rebuke them and try and stay their ravages? Am I not to speak when I see on every hand what rum is doing, and humbug is doing, and religious formalism is doing, and worldliness is doing, and so much else in the shape of evil is doing to blight young hopes, and wreck lives, and damn souls? I will speak. It is perilous to be silent. Jeremiah spoke, Isaiah lifted up his voice like a trumpet and

TOLD MEN THEIR SINS.

Jesus Christ with white lips and an awfully holy sarcasm, denounced the Phariseeism and Sadduceeism and political intriguery of His day. He said: 'Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!' And then He said it out in plain words just what they were, and they were there to hear it, cowering before the blast of His withering invective. And then he said: 'Go, tell that fox!' Ah, how personal! Oh, my brethren, the weakness of the pulpit to-day is its want of directness and outspokenness! Let us not be afraid to tell the truth about men's sins and women's sins. If we love men, and want to help them, we can be so plain with them. But I have said enough. I close with a paragraph from George Adam Smith on the subject: 'The pulpit tempts men to be either too bold or too timid about sin; either to whisper or scold; to euphemize or to exaggerate; to be conventional or hysterical. But two things are necessary—the facts must be stated, and the whole manhood of the preacher, and not only his scorn or only his anger or only an official temper, brought to bear upon them.'"

Rev. Dr. Campbell thought that on the subject of political corruption the pulpit should be as direct as possible. He agreed with the statements that the pulpit was not direct enough in its utterances. Canada was now in a critical condition, not so much, however, in reference to its past as to its future. Dishonest men had done their part; it was now time that the honest electors of the country should do theirs.

Mr. R. Stanley Weir spoke as follows: "It is almost trite to say that affairs in Canada are in a critical position. The crisis is serious, not because millions have been stolen from the public treasury and the country thereby become so much the poorer, not because of the past, but because of the future; not because of what has been done, but because of what remains to be done. The all-important question to-day is: 'Will the people of Canada do their duty by insisting upon the punishment of wrongdoers and the removal from public office of those who have betrayed their trust?' I hold that the pulpits and the public should protest against the doctrine to which some currency has been given, that corruption is a necessary evil in the development of a young country; and that while, no doubt, corruption has been practised, we in Canada may expect to outgrow the necessity for it. A parallel with the corruption that prevailed in England in the time of the first and second Georges has been drawn, and it has been said that as England emerged from that dark period so may we. Now this doctrine should be denounced as untrue, as not justified by history, and as most mischievous, and if we in Canada lay any such flattering unction to our souls, we may

GIVE UP ALL HOPE.

It is true that parliamentary government in the time of the early Georges was most corrupt, but what were the circumstances? Parliamentary debates were not published, very few outside the House of Parliament knew what was going on inside, the franchise was extremely limited, it was the day of pocket boroughs and rotten boroughs, and while the ministry of the day was responsible to Parliament, Parliament felt very little responsibility to the people. Hence it was easy to corrupt corruptible men. But in Canada we have had a vigilant press, a most liberal franchise, paid members of Parliament, and notwithstanding these advantages corruption has been proved to be rampant. Another excuse that has been made for some of our public men is that while cognizant of corruption and employing corrupt methods, they have been personally honest. This excuse involves a contradiction in terms, and the fact that sophistries of this sort have been accepted by many Canadians is proof that the public conscience is not as keenly sensitive as it should be. How can a man be honest and yet countenance dishonesty? This confederation was not ten years old when a corrupt conspiracy to debauch the electorate was exposed, and although in the storm of indignation that swept the country, a strong government was hurled from power, a few years served to lull the public conscience to sleep, and the very men whose hands were stained with bribes were not only returned to power, but openly boasted that their sins had been condoned and forgiven by the Canadian people. Is it surprising that under these circumstances history has repeated itself. Now what is the remedy? One is tempted to long for some Oliver Cromwell who shall enter the doors of Parliament and bid our legislators begone or give place to honester men. But we must adopt constitutional means. The only remedy is to insist upon the removal of the men who either commit or attempt to palliate crime. If any man is convinced that the Government of the day is corrupt, that members of the Cabinet have stooped to take bribes, that subsidies are voted and post offices built, not with a view to the general good, but to the bolstering up of a frail majority, that members of the Government, or the party which supports it, are engaged in preventing the revelation of the truth, and screening the guilty from punishment, he should do all in his power to oust the Government from office, and the same inflexible standard of judgment should be for their successors. The questions that were debated with so much warmth at the last elections are now secondary. There was much declamation about the duty of loyalty to the old flag and the old policy. Within the next few months a large number of constituencies will in all probability be thrown open and the people called upon to exercise their suffrages. Let us hope that there will be manifested a sincere loyalty to the banner of truth and righteousness, and to that honesty which is the best policy."

Mr. Walter Paul said that it was a matter of great satisfaction to the Christian people of Canada to see from the newspapers that clergymen had not been silent in the face of the shameful political corruption which had been proved to prevail. There were, of course, other evils prevalent, but this political evil for the present overshadowed the others. A distinguished speaker had stated on the previous night that clergymen should not meddle in politics. The recent disclosures showed that clergymen should do so. The gentleman alluded to boasted of having gone to Rome and induced the Vatican to muzzle the priests as regards politics. The Protestant pulpit was free, and would not be muzzled by politicians, no matter how high the position they occupied. The more the pulpit spoke out on political matters, the more honest men would be found in the City Council, the Provincial Legislature and

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

Rev. James Fleck said he believed in steady and continuous work, not in spasmodic thundering from the pulpit. The status in church of those known to be politically or socially immoral should not be recognized. He was proud of one thing connected with the Old Country, and that was that the moment a public man was shown to be guilty of immorality in political or social life he was forced to retire from his position. It had been so in the cases of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Parnell. All honor to the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland for having repudiated Mr. Parnell. If they (Presbyterians) took a leaf out of the book of the Catholics their work would be more effectively done.

Rev. Principal MacVicar admitted that the pulpit had been remiss in its duty; if it had advocated a higher state of public morals all along it would not be under its present humiliation. Instead of having a day of public thanksgiving, as had been suggested by some, they should have a day of public humiliation. The only remedy against the public corruption was to sweep those who were guilty and those who condoned the guilt from power.

Professor Scrimger thought that the pulpit should not be lightly drawn into the political arena. It was only when a crisis occurred that it spoke about politics. The session was over and he had no hesitation in saying that Parliament had not done its duty. The press had discharged its duty better than Parliament, but the majority of the press had been proved to be permeated by the spirit of party, and did not take up the attitude which it ought to have adopted in reference to the scandals. They had, therefore, to look to the pulpit and he rejoiced that the Presbytery would place upon record its sense of the corruption that had reigned in certain places at Ottawa.

The following resolution was proposed by Rev. Principal MacVicar, seconded by Rev. Professor Scrimger, and carried unanimously:

> In view of the great public evils prevalent in our country, the Presbytery sees great cause for alarm and humiliation before God, and resolves to express its abhorrence of the political corruption which has been revealed by recent investigations, and its dissatisfaction with the failure of Parliament to deal adequately with them in the punishment of the guilty, and, therefore, calls upon the people to express their condemnation at the earliest opportunity at the polls.

English Workingmen's Benefit Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the English Workingmen's Benefit Society was held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Craig street, the president, Mr. Jas. Bccon, in the chair. The treasurer's report showed the Society in good standing. The Society intends holding a social on the Prince of Wales' birthday for the benefit of the Society.

PARNELL DEAD.

The Irish Leader Passes Away.

DEATH CAME TO HIM VERY SUDDENLY.

Only Confined to His Room Since Last Friday.

DEVOTION OF MRS. PARNELL AT THE SICK BED.

Irishmen Look for a Re-Union of the National Party.

A PROFOUND SENSATION CAUSED THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Great Leader's Stirring Life—How He Secured Control of The Irish Party.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, October 7.—Great Britain had another surprise this morning when it became known that Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish champion, had died during the night. Mr. Parnell's death was the result of a chill caught last week. He took to his bed on Friday last and died at Walsingham Terrace, Brighton, at half-past eleven o'clock last night.

News of his death was received in some of the clubs last night, but did not gain general currency until this morning. Parnell's death it is expected will result in the reconciliation of the rival factions of the Irish Parliamentary party.

It has been well known that Mr. Parnell has not enjoyed the best of health for years past, and it has been noticed and widely commented upon that, since the O'Shea divorce developments became matters of public notoriety and since political trouble came upon him, the great Irish member of Parliament

HAD GROWN THINNER

and that he had perceptibly aged in appearance. But nobody expected to hear of his death and no inkling as to his illness had reached the newspapers. Not until one this afternoon was it possible to obtain details in regard to the death of Mr. Parnell. He died at his home, Walsingham Terrace, Brighton, at 11.30 yesterday evening. The report that his death was indirectly due to a chill, which he caught last week and which at first was not regarded as being of a serious nature, is confirmed. Mr. Parnell grew worse and very soon a physician was called and the patient ordered to take his bed. This was on Friday last and from that time Mr. Parnell lost strength and finally succumbed.

The exact nature of the disease which caused death is not known. From the day he took to his bed, however, the state of Mr. Parnell's health was such as to necessitate the constant attendance of two physicians, but in spite of their incessant and untiring efforts to prolong or save his life, Mr. Parnell gradually sank lower and lower until he expired in the arms of Mrs. Parnell, who is utterly prostrated by the shock experienced through her husband's death.

In this city particularly the news of Parnell's death

CAME DOWN LIKE A THUNDERBOLT

upon the clubs and in political circles. Nobody, so far as at first known, was even aware that he was indisposed, and, consequently, when it became known that the Irish leader was dead, naturally the first idea was that he had committed suicide. As the day wore on, however, it leaked out from statements of his intimate friends that Parnell had complained to them recently of not feeling as well as usual, but it was not thought by anybody that there was anything serious in the symptoms referred to by the late member for Cork city, though he was thinner than he was last year.

The last time Parnell appeared in public was at Creegs, in Ireland, on September 27, when he delivered a long speech upon the attitude and alleged inconsistencies of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Upon that occasion Parnell stated he was speaking in defiance of the orders of the doctors who were attending him, and who had expressly ordered him to keep to his room.

While Parnell was speaking at Creegs, it was noticed that he was very pale and that in other respects he was not the same man he had been in the past.

In addition, Parnell carried his

LEFT ARM IN A SLING.

His friends, upon asking the cause of this, were informed that he was suffering from rheumatism.

Telegrams received here from Dublin and other towns in Ireland and the principal towns of England, unite in reporting that the death of Parnell has caused the greatest sensation among his supporters, principally on account of the sudden manner in which he died. In Dublin, the late Irish leader's supporters are in a state of consternation. A meeting of these friends of Parnell was hastily called as soon as the news of his death became known, and at this meeting, which was only a preliminary gathering, it was decided that a meeting of all Parnell's followers in that city should be called for this evening. The object is to consider what steps to take in the face of what may be termed a most disastrous event for their party.

The sensation caused by the announcement of the death of Parnell was undoubtedly increased by the general belief that he had committed suicide. This was believed by many in London by whom there was frequent grouping together of the suicides of Balmaceda, Boulanger and Parnell. This impression kept up some time until details showed that death had resulted from natural causes. His death was a great surprise. Nobody was aware he had been ailing and no wonder rumors of suicide took possession of the public mind. It seems that his physicians frequently warned him that

HE WAS NOT STRONG

and ought to cease public speaking for a time. It was noticed that at all recent meetings he worked himself into a high pitch of nervous tension, which lasted days after. Despite the entreaties of his wife he persisted in talking, although he promised her soon to take a rest. Mrs. Parnell is prostrated with grief and fatigue. She has been nursing her husband constantly since Sunday night, when the cold settled on his lungs. Both were hopeful of recovery until nearly last night, when death came with terrible suddenness.

A Shock for New York.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, October 7.—The announcement of the death of Parnell proved a great shock to Irishmen in this city. It was not even known that Parnell was seriously ill, much less that he was near death. Eugene Kelly, the banker, was seen at his office soon after the news of Parnell's death was received. "Parnell's death," said he, "will not affect the settlement of Home Rule for Ireland. There will be no let-up in the work of bringing about a policy of Home Rule and such a result is bound to be attained sooner or later. There is now in Paris $200,000 mostly money sent from this country. It was originally deposited in the name of Joseph Biggar, Charles Stewart Parnell and Justin McCarthy. This money will undoubtedly be used for the purpose for which it was subscribed. I do not care to say any more."

Parnell's mother is still living at the mansion at Bordentown, N. J., on the property known as "Ironsides." The news of the death of her son, whom she absolutely worshipped, will be a terrible shock to her, particularly as the old lady has been in feeble health for a long time.

The Fatal Sickness.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, October 7.—Another account of Parnell's fatal sickness is as follows: Parnell arrived at his home at Brighton from Ireland on Thursday, and complained of suffering from a chill. On the Friday following he was unable to leave his bed, and his regular physician was summoned. He seemed to have considered Parnell's illness to have been of a serious nature for he soon sent for another physician, with whom he held a long consultation over the sickness of the Irish leader. The consultation was resumed on Sunday when Parnell was found to be in great pain and apparently growing weaker every hour. His sickness was pronounced to be an attack of acute rheumatism and every attention and care was paid to the sufferer. He was carefully and untiringly nursed by his wife, who hardly left his bedside from the moment her husband's illness was pronounced to be of a serious nature. Parnell, in spite of the care and attention he received, did not seem to rally from the rheumatic attack, and grew weaker and weaker. Several hours before his death Parnell became unconscious and so remained until he died, in intense agony.

Owing to the suddenness of the Irish leader's illness and to the belief of his wife and the attending physicians that he would recover, no friends or relations of his family or of Mrs. Parnell were present at Parnell's bedside when he died. Mrs. Parnell and the physicians were alone in attendance.

Halifax Shocked.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HALIFAX, October 7.—The *Evening Mail* says referring to Parnell's death: "The sudden death of Mr. Parnell is as a bolt out of a clear sky. A life that seemed a series of great surprises has terminated in the greatest surprise of all. And now that his career has closed, it seems almost impossible to realize that the man who was the hero of that career was only born in 1846 and only entered Parliament in 1875. It is rarely, if ever, that public men achieve so much fame, and incur so much hostility, secure such warm devotion, and antagonize so many different kinds of people in so short a time. Since 1878 Mr. Parnell's name has been one of the most familiar in the English-speaking world. Wherever the Irish race have gone, throughout the world, there has the name and fame of Charles Stewart Parnell gone. And when the history of the Irish Home Rule movement comes to be written by impartial men, we are confident that, forgetting all that he ever did or said amiss, it will be acknowledged that to him more than to any other man is due the conversion of the world to the Irish view of that question."

Halifax Irishmen are much shocked by the news.

The Feeling in Ottawa.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, October 7.—The news of Parnell's death created a great sensation here where the Irish interest is very strong. Irishmen of all shades of opinion expressed sorrow for the untimely end of the ex-leader, but there was a general feeling that his death would reunite the Home Rule factions and be for the good of Ireland. The *Evening Journal* says: "One of the great men of the century passed away when Charles Stewart Parnell died last night at the age of only 45. He was not great in some respects. He was a great man so far as a man can be great and intensely selfish. His iron will, superb self-control, intense personal force, shrewdness, foresight and undeviating purpose marked one of the exceptional characters of the century and one of the unique individualisms of all history. Even in his downfall, his fierce concentration of purpose, degraded though it was into selfish and almost stupid obstinacy, appealed to his opponents and shook a nation. Yet, though he alienated the sympathy of his friends and earned the condemnation, if not the contempt, of the world by deserting Ireland for Mrs. O'Shea it is impossible to learn of his death without a feeling of sincere regret for his downfall. Cast in a magnificent mould, time showed a fatal flaw in his making, yet in Parnell's case, as in others in history, one feels that it is possible to forgive almost everything to a brave man."

The News in Montreal.

The announcement of Parnell's death on the STAR bulletins caused a sensation on the street this morning and people had hardly recovered from the shock when the news of the death of Sir John Pope Hennessey, the anti-Parnellite victor in Kilkenny, came. As was natural, little else was spoken of by citizens generally, and especially by Irishmen who remembered Parnell, from what they had seen of him in this city when he visited it at the height of his glory. General regret was expressed at his untimely demise, but as to the effect which it would have upon Irish politics opinions were very much divided.

Rev. Father Dowd first heard of the news from the interviewer. His words were few, yet kind, respecting the dead leader. "I liked Parnell very much up to the time—well you know when. I am really too far away from the scene to give an opinion as to the effect of his removal upon Irish politics, but I think that it will probably tend to reunite the parties again under one organization. Will Home Rule be achieved? Well, that is very difficult to answer. I think that if Mr. Gladstone succeeds it will be, but all this is uncertain. Really, this is very sad news. Poor man, poor man!"

Hon. Senator Murphy did not care to speak about Parnell now that he had gone from this life. However, he thought his death would tend to heal the wounds in the Irish National party and consolidate it once more.

Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., in speaking of the sudden death of Mr. Parnell, said: "The news will be a great shock to Irishmen and their descendants in all parts of the world. Mr. Parnell did a great work for Ireland up to the time of the unfortunate occurrences that are so well known. His good deeds will be long remembered and his sudden death will cause the veil of charity to be thrown over his errors. His disappearance from the scene may have the effect of reconciling the different sections of the party in Ireland struggling for Home Rule."

Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q. C., said: "Notwithstanding the split in the party there is no man in Irish politics who did more for Ireland than Parnell. Looking at the record of the McCarthyites one finds that although they refused to acknowledge the leadership of Parnell, still they have been compelled to follow Parnell's policy on every Irish question; to adopt his opinions and follow the course laid down by him. The great loss to Ireland is that she loses a man whose determination and influence with the people compelled the weaker Irishmen, who composed the seceding party, to make no compromise disadvantageous to Ireland with their Liberal allies."

Mr. H. J. Cloran spoke at some length of Parnell, his work, and the sad news of his death. "Yesterday the Liberal party of Great Britain in convention at Newcastle, and through their authorized leader, committed itself definitely and unequivocally to Home Rule for Ireland. To-day the champion of self-government for the Irish people is dead. Parnell's name will live alongside of that of Grattan and O'Connell. For fifteen years he kept the light of Home Rule burning with intense brilliancy in the British House of Commons. He dispelled the darkness and gloom which had so long hung over Ireland. He succeeded in converting his great and illustrious foe, Gladstone, to Home Rule, and in compelling the Liberal party to adopt the question of self-government for Ireland as a fundamental plank in their platform. This I consider to be the greatest achievement of the age, overshadowing in international importance and human interest all other events affecting the liberty and welfare of the nation. Parnell accomplished this work without recourse to revolution or physical force. Relying on the justice of his cause, he appealed to the best sentiment and highest intelligence of statesmen and the British people. And now he disappears from the scene, his work largely accomplished. His death therefore will have no detrimental bearing upon the great object of his life; namely, the success of Home Rule. As far as party discipline is concerned his disappearance will undoubtedly facilitate the closing up of the ranks of the Irish National party, which should never have been disunited. Parnell goes to his grave with the gratitude of a people struggling to be free."

Mayor McShane: "My opinion is that the whole Irish race, all over the world, will now be united, and that Home Rule for Ireland is now a foregone conclusion."

Ald. Cunningham: "Parnell's sudden demise is a serious shock to his admirers and they consisted of the Irish people the world over. It cannot be denied but that he was one of Ireland's greatest friends, and succeeded in holding the party together longer than any other leader. His death will now probably have the effect of healing up all the breaches in the party and the march to Home Rule will now be resumed and continued until the desired gaol has been reached. Many a true Irishman stuck to Parnell as they did not like to forsake him, but now that he is gone it is more than likely that the party will be united again with re-inforced vigor."

French Press Comments.

Le Monde: "The sudden death of the powerful Irish chief may in the present circumstances bring about great changes in the composition of political parties in England. We all know that he commanded the Home Rule party as a master. Will he have a successor capable of cementing union in the ranks of the Irish party? If the Home Rulers fall out will they join the Conservatives, or will they rally under the Liberal banner of Mr. Gladstone? Parnell had succeeded in forming a united and compact party of which he was the idol. For the honor of his name and the good of his party Parnell should have died three years ago. As it is, history will say that with O'Connell he was the most ardent defender of the Irish cause."

La Patrie: "A despatch from London announces the most unexpected and lamentable news. Parnell, the devoted and able leader of the Irish party, died last evening. The world even ignored his death. Did the ingratitude of those whom he lifted out of obscurity kill him? A subsequent despatch informs us that he died at Brighton, in England, and that by a coincidence Pope Hennessy, who was the last Irish candidate against whom Parnell contended in Kilkenny, died the same day."

The Dead Leader's Career.

The sudden death of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P. for one of the divisions of Cork, will come as a surprise to the whole political world, but be more keenly felt among those Irishmen who have so long looked up to him and followed him as the one man since O'Connell's time who had the genius of leadership, and who for nearly a score of years had made the most strenuous exertions to obtain Home Rule for Ireland. This movement of Home Rule may be said to have begun with O'Connell, who first found in British Parliamentary warfare a chance to benefit his native land, and though he never managed to obtain all he fought for, he succeeded in inserting the thin edge of the wedge when he secured Catholic emancipation. Like Parnell he had envious followers, who, impatient of his "Plan of Campaign" took to other methods and hastened his death. This was the young Ireland party, of which Mitchell, Davis, D'Arcy McGee and Duffy were the leading spirits. Their abortive attempts at rebellion, if repeal was not granted, were soon put down, and the principals were forced to flee from arrest. The Repeal party in Parliament then fell to a small and insignificant remnant, composed of men who, it may be said, dreamt of Home Rule in the far-off future. The late Mr. Isaac Butt was the next leader, and he, though a sturdy worker for Home Rule, would only fight for it on constitutional lines, and on every occasion made it plain to his pot-headed supporters that rebellion, boycotting, or other methods would be discountenanced and condemned. In the House the Irish party, a small one at this time, voted on general questions as each man pleased. There were two men at this time who were studying and watching closely the methods of Irish government, both destined to play an important part later on in the cause of Home Rule. They were Michael Davitt and Charles Stewart Parnell, the former a small tenant farmer's son and a Roman Catholic, the latter an aristocrat, proud and haughty, and a Protestant, certainly the last two men one would have supposed would have come together, and formed a combination and plan for obtaining a larger measure of government for Ireland. Davitt, after being a post boy under the British Government,

BECAME A RABID FENIAN,

and at 18 years of age found himself in the clutches of the law, and was tried for treason, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. For five years he raged and beat himself against the bars, and then the chaplain of Milbank gave him a copy of the life of Mazzini. The book was read and reread, and Davitt can to-day repeat page after page of it. From the work of the great Italian conspirator he learned two things. First, in order to free a country it is necessary to have a common cause appealing to all men; second, it is necessary to find the right time. With these two lessons learned, Davitt was given five years for reflection. He found the cause which would appeal to every man in Ireland in one way or another. This was the land. He knew that not only did the actual food for the majority of the race depend on it, but that the class who represented the Government owned this land and would cling to it. The land, then, would divide the people into two great classes and on this the fight could be waged. But he learned another lesson. For Ireland, unarmed, with few resources and few people, to rebel against England was rank folly. The lesson taught by Orsini's bomb and the outburst of horror which followed that attempt showed conclusively that nothing of that kind could be attempted. The mighty force of public opinion must be arrayed on the side of Ireland, not against it. Agitation would win, as he believed, but agitation could only be set going under certain circumstances, and if he was allowed to leave gaol he must wait until his opportunity came. He was allowed to leave after eleven years of confinement, and he had the nerve to wait for two years before he made any attempt to move. In the meantime he came to the United States and appealed for help to John Devoy and other Irish leaders. By their aid he travelled through parts of the States lecturing, and satisfied himself that the Irish in America would support the Irish at home in any well-defined plan to help Ireland. In 1878 a famine came, and with it Davitt's opportunity. He began his speeches and

THE LAND LEAGUE WAS BORN.

The career of Mr. Parnell has, on the other hand, been singularly different from that of Davitt. Born in 1846 at Avondale, Co. Wicklow, he had the advantages of high birth and a superior education for his role in life. His mother, still living, the daughter of a distinguished American naval officer (Admiral Charles Stewart) furthered in every possible way his ambition and desires. After leaving Cambridge University he made a tour of the United States and returned to his home in Wicklow in 1874 and was made High Sheriff of the county. Up to this time he had given no sign of any desire to enter upon a political career. However, a few months later he made his first attempt to enter the House of Commons, contesting the County of Dublin with the late Col. Taylor on the latter's going into Lord Beaconsfield's second Administration. He was defeated by a large majority, but in the following year, 1875, he was returned for the County of Meath in succession to the late Mr. John Martin. He joined the home rule party under Mr. Butt as soon as he was elected to Parliament, and served silently in the ranks for some years. During this time no one suspected, and, in fact, no one had cause to suspect, Parnell's great ability. Davitt saw it, however, and it was to Parnell that Davitt went on his return to Ireland and proposed the plan of the Land League. The result of the conference was a compact that Davitt was to have control of the organization of the people; Parnell was to manage the work in Parliament. Neither was to interfere with the other. Parnell was to help Davitt by speeches, by counsel, by assuming responsibility; Davitt was to help Parnell to elect as members such men as he might choose for his colleagues. Davitt chose Parnell deliberately. He wanted a gentleman by birth and fortune; he must, so far as the sympathies of his class went, be allied to the landlords, and, above all, he must be one who would rule without permitting a question of his authority.

LAND LEAGUE AND BOYCOTT.

The compact was loyally adhered to, as might have been expected, for the first few years the share taken by Davitt was the more important. His was the work of welding the Irish people into one homogeneous mass, on which the superstructure of the Parliamentary party would be reared. Public opinion was to be created which would give the men in Parliament the support of a nation. For it was nothing less that Davitt undertook. From the scattered, depressed, disunited people of Ireland he was to build up an Irish nation. The scheme of the Land League took like wild-fire. This is the more wonderful when it is considered that at first there was but the vaguest sort of plan of reform, so far as the land was concerned. There were, it is true, generalizations as to the reduction of rents, but there was no defined plan by which this was to be brought about. The theory of the nationalization of the land, which Davitt afterward worked out, was as little known then as was the no-rent manifesto. Boycotting was as much of an accident as was its name. The League formed itself along lines which were little thought of by the men of Butt's time. But it served its purpose. There was about the very word land that which caused the blood of Irishmen to run faster, and around it gathered farmers and laborers and secret society men and men who dreamed of a free Ireland, and men who, if they dreamed at all, it was only of some shillings less a year to pay. The advanced men, the theorists, the successors of Young Ireland accepted the Land League with some contempt. It was nothing like what they intended one day to do, it would not free Ireland. In the meantime, however, it seemed to hold out the hope of better days for the people in a practical sort of fashion and they were willing to help it along. The Irish in America delighted in it, because it from the first promised to look after and protect the evicted tenants. The attitude of American Irishmen towards their fellow-countrymen at home has always been not that of charity, but to help in some practical way to aid those in distress, to put food in the mouths of those that hungered, to place a roof over the heads of those who were out under the chilling rain. The attraction which the Land League had then for the Irish in America was that it would do this work, that no single case of hardship should go unrelieved.

MONEY POURED OUT IN A STEADY STREAM,

and the Land League began to take its place in Irish history. From those offices on the second floor of the house in Sackville street, in the good city of Dublin, Davitt ruled Ireland as no Lord-Lieutenant ever ruled it. Day after day letters, reports and telegrams poured in, and out went money, advice or command. The local branches of the League sprang up in every direction and to them flocked the farmers, the laborers, the shopkeepers. Self-governed, as these branches largely were, there was yet a strong influence from the central office slowly molding all into one harmonious whole. Parnell in Parliament soon took a leading part in the debates and in 1877 made a great impression on the House in introducing "The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill," the object of which was to facilitate the purchase of their holdings by the tenantry of the disestablished Irish Church. The bill was thrown out by 150 to 110 votes. His really active work, or rather obstructive, did not begin until Sir Richard (then Mr.) Cross introduced the Prisons Bill. The various clauses of the measure were most obstinately opposed; and when attempts were made to force the bill through at a late hour there were repeated motions for adjournment. A similar course was followed on the Mutiny Bill, the hostility being chiefly directed against the flogging clauses, and scenes of great passion and much excitement frequently occurred. Though Mr. Butt was still the leader of the Irish party, Parnell was fast coming to the front as the rising man, and his star was in the ascendant as chief of the party. He frequently during this session of Parliament came into collision with his leader, Mr. Butt, and on one occasion Sir Stafford Northcote moved a resolution

FOR PARNELL'S SUSPENSION,

which was subsequently abandoned in order to give way for some new rules against "obstruction" generally. Mr. Butt strongly condemned in letters and speeches Parnell's tactics, but with the Irish people he became more popular than ever. He was fighting the hated *Sassanach* and that was enough to make the meanest man a hero in their eyes. In 1878 Parnell replaced Mr. Butt as president of the Irish organization in England, known as the Home Rule Confederation, and from that time Mr. Butt practically ceased to be the leader of the Irish party. The sessions of 1878 and '79 were like those of 1877. At the close of 1879 Parnell entered upon a new and important epoch in his career. There had been a succession of three bad harvests in Ireland, the country was threatened with deep and wide-spread distress, and the time was ripe for starting a new movement for reform of the relations between landlord and tenant. He had conference with Davitt and the end of it was his joining, as previously remarked, the "Irish National Land League," emphasizing his enlistment by uttering the words, "Keep a firm grip of your homesteads." Parnell, on the 21st October, 1879, was elected the first president. The objects of the organization were declared to be: "First, to bring about a reduction of rack-rents; secondly, to facilitate the obtaining of the ownership of the soil by the occupiers." In December he sailed for America and worked up great enthusiasm for his plans and raised large funds for the distressed in Ireland and to carry on the Home Rule war with the British Government. He addressed meetings all over the United States and Canada, and only hurried back to Ireland to take part in the general elections, Parliament having been dissolved. In the new elections he was elected for three constituencies, Meath, Mayo and Cork City, deciding to sit for the last-named. At the meeting of the new Irish party after the elections he was chosen leader instead of Mr. Shaw, who had succeeded Mr. Butt. If anything was necessary to complete the hold of the Land League on the people the action of the Government supplied it. Hand in hand with the coercion acts, which no one cared anything about, went bills for the relief of the tenants. The land courts were established by the act of 1881, and the tenants flocked to them for reduction of rents. There was abundant outlet for the enthusiasm, too. Some one of the leaders was sure to be either going in or coming out of gaol at almost any time; there were always deputations of speakers coming through the country to be listened to and cheered; there were always landlords who were evicting tenants, and thereby earning for themselves the execrations of all Nationalists who heard of their acts. There was always some one to cheer, and some one to curse, and what could a man ask more? Besides all this, the League held steadily to its work of assisting the tenants who were in need or who had been evicted. The Ladies' Land League took much of this work on their own shoulders, with the result that it was efficiently and thoroughly done.

Shortly after the meeting of the new Parliament Parnell called for the introduction of a measure to deal with

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The activity of the Land League got him into trouble, as in November, 1880, informations were laid by the Irish Attorney-General against Parnell and several others of the League executive. The trial lasted nineteen days and the jury finally disagreed. During the session of 1881 the Government brought in the Coercion Bill, and to that measure, as well as the Arms Bill, Parnell and his supporters offered a fierce and prolonged opposition, lasting seven weeks. During the debate there were many exciting scenes, and on the 3rd February Parnell and thirty-four of his followers were removed by the sergeant-at-arms for "obstruction." The Land Act having been passed into law, the Land League in convention decided that the "act should be tested" by means of certain selected cases, and being present afterwards at certain League demonstrations Parnell was arrested on the 13th October and confined in Kilmainham gaol. The Government of Mr. Gladstone at that time immediately proclaimed the Land League to be an illegal association, and to head this off Parnell and his colleagues issued the "No Rent" manifesto. He was kept in gaol till 10th April, 1882, when he was released on *parole* in order to attend the funeral of a relative. It was not to be supposed that the Land League, in its work of welding the Irish people into a united race and of converting them to the plan of constitutional agitation, should have an uninterrupted success. It may be said once for all that since the movement began no attack from the outside has injured it materially. But there were tragedies, such as the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, the assassination of Mrs. Symthe, the killing of the Huddys and that awful slaughter in the second of those three stone cabins which stand on the knoll at Maamtrasna, overlooking Lough Mask, which injured and retarded the work terribly. The idea of vengeance would break out, and each time public opinion in England, partly won by the agitation, would revert with stern anger to the old belief that nothing but coercion would answer. It was at such times that the hearts of the leaders would fail them, and they would seriously consider giving up the fight. But as time went on it became apparent that the Irish people themselves condemned the terror, nor was this to be wondered at. The benefits won for them by the work of the League were too real, too apparent, for them to doubt what was the better way to work. It may be said that when Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1882 proclaimed the whole Land League and forced the leaders to organize the National League, the work which Davitt had agreed to do was practically done. The people of Ireland had been taught to so

THOROUGHLY TRUST THEIR LEADERS,

and the Irish race all over the globe had been so thoroughly convinced that constitutional agitation would win in the end all they had hoped for their country, that the Irish nation, one in method as well as one in purpose, had been created. From this time the fight was practically transferred to the House of Commons, for there was but little more to do outside its walls.

The cowardly assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke shortly after Parnell's release from prison it is said, enraged him so much, that only for great pressure he would have given up the leadership of the party and retired from politics forever. The freedom of Dublin was voted him while in prison and he and Dillon on their release on attending to receive the honor at the City Hall received a great ovation. In 1882 he took an active part in procuring the passing of the Arrears Act and of the Tramways and Laborers' Acts in 1883. He was presented by his Irish friends the world over in 1883 with a testimonial of £35,000. Shortly after the Land League was changed to the National League, with Parnell at the head. He inspired all the policy of his Irish followers in Parliament during the sessions of 1884 and '85; and on the dissolution, when the Irish people first voted on a general household suffrage, he nominated every Nationalist candidate, and returned to Westminster with 85 followers. It was to meet this new situation that Mr. Gladstone proposed to the House of Commons a home rule measure, in which, of course, he had the support of Parnell and the whole Irish contingent, but was defeated. It was a wonderful advance between the time when Parnell and his lieutenants were in Kilmainham Prison by order of Mr. Gladstone's Government, and the day on which Mr. Gladstone announced himself a convert to the views of the Irish party. The long fight had been waged successfully, and the most important of the allies had been fairly won into joining the little army. It is important, however, to remember at this point that the conversion of the great Liberal party really meant a change of belief among its members. It was not that Mr. Gladstone and his followers were acting from party reasons; it was that they had become convinced of the justice of the claims made by the Irishmen and of the mistake they had made in believing those claims dangerous. Agitation had brought knowledge in its train, and with knowledge had come a better understanding of the reasons why Ireland had right and justice on her side. It was not to be expected that the Conservative party in England should see matters in the light in which the Liberals viewed them. Not only do the

CONSERVATIVES REPRESENT THE MASS OF ENGLISHMEN,

who prefer to hold to that which they have tried rather than experiment with new things, but the party is largely influenced by the landed interest. Anything which threatens the landlords in Ireland does not tend to make those in England happy. In such a country as England, the acceptance of an idea by a great political party means much. The mere fact that it has been defeated amounts to little, because there is not a single great principle governing England to-day that has not been defeated in its time. But one hope remained. Parnell was so peculiarly the representative of his party that if he could be broken down and destroyed, there was a chance. If he could be connected with the crimes which all Englishmen reprobated, the work was done. After the new elections on the opening of Parliament Parnell proposed a bill to suspend evictions and practically to reduce rent by one-half. The bill did not pass. Then followed the "Parnell Commission" to enquire into certain allegations contained in a pamphlet entitled "Parnellism and Crime" published in the *Times*, and charging Parnell and others with conspiracy and organization, having for its object the separation of Ireland from England as a nation. The "Thunderer's" attack was based on letters alleged to have been written by Parnell, and proving his complicity in crime. These were at once denounced by Parnell as forgeries; and at the trial, such they proved to be. For a time the Pigott forgeries looked the pure thing until Patrick Egan discovered the true nature of the documents which were being used to convict Parnell. The failure of that attempt was almost absurdly complete, and Parnell stood out cleaner than ever before the people, and his party received a fresh accession of strength from the very war made on him. Exactly who it was that first thought of Captain O'Shea and saw the joint in the harness of proof worn by the Irish leader is an open question. Mr. Jos. Chamberlain is credited with the discovery, but whether properly is not certain.

Pigott, who sold the letters to the *Times*, went off to Spain and committed suicide. The trial before the commission lasted 128 days and nearly 500 witnesses were examined. This was followed by an action for libel against the *Times* and resulted in the *Times* paying Parnell £5000, besides the whole costs of the witnesses at the commission and libel trial.

AMOUNTING TO OVER £100,000.

The star of Parnell about this time began to pale and his followers began to intrigue, as was the case with O'Connell and every other Irish leader. Hints were being thrown out that Parnell was not looking closely after the interests of the party and that he was too often absent from the House, and so hidden that not even the most intimate of his colleagues could at times find him when wanted. In 1890 the hints were solved, as he was convicted in open court of having committed adultery with the wife of his friend, Captain O'Shea. This roused indignation among some of his followers, those who envied his leadership, and a demand that he should resign the leadership for a time led to the present split in the Irish Nationalist party. His civil marriage to Mrs. O'Shea, it was thought, would heal the breach, but, instead, matters drifted into greater complications, to the detriment of the poor Irish peasant. When Parnell stipulated that he should be the sole ruler of the Nationalist party in Parliament and should name his colleagues, and when Davitt conceded this to him, the greatest result from the Nationalist delegation was assured. And of all men Parnell was the last to let such a power sleep. He ruled his party in Parliament with a rod of iron. It is one of the strangest things connected with this movement, the manner in which the members of the Irish delegation have submitted to Parnell's treatment. That they should have remained loyal to him so long is proof, if any be needed, of the desperate fight they felt they were waging. It is true that rebellion against Parnell in the past would have meant the ending of the Parliamentary career of the rebel, but it is also true that among the Irish members of Parliament there are many high-spirited men who, were it merely the distinction or honor of being in Parliament that was involved, would never for one moment have borne the treatment of their chief. Two causes operated to hold the Irish members loyal to Parnell. First, their absolute belief in his ability to win; second, the fierce fight made against them by their opponents. To all men in times of conflict there comes the realization of the truth which President Lincoln repeated in homely phrase when he said: "It's a bad time to swap horses when crossing a stream." Parnell never had the loyalty of the heart from his followers, but he always commanded the loyalty of the head. His ability was unquestioned; there might be other men who could lead them to success, but that this man could do it was certain.

THE PATRIOTISM, THE LOVE FOR THEIR COUNTRY,

the trust reposed in them by the whole Irish race and the responsibility which attached to them united to make those Irish members bear with the methods of the men who led them. Wielding his little company of members as one man, Parnell watched for opportunities. In the fierce sea of party warfare in the House, he was able from time to time to fish up concessions. It was, "This for Ireland, or your political life," and as each step was gained, the way was made clearer for the next. In English politics Parnell and his followers took but little interest, except so far as they could sell their votes for Ireland's benefit. Legislation was traded off for legislation whenever and wherever it could be done. Bit by bit, day by day, the party moved ahead to the goal before them, until when an Irishman rose in the House of Commons to speak for Ireland he was no longer met with contempt. For these men had taught their opponents that whatever other feeling might be had for them, contempt was out of place. They had conquered that respect which is felt for men who have proved themselves our equals or superiors in the fight. In numbers, too, they had become too formidable to be treated as of no importance any longer. The solid vote of eighty odd members of Parliament was more than enough to turn a close division, and with this menace always before its eyes the Government felt inclined to view the objects of those eighty-odd men with considerable respect.

Charles Stewart Parnell was descended from an old English family that went over to Ireland from Congleton, Cheshire, and many of his ancestors have played prominent parts in British history.

DRESS REFORM.

The Boston Women Inaugurate Their Loud Threatened Campaign.

BOSTON, October 7.—Yesterday was the day, had it been rainy, that women to the number of 200 or more were to have appeared in public in short skirts and other exceptional clothing. The matter has been talked about in female reform circles and in the newspapers, and the fact was got at that the leader in the movement here was Mrs. Evelyn Shaw Ingersoll, who is a sister of Mary Shaw, the actress. The movement was really brought about by the agitation at the Chautauqua assembly, some members of which declared the present mode of dress to be not only ugly and inartistic, but unhealthful and cumbersome in the extreme, and one which ought to be abandoned at once by all self-respecting women.

Then Mrs. Ingersoll believed that she would have scores of followers. About six weeks ago she told an interviewer that this following had fallen off, but that she would appear if she had only a single follower. Yesterday she was again interviewed, and the utter collapse of anything like a general movement is indicated by her words. She said:

"I have not spoken a word to convert any one to my way of thinking. I am having a costume made of water-proof cloth, with which I shall wear stout walking boots, with long tops like a riding boot. When the suit is ready, I shall wear it, but I have no intention of keeping it for rainy weather alone, as it will be much too pretty. One of my friends is having made a suit like mine, but I know of nobody else who is doing so."

Mrs. Ingersoll then described the details of the costume, and gave her reasons for adopting it, the first and, perhaps, the most important reason being that of cleanliness. Much attention will be given to making the dress as beautiful as possible, and the question of economy will also be carefully considered. The greatest expense will be in the boot, which will have to be made to order, although the wrinkled leather leggings can be worn with the ordinary walking boots. The skirt of the dress will be kilted, thus giving perfect freedom of motion, and the fore shortened effect, which most women dread, will be obviated by having the waist line taken up in its proper place. There will be no more straps, suspenders, bindings or belts, the suit being made all in one piece and its weight being equally distributed over the body.

Several ladies appeared in this startling costume yesterday.

DYNAMITE SHELLS.

High Explosives Successfully Used in a Common Cannon.

LONDON, October 7.—Experiments were made to-day in Aberdare, a town of South Wales, with an invention known as Snyder's dynamite projectile. The inventor of these dynamite shells is Mr. F. H. Snyder, of New York, who some years ago conducted a series of trials at Sandy Hook, and on the Potomac, near Washington. The experiments to-day lasted from noon until five o'clock this evening and proved to the satisfaction of the many English and foreign military and naval experts present, including Captain Emory and Major James C. Post, the military attaché of the American Legation in London, that dynamite bombs may safely be fired from ordinary guns by the Snyder system. Nine shells, each charged with from ten to thirteen pounds of nitro-gelatine, were fired. A six-inch armor plate was indented at 110 yards and bent at sixty yards. Four-and-a-half inch plate was bent and indented to the extent of one and a half inch at 250 yards. In each case the explosion scattered timbers many yards. One shell rebounded a distance of seventy yards without exploding, although it was flattened. It was charged with only four pounds of some different explosive, the nature of which Mr. Snyder declined to divulge.

Some of the experts present expressed disappointment because the armor was not penetrated, and said that they had expected that it would be shattered. General Fieroff, a Russian officer, declared that the shells used were not more effective than other shells.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

Arrival of the "Lake Ontario" And the "Numidian" at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Que., October 6.—The steamship "Lake Ontario," of the Beaver Line, from Liverpool, passed inward at 11 p. m. The following are her saloon passengers: Miss Best, Mrs. Best, Mrs. Blackader, Master G. Blackader, Miss E. Blackader, Miss S. Black, Mr. W. G. Black, Mr. A. J. Boucher, Mrs. Boucher, Miss Boucher, Rev. J. S. Burnet, Mrs. Burnet, Miss Cameron, Mr. Chandler, Miss Christie, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Clarke, Miss M. Clarke, Mr. J. W. Cooke, Mr. E. Courange, Mr. L. Decurzon, Mrs. Dakers, Miss Denzil, Miss Durnford, Miss M. Durnford, Miss Furness, Mrs. Gomery, Miss Gomery, Miss E. Holden, Mr. S. Hardians, Miss Jamieson, Mrs. King, Mr. C. J. S. King, Master E. L. King, Mr. D. Law, Mrs. Law, Miss Law, Master Law, Mrs. Leithhead, Miss Loftus, Master C. Marrcot, Mrs. S. L. Marrcot, Mr. S. Munn, Mrs. Munn, Miss J. Munn, Mr. R. H. Munro, Mrs. Munro, Miss Pratt, Mr. H. W. Raphael, Mrs. Raphael, Mr. Spring, Miss M. Raphael, Miss H. Raphael, Master F. Raphael, Miss L. Raphael, Mrs. Rawlinson, Miss M. Rawlinson, Master D. Rawlinson, Miss E. Rawlinson, Mr. M. Reade, Miss Ready, Mr. J. B. Reid, Miss Reid, Mr. W. H. Revis, Mrs. Skelton, Miss Skelton, Miss A. Smith, Mr. Street, Miss Sully, Mr. J. B. Sutherland, Miss M. Thompson, Mrs. Webb, Father Wilmes, Mr. Geo. Courge, Mr. Tibbets.

The "Numidian's" Passengers.

FATHER POINT, October 6.—Following is a list of the saloon passengers of the Allan Royal mail steamship "Numidian," Captain MacNicol, from Liverpool, which passed inward at 11.30 p.m.: Mrs. Allen and infant, Mr. J. L. Akrill, Miss Ashworth, Mr. F. Batty, Mr. J. Burstall, Miss Burstall, Mr. E. Crawley, Rev. P. Dakin, Mr. J. H. Devlin, Mr. L. Dickson, Mr. G. Dickson, Miss W. Dixon, Mr. J. F. Doran, Miss F. Foote, Mr. J. Gault, Mrs. Gault, Mr. A. S. Hurd, Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. C. Jones, Mr. A. J. McCall, Mrs. McCall, Miss Meston, Miss J. O'Connor, Rev. F. G. Plummer, Mrs. M. Riley, Mr. R. G. Stokes, Mrs. Stokes, Rev. E. Turstall, Mr. J. Walker, Miss Walker, Captain Wood, Mr. R. Wright, and 77 intermediate and 291 steerage passengers.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, Ont., October 7.—There has been some friction in the wholesale boot and shoe establishment of Sterling Bros., resulting in 22 men quitting work, but the difficulty is said to be in a fair way to adjustment.

Special Notice.

Remember Montreal Hunt Steeplechases, Thursday and Saturday. Splendid Entries. Grand Sport. Special Trains. Grand Trunk R'way, 1.30 and 2 o'clock.

235 4

And now they have got up a "button dance." But it will never rassle around and get there like the good old-fashioned "collar-button crawl."—Richmond Recorder.

Summer Weakness

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and That Tired Feeling are cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla (3)

MORE REDCOATS.

MILITARY STATIONS ALONG THE C. P. R.

Reported in England That Many More Imperial Troops Are to be Quartered in Canada—Lacks Confirmation.

[BY CABLE FROM THE STAR'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON.]

LONDON, October 7.—The rumor has been revived here that the Government intends to increase the number of imperial troops at Halifax and establish permanent military stations at Quebec and Esquimalt on the Pacific Coast. It was reported here that this step was in contemplation for two purposes, one to protect the new military highway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the other to provide British officers with experience in the Canadian climate. There is no talk of this step being contemplated in the hope of suppressing the annexationist feeling, for it is not believed in England that any general feeling in favor of annexation exists in Canada.

Sir Edward Watkin urged the establishment of military stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific some years since, but it was then felt by the Government to be unwise both in the interests of Canada and the Empire to take the step suggested.

As to the present rumor, I cannot find any officials willing to confirm it.

NOT MUCH TO BOAST OF.

Only a Small Increase in Immigration from the British Isles to Canada.

[BY CABLE FROM THE STAR'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON.]

LONDON, October 7.—The Canadian Government agents and the steamship companies operating the St. Lawrence lines report that this season's emigration from the British Isles to Canada has been better than last year both in numbers and quality, particularly as regards the latter, for most of the emigrants bound for Canada were of a very superior class, and with plenty of money to establish themselves well in their new homes. Still, taken altogether, there is not much to boast of in the season's emigration, for there has not been such an increase in numbers as was expected at the opening of the season.

Emigration to Canada from the continent of Europe increased about fifty per cent. during the season.

THE FARMER DELEGATES.

[BY CABLE FROM THE STAR'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON.]

LONDON, October 7.—Much regret is expressed here at the trouble with the British farmer delegates invited to visit the Maritime Provinces of Canada. As reported here, the sole cause of the trouble is the objection of the Dominion Government to the free trade doctrines so freely expressed by the delegates. This gives English people a small opinion of Canada's love of country as compared with her devotion to party.

WHAT MR. CHAPLEAU WOULD DO.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, Ont., October 8.—The *Mail's* Ottawa correspondent says that Mr. Chapleau is said to have remarked yesterday, that, if he were in Mr. Haggart's place, he would take action against Principal Grant in the courts for libel and defamation.

101st Anniversary of Father Mathew.

—GRAND—

Annual Entertainment

By the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, and Lecture by the Rev. L. Drummond, S. J., Rector of St. Mary's College, in

ST. ANN'S HALL,

MONDAY, 12th OCTOBER.

Doors open 7.30 p. m. Commences 8 p. m. Tickets, 25 and 50cts.

236 4 JAS. McGUIRE, Secretary.

OWING to extensive alterations now going on in our premises,

WE HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK 25 PER CENT.

Parties buying should not fail to look through our stock before placing their orders.

FEE & MARTIN,

Furniture, Carpets and Bedding,

357 to 361 ST. JAMES ST.

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OUR STEADY INCREASE

Is ample proof of the genuineness of our work. 30 years ago the British American Steam Dye Works started in Montreal; 3 hands did all the work, cleaning, dyeing and finishing and office work included; a little front shop near Chaboillez square, with room at the back to do the finishing, and small place in the rear for the dyeing, the smallest size steam boiler obtainable and plant in comparison. To-day our works cover over an acre of ground, our steam boiler capacity is 250 horse power, one of several of machines cost ten times as much as our whole plant did then, and about 75 hands find steady employment. We have offices in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec, and agencies in all principal towns of the Dominion. If you want superior dyeing and cleaning in any branch, try us.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,

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PERSONAL—WILL CHARLES W. ALLEN, WHO addressed a letter to the firm on Mill St., kindly send his address to them, action can then be taken. 236x1

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ÆOLIAN and DOMINION ORGANS.

Largest stock. No Canvassers. One Price only and the lowest. Easy Terms. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos to rent. Repairing. Artistic tuning and regulating. Secondhand Pianos at all prices.

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DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT a Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDER, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WATERY BLOOD, or from VITIATED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also invigorate and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

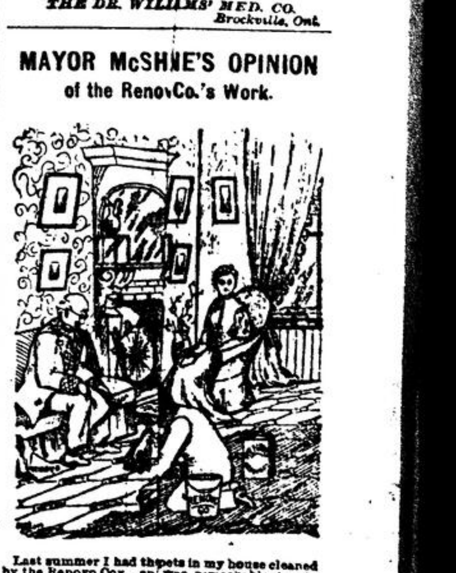
EVERY WOMAN should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

YOUNG WOMEN should take them. These PILLS will make them regular.

For sale by all druggists or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing *THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO. Brockville, Ont.*

MAYOR McSHANE'S OPINION of the Renovo Co.'s Work.



Last summer I had the carpets in my house cleaned by the Renovo Coy., and was remarkable to observe the favourable change made, freshening up the colors equal to new, removing all grease stains, etc., and in every respect highly satisfactory. I therefore can cheerfully recommend the process of the Renovo Co. to all friends.

Yours truly,

JAS. McSHANE, Mayor of Montreal.

236 1

FOOT BALLS.

Best Leather Covered Association and Rugby, 26, 30 inches circumference, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50.

RUBBER BLADDERS. No. 4, 90c; No. 5, $1.00; No. 6, $1.20.

BLACK RUBBER FOOTBALLS. No. 2 3 4 5 6 $1.20 [illegible] $1.60 $1.80 $2.00

Association Football pages, Diagram of Field, Rules, etc., etc., 35 c.

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Stores, with llings above; also detached and setached solid brick houses, 6 and ms, good cellars, and nice lawns. For sell. Easy terms.

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SALE,

ON UP PEEL STREET.

We have been [illegible]cted by the Executors of the Estate lat[illegible]ED SAVAGE to offer for sale th[illegible] beaut[illegible] situated property, No. 359 Peel street, kn[illegible] "The Elms." The house is a well built, [illegible]dious one, and there is an excellent stab[illegible] coach house. For particulars apply at th[illegible].

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FOR S[illegible]E—Just Completed, 11-Ro[illegible]ed House

Finished in cot[illegible], $150 cherry mantel, heavy earthenware s[illegible]te wash tubs, two w.c.'s, American patent blinds, plumbing and roofing guaranteed [illegible]t exception one of the best finished houses [illegible]ity.

HU[illegible]ON STREET, Near Prince Arthur. A. E. L[illegible] Temple Building. 232x[illegible]

HUTC[illegible]ON STREET.

I can sell [illegible]e on this improving street, price from $6,[illegible]o $9,000. If you will kindly call at my Office [illegible]e pleased to take you up and show you the [illegible] houses which I have for sale.

THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, 30 St. John street. 236x1

DO YOU FEEL BLUE? —TRY— [illegible]AN FRUIT CHEWING GUM. [illegible]re and Wholesome. [illegible]r bar. For sale by Confec[illegible] and Druggists. 215x

THE QUEEN'S [illegible]UNDRY BAR. [illegible] it, and take no other. [illegible]ARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE MONT[illegible] STAR, printed at the corner of St. George [illegible] Fortification Lane, is published by Hugh Gr[illegible] in Montreal. Publishing offices, 133 and [illegible] James street.