The Montreal Daily Star

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THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A CONSENSUS OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Statesmen, Poets and Scholars on the Question.

Letters to "The Star" from Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Hon. John H. Pope, Hon. H. G. Joly, Sir John Rose, Hon. S. L. Tilley, Hon. R. J. Cartwright, Oliver Wendell Holmes, &c., &c.

It will be remembered that during the agitation in THE STAR for a Free Library, there was a vast amount of correspondence on the subject. Many of the letters were from eminent men in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. We reproduce a few of them to let the public see how emphatic were the expressions of approval amongst thinkers and scholars abroad.

Sir John Macdonald, Endorses the Movement.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR—I have your note of the 25th instant, and beg leave to state that I quite agree with you as to the expediency, I might also say the necessity, of arousing public attention to the establishment of free libraries in the chief cities and towns of Canada.

Most towns in the United States have free libraries in their midst, and it is not much to the credit of the wealthy people of the chief city of Canada that long ere this a free public library has not been established. I shall be glad to hear of the success of your exertions in this very important matter. Believe me, yours faithfully,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

From the Y. M. C. Association of New York.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—You ask my opinion in relation to the advantages resulting from free libraries and reading-rooms in communities where they exist. The opening of such places is one means of keeping persons, during their leisure hours, from places of evil resort. They give occupation and instruction to the mind and have the effect of stimulating habits of study and thought. It seems to me that these considerations should have the effect of awakening those who are interested in the well-being of their communities to the establishment and maintenance of such institutions.

The free reading-rooms of this city are crowded in the day by young men out of employment, and in the evenings by clerks, tradesmen and young mechanics. Of course care has to be exercised in the selection of the papers, periodicals and books.

The most successful library in the States is the Boston Public Library.

Very truly yours,
R. J. MCBURNEY,
Secretary.

Sir R. J. Cartwright, Approves.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR—So far as I can judge I should imagine that a free library conducted as nearly as may be on the plan now in use in Boston would be a very great advantage to every considerable town, especially in a country like Canada, where there are very few private libraries of any magnitude, and where such as do exist are almost certain to be disposed of at the death of the owner. Moreover, apart from the question of cost, which is very considerable, it is almost impossible to procure a great many standard works which are often wanted for purposes of reference, except through the medium of a public library.

I remain,
Very truly yours,
R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Prof. Barker, of Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, says:

"I am somewhat surprised to find out that there is no public library in Montreal. In Philadelphia we have a great system of public libraries, managed and supported in the most liberal manner, and helping to raise the standard of intelligence. It is in this that the University has its roots. With a great public library in Montreal there will follow a large increase in the number of students attending your colleges and universities. In an upward movement of society all classes are affected, and the average intelligence of a community determines the number of students who will attend college just as sure as the quality of the soil determines the crop. Untold and incalulable benefits would result to all classes from the establishment of a public library in your city. The people will not go to special collections, and no college or private library can supply the place of that owned and used by the people."

Captain Bedford Pim, says,

"I have felt the want of a public library since I have been in Montreal. A city so beautiful as Montreal should have everything necessary for the mental outfit of the New Dominion. It is I venture to think, incumbent upon the citizens of Montreal to have at least a public library containing everything relating to their own country; and from my experience as an explorer I have no hesitation in saying that the country can only be developed through the complete and accurate knowledge obtained from libraries. With such a collection as I have indicated people would come to Montreal to do literary work just as they now go to the British Museum or the Boston Public Library. The importance of such a work cannot be over-estimated, and you should not lose a day in starting it."

Letter from Hon. H. G. Joly.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—There can be but one opinion on the subject; that no greater service can be rendered to the people than by the foundation of free libraries. It will afford the means of self-education to every willing man, and if we read the lives of the self-made men who, after all, are the real heroes of humanity, we will find in nearly every case that it was owing to their earnest studies, carried on in solitude during the short leisure hours saved from their hard grinding work, that they have laid the foundation of the deep knowledge which has benefited the world.

Who has not read with emotion the simple tales of sacrifice and hunger endured by them, in order to procure some book they had set their hearts upon studying? Their giving up the food so necessary to growing boys, in order to feed their minds and the joy with which they read and mastered the contents of that book?

How few of us know what starvation means—not only starvation of body but starvation of mind? Let society feed the hungry minds with a good and wholesome food, and open free libraries to all seekers of knowledge, and it will be amply rewarded.

As much a benefactor of mankind is the man who teaches the mind of his fellow-beings to grow, as the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. With best wishes for your success,

I remain,
Yours truly,
H. G. JOLY.

Ex-Post Master General James Approves of Free Libraries.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Replying to your letter asking for an expression of opinion in relation to the desirability and need of Free Libraries in settled and other communities, perhaps the most pertinent thing I can say in this cause now is to repeat the axiom: "A public library is a public necessity."

When properly selected it cannot fail of being universally good and tending to the upbuilding of public morals and social order.

Very respectfully
THOS L. JAMES.

What the Minister of Agriculture Thinks.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your favor, in which you do me the honor to request my opinion respecting the influence exerted by free Reading Rooms and Libraries in communities where they exist, and the duties of citizens to establish them. Your question covers a wide ground and would require the statement of a variety of considerations to answer it satisfactorily; but I may say to you generally, that in my opinion such institutions do exercise a very beneficial effect in communities in which they have been founded. In the first place they afford facilities for obtaining useful information which would not be otherwise within the reach of thousands. In the next they afford opportunities for social reunion as well as obtaining information and instruction upon the most desirable conditions for all communities.

It follows therefore, that it is well to try to establish them. I am quite aware that the conditions of such institutions afford points for much discussion, but I proceed upon the assumption of institutions conducted in such a manner as to keep in view the moral sense of the community.

Believe me, etc.,
Yours truly,
J. H. POPE,

Letter from Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I am glad to learn that the question of establishing a Free Library is occupying public attention in Montreal. It is one of the serious drawbacks to be encountered in Canada that no such libraries exist, except to a limited extent in Ontario, where facilities afforded by the Educational Department to obtain libraries in the rural school sections were made available.

I consider that a well selected library will exercise a much more extensive educational influence than a reading-room, as the latter is chiefly supplied with newspapers of an ephemeral character, many of them ill-written and full of mischievous selections which do much harm in depraving the taste. The best of newspapers are only intended to convey the news of the day, and not to impart general knowledge of a scientific, historical, or literary character, though, doubtless, many of them do this incidentally.

Probably the best arrangement would be to have a reading-room connected with a library, but when the former would be subordinate to the latter. Canadians have hitherto been so much occupied with the initial difficulties attendant on settling a new country and commencing the building of large towns and cities, that such questions have not received the attention they deserved. Now, when so many centres of a large population exist, measures should be adopted which will afford to our workmen and artisans the valuable instruction which can be obtained only by the possession of good libraries. Such libraries will be valuable to all classes, but of course will be most beneficial to those who have at present only the most limited facilities for acquiring general knowledge.

It would seem to me a proper application of municipal money to establish such libraries when individual munificence is not available. Governmental assistance would be more objectionable, chiefly because a Government could not properly confine the assistance to large centres of population. Trusting in your efforts to interest the whole country in so good a plan for mutual improvement.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
A. MACKENZIE.

Prof. Boyd Dawkins, of Manchester, says:

"I have studied the question of libraries in Great Britain and the United States, and am of the opinion that a public library modeled somewhat after that of the City of Boston, would be of great service to education and knowledge in Montreal. The value of such an institution would be inestimable and, beyond a doubt, would add enormously to the future development of Canada. An institution of this sort would form a centre around which would gather the most valuable series of works relating to geology, ethnology and other subjects relating to this part of the world and which for the most part is that brought up in the proceedings of various local learned societies, difficult of access and beyond the reach of the majority of the people. I am quite astonished that there is no public library in Montreal."

Professor F. W. Putnam, of Harvard College, says:

"A public library is one of the great wants of Montreal. There ought to be no difficulty in starting one in a city of the wealth and intelligence of Montreal. No man can estimate the effect of a library on a city in any other terms than he would estimate the effect of the sunshine."

What the Librarian of the Public Library, Boston, says.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The public library of Boston has now been established for a generation and has become one of the permanent institutions of the city. It is one of the educational forces, approved and cheerfully supported by the City Council as well as by the public sentiment of the community. More than this, it has become a great library for scholars in all departments of learning, supported chiefly by funds contributed by public-spirited citizens and friends. Besides these departments, for the highest as well as common education, are many books which afford rational amusement to all classes of the community. All these purposes are deemed legitimate and have commended themselves to those by whom they are supported. Of course it is impracticable to apportion to the school, the press, the church, the library, each its exact share of influence in the education of the community. Perhaps it is enough to say that each is powerful for good and each co-ordinate to all the others in the accomplishment of a beneficial purpose.

The library is free to all comers for consultation and to all inhabitants, over fourteen years of age, for circulation of all books not restricted to hall use. No money guaranty is required, and this free circulation of more than 1,000,000 yearly, with a minimum of less and fewer mutilations, and with a fair regard to the reasonable use and preservation of public property, has had the tendency to create a public sentiment of no inconsiderable value among other forces which may be relied on for the preservation of good order and correct notions as to the relations between the Government and the people.

Very respectfully yours,
MELLIN CHAMBERLAIN,
Librarian

From the Congregational Librarian of Boston.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I reside in the City of Chelsea with 22,000 and spend my days in the Congregational Library, Boston, with 362,000 inhabitants. A free public library with reading rooms has been long enough established in both to satisfy any careful observer that their influence is variously helpful in promoting intelligence, good order and good morals, thus necessarily elevating the standard of the social life.

I can think of nothing which the citizens of any considerable town or city can do for the general welfare of their own community with the same outlay, though it be quite liberal, as to establish and maintain a good public free library with suitable reading room connected therewith.

Yours etc.,
I. P. LONGWORTH,
Librarian

The Views of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Boston.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—It would be a pleasure as well as a duty to afford you any information as to the influence exerted by free libraries and reading-rooms in any communities where they have been in operation, especially in our own, if I felt competent to the task. I have nothing but my convictions that they must be, and that they have been, eminently useful. In the reading-room belonging to our city library I see large numbers of persons, silent, occupied, intent on the papers, magazines, reviews, which are abundantly provided for them. They are at school with no master to pay. Great numbers of novels and story books are taken out, but not one of these which has not passed a censorship before being admitted to the shelves. This must afford more wholesome reading than the "yellow covered" desperado stories of the book stalls.

Again, if a scholar, no matter how poor, wants to consult a rare and costly book, it is put into his hands and he can sit down at a quiet table or, in many cases, carry it to his home and keep it until it has given up whatever it has of useful matter for him. I have found this privilege inestimable, and when a library is once fairly begun it becomes more and more valuable every year, as a matter of course, for it grows like a rolling snowball.

Such a library is as necessary to a town as a nest is to a pair of birds. Scholars are sure to be hatched in it sooner or later; and in all such institutions you will see a good many old birds love to nestle and find themselves very warm and comfortable, whether they breed and sing or not.

I am, Sir,
Very truly yours,
O. W. HOLMES.

Lieut. Ray of Arctic Fame says:

"I am astonished that the commercial centre of Canada is without a public library. No commercial enterprise promises so much for this city as the establishment of a public library containing everything relating to your own country. Go at it in the right spirit and you will make a success of it as you have of everything you have undertaken."

Hon. Edward Blake Wishes it Success.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR—I am glad to learn that you are endeavoring to direct public attention to the importance of establishing free libraries and reading rooms. I believe that, conveniently situated, fully supplied and well managed institutions of this kind would tend greatly to improve the condition of the community by enlarging the means of knowledge, and multiplying the appliances for intellectual enjoyment and innocent amusement of the masses of the people.

Wishing you every success in your effort, I am,
Faithfully yours,
EDWARD BLAKE.

Sir S. L. Tilley Regards the Movement as a Philanthropic One.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR—As it has never been my good fortune to reside in a city where the inhabitants enjoyed the use of a free library, I am not in a position to answer, as you desire, the question you put. I can imagine what a boon it must be, and therefore, recognize the work you have undertaken as a most philanthropic one, and wish you the most abundant success.

Yours faithfully,
S. L. TILLEY.

A Letter from Sir John Rose.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter on the subject of establishing a Free Library in Montreal. I regret that my personal experience or observation of such institutions is very limited and deprives my opinion of value. I cannot, however, doubt that they exercise a great influence for good in every way in the community where they exist, and in Montreal there seems to be special reason for anticipation of the fullest measure of advantage from their establishment.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN ROSE.

Lieutenant Greely, says:

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever heard of that there is no public library in Montreal. I was born in Newburyport and over one-half of my education and the best half was derived from the public library. If Montreal is to hold its supremacy among Canadian cities you must look to your public library. Go at a public library in earnest, you have untold wealth, and without doubt an appeal for funds for a purpose like that will not fail."

Lord Rayleigh says:

"It is a matter upon which really there cannot be two opinions."

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Sarah Bernhardt starts on a year's engagement in America in 1886.

The Emperors William and Francis Joseph are to visit the Czar at Warsaw.

President Arthur has been visiting Admiral Commerell's flagship at Newport.

The first train of tank cars with Russian petroleum has arrived at the German frontier.

The New Zealand emigrant ship "Lastingham" has been wrecked, only fourteen of the crew escaping.

The project of an international scientific association is being discussed in Philadelphia at the American Science meeting.

About 250 acres over the Enterprise Mine at Port Bowkley, Pa., caved in yesterday, doing damage estimated at half a million.

Attorney-General Blair, of New Brunswick, was severely struck by an insane man in the Circuit Court at Bathurst on Thursday.

Advices from Macedonia state that brigands have been ravaging the country, forty-five persons being killed by them during August.

The irritation of the French press against England is spreading to the people. A journal called *Anti-Anglace* is selling in large numbers on the Paris boulevards.

The Dublin *Irishman*, referring to the Duke of Edinburgh's recent visit to Dublin harbor, calls him the "Fiddling fool of the Georgian race" and "the embodiment of all that Ireland abhors."

At Berne, it is believed, that the conference to be held there on Monday to draft an international law to protect authors and artists will be a failure, as England and America do not participate.

Over 3,000 people were present at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, last evening, to participate in the reception tendered by the citizens of Philadelphia to the American Association and the visiting British scientists.

Judge Botsford has delivered judgment in the petition for a scrutiny in the Westmoreland Scott Act election. He held in the matter that he had only power to enquire into the ballots, and fixed September 30th as the day for the recount.

Osman Digna has now only 2,000 adherents. His numerous defeats will result in the opening of the Berber road. A skirmish occurred near Suakat between the Hadendowas and Arnauts. The latter were defeated and many killed.

Mr. Gladstone told the ministers of the Free Church of Scotland at Edinburgh that if the majority of Scotch members to the Commons at the next election were pledged to disestablish the Church of Scotland, the Government would carry out the popular will.

The original plan of sending the Canadian contingent for the Gordon relief expedition to Liverpool has been changed, and it is now understood that the Imperial Government is negotiating for two steamers to sail direct from Quebec to Alexandria, the first of which will sail in about ten days. All stores, etc., for the contingent will be purchased in Ottawa, and taken with it.

There were five cholera deaths at Marseilles yesterday. The mayor of Spezia, Italy, has succumbed to the cholera. King Humbert has postponed his visit to Naples. There were popular demonstrations at Campobasso and Ancona against the decree relating to the cholera. Official announced that cholera has appeared at Bordeau, where three deaths have already occurred.

THE ARTILLERY MEETING.

Second Day of the Exercises at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Sept. 5.—This was the second day of the Dominion Artillery Association meeting. The Richmond field battery, under command of Captain Stevens, proceeded to the island at an early hour, and were put through the drill of dismounting and mounting pieces previous to firing. Captain Stevens commanded in the absence of Major Aylmer, who is at present confined to his room through illness. The team is principally composed of farmers' sons, and it is said that this is their first public trial. The following are the scores made:

	Points	
Sergt. Campbell	43	
Sergt.-Major Doyle	42	
Gunner Wilkie	40	
Gunner Tuffe	39	
Sergt. Weir	38	
Gunner Randall	36	
Captain Stevens	24	
Gunner Heward	23	
Gunner Armstrong	21	
Gunner Wilkie	15	
Captain Ward	14	
Captain McLean	13	
Gunner Hyndmann	11	
Sergeant Fraser	11	
Gunner Glover	8	
Captain Lockwood	8	
Total	306	

being twelve points less than made by the Field Battery yesterday. The wind was much stronger than on the previous day, but the light was all that could be desired. After firing was concluded the competition of mounting and dismounting was gone through, but the men seemed to be somewhat fatigued after the day's exertion, and only completed the work in about 1 min. 45 secs. Col. Cotton acted as umpire. There were also present, Dr. Calvin Sewell, Lieut.-Colonel Ray, of the British artillery, and several other prominent artillery officers. Captain Stevens and his men left for home this evening. "A" and "B" Batteries compete to-morrow. A detachment of "B" Battery, under Major Short, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning to participate in the annual competitions with "A" Battery in gun practise and shifting ordnance. They marched up to the Citadel, headed by "A" band. The firing competition will occur at the Island on Saturday, and the shifting competition on Monday morning at 9.30 at the Citadel. The umpire will be Major Fairclough, R.A., of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

Revenue and Expenditure—Appointments—Proclamations for Meetings, etc.

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—The statement of revenue and expenditure for the month of August shows receipts as follows:—

Customs	$1,971,113
Excise	407,115
Post Office	145,970
Public works, including railways	322,878
Miscellaneous	190,669
Total	$3,037,747
Expenditure	$2,194,080

The total receipts for the two months of the fiscal year amount to $5,637,112 and expenditure to $5,176,964, showing a surplus of $460,148. Compared with August of last year the receipts show an increase of $105,320. In customs there is a decrease of $42,402, in excise a decrease of $46,448, in post office an increase of $8,293, in public works, including railways, an increase of $51,516, and in miscellaneous an increase of $136,352.

To-morrow's *Official Gazette* will contain the following appointments: George Burke to be harbor master for the port of Lunenburg, N. S.; A. Dick, to be harbour master at St. George, N. B.; Stephen McEachran, of Fairfield, Prince Edward Island, to be a preventive officer.

Proclamations fixing dates for holding elections in several electoral districts under the Canada Temperance Act have been issued as follows: County of Stanstead, polling at Standstead on the 9th of October; County of Simcoe, at Barrie on the 9th of October, and Charlottetown, P.E.I., on the 16th of October.

A proclamation has been issued fixing the 6th of November as a day of general thanksgiving.

An order-in-council has been passed amending the New Brunswick fisheries regulations by extending thetime for sturgeon fishing to the 10th of September.

A meeting of the subscribers of the British Canadian Bank has been called for the 2nd of October, to elect officers. The annual meeting of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway has been called for the 8th October. The Bank of London has given notice of a dividend of 10 per cent.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

What the Companies are Doing.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 5.—The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company has concluded to abandon New Straitsville as a mining point, and will commence to-morrow invoicing the movable property preparatory to taking the same to other places in the valley. The receiver of the Ohio Central Coal Company has issued an order that the mines will be closed on Wednesday, owing to the unsettled condition of the trade and the difficulty of securing contracts for coal at the present rate of mining except at serious loss. The notice states that the mines will not be opened until the mining rate has been definitely established. The Ohio Central Coal Company's mines include nearly all the valley

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

Admiral Courbet Receiving His Fleet—Reducing Emigration to Tonquin—American Mediations.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—It is believed that Admiral Courbet with his fleet is near Hanan making such repairs to his ships as the engagements at Kelung and Foo Chow rendered necessary. The attack on Kelung was prompted by a desire to obtain possession of the coal mines, which woul prove extremely useful in case war was declared and the neutral ports were closed. The Chinese frustrated the scheme by flooding the mines and destroying the pumping machinery. The *Temps* states that the reports that Li Hung Chang has been degraded are untrue. He still retains his official position in the Chinese government.

The French government invites emigration to Tonquin; free passages are promised.

Heavy fighting in Tonquin between the French and Chinese is reported from Chinese sources.

It is reported that U. S. Minister Morton has, with the knowledge of Ferry, intimated to Washington that the time is opportune for American mediation between France and China.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Last Day of the Shooting—The London Merchants' Cup—The Governor-General's Prize—Other Events.

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—The first shooting was for the

LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP

with $144 added by the D. R. A., open to teams of eight members of any affiliated provincial association; entries to be made to any duly accredited representative of such provincial association; first prize cup and $80; second $64; ranges 500 and 600 yards; rounds, 7 at each range; Snider rifles; position any with head to target.

1st. New Brunswick Team.

Lieut. McMurray, 71st	58
Lieut. Kirkpatrick, 67th	53
Sergt. J. Langstroth, 8th Cavalry	53
Lieut. Smith, 71st	54
Lieut. W. Langstroth, 8th Cavalry	54
Corpl. Miner, 71st	54
Lieut. S. Langstroth, 74th	47
Capt. Hartt, St. John Rifles	46
Total	423

2nd—Ontario Team.

Staff-Sergt. Russell, 45th	57
Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Queen's Own	54
Staff-Sergeant Kennedy, Queen's Own	48
Lieut. Sherwood, G.G.F.G.	50
Sergt. Goodwin, 13th	54
Pte. Kimmerly, 49th	52
Capt. Adam, 13th	57
Capt. Perley, H. Qr. Staff	55
Total	410

Province of Quebec	404
Province of Nova Scotia	376
Province of Prince Edward Island	370
Province of Manitoba	366

After the London merchants' cup, firing commenced in the Governor-General's match, each of the seven next highest competitors to receive a badge; ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, position at 200 yards standing or kneeling; at 500 and 600 yards anyway, with head to target.

	Points.
Capt. Corben, 63rd Rifles	91
Asst. Sergt. McLaughlin, 45th Batt	91
Capt. Perley, H. Q. S.	89
Col. Sgt. Mitchell, Winnipeg	88
Pte. W. H. Colley, 80th	88
Sgt. Carson, 10th	87
Pte. C. Cooke, 5th Royal Scots	87

SPECIAL PROVINCIAL PRIZES,

given by the Marquis of Lorne, $100 each for the provinces of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, to be distributed into three prizes for the best individual scores; 1st prize $50, 2nd $30, 3rd $20; these prizes only to be given if a team from the province takes part in the military matches. As teams from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Manitoba competed this year, the special prizes for those provinces were shot for with the following results:

New Brunswick.

Pte. McMillan, St. John Rifles	28	$50
Sergt. G. Lankstroth, 8th Cavalry	27	30
Lt. S. Langstroth, 74th	26	20

Nova Scotia.

Sergt. Larkin, 63rd	31	$50
Major Walsh, 63rd	29	30
Sergt. Shepherd, 63rd	29	20

Manitoba.

Gun. Collins, Winnipeg, F. B.	29	$50
Pte. Ponsdell, " Rifles	26	30
Pte. May, "	26	20

In the Extra Series No. 1 won by Capt. Bruce, Pte. Geo. Cooke of the 5th Royals won $8.

The local winners in the Hamilton Powder Co.'s match were

	A.	Pts.	Prz.
Sgt. J. R. Wynne, 5th		30	$4
Sgt. J. Fairbairn, 6th		30	4
	B.		
Sgt. J. R. Wynne, 5th		32	5

Prize a revolver pistol, won by Trooper B. H. Beil, P. L. D. G., who made the highest possible score, 25 points.

Extra Series, No. 3, Pte. C. Bent, of the Cumberland Provincial Battalion, won the first prize, an organ valued at $200 presented by the Bowmanville Organ Company, in the Extra Series No. 3, with a score of 32 at 800 yards; the second Prize, a $50 camp outfit, presented by the International Manufacturing Company, of Ottawa, was won by Lieut. Smith, of the 71st, with a score of 31.

Sgt. Currie, of the 6th, won $4, with 31 points in the extra series 2.

The shooting this year has been exceptionally good; scores which would have taken first place at any previous meeting being frequently counted out.

The principal prizes were presented about six o'clock by the Minister of Militia and Major-General Middleton.

A somewhat curious circumstance occurred during the firing at 600 yards for the Governor-General's prize, by which Private Armstrong, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, lost first prize. After firing his first shot, which he thought struck the target, some of his friends called out, "You've missed." The marker was a long time lowering the target, and the register-keeper and Armstrong both marked a miss. Just as the man lying next to Armstrong fired, the target at which Armstrong had aimed was lowered and a white or bullseye flag exhibited. Somehow Armstrong did not claim the bullseye then, but made his claim after he had finished firing. The matter was investigated before the council and it was clearly shown that he had made a bullseye, but as the rule reads that a competitor questioning the correctness of the record made by the register-keeper must make his objection before he fires his next shot, the council was obliged to decide against him. His score was 87, and a bullseye, 5, instead of a miss, would have given him first place. His mistake in not claiming the mistake at the proper time lost him $250.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

A Report from the New York Commercial Agency.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Commercial agency telegrams says: More money is going west from St. Louis, some farmers preferring to borrow rather than sell wheat at present prices. In the North-West farmers are equally unwilling to ship but less able to hold it, being in debt and having limited storage facilities. Minnesota and Dakota advices are for sixty-four million bushels of wheat, none too large, and that the quality is excellent. California crops are described as superb. Indian corn promises, if free from frost for ten days, the largest yield on record. Reports of rain in the United Kingdom, drought in India, and the unexpectedly small increase in the visible supply of wheat served to advance prices during the week. Indian corn is higher on small receipts and scarcity of good grades. A deal in September and October is rumored in Chicago and option prices give color to it. The advance for the week is five cents. Provisions have been flat since the collapse of the Chicago corner in pork on Saturday. Petroleum has declined within two days on the bringing in of a heavy flowing well in the Baldridge field and sharp short selling. The loss on certificates of crude is 4½c. The August cotton crop report makes the prospects not above fair. Dry goods show a steady movement increasing. The wool trade has not been so active as in several preceding weeks, but the demand has been very fair and values have been stiffly maintained at all points. There were 198 failures in the United States during the past week. Among those announced to-day were Foster, Blackman & Co., lumber, Big Rapids, Mich., with liabilities of $100,000 and assets about the same, and Barrett, Watters & Lewis, manufacturers of woodenware, Cincinnati. This firm was rated at $300,000 to $250,000. The Maseppa Mill Co., at Red Wing, Minn., has assigned; liabilities, $140,000; assets, $175,000.

SCIENCE EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Written For The Star by Charles A. Buckmaster, Inspector of Schools of Science and Art, London.

The report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the position of Science Teaching in Elementary Schools, which was read by Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., in the Economic Science Section on Monday, will enable all who are interested in educational work to understand the progress which science teaching is making in schools under the Education Department. There is, however, another Government department, the operations of which begin where those of the Education Department end, and which affords a means whereby a complete course of science training can be obtained, from a simple course of lessons suitable to the intelligence of a boy or girl of ten years old or upwards, to the diploma granted after three years study in the higher branches of pure and applied science. A short account of the operations of this Department may therefore be interesting.

The Science and Art Department aims rather at the *encouragement* of science and art teaching than at its *provision*. It does not supply teachers, but instead makes grants of money on the results of the examination of pupils properly taught. In any locality in the United Kingdom classes may be established on the initiative of a committee consisting of not less than five persons of more or less local influence. This committee arranges the place and subjects of instruction, the fees to be charged and the teacher to be engaged. A choice of five and twenty scientific subjects is open to them, the only restriction being that subjects should not be chosen evidently unsuited to the wants of the locality. A course of lessons is given, generally 30 in number, and the results of the work are tested by the examination of the students in the month of May of each year. Payment is made by the Department of sums of £1 or £2, according as a student has passed in the second or first class in the subject in which he has been instructed. For advanced science instruction higher payments are made. The teachers of any class or classes must either be graduates of some recognized University, or have passed in the advanced stage of the subject which they propose to teach. Additional aid is also given by the Department for the supply of suitable apparatus and for fitting and building laboratories and other buildings specially intended for science and art teaching. Prizes and certificates are likewise given to the successful students, these prizes varying from the Whitworth Scholarships of £100 in value, and, the Royal Exhibitions of £50 a year for three years, to the simple book prize or box of colors or instrument of the value of a few shillings. For the training and improvement of teachers themselves a special school has been established at South Kensington, and Summer courses of instruction are given by some of the eminent men now attending the meetings of the Association. The number of separate schools under the help and guidance of the Department is over 1,500, while the number taught is upwards of a hundred thousand in various science subjects and seven times that number in art subjects. The value of this instruction has been universally acknowledged as the same time that constant endeavors are made to improve and extend the as to render the network of science and art schools complete throughout the length and breadth of the land. One important point remains to be noticed. The main object is to supply this necessary art and science instruction to the artisan classes and to children in elementary schools who have passed the sixth Standard of the sister department. This object has been steadily kept in view, and while all classes are allowed to participate in the benefits of this instruction, the improvement and educational elevation of the working classes of the country is the constant and absorbing care of the Science and Art Department.

CHAS. A. BUCKMASTER,
Inspector of Schools of Science and Art.

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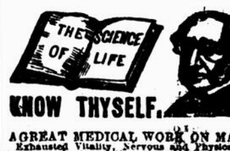
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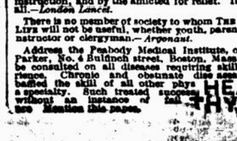
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SUNDAY READING.

LOVE AND LABOR.

We die not all: for our deeds remain
To crown with honor, or mar with stain:
Through endless sequence of years to come
Our lives shall speak, when our lips are dumb.

What though we perish unknown to fame,
Our tomb forgotten, and lost our name.
Since naught is wasted in heaven or earth,
And nothing dies to which God gives birth.

Though life be joyless, and death be cold,
And pleasures pall as the world grows old,
Yet God has granted our hearts relief,
For Love and Labor can conquer grief.

Love sheds a light on the gloomy way,
And Labor hurries the weary day;
Though death be fearful and life be hard,
Yet Love and Labor shall win reward.

If Love can dry up a single tear,
If lifelong Labor avail to clear
A single web from before the true,
Then Love and Labor have won their due.

What though we morn, we can comfort pain;
What if we die, so the truth be plain;
A little spark from a high desire
Shall kindle others, and grow a fire.

We are not worthy to work the whole:
We have no strength which may save a soul;
Enough for us if our life be begun
Successful struggle with grief and sin.

Labor is mortal, and fades away,
But Love shall triumph in perfect day;
Labor may wither beneath the sod,
But Love lives ever, for Love is God.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

Everything Has Its Use.

The mosses and the lichens are the first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks; creatures full of pity, covering with strange and tender honor the scarred disgrace of ruin; laying quiet finger on the trembling stones, to teach them rest. They will not be gathered like the flowers for chaplet or love-token, but of these the wild bird will make its nest, and the weary child his pillow. And, as they are the earth's first mercy, so they are its last gift to us. When all other service is vain, from plant and tree, the soft mosses and gray lichen take up their watch by the headstone. The woods, the blossoms, the gift-heaving grasses have done their part for a time, but these do service forever. Trees for the builder's yard; flowers for the bride's chamber; corn for the granary; moss for the grave. Thus it was with many Christians not possessed with brilliant talents; they by lowly service and sympathy gently expressed in the hour of another's sorrow are doing a work with which God is well pleased. The world would be barren and drear without them.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

On their own merits modest men are dumb.

Whosoever abolishes justice cares for no religion.

The agitation of thought is the beginning of truth.

A foolish friend does more harm than a wise enemy.

A straight line is the shortest in morals, as in mathematics.

It is vanity to desire to live long, and no to care to live well.

A man displeased with the world, is never satisfied with himself.

We are all frail but do thou esteem none more frail than thyself.

Youthful rashness skips like a hare over the meshes of good counsel.

To gain wealth does not make us happy; to lose it makes us miserable.

Until the vine-leaves of youth are faded, who knows their value or sweetness?

There are times and circumstances in which not to speak out is at least to connive.

When the sun of virtue is set, the blush of shame is the twilight. When that dies, all is darkness.

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the key often used is always bright.

Taking things as they come isn't so very difficult. It's parting with them as they go that's hard.

What are the best days in memory? Those in which we met a companion who was truly such.

I have seldom known anyone who deserted truth in trifles that could be trusted in matters of importance.

Never reason from what you do not know. If you do you will soon believe what is utterly against reason.

TEMPERANCE—INTEMPERANCE.

Drink and Literature.

The connection between drinking habits and the literary profession, although not obvious to a superficial observer, is intimate and important. Either the very sensitive, scholarly man or else the man of mere low tastes falls a victim to the destructive vice. In the former case, as a relief from possible misfortune (a relief which only intensifies the misfortune), or else for the sake of conversation and society, which soon develops into a taste for drink and drunkenness; in the latter instance, it is the low instinct of mere animalism. It is with the former alone that we here deal; concerning the latter the police reports furnish abundant material.

To begin: The Grecian and Roman poets are eloquent in their praises of wine. But what kind of wine was it? Much of it, as Dr. F. R. Lees has shown, was simply the unfermented juice of the grape. What in the Roman banquet was not strictly unfermented was certainly not "fortified" by brandy. That explains why men who drank too freely were rarely in a state of intoxication. Scholars who can read their classics, Horace especially, will bear out this statement. But turn to modern times and modern instances.

Gillray the caricaturist was an artist, and on occasion an author, of no mean celebrity. Every collector knows that good originals of his famous pictures, celebrating George III, Bonaparte, Fox, Pitt, Sheridan and the other men of his epoch, are of almost infinite value. His work commanded large prices, and he might have lived in circumstances of affluence. But being a genial man he took to indiscriminate companionship, thence to the bottle; his "friends" deserted him (they always do so), and at length this gifted man fell, a victim to dissipation and want, and on the verge of insanity, super-induced by alcoholic excess.

Why mention Sheridan—orator, poet, dramatist and rhetorician? Everyone knows his sad history. He it was who, as Macaulay relates, was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Governor-General of the India Company. He was one of the trusted leaders of his political party. Yet intellect availed him nothing. The fatal passion for alcohol led this gifted and kindly man into a comparatively unknown grave. This was the end of the author of "The School for Scandal," and the friend of Fox and Burke.

Gilbert Stuart, L.L.D., was the son of the Professor of Humanity (i.e., Latin) in the University of Edinburgh. His learning was immense. He was a somewhat arrogant man, but undoubtedly a great scholar, and his reading was very extensive. His "View of the Progress of Society in Europe" attests this. This work was written at the age of twenty-five only, and any master of a good library or reader at the Museum will be astonished at its manifold and multifarious learning. But he, coming to London, simply drank himself to death. Dropsy intervened, and at the early age of thirty-five this brilliant man, utterly broken down, expired at his father's house, Musselburgh, near Edinburgh.

Concerning Lord Byron, Macaulay well observes: "Copious draughts of Rhenish and of gin had worked the ruin of that fine intellect." It was even so. Lord Byron died at the age of thirty-seven, as also did Burns, the Scottish peasant poet and genius; both done to earth from the same cause.

Easy would it be to accumulate instances; but the few selected may serve as beacon lights to warn off the rocks of perilous temptation—leading, with the most fatal certainty, to the shades below. Sad, indeed, to think that some of the noblest and most generous natures—perhaps by the frankness known as "wearing their heart on their sleeve"—have been the most ready victims of intemperance.

And there is another lesson to be learned. If gifted men, if scholars, artists, poets, found in drink the grave of their ruined hopes and their noblest aspirations, who can say that he is safe? Attractions which slew genius and conducted it to a lonely and common tomb, dishonored and debased, cannot surely be met by any ordinary man. These instances, a few out of ten thousand, serve to urge the old text,

"Touch not, taste not, handle not,"

and leave that deceitful friend, and perhaps fatal enemy, strong drink.—*Temperance Record.*

NOTES, QUERIES & REPLIES.

Communications may be sent to 97 Aylmer Street, Montreal, or to THE STAR *office.*

J. T. C. desires to have two quotations verified, which, singularly enough, both end with the same word. The first may be found at Stanza XXXIX. of Byron's "Beppo, a Venetian Story."

"Tis true your budding miss is very charming,
But shy and awkward at first coming out.
So much alarmed that she is quite alarming.
All giggle, blush; half pertness and half pout:
And glancing at Mamma, for fear there's harm in
What you, she, it or they may be about.
The Nursery still lisps out in all they utter—
Besides—they always smell of bread and butter."

The second quotation may be found among Thackeray's "Ballads," and is also not very complimentary to the fair sex. It is entitled "The Sorrows of Werther," and is as follows:

Werther had a love for Charlotte
Such as words could never utter;
Would you know how first he met her?
She was cutting bread and butter.

Charlotte was a married lady,
And a moral man was Werther,
And for all the wealth of Indies,
Would do nothing for to hurt her.

So he sighed and pined and ogled,
And his passion boiled and bubbled,
Till he blew his silly brains out,
And no moreby it was troubled.

Charlotte, having seen his body
Borne before her on a shutter
Like a well-conditioned person
Went on cutting bread and butter."

This ballad, first printed on this side of the Atlantic, occasioned great indignation among the admirers of Goëthe, and for a long time it was confidently asserted that the amusing satire was not the work of Thackeray.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man.

I have received the following note from "Saxon":—

"For the information of your correspondent, allow me to express the opinion that although a Bishop of Sodor and Man, simply as such, is not a peer of Parliament, nevertheless he has a seat in the House of Lords; but can neither vote nor take any part whatever in its official proceedings."

Nevertheless, in the last edition of Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," it is stated positively at p. 501 that "the Bishop of Sodor and Man has no seat in the House of Lords."—(ED. N. AND Q.)

ETIQUETTE.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Would you kindly inform me whether it is considered ladylike for ladies to race at a picnic?

CLARA.

ANS.—You do not mention if it is a public or a private pic-nic. If the latter, and composed of intimate friends, there is no objection to ladies joining in this amusement, as well as in others of a similar kind, games, etc.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Would you consider it contrary to the rules of etiquette for a young lady and gentleman to go and have ice cream after the hour of 8 p.m., without a chaperone?

B. B. O.

ANS.—Though you may know the young lady very well, others who are not aware of the extent of your acquaintanceship might feel surprised at seeing her without a lady companion at such a late hour, and in a public place.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Being a young man and a new arrival in the place where I am now residing, when asked to a picnic where the guests all provide something is it necessary for me to take anything if I take my own boat and offer places in it to some of the party?

F. L.

ANS.—We do not think it is requisite for you to do so. In offering seats in your boat you provide substantial and, generally speaking, very acceptable assistance.

Editor Etiquette Department:

I have always understood it was thought correct to raise your hat to a lady when walking with a friend who did know her and bowed to her, though you yourself were not acquainted with her. Should you meet this lady again, when you are not in company with any one who bows to her, how should you act?

R. G. L.

ANS.—Under such circumstances it would not be correct to raise your hat. It was proper to do so on a previous occasion, because your companion bowed to the lady.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Can you tell us if there is anything novel in the shape and style of reception cards, and also with regard to monograms?

B. AND F.

ANS.—We believe that reception cards are square, with the name and address, and the reception day, and sometimes the hour engraved on the left hand corner as heretofore. Among favorite monogram decorations for note paper, is a sunken square of a darker tint than the paper, with the monogram in a lighter shade raised upon it.

Editor Etiquette Department:

1. A gentleman friend and I meet a young lady in the street to whom he lifts his hat; would it be a breach of politeness for me to fail to do so, not being an acquaintance of hers? 2. In a similar case to the above, except that I am with a *lady* and not with a gentleman, what should I do?

IGNORANCE.

ANS.—1. It would. 2. The same rule applies to this case as well. Under such circumstances it is good form for the gentleman to raise his hat and bow with grave respect, though he may not be acquainted with the lady to whom he is showing this indirect courtesy.

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. HURD'S NIECE.—By Ella Farman. The Young Folk's Library, Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

This story draws a sharp contrast between genuine practical religion and its fashionable substitute, and shows the hollowness of a life not based upon sound principle. The character of Lois Gladstone is clearly and effectively drawn, and the story of her experiences in the Hurd family, with the changes brought about in it through her quiet but persistent influence, is told with skill and feeling.

NEW MAGAZINES.

The September number of *Our Little Ones and The Nursery* has some capital little stories for the small people.

We have received from the publishers their first number of the *Canadian Dairyman and Farmer*. The growing importance of the Canadian dairy industry of this country, and this effective medium through which knowledge may be imparted will probably make this paper a welcome publication.

Among the contents of the July *Shakespeariana* are the following:—"A Study of Lady Macbeth," by E. S. Emery; "Hollingsbury Copse," by Joseph Crosby; "The Dead Lion," by William Leighton, jr.; "*Shakespearian* Characters," "Constance," by Margaret Isabella Tucker; "The Portraits of Shakespeare," by F. Parker Norris.

The *North American Review* for September has an unusually good table of contents. Bishop J. L. Spalding makes a strong plea for morality as the basis of popular government. Elizabeth Cady Stanton argues for the need of liberal divorce laws, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance writes forcibly on the question of "Inspiration and Infallibility." The remaining articles are: "The Demand of the Industrial Spirit," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Our Remote Ancestry, by Prof. Alexander Winchell; "The Exclusion of the Chinese," by John Hurst, and "Evils of the Tariff System," by David A. Wells, and others.

In *Godey's Lady's Book* two serials are now running, one from the pen of the young English authoress, Helen Mathers, called "Dreeing of the Wierd" and "The Story of an Elopement," by Christian Reid. The "Nut-brown Maid," a rather pretty little romance, is concluded in the September number, and "Old Vicissitude" promises to finish in the next number his experience in seeking an earthly angel. The author of "A Bad Boy's Diary" continues the story of "Abijah Beanpole," and Griffith Wilde contributes a charade in three acts called "Dynamite." The colored plates and fashion notes are excellent.

The September number of *Harper's Magazine* is in itself quite a tour of Europe. Wm. H. Rideing describes "A Run Ashore at Queenstown," including Blarney Castle and Killarney, with several illustrations; the artist Broughton gives us further "pictures of his strolls in Holland; Miss Humphrey's pen and Mr. Reinhart's pencil describe the life at the French seaside resort, Trouville; and the Rev. S. Walden continues his account of "The Great Hall of William Rufus," with portraits of the early kings and queens. The wheat fields of the great basin of the Columbia River forms the subject of an able paper by Earnest Ingersoll, with illustrations drawn by Redwood. There are sketches, with portraits, of George Fuller the artist, by F. D. Millet, and Charles Reade by his friend and fellow novelist Robert Buchanan. William Sharpe contributes some more of his poems "Transcripts from Nature," with illustrations drawn by Alfred Parsons. Further instalments are given of Roe's Serial Story and Black's "Judith Shakespeare;" and an excellent short story called "Hopsons's Choice" is told by Rose Terry Cooke."



ADMIRAL COURBET.

Commander of the French Fleet in Chinese Waters.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Fact and Science.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—A party of English excursionists on their way from the North-West, while passing over the prairie on a fine starlight night, called attention to the higher altitude of the polar star in Canada than in England. A Canadian who was present, ventured to remind them that they were in about the same latitude as London. So much for imagination. They evidently thought they were in the Arctic regions.

Yours truly,
HANS.

Montreal, Sept. 1st, 1884.

The Library Question.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I am glad to see THE STAR again taking up the subject it discussed so vigorously some time ago—a free public library for Montreal—and I agree with Sir Lyon Playfair that a more appropriate memorial of the British Association meeting than a public library could not be established. I confess I do not care so much about the memorial as I do about the library. I want the library for the sake of the books, and there must be thousands of people in Montreal who, like me, have been brought up in civilized cities and who feel the need of a public library very keenly. In a country where imported books are taxed, and which produces very few native books worth speaking about, free libraries are especially necessary. I appreciate your former efforts, but "all these years I've had naught to eat." Please stick to the subject this time, until the library is started, for the sake of

A HUNGRY BOOKWORM.

The Proposed Public Library.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—With reference to the proposal to found a public library for the City of Montreal, may I suggest the acquisition of the Mechanics' Institute in St. James street as a suitable nucleus for such a purpose. The library contains nearly 10,000 volumes, carefully catalogued to date; of these, nearly one-half are more or less "works of reference."

Without wishing to speak disparagingly, the Mechanics' Institute, for the purposes of its original foundation, is effete; the objects for which it was started are now discharged by other institutions and it is practically only a newsroom and library. It is not really self-supporting, except on Sydney Smith's motto—"Live within your means even if you have to borrow to do so"—and the end thereof is easy to foretell; the concern should thus be obtainable on terms favorable to the public. The site is well situated for the purpose and with suitable alterations the present building could be adapted to the requirements of a public library and reading room. To a certain extent it fulfils some of these offices already, for I fear quite an appreciable number of persons, who are not "strangers in the city," avail themselves of advantages which others pay for, and to which they have no right whatever.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. C. SORBY.

The Proposed Public Library.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—To-morrow I leave the city of Montreal for my home, not so distant as to preclude the prospect of a visit suited to my convenience. For the last ten days I have had very pleasurable experiences—learned prelections in different localities and unbounded hospitality within doors. Before my arrival in the city I had for several days entertained the hope that among the *savants* might be discovered that all-potent contributor to *The Week*, who rejoices in the name of "Bystander." After making all needed enquiry I found that he had not journeyed from his reputed residence in Toronto. If he had resolved to remain at home and thus avoid coming into contact with men of the highest intellectual ability he exercised and manifested an unenviable amount of discretion. Yes, emphatically his convictions would not have harmonized with those of the presidents and vice-presidents of the British Association. This assertion is not an extravaganza put down for effect, on the contrary it can be corroborated by an allusion to one solitary specimen of "Bystander's" opinions. In a late number of *The Week* he opposed the organization of libraries generally, but would prefer libraries for reference alone. By the adoption of such a mode of procedure erudite men alone would be accommodated, while the reading masses would have to grovel in the dark.

It is gratifying to record that the leading members of the British Association think differently on this question so important to the well-being of the community. They with a unanimity ominous of success recommend that steps should be immediately taken to construct a library and thus not only secure a fitting memorial of the visit of Britain's noblest men, but to remedy a grievance too long borne and which reflected upon the reputation of Canada's commercial metropolis.

All now that is wanted is an appeal to the generous citizens of Montreal for the means of procuring a free library and its existence will soon become a matter of history.

AN ASSOCIATE.

September 4th.

The British Association Meetings.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Yesterday in company with a friend I visited at least three of the sections of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. My anxiety was to find that section where the prelections could be listened to and appreciated by an associate who is not familiar with schists and conglomerates, and recent inventions in mechanics. I was indebted to a friend, who advised me to repair to the Synod Hall, where the discussions on economic science and statistics were not likely to be above my comprehension. In bygone years I had had the pleasure of being within the circle of the acquaintances of one of the Vice-Presidents, I mean Professor Murray, of McGill College, who, I learned from a printed sheet, was to deliver a something textual and harmonizing with the subjects brought before this section. I confess, however, to a disappointment when I heard it announced from the chair that Professor Murray's manuscript had been shelved among the archives of McGill College, open to the inspection of any member of the Association. In these circumstances, while regretting the absence of the Professor's address, I was compelled to listen to what probably were as able articles, but articles the production of *savants* altogether unknown to me. I do hope that the Professor's article is in safe keeping, and that it may see the light at some future time.

Now that the various sections have closed, the citizens of Montreal may regard the visit of the learned phalanx as forming an era in the history of their city. It has been the recipient of no mean honor. There has been disseminated through the enterprise of the press discussions on high themes—many of these confessedly above the comprehension of the majority. It is to be hoped that not a few of the sage men of the city may have imbibed so much as to fit them for contributing the process of advancing the interests of science.

Abundance of material has been left behind, which, if elucidated by competent minds, will leaven the community in some measure with the desire to advance in the path of progress. Our Dominion will undoubtedly profit by what has transpired within the last week; the journey to the Rockies, for example, will furnish matter for ample comment concerning the millions of acres ready to receive those who are willing to work for an easily secured independence.

A. B. A.

The Exchange Bank.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—To illustrate more forcibly, than has been already done by Mr. Clayes, in his letter published in THE STAR of the 3rd instant, his incapacity for the position of a representative of creditors, which he is so ambitious to secure, would be impossible. What he calls his obtuseness, added to his other short comings, effectually indicate what his proper place is. He reveals another of his characteristics in his lack of truth, when he ascribes to me statements which I did not make, and his indiscretion prevents him seeing that if he will find pleasure in misrepresentation it would be best to indulge himself when there is no printed evidence to establish his guilt. It would also have been candid on the part of Mr. Clayes to have explained that he is the disappointed aspirant for Parliamentary honors in Missisquoi, that the Hon. G. B. Baker is his successful opponent, that since the formation of this sol-disant committee, Mr. Clayes has busily tried to persuade the liquidators that claims in the hands of Mr. Baker, against his political supporters, were not in proper hands, that the liquidators, after due consideration, found nothing to sustain this representation, and that to be rid of this monotonous strumming, it fell to my lot to confront Mr. Clayes with Mr. Baker, and state the accusations that had been made, so that they might stand or fall upon their proper merits. The result was naturally unpleasant to Mr. Clayes, who, at the meeting of creditors, a couple of hours afterwards, opened his biggest bags of stump-oratory, and projected their contents with a view to my speedy annihilation. Mr. Clayes has, on more than one occasion previously, entertained the creditors with kindred displays, which, if in questionable taste in a bank parlor, are still a source of gratification to himself, which he may perhaps regard as atoning for some of the infliction suffered by others, but, in that opinion, he doubtless stands alone. There are two motives evidently actuating Mr. Clayes, one, to belittle Mr. Baker, and the other, to achieve a little improvement to his standing with the electors in Missisquoi by posing as a champion, in pretending that he is going to do something that will benefit such of his supporters as are creditors of the Bank. That his obtuseness prevents him seeing how that is to be effected is of little moment; his interest in the Bank is about three hundred and fifty dollars, but that does not prevent him opposing the views of creditors for over a hundred times the amount. If he could only achieve the objects he has in view they would be cheap at any assessment on the sum he has at stake, as his contribution upon it would not be embarrassing, while other people's contributions might help to solve the question of the payment of his expenses, regarding which he has expressed some concern. The fine spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice he displays in this matter is somewhat akin to that of the poverty-stricken weaver, who, upon its being suggested, that the adoption of his pet theory might lead to national bankruptcy, heroically exclaimed, National Bankruptcy! egad, I'll risk it.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. DARLING.

Montreal, 5th Sept., 1884.

An Arraignment of "Bystander."

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR—Of all the newspapers that come within my reach *The Week*, published at Toronto, probably occupies the highest rank as a literary effort. He who writes under the name of "Bystander" is unquestionably a writer of no common ability. It is to me at least the saddest matter of regret that so much intellectual vigor should be dissipated in the miserable but abortive attempt to innovate upon the integrity of the British constitution which has withstood the changes and trials of a thousand years and which every loyal and well-conditioned man would transmit unimpaired to the latest generation.

Bystander looks around in quest of materials wherewith to assail the hallowed fabric. If I mistake not he once occupied a professor's chair in one of England's great universities, and I believe he still occupies a professor's chair in the United States. Unhappily in his latter position he is non-resident, and this, too, is mysterious, for the atmosphere there would be better suit his temperament than in a colony rejoicing in its forming a part of the British Empire. His luxuriates in discord and foments discontentment. A single quotation will illustrate. "It would be well, then, in debating the future of Canada, to take into account the fact that there is a widespread feeling in England in favor of inviting Canada, and indeed other colonies, to set up shop for herself and to become independent." I deny the existence of widespread feeling. The late Governor-General of Canada is as good an authority as Bystander, and he has never made allusion to said feeling. The hundreds of *savants* do not visit the Dominion for the purpose of taking a last look before the tie is severed. No, verily the ship is not sinking—nay, is not leaky—so the rats may continue to vegetate in the hold in the absence of danger.

The literary potentate under review discountenances circulating libraries and prefers libraries for reference. Thus he would accommodate himself and keep up his familiarity with agnosticism and evolution (or revolution). What his objections are to circulating libraries he does not state. If these libraries be performed to serve as a channel of communication for immoral Yankee literature, he can be charged with being a shareholder in the degrading process. As a professor in one of the most prominent colleges of the United States he is not fettered so as to be compelled to lecture on spread-eagleism exclusively. On the contrary his obvious aim ought to be to give tone and bias to healthful aspirations and so strive to improve the morality of the community. I do not see how those among the laboring classes (or any class) who are disposed to spend a leisure hour in reading Sir Walter Scott's novels or Lord Macaulay's History can suffer harm or mispend their time by their patronage of such libraries.

The House of Lords is said to be the most august assembly in the world; yet this great man can point with exultation to its taking "a wider stem nearer its doom" in re the Franchise bill. The enfranchised millions are to be invested with the power of adjusting differences; co-ordinate jurisdiction with unfettered liberty of action is to be ignored and for ever superseded.

The trials encompassing Great Britain are dwelt upon with unconcern, if not with indifference. France and Egypt, trouble in Africa, the frontier of India in jeopardy, and the land of Parnell and Co., in half-concealed rebellion, supply "Bystander" with ample material for indulging his appetite for high themes. England, in his view, may soon be called upon to fight for her existence, and therefore be unable to defend distant dependencies. Not one of these, it is urged, could minister to her aid in an emergency. Once mistress of the seas, she can be easily deprived of that proud position by any two of the combined fleets of other European nations. Though Canada ranks high in the maritime world no supplementary material could be secured from that quarter. (Credat Judeus.) In a crisis of this kind it is asserted that "no colonial parliament would impose yearly taxes for an imperial war, and even if an attempt were made, the French and Irish combined would have a veto on the vote." Not to speak of this unholy alliance, it is possible that some Irishmen might listen to the advice volunteered and act accordingly; but Frenchmen are libelled when their loyalty is called in question.

This ubiquitous and discontented critic alleges that the Sepoy of India is untrustworthy, "and in case of war India would absorb two-fifths of England's present force."

The eloquent historian of the war of the Crimea forms a very different estimate of the trustworthiness of the Indian Sepoy.

Now from this indictment cannot the warrantable inference be drawn that this all powerful *savant* looks upon Britain and British possession with a jaundiced eye? A correspondent in *The Week* mourns over the low condition of Canadian literature. Better far that we continue to bear for a season with puny efforts than be tortured with sentiments alien to the sympathies of two millions of Victoria's loyal subjects. Treason-mongers and vendors of dynamite can be consigned to the convict's cells; but the literary assassin disseminates his poison, does violence to the cherished convictions of an overwhelming majority of the community, and escapes unhurt. Oh, what an illconditioned prostitution of intellectual power.

HUGH NIVEN.

ONTARIO.

Wood's Hotel, with the stables attached, were burned at London on the 4th.

James C. Law, a bank clerk, who left Toronto for Chicago last Monday, committed suicide at Union Mills, Indiana, by shooting himself.

The grain harvest market was held at Tilsonburg on the 5th. Thirty one factories offered 1,100 boxes. No sales, sellers holding out for eleven cents.

A change of time table on the Ontario Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway goes into effect on Tuesday next. The time is somewhat shortened between Toronto and Montreal by the night express trains.

The Reform gathering at the Crystal Palace grounds at Kingston on the 5th was addressed by Hon. E. Blake, Hon. G. W. Ross and a number of local gentlemen. The weather was fine and the attendance large.

After an operatic performance in the Horticultural gardens, two dudes, named B. C. Cronan and Edward Everett, jumped on the stage and demanded to see the girls. A free fight ensued, during which the stage manager and others were severely handled. Everett was fined $15 and costs or thirty days, and Cronan $10 and costs or thirty days.

The Court of Appeal at Toronto yesterday delivered judgment in the important cases of Vogel vs. the Grand Trunk, and Hutton vs. the Grand Trunk, in each of which the Queen's Bench division had awarded damages to plaintiffs for loss of freight resulting from defendants' negligence. The railway company fought the cases on the ground that plaintiffs had agreed by written contract that the company should not be liable even for negligence. Four judges disagreed, two on each side, so that plaintiffs retained their verdict. The Supreme Court will be appealed to.

QUEBEC.

Mr. Belleau, recently unseated for Levis, will take his case to the Supreme Court.

The Governor-General and Marchioness of Lansdowne have issued cards for a ball at the Citadel, on Thursday, 11th inst.

His Honor Mr. Justice Andrew Stuart will act temporarily as Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Quebec, until the appointment of a successor to Chief Justice Meredith.

It is reported that Messrs. Bowen & Woodward, of Sherbrooke, have contracted to construct one hundred miles of railway in the Argentine Republic, and to furnish the necessary material for the same.

At the Quebec Police Court yesterday Marie Rosanna Echler, arrested on a charge made by her husband, Jos. A. Dion, that she was in the habit of frequenting a house of ill-fame, was tried. The case was taken *en délibéré*, and the judge ordered the accused to give bail to appear on the 12th instant for judgment.

A wedding was celebrated at the chapel St. Louis, Quebec, on Thursday morning, the contracting parties being Mr. Alphonse Pelletier, son of Mr. Thos. Pelletier, of Trois Pistoles, and Miss Lellevre, of Quebec. Mr. Simon Lellevre, brother of the bride, supported her, and the groom was attended by his father, Mr. Thos. Pelletier. The newly married couple left for Niagara by the 9 o'clock train.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

Invaluable as a Tonic.

Dr. J. L. PRATT, Greenfield, Ill., says: It is all that it claims to be—invaluable as a tonic in any case where an acid tonic is indicated."

Highland Preacher (excitedly rebuking the erring)—You are on your way to the bottomless pit, and if you don't take care and stop short, you'll go down and down till you reach the very bottom!

For all bilious and miasmatic diseases, Ayer's Ague Cure is absolutely a certain, safe, and radical cure.

"There now!" cried a little girl, while rummaging a drawer in a bureau, "gran'pa has gone to heaven without his spectacles!"

Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains Iodide of Potassium and Iron, with the best vegetable blood purifiers.

Statistics show that boy babies are more apt to die than girl babies. Boys can't stand continual hugging as girls can.

The best test of a human life is the amount of good it has been and done to others. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham may be given a seat of honor among those who have helped to change sickness into health, and to transform the darkness of suffering into the sunshine of rest and hope.

A fellow screws his courage to the sticking place when he puts a postage stamp on a written proposal of marriage.

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DRAGEES & SIROP
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Member of the College of Medicine and Physician-in-Chief to the Hospital Saint-Louis.

IT IS A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR

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Dr. Gibert's depurative Comfits *contain exactly all the active principles of the Sirup.—By reason of their small volume they are of an extremely easy and agreeable employment and are especially suitable to ladies, persons who travel or whose occupations oblige them to eat away from home and those who require a discreet treatment.*

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31 r. de Cléry & r. Poissonnière 2, Paris.
AND AT ALL GOOD CHEMISTS IN THE UNIVERSE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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PILULES DEHAUT

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Price in France, 5 frs. and 2 frs. 50c.
FOR SALE BY
ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGSTS.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST
BLACK TEAS

Fine	30c per lb.
Very Fine	40c per lb.
Choice	50c per lb.
Extra Choice	60c per lb.
Very Choice Oolong	60c per lb.

—ALSO—

ASSAMS, CONCOUS, PACKLINGS, LAPSANGS, KAISOWS, &c.

These TEAS are Selected in the English Markets, and have proved to be of the FINEST QUALITIES.

Dr. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., D.C.L., in his Report dated May the 7th, 1884, says: "Of 4 samples of BLACK TEAS submitted to Analysis by STROUD BROTHERS, I find them all genuine Black Teas, and free from foreign leaves."

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1931

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These PILLS are used against
Scrofulous Affections,
Poorness of Blood, Debility of Constitution,
Anæmia, etc., etc.

N. B. — None are genuine without our Signature at foot of a green label.

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210

BEEF, IRON AND QUININE
The most nourishing preparation combined with excellent tonics.
AROUD'S IRON WINE
With QUININE and SOLUBLE BEEF.

Of all iron preparations, it is the most successful against chlorosis, weakness or poor blood, because it contains all the elements for the regeneration of blood, bone and flesh.

J. FERRÉ, Druggist, General Agent, 102 Richelieu Street, Paris.
FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS OF FRANCE AND FOREIGN LANDS.
EXACT name and signature, AROUD, Druggist.

LAROZE'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP
of Bitter Orange-peel and of
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM

All through the world the depurative properties of Iodide of Potassium are well known. The best results have been obtained by the most eminent physicians of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, MM. Ricord, Trousseau, Nélaton, Piorry in the treatment of *scrofulous, tuberculous, cancerous and lymphatic affections, caries of bones, white swelling, skin diseases, sour blood, secondary and tertiary manifestations, etc. etc.* Laroze's Syrup of bitter orange-peel acts as a tonic upon the digestive organs, makes easy the absorption of Iodide of Potassium, prevents all irritant action and allows the treatment to be prolonged without any accident to be feared.

Factory and Wholesale: J.-P. LAROZE & Co, 2, rue des Lions-St-Paul, PARIS.
Sold by all the Chemists and Druggists of CANADA
TOGETHER WITH
LAROZE'S SYRUP of Bitter Orange-peel.
CHALYBEATE SYRUP of Orange-peel, Quassia-Amara and Proto-Iodide of Iron.
SEDATIVE SYRUP of Bitter Orange-peel and of Bromide of Potassium.

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This Purifying and Renovating Syrup, of agreeable taste and of exclusively vegetable composition, was approved in 1778 by the ex-Royal Society of Medicine, and by a decree of the year XIII. It Cures all Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, Scrofula, Eczemas, Psoriasis, Lichen, Impetigo, Gout, Rheumatism. On account of its aperitive, digestive, diuretic and sudorific properties, it develops the functions of nutrition, it fortifies the system and facilitates the expulsion of morbid elements.

ROB BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR
WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

This is the specific for the cure of all long-standing or rebellious syphilitic accidents, Ulcers, Tumors, Gummas, Exostoses, as well as Lymphatism, Scrofulosis and Tuberculosis.

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Paris, J. FERRÉ, Druggist, 102 Rue Richelieu,
Successor to BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR.

Medal at VIENNA 1873 — Medal at PARIS 1878
Tooth Wash and Dentifrice Powders
OF
DOCTEUR PIERRE
Of the Faculty of Medecine, Paris.
8 Opera Place, PARIS, and by all respectable Perfumers and Hairdressers.

GILBERT'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP AND COMFITS
DEPOTS
The results of the Hospital practice made in the Hospital of Paris, London, Madrid, Rio Janeiro, etc., show that
GILBERT'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP AND COMFITS
Approved by the Paris College of Medicine, is the best, the most efficacious and the most economical of known depuratives. The Comfits are composed of their small volume and of the ease with which they are taken, especially recommended to travellers, to those who have a dislike to or cannot find a half tablespoonful of Syrup.
AT ALL BOUTIGNY (late DESLAURIERS) & CO.'S DEPOTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Skin diseases, Congestions, Ulcers
Vitiated blood and Syphilitic affections.
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THE ONLY GENUINE
Iodurated Depurative Comfits
constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives.
Beware of imitations and see that you get (as in the case of the Syrup) *Gibert and Boutigny's Signatures in red ink thereon as well as the stamp* (printed in blue) *of the French Government* on the boxes of Deslauriers late Boutigny, and at all red (Depots).

Humphreys' Homeopathic
Specific No. 28
in use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

Chaps, Cracks, Pimples Itching
and all irritation of the

The Daily Star.

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We believe the circulation of THE STAR exceeds the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the City of Montreal.

Correspondent and Agent for French and Foreign advertising in THE STAR, Bureau, St. Lorette, Rue Ste Anne 51 bis.

CIRCULATION OF THE STAR FOR 1883 and 1884.

1883		1884	
Week ending Sept. 1	20,944	Week ending Aug. 30	22,844
Monday	20,072	Monday	22,332
Tuesday	19,755	Tuesday	22,656
Wednesday	20,104	Wednesday	22,782
Thursday	19,940	Thursday	23,067
Friday	20,043	Friday	23,019
Saturday	21,121	Saturday	24,345
Total	120,988	Total	138,930

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE

23,155.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884

Address to Correspondents.

(*Correspondents are informed that no notice will be taken of questions which do not bear the name and address of the writer. They are not of general interest. Letters intended to furnish information in regard to business matters are for sale, or private information, should be of a private nature. If so, notice to that effect should be given, or they may be considered as not coming within the above conditions.*

J.J.—The shooting season in Canada commences on Sept. 1st.

W.B., Quebec.—Confederate money is absolutely of no value anywhere. Perhaps in the best country it will be worth a trifle as a curio, an antiquarian point of view.

ABBOTT.—The House of Lords comprises four princes, twenty-three dukes, nineteen marquises, 139 earls, thirty-one viscounts, twenty-six bishops and 272 barons, in all 515 members.

M. L., Port Daniel.—Write for the information you desire to the Montreal Telegraph Co., corner St. Sacrament and St. Francois Xavier streets, or to the Grand North-Western Telegraph Co., same address.

A.R.C.—Gun barrels are blued by means of the fumes of sulphur, and a wet rag will be found to be effective in holding them over the flame of a candle. A gun-smith will charge about $1.50 to blue a double barrelled gun.

J.H.—Write to the Natural History Society Museum on Mountain street, Montreal, which may possibly acquire your curiosities; if not, write to the Editor-in-Chief of THE WEEKLY STAR, giving a brief list, and for what desired to exchange.

CALENDAR.—The Jewish year is 383 days; Julius Cæsar's 365 days; Mahometan, 355 days. The Russian year begins on Jan. 13 of our calendar. The Gregorian calendar was adopted in England in 1752, before which date the year began on March 25, which would now be April 6.

ALGRON.—We do not know of any medical college which offers employment in their leisure hours to young men to assist them in paying college expenses. The only way open for a young man of limited means is to engage in teaching or some similar pursuit so as to get to his studies.

J.P., Bic.—Drain-tiles for agricultural purposes are made of ordinary brick-clay; and owing to the use of machinery in their manufacture, they are produced very rapidly and cheaply. The operation of the drain-tile machine is to squeeze a continuous length of soft plastic clay through a ring-shaped orifice, the centre of which is occupied by a core or mandrel of the size of the bore of the drain-pipe. Another arrangement of the machine is to cut the pipe to the proper lengths as it passes through, and by means of a travelling-table, to carry them forward to be removed to the sheds where they are dried, previous to being burned in the kilns.

No evidence has been given yet to show that the Montreal Gas Company paid Alderman Tansey in hard cash for his vote on the gas contract. The Company *lent* money to its foreman, Mr. Power, to qualify voters who were favorable to Mr. Tansey's election money, of course, was only *lent*, and curiously the loan was only repaid within the last week by Mr. Power. And now the interesting question arises, where does Mr. Power get the money from to repay the loan. We should not like to think the money came out of his own pocket. If some of the pocket stockholders of the Gas Company have not already made a subscription to reimburse Mr. Power, by all means, let it be done at once. And another interesting question arises, as the Montreal Gas Company advanced money to secure the re-election of Alderman Tansey, did it also *lend* money to any other of its friends in the City Council to secure their re-election. We refrain from making any remarks upon the question of the validity of Alderman Tansey's election until the court has pronounced judgment. But the public will be delighted to find that the Montreal Gas Company is not ungrateful to the alderman who pushed its interests to the public's interests, and the citizens may possibly remember that gratitude has been defined as a lively sense of favors to come. The people of New York do not take to this kind of thing as kindly as the people of Montreal. A rousing indignation meeting was held in Chickering Hall on Thursday evening to denounce some of the aldermen who are accused of receiving bribes connected with the privileges granted to the Broadway Surface Railroad Company. There is evidently a great deal in connection with the granting of the gas contract which needs explaining.

A WINTER LECTURE COURSE.

No one who attended the lectures recently given by Profs. Lodge and Ball, and Rev. Dr. Dallinger, could have avoided receiving instruction in the most delightful way. Clear exposition was lapped to perfect practice of illustration, and popular audiences received a vivid insight into fields of science not to be had from perused or printed pages. The lectures during the British Association meetings are regarded, and very justly, as an important part of its work in cultivating popular interest in science. With needful adaptations our principal scientific men could a good course of lectures be organized in Montreal for next Winter? The living voice has a power to charm, denied to books, and the literary and scientific culture of a great many of our people could be cultivated by a really good course of lectures. During every Winter, many minor courses of lectures are given in Montreal, of which the best are but some organization with little power to attract people outside its circle. The best of our local lecturers are well worthy a platform devoted of any but local interest; to their number might well be added the names of available Canadians from Ottawa, Toronto, and elsewhere in the Dominion. These, presented to profit by one of the very best obtainable lecturers of the United States and Great Britain, should certainly lead to our next Winter being enlivened by a series of evenings, full of the most enjoyable from being profitably spent.

DEMAGOGISM AND ITS FRUITS.

The labour troubles in Ohio furnish an instructive commentary on the semi-inflammatory discourses of demagogue Butler. That old fox comes forward as the champion of the workingman, and fills his speeches with vivid pictures of the wretched condition of the laboring classes groaning under unjust laws; while he strives to excite those most dangerous passions, cupidity and envy, by dwelling on the vast fortunes acquired by a few in various dishonest ways, and on the luxury and leisure enjoyed by the capitalist class. He knows that talk of this kind acts as poison on the minds of those who receive it; but he is willing to poison on a large scale if only he can gratify his political ambition, or that which is nearly as dear to him as his ambition, his political spite. He is willing for either of these objects to make himself the enemy of his country—to sow the dragon's teeth, carelessly whether he need bills, or whether it spring up in the shape of armed men bent on civil bloodshed.

How certain sections of the laboring classes are disposed to interpret their rights and their wrongs may be seen in the Ohio disturbances. It is a "wrong" when an employer engages free labor at a lower rate than they think should be paid. It is their "right" to step in and prevent men who do not belong to trade organizations from working for such wages as they are quite ready to accept. The timeliness of Butler's inflammatory speeches is therefore evident. He bids the laboring classes look to the government to do something wonderful for them. He is careful not to preach the vastly more wholesome doctrine that the best help is self-help—that by patience and industry, by the exercise of foresight and self-control, more can be done for the improvement of the individual worker's position than it is in the power of any government to do. He rails against laws, but he does not say, what a true friend of the people would say, namely, that the whole function of law is to guard against force and fraud from whatever quarter they may threaten to come; and that it is no part of the business of law to fix any arbitrary standard of wages or otherwise arbitrarily determine the relations that shall exist between man and man. There is much of error no doubt inherent in all legislation; but it is far from answering self-protection of the sare to eliminate such error; the rude hand of the demagogue or the anarchist is utterly incapable of doing it. Our laws, we are glad to say, are in the direction of interferences with freedom of contract and in exempting the individual from that full responsibility for the exercise of intelligence and self-control which is necessary to his proper development.

Unfortunately these very defects are what the workingman chiefly takes as his type of what all legislation ought to be. He would have it all interference, all protection, all paternal in its character; and under it he would have people grow up perfect babes in self-reliance and in resource. We believe the question will soon arise whether there is not both on the part of Governments and on that of private individuals, too much assumption of responsibility for others. What does all the so-called charity of the present day do but keep pauperism a fixed quantity in the community? It feeds on one hand what it tries to reduce on the other. If we are not to have the poor always with us, it will not be by special legislation for their benefit, nor by largesses to feed and meet, that their numbers will be diminished; but, by showing them that the only valid help for them is self-help. What the labourer and the poor is in example rather than money, the example of serious lives devoted to worthy objects. But first and last, every man should be made to feel that his best friend, his worst enemy, as he can be his own worst enemy. This is not the doctrine of the demagogue; it is not a doctrine that would probably be popular at first; but it is the doctrine that every one would be the better for taking home to himself, and which is much needed by many who are not, in the technical sense, working men.

Demagogism—the essence of which consists in pitiful or passionate appeals for the interference of the State—can only lead to civil disorder and confusion. Butler is playing the game in a half-hearted fashion just now; but in doing so he is preparing the way for others, not capitalists, who will reprovoke the workmen with different objects and in a different spirit. If the workingman only knew it, the demagogue always has a secret contempt for them in his heart. Unless his sweeping words and shallow arguments. The true friend of the people is the man who is chary of promises, but who appeals to what is best and manliest in each individual, and whose words echo in the conscience as a call to duty. Laws are but the expression of the average moral sense and intelligence of the community. Let us be right in the kind of men and we shall have in good time the right kind of laws.

CHURCH NOTES.

Mr. W. H. Geddes will preach at both services at Knox Church to-morrow.

Rev. F. H. DuVernet preaches at both services at Trinity Church to-morrow.

Mgr. Fabre will administer confirmation at the St. C. Caldwell to-morrow morning at 7.30.

Rev. John Williamson will officiate at both services at St. Andrew's Church, to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson, the pastor, will preach at both services at Emmanuel Church to-morrow.

Rev. T. G. Smith, D.D., of St. John, N.B, will preach at both services to-morrow at Erskine Church.

The devotion of the Forty Hours will open at the Church of Hochelaga, on Saturday next, 13th inst.

Rev. Dr. Wilkes preaches at Zion Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. H. A. McIntyre in the evening.

Rev. Newman Hall will preach at the First Baptist Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. W. H. Gilles in the evening.

Rev. J. H. Dixon, the rector, preaches at St. Jude's Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. C. Bogue in the evening.

Rev. Prof. Dey will conduct Divine service at Dr. Wilkes' Presbyterian House of Industry and Refuge, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow.

Rev. S. Hasard returned from his holidays, and will preach to-morrow evening at the West End Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Canon Henderson preaches at Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow morning, and Rev. J. G. Norton, jun., in the evening.

"Baptism—What does it Signify?" will be the subject of Rev. Robt. Campbell's sermon at St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening.

A solemn High Mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral, on the 8th inst., at 9 a.m., on the occasion of the *Tridduum*, and solemn Benediction will follow at 3 p.m.

Rev. Father Gotz, one of the Redemptorists, just arrived to take charge of St. Ann's church, in the city, will preach at the morning service of this church to-morrow.

At the Church of the Holy Apostle, to-morrow, Rev. O. Fortin, rector of Trinity Church, Winnipeg, preaches in the morning, and Rev. L. Gauthier in the evening.

On Monday next, at 7 a. m., a number of young ladies will make their solemn vows and religious profession at the Grey Nunnery, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets.

At the Advent Christian Church to-morrow evening Mr. W. W. Robertson will lecture on the prophecy of Daniel, chapter 8, verses 13 and 14, and Rev. Dr. Cumming's reply to Mr. Grattan Guinness' lecture by Mr. Cook, of Boston.

Rev. Jno. Potts, D.D., the pastor, will preach in the St. Paul's Methodist Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. Newman Hall, the celebrated London preacher, in the evening.

The feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary will be observed with great pomp in all the Catholic churches, to-morrow, and a solemn *Tridium* of prayers commences today in all the parishes of the diocese.

The Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, the rector, preaches at St. George's Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. O. Fortin in the evening. Special collections will be taken up at both services in aid of the Hospital Chaplain fund.

At the Montreal Sailors' Institute, 219 Commissioners street, to-morrow, there will be divine service as 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Service of song at both services. Bible reading at 3.15 p.m. Subject at 7 p.m.—"A lost God and a Saviour." All sailors and friends are cordially invited.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Montreal Custom House took in $100,000.71 more last month than in July, 1883, and that, without imposing a tax that can rank pr esidents and enablers.—*Boston Transcript.*

In republics it is the voters who both do the fighting and foot the bills, and they are, therefore, usually ready to call a halt when statesmanat to account.—*New York Times.*

Mr. Mercier has not had much of a success; he has been reduced to prove his character, through the evidence of political friends, and these have not been overcautious at the task.—*La Monde.* (*Observer.*)

Canadians have good reason to be satisfied with their own climate, when they compare the untimely freaks of the weather in parts of the United States with the comparative equability of the climate here.—*Toronto Globe.*

The people of the United States are content with the present extent of their domain and the greatness of this nation, and have exceeds or fails short of the standard. Nothing would be more different in kind.—*New York Mail Express.*

Those women are always interfering and wanting to disturb men by competing with them for prizes. When an opportunity offers they frequently carry their impertinence so far as to win the best premiums.—*Halifax Herald.*

From this time forward a gradual pressure upon the House of Lords may confidently be expected; and pressure of some sort, brought to bear by people of Anglo-Saxon race, will surely crush it out in the end.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The idea of membership in a party that binds one to it whether it be right or wrong is what ought to be discouraged. It is degrading to the citizen who acknowledges it, and is the opportunity of the party's rascals and riff-raff.—*Boston Transcript.*

His (General Butler's) pugnacitousness, tartness of speech, seconded with grim humor, his insolence and general bragadocia made him extremely effective as a speaker, and diverting as a personality. But they destroyed his usefulness as a statesman.—*Boston Transcript.*

If the case for Arctic exploration is uncontrollable, at least henceforth the Government can reasonably refuse to make it a political part in it leaving private enterprise to assume the responsibility of the suffering the loss of the risks of success.—*Toronto Globe.*

General Wolseley learned to know and appreciate our Canadian boatmen at the time of the Red River expedition. He has what may be called a liking for the type of what all legislation ought to be. He would have it all interference, all protection, all paternal in its character; and under it he would have people grow up perfect babes in self-reliance and in resource. We believe the question will soon arise whether there is not both on the part of Governments and on that of private individuals, too much assumption of responsibility for others. What does all the so-called charity of the present day do but keep pauperism a fixed quantity in the community? It feeds on one hand what it tries to reduce on the other. If we are not to have the poor always with us, it will not be by special legislation for their benefit, nor by largesses to feed and meet, that their numbers will be diminished; but, by showing them that the only valid help for them is self-help. What the labourer and the poor is example rather than money, the example of serious lives devoted to worthy objects. But first and last, every man should be made to feel that his best friend, his worst enemy, as he can be his own worst enemy. This is not the doctrine of the demagogue; it is not a doctrine that would probably be popular at first; but it is the doctrine that every one would be the better for taking home to himself, and which is much needed by many who are not, in the technical sense, working men.

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CITY ITEMS.

—The excitement snapped out last night headed by their fife and drum corps.

—The recent picnic of the grocers of Montreal to Waterloo resulted in a net profit of $106.

—The Foresters of this city intend holding a picnic to Highgate Springs on Saturday the 13th inst.

—Coroner Jones, has received a telegram from Varennes stating that a man named Charles Lamarche, of that place, hung himself on Thursday night.

—The work of supplying the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge with the main pipe was begun yesterday at Hochelaga Lane, by Mr. Underwood, contractor, of Ste. Keown.

—The water in the high level reservoir on the mountain side was let out on Wednesday for the purpose of cleaning the masonry and making any repairs necessary. The work will be completed, it is expected, to-day and the water let in.

—The route of the Montreal Bicycle Club's Chinese lantern parade on Wednesday evening is as follows, starting from the club house, corner of Burnside and Mansfield streets: Burnside, St. Urbain, St. Catherine, Beaver Hall Hill, Dorchester, Peel, Sherbrooke, St. Matthew, St. Luke, Guy, Dorchester and Phillips Place.

River and Shipping.

SS. "Adriatic" has arrived at Queenstown.

SS. "Republic" and "America," from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

SS. "Grecian Monarch," and "Europe," from London, have arrived at New York.

The Allan SS. "Nestorian" sailed from Quebec for Glasgow at midnight on Thursday.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The ever laughable burlesque troupe of "The Tourists" will be the attraction next week, by the Mestayer Comedy Company. In the piece, which was produced with great effect in Montreal three years ago, was received with much favor in the United States, and the press speaks of it in the most eulogistic terms. The members of the company comprise Mr. A. Mestayer, the famous comedian; Mr. Charles A. McCarthy, Irish character actor; Mr. Dick Kennedy, well known for his Dutch and eccentricities, Mr. Frank Percy, burlesque tragedian; Mr. Frank Lenzel, tenor; Mr. John R. Ridge, the celebrated Bellstone and actor; Miss Lena Ott, queen of "Fock's Bad Boy"; Miss Theresa Vaughn (Mrs. Mestayer), the charming contralto and comedienne, who will sing a delightful German and Italian characters; Miss Leona Constantine, the dashing little comedienne, for whom her wonderful dancing, Spanish, French, Scotch and Irish fling, Skirt Dancing, the pretty and vivacious soprano, and Miss Emily Maynard, the clever character artiste.

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM.—Next week at the Royal Mr. Harry Montague and his famous Duke Imperial Burlesque Company, decided hit here some time ago, will occupy the boards. The company comprises all the old favorites, with a number of new attractions. Among other specialties introduced will be the following: The celebrated tenor and character comedian, Jos. Reilly, with a new, his latest and best effort in Hibernian and Blakeley; Luigi Dell' Oro, the musical transmogrification, in his wonderful execution on the harmonicon and the harmonicordeon (plus, little, the musician cum-grinder of the world; May Templeton, the Australian Nightingale, at Tyrolean imitations; Miss Hallie Fearon, the talented popular sketch artiste; Joe Cannon, in his wonderful dog act; the marvelous *Jacko*, inches square. The performance will conclude with the musical farcicalie, "The Duke," introducing all the favorites of the company. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents. Performances every afternoon and evening.

GERMAN COMIQUE.—The Mendlesohn Quartette Club, the celebrated German comique, Dan Mason, and the inimitable artistes, Miss Gladiers, Miss Ducrow, the *Happy Hayes*, Harry Tooley and Will Hawthorne, Eddie Dupree, Miss Lizzie Hall, the mystic change artiste, Professor Manahan, the charming soubrette, Miss Eloise Dupree, the renowned vocalist. The performance will conclude with Larry Tooley's new comedy sketch, entitled "Mr. Mulligan's Reception." A round of new and specially selected programme is sure to draw crowded houses.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPERA HOUSE.—The attraction at the Crystal next week will be the ever popular opera "The Pirates of Penzance," which will receive a first class production at the Crystal Opera House. Among others who will appear are the following: The Pirate King, Miss Edmondson as *Mabel*, Miss Wentworth as *Ruth* and Seymour as the *Major-General*. The principal parts in splendid hands, and the management expects a full house. The two tents forming the top of the cross are about 40 feet square, and can be moved and placed in any locality. Professional gardeners' products, such as bouquets, floral designs, grass mountains, pears, etc. The sheds, which cover an area of 500 feet by 16, were built by hand and laid side looking from the gate. The outside tables will be occupied by vegetables, while to the fence fruit and flowers will be placed. There will be found. At one side of the grounds will be a refreshment stall, on tables specially adapted to the purpose, 150 feet in length, will be spread a most bountiful appearance. The grounds and tents will be lighted by the electric light, and the City Band will perform each of the evenings. Fifteen hundred entries have been made for the exhibition, and from the list of prizes they prove favorable it will be a pleasant resort for the evening. It is expected to be the best Exhibition of the kind yet seen in Montreal.

Wrapped in Mystery.

A young man, apparently a laborer, giving his name as James Irons, was brought to the General Hospital yesterday morning with his right arm badly injured. As far as can be learned it occurred there does not appear to be any definite explanation other than that two gentlemen found Irons Thursday night lying on the bridge at St. Ann's with his arm badly crushed. It is believed that he was endeavoring to board one of the trains while in motion and missing his foothold fell, when one of the wheels of the car passed over his arm.

The City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held this evening, when among the first orders of the day will be the report of the Board of Control, which is the report as amended by the Finance Committee. It is more than probable, however, that the report, after being read, will be left over till a future meeting. The appointment of a new inspector of weights and measures, in the room of Mr. James Irons, resigned, to fill position will most likely go to Ald. Stroud.

Death of an Old Janitor.

The medical students of McGill College will deeply regret to learn of the death of their janitor, Mr. Joseph Cook, who has occupied the position for a period of thirty years. He was sixty-three years of age, and served in Her Majesty's service abroad. He was married twice and leaves a widow and several daughters. His age at present fills the position of janitor to the college.

Railway Returns.

The receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending Aug. 30th, were $180,000 against $186,000 in the corresponding period last year, being a decrease of $6,000. The number of miles of track in operation is 2794 as compared with 1884 last year, showing an increase of 210 miles.

PERSONAL.

Sir Lyon and Lady Playfair are at Burlington, Vt.

Rev. Mr. Bennett will be inducted into the pastorate of the Côte des Neiges Presbyterian Church on Sunday next.

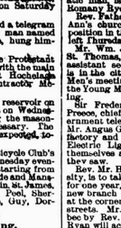
Mr. Joel, a well known theatrical and operatic man, is now in advance of "The Romany Rye" company.

Rev. Father Hogan, former pastor of St. Ann's church in this city, has accepted a position in the diocese of Chatham, N.B., and Charles Lamarche, has been called to Jacques Cartier.

Mr. Wm. J. Orr, general secretary of the St. Andrew's Society, of Montreal, formerly assistant secretary of the association here, is in the city and will conduct the Young Men's meeting this evening at 8 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association building.

Sir Frederick Bramwell and Mr. W. H. Preece, chief electrician of the English Government telegraph system, accompanied by Mr. Angus Gray, paid a visit to the mammoth factory and lighting station of the Royal Electric Lighting Company, and expressed themselves as very much pleased with what they saw.

Rev. Mr. Hamel, Rector of Laval University, is to take up his residence in Montreal for one year, to supervise the erection of the new branch of the University to be erected at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Denis streets. Mr. Hamel will be replaced at Quebec by Rev. Mr. Methot, and Rev. Mr. O. Hamel will act as Professor of Divinity in lieu of Mr. Methot.



THE CANFIELD

Patent, "Elastic Seamless"

DRESS SHIELDS

are waterproof, absorbent, odorless, strong, yet soft as kid, do not wrinkle, chafe or rip, are easily shaped to the garment and only *seamless* shield made. This is a recent American invention and the sales are unprecedented that of any other Dress Protector made in Europe or United States. They are fully protected by patents and trade marks all over the world.

Beware of imitations. All genuine goods bear the trade mark shown above.

For Sale by all leading Dry Goods Dealers

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OUR OPENING SEASON.

We desire to draw attention to our SUPERB DISPLAY of

CHILDREN'S, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

Newly manufactured this season, fashioned from the latest novelties in the Tailoring Art.

CALL AND SEE US.

We have every style and size now in stock, and we have put the prices down so low that no one can attempt to sell for less than us.

MEN'S FALL SUITS.

Well made of sound materials, beautifully finished, and fit easily, low prices.

FALL OVERCOATS.

Now is the time to secure your choice from our large and varied stock. The patterns and materials are the newest. Examine the quality and note our prices.

BOYS' SUITS.

We are told repeatedly that to look for Boys' Clothing elsewhere, after becoming of ages, outside our establishment, is a perfect waste of time—and we firmly believe it. This season we have endeavored to be much more extensive scale than heretofore, and we cordially invite the attention of the public to call, see and judge for themselves.

J. G. KENNEDY & Co.

20973 31 and 33 St. Lawrence Street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TIES WANTED.

WHITE OAK, TAMARAC, HEMLOCK AND CEDAR.

To be delivered during the Winter 1884-5. Specification and Form of Tender can be had on application to

JOHN TAYLOR,
General Superintendent,
Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned on or before

Tuesday, 30th September.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

MONTREAL, 27th Aug., 1884. 1934

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

The undersigned offers for sale by tender a new and splendidly assorted stock of Goods, suitable for a general store, and worth about

$3,500.00,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

The Goods form part of the Estate of DAVID MIDDLESTON, late of Fournier, in the County of Beauharnois, Province of Quebec, and will be delivered at Fournier when sold.

Tenders to be addressed "Re-Mendlesohn, Stock for stock," and addressed to

A. J. McLEOD, Trustee,
ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, P.Q.
WILL BE RECEIVED

Up to the 15th day of October, 1884.

The Tenders should state the number of cents on the $ (cash) offered on the Inventory. The Goods form parts of Stock may be seen on application to the undersigned.

A Trustee will be appointed that the highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Further particulars may also be had on application to the undersigned, or to O'BRIAN & O'BRIAN, Solicitors, 1 Original, Ont.

A. J. McLEOD,
Administrator Estate D. Mendlesohn.

O'BRIAN & O'BRIAN,
Solicitors,
1 Original.

211 2 law



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Works, St. Richard Sorel," will be received at his office until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of SEPTEMBER, 1884, for the several works and materials and additions, heating, &c., to Infantry Barracks, St. John, and Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, and for Drill Sheds at the Barracks, St. Johns, on and after Monday, the 1st day of September, 1884, and for repairing at Sorel.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Militia and Defence, equal to *five per cent.*, on the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. RUG. PANET,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, August 27th, 1884. 206 6

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Sewers" will be received at the office of the City Engineer, up to

Wednesday, the 10th instant,

for the construction of Sewers in the undermentioned streets, in accordance with plans and the necessary connections, according to the sections and conditions on view in the office of the undersigned.

Logan street, from Dufresne street to Desaulniers street.

Poupart street, north and south of Logan.

St. Richard street, from south of Logan street to St. Catherine street.

Rivard street, from Ontario street, northwards.

Wolfe street, from Craig street to St. Catherine street.

Lagauchetiere street, from Visitation street to Lagauchetiere street.

Lagauchetiere street, from St. Constant street to Lagauchetiere street.

Beaudry street, from Craig street to Lagauchetiere street.

St. Constant street, from Craig street to Lagauchetiere street.

Frontenac street, from end of present sewer southwards.

St. Catherine street, from west of Frontenac street to Bonsecours street.

Aqueduct street, from Barre street southwards.

Bonsecours street, from Craig street to St. Francois street.

Hypolite Kavanagh, from Ontario street to Chester street.

Notre Dame street, from Frontenac street southwards.

St. Andrew street, from north of Ontario street to Sherbrooke street.

Versailles street, from St. James street to Notre Dame street.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The corporation reserves the right of accepting tender for one or more sewers.

By order,

ALEX. PERRAULT,
City Engineer.

Public Notice is hereby given that it is proposed to construct the above mentioned sewers and connections during the present season, and proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets, may avail themselves of the opportunity to make connections from their houses or yards into the said common sewers; and proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets, who object to the construction of said sewers are hereby notified that their objections must be filed with the Road Committee or City Surveyor on or before the 10th day of September inst.

(By order),

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

Montreal, 4th September, 1884. 211 5

QUEEN CITY OIL COMPANY

MACHINE,
CYLINDER, and
BURNING OILS.

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

83 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
1926 fri&w

HOUSE CLEANING

JAPANESE FURNITURE POLISH.

For Renovating and Restoring the Polish on *OIL FINISHED OR VARNISHED FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.*

Will remove Spirit Stains from Varnished Articles.

A. HANEY & SON,
ST. 60, 62 Bleurie Street, Montreal
Sole Agents for Canada. 1346ap

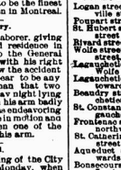
HATHORN SPRING

Natural Mineral Water!

In cases of 4 doz. pints.

For sale by WILLIAM FARRELL, 420 St. Paul street.

BICYCLES FROM $30.00 UP



AGENTS FOR
COVENTRY MACHINISTS CO.'S
CELEBRATED BICYCLES.

WATSON & FELTON,
Wholesale Agents,
22 ST. SULPICE ST. REET.

HADDIES! HADDIES!

—FIRST OF THE SEASON.—

WYER'S HADDIES.

D. HATTON & Co,

IMPORTERS FISH, CANNED GOODS AND FRUIT.

18 BONSECOURS STREET.

209 4

HAMILTON.

We, the undersigned, druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold Dr. Ayer's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

HAMILTON, ONT., June 19, 1882.

J. WINER & CO., Druggists.
JAMES BAIN & SON, Druggists.
JOHN FOSTER, Druggist.
JOHN MCKAY, Druggist.
JOHN MCKAY, Druggist.
JOHN MCKAY

THE EXHIBITION.

Under the Electric Light—The Display Last Night—The Exhibits in Order.

Considerable progress was made in the arrangement of the exhibits yesterday, and when the Fair was reopened at 7 o'clock for the evening most of the exhibits in the main building and the annex were in very fair order. The grounds and buildings were pretty well illuminated with the electric light, although, owing to an unexpected delay in the arrangement of two of the dynamos, only twenty-five lights could be got into operation. Men were kept hard at work all night getting this machinery into working order, and all that remained to be done this morning was to connect the dynamos with the steam engine. The whole system will certainly be complete to-night, and with the extra circuit of 100 lights the grounds should be in a perfect blaze of light. There were very few visitors last night; but with the exception of the disappointment in connection with the illumination those present expressed themselves well satisfied with the exhibition. In addition to the exhibits noted yesterday, several others of some importance have assumed a degree of order sufficient to distinguish them from the general confusion. Cadieux & Derome have a small but very fine display of fancy stationary, adjoining an exhibit of the manufactures of the Crompton Corset Company, by the agents, T. J. Claxton & Co. Across the way is a large exhibit of native wines by Barré & Co., and also one of Clark's sausages and preserved meats. On the same side of the building is also a large exhibit of surgical instruments by the Canada Truss Factory. Considerable interest is attracted by an exhibit of diamond dyes, which includes a number of articles colored with these compounds and a large cage, full of live pigeons, whose feathers are fancifully dyed in different shades of yellow, green, red and blue. A. Arousberg has a well assorted display of optical instruments, French leather goods, and *bric-a-brac*, and near by Mr. J. S. Spence has a particularly pretty exhibit of stained glass windows arranged so as to be displayed with the light from the windows. The whole of the western wing is taken up with the large exhibits of cottons, flannels and fabrics, by Messrs. David Morrice & Co., Cantlie, Ewan & Co., Merchants' Mfg. Co., and T. J. Claxton & Co. The east wing contains a number of exhibits of patent medicines, a large one of chemical appliances by Seabury & Johnson, of New York and London, one by the Canada Rubber Company, and another of boots and shoes by Thomson & Co. Messrs. A. Ramsay & Co. make a fine exhibit of paints, oils and glass. In the large horseshoe shaped annex, entering at the door from the western wing of the main building, is first seen a very large exhibit by the Dominion Organ Company, occupying a floor space. On either side of this are the tastefully arranged exhibits of paper hangings by Geo. O. Dezouche and by the agents of the Canada and Montreal wall paper factories, and the exhibits of billiard tables and furnishings by Nightingale and Samuel May & Co. A. Bélanger makes a large display of furniture, and J. R. McLaren, Jr., an interesting one of woodwork and toys. J. Wright & Co. have a large and beautiful exhibition of mantelpieces and mosaic flooring, and near by are less romantic displays of brushes and willow work by H. A. Nelson & Sons, and of cleaned bedding by Townsend & Co. The Ontario Canoe Company of Peterborough, Ont., exhibit eight of their cedar rib canoes, one of which is displayed with its sails and equipment complete. Rogers & King make a large display of steam-heating apparatus, as do also Day & Deblois, Fairman & Co. make an exhibit of the Dominion Woven Wire Mattress. An unusually interesting exhibit is that of asbestos packing, fire proof paints and other material, by Irwin & Hooper. The St. Henri Carriage Leather Factory makes a fine display of its productions, and Fleischman & Co. a unique one of their compressed yeast. Scores of other exhibits in this department had not yet been got into shape, and the exhibitors were working at them until a late hour last night.

The following additional subscriptions are acknowledged by the Citizens' Committee: D. McClanaghan, $15; S. Davis & Sons, $25; Robt. Mitchell & Co., $5; A. W. Ogilvie & Co., $25; Silverman & Boulter, $20; Robertson, Linton & Co., $10; Tees & Wilson, $20; Ross, Hall & Co., $10; Gault Bros. & Co., $20; James Johnston & Co., $20; Ligget & Hamilton, $10.

TADOUSAC.

The Homeward Rush.

I write these last few words on the steamer which I have just boarded with sixty-six other sunburnt and regretful leavetakers of Tadousac. The boat being crowded, the air is filled with lamentations that would make Jeremiah feel tired, from those who have failed to secure staterooms. The numerous and distracted paterfamilias is rushing about, dealing extensively in bribery and corruption with the purpose of getting a berth; but in vain. In the midst of this chaos I am compassionate but helpless; I engaged my room two weeks ago. Great head!

The last big dance took place at the Dufferin House on the 23rd. It was a very enjoyable affair. The cottagers, fearful, however, of trespassing too greatly upon the not tireless good nature of the proprietor of the hotel have decided to build a hall for their own use. This will be a sort of club house containing a large room for dancing, bazaars, or theatricals and smaller rooms for reading or smoking. Mrs. Powell, of Philadelphia, has kindly furnished the land for this purpose.

A picnic and one or two social evenings at the cottages have served to amuse the few remaining visitors during the past week. Mr. C. V. M. Temple, after making extentive preparations, has gone bear shooting up the River Canard. So experienced a sportsman can hardly (joke disclaimed!) fail of success, if the hearty co-operation of the bears can only be secured.

Every cottager is anxious to get back to Tadousac next Summer. The hotel guests are not quite so enthusiastic, being slightly dissatisfied with the management. This is a pity. No pains should be spared to render the patrons of the hotel as comfortable as possible.

The boat is whistling. As I go out on deck to get my last view of Tadousac, one object strikes my eye that fills me with the pride of the benefactor of mankind. That is a shed on the wharf, which the Company has erected, staggered evidently by the fulmination concerning the wharf accommodation in one of my late letters.

The steamer is off amid much waving of handkerchiefs. I feel a tear start to my eye as I think how I shall have to quit loafing about the paths of literature, and forwarding these letters for the moral and literary benefit of your readers.

Although the sun is shining brightly overhead, a mist is creeping after us down the Saguenay. We pass from between the beetling cliffs, which frown at the invader of the solemn sadness of this mysterious river into the smiling St. Lawrence. The tide being high, the good natured captain of the "Union" steers into the bay to give us a farewell glance. Everything is there; but how depressed! The tennis-net droops forlornly, the flag flaps lazily from the staff; no creature greets us from the brow of the hills. Desolation!

A puff of smoke and the sound of the farewell cannon, fired from the hotel, booms lazily over the water. The steamer shrieks shrilly three times in response, turns her bows southward, and our homeward journey is fairly commenced. I am alone on the poop-deck, absorbed in the beauty of the scene. Tadousac, kissed by the rays of the setting sun, is like some lovely child reclining on the bosom of a caressing but careworn parent; so grave are the rocks that overhang her protectingly.

Past Point Rouge we go. It was here I lost my heart; will the finder please return to STAR office? Then further out and the silver thread of the fall at Moulin Baude, is dimly discernible.

Distance now softens the angles of the rugged scene—a soft haze overhangs the purple waters of the bay. The mist rolls from the mouth of the Saguenay round Point l'Filette across the picture like a slowly closing curtain.

Tadousac is fading away like the memory of a pleasant dream.

Only the faint tinkling of a bell is wafted to my ears. It is doubtless the Angelus from the village church calling the faithful to evening prayer. The sound awakens a vague longing in my breast; it grows louder and louder and lo! it is the tea bell and I find I had mistaken the nature of my longing, and my breast is not the seat of it.

I will drop my poetry overboard and go to tea. *Au revoir.*

COUSIN JOE.

Dr. Boyd and Mr. A. B. Wynne, of Kingston, Dublin Co., Ireland, members of the British Scientific Association, are stopping at the Lorne House, Murray Bay, for a few days' rest, and at the same time sketching some of Murray Bay's beautiful views.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

Mark Twain Coming as the Guest of the Tuque Bleues.

When Mark Twain was last in Montreal, on the occasion of his return from Ottawa where he had been Lord Lorne's guest, he expressed a desire to a friend that he might visit our city in Winter and fully enjoy our sports. This friend recently wrote the humorist:—

MONTREAL, August 20, 1884.

My Dear Mr. Clemens:

Of course, you know what an enjoyable thing our Winter Carnival is. The idea of it originated with a member of the Montreal Snowshoe Club, and among the men who have made the two festivals of 1883 and 1884 so successful have been some other members of the same Club. I have suggested to several of the active officers of the organization, that Mrs. Clemens and yourself be invited as the Club's guests to the next Carnival, which will take place about the end of January or the beginning of February. They are all most anxious to extend the invitation and have you come. I write, on their behalf, this preliminary note; please say "Yes," and a formal resolution will be passed forthwith by the Club, minuted and duly confirmed. The boys will give you a cordial reception, J——— (Truthful James) you know already; others of his sort will be at your command to give you a good time. You will have to don a blanket suit, encase your feet in moccasins and go snowshoeing. Your upholstery, like my own, is slender, therefore, it must needs be reinforced, so that you may toboggan, on our steepest hills. There will be sleighing, skating and carnival no end, so that when you are ready to halt at one kind of amusement, another will be open to you.

A word as to the spectacular features of the Carnival. They promise to be finer next Winter than at our last show. The people who have the scheme in hand intend to get up an ice palace, bigger and higher than that of last February. We will see that you have a room at the Windsor where you can see the sheeny walls of the ice palace hiding the moon. When you behold its crystal towers glittering with the electric light and blazing with rockets, you will think that you have died and gone to heaven. The snowshoers' procession by torchlight on one evening of Carnival week marches through the ice palace. It defiles over Mount Royal, and as it winds along in full view of the city, it has an effect not to be imagined by those who have only seen mere street parades. The skating carnival in Victoria Rink is a superb sight. Every element of beauty and novelty in a masquerade is heightened by the characters gliding swiftly about on the ice. You may be glad to learn in this connection that there is a gallery from which you can view all in comfort. I won't turn this note into a catalogue, but simply promise you a week of new delights if you will come North next Winter. I convert myself into the fore end of a runner thus early, knowing that even now, with the thermometer at 90°, you may be planning your literary campaign for the months of the near future.

Believe me, with high regard,
Yours sincerely,

———

The reply is as follows:—

ELMIRA, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1884.

DEAR MR. ———

I am on the war-path next Winter with George W. Cable—that is to say on the platform. Therefore I dare not positively accept your and the Montreal Snowshoe Club's kind invitation, for I shan't know whether my route is to carry me through Montreal during the Carnival or not, though I dearly hope it will either carry me thither, or so near that I can run in and get a day's glimpse of the sights. Mrs. Clemens and I offer to you and the Club our best thanks for the invitation, and we assure you that if my Winter's time were at my own command we would accept it straightway per this mail.

I promise myself the great pleasure of shaking your hand again before many months have gone by, for without doubt Mr. Cable and I will read in Montreal, though hardly in Carnival time, since my agent will probably be too sagacious to pit us against the stronger attractions of that season.

Sincerely yours,
S. L. CLEMENS.

Mr. James B. Pond, Mr. Clemens' agent, has written to Montreal asking the probable dates of the next Carnival. Mark Twain, in all likelihood, will give his entertainment jointly with Mr. Cable, just before the Carnival, and, during the festival, visit Ottawa or Toronto so as to be able to easily reach Montreal and avail himself of the hospitality proffered him. The entertainment which Messrs. Clemens and Cable will give will be quite unique. Each author alternately will read from his own works. Mr. Cable is widely known through the pages of the *Century*, as the author of "Madame Delphine," "The Grandissimes," and "Dr. Sevier." In these writings he has depicted the Creole life of Louisiana with the hand of a master. His chapters abound with acute analysis of character and tender touches of pathos. Mr. Cable first essayed public reading last Winter, and, as a fascinating interpreter of his own creations, took hold of the popular heart at once.

The irresistible humor of "Tom Sawyer," presented on the same evening with Mr. Cable's delineations, will afford a feast both novel and exhilarating.

MILITARY.

The Brigade Church Parade.

A great deal of interest is being taken in military circles relative to the proposed church parade of the Montreal Brigade next Sunday week. Last year Bishop Bond was good enough to preach the sermon at Christ Church Cathedral, and evinced much interest in the annual parade. Now that the Summer drills and annual inspections are concluded, the officer in command in Montreal, Lt.-Colonel Straubenzie, D. A. G., has it not in his power to order any regiment to parade, it can only be a request, and no doubt the request would be willingly responded to in case the parade takes place, particularly when it is known the General and the English Artillery team would be present; but it is a question whether the whole of the regiments would turn out, if a field day was substituted, which has been talked of instead of the above. It must be remembered that the Brigade mostly consists of clerks, mechanics and working men, who cannot spare even half a day's work for nothing, as in this case they would not receive anything from the government, the annual drills and inspections being completed.

As soon as it is arranged in what church the service will take place, the Deputy Adjutant-General will at once issue his orders, so that the men will have ample time to prepare for the parade.

OUT GENERALED.

A Year's Pension Lost on One Spree.

James McGavin, a native of Ireland and an old pensioner of the 104th regiment was Thursday afternoon arrested in a helpless state of intoxication by one of the water police on the shipping wharf. He was staying at the Liverpool House, corner of Port and Commissioners streets, and had drawn his year's pension, amounting to about $88.88. He was brought before the Magistrate yesterday and stated that he was in the bar Thursday afternoon, when some men came in and asked him to stand treats all round. He agreed to this provided the bartender would pay half. He then only remembers drinking two glasses of whiskey, and thinks he must have been drugged, as he remembers nothing more until he found himself in the police cell, and on looking in the pocket where he kept his money found all had been taken from him. Before drawing his pension he had $22 with him; so is the loser of about $110. The magistrate discharged him, thinking his punishment was severe enough. He cannot remember whom he met in the saloon, and the bar-tender does not recognize him, so that no arrests have been made up to the present.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session of the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, the trial of Philibert Mallette for shooting with intent to kill was continued. After addresses by the counsel for the defence, the Crown prosecutor and the Bench, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty after a few minutes' deliberation.

Arthur Grégoire was then placed at the bar charged by one Lanctot, of Laprairie, with assault, and after a short time was found guilty. The Court immediately passed sentence upon the prisoner, condemning him to two years' penitentiary.

The Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

A SCARE.

The Cab of an Engine Takes Fire.

Some excitement was caused among the passengers by the 7.30 train from Montreal, for Island Pond, yesterday, by a blaze which broke out in the cab of the engine when about a mile and a half from Acton Station. The train was stopped and the train hands, under the direction of the conductor, Mr. Crevier, soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Daniel Phillips, driver, and James Biggs, fireman, were driven from their posts, the latter having his hair slightly singed, but they succeeded in bringing the engine to a standstill.

Mr. H. R. Jacobs arrived in town, this morning, and leaves again this evening to look after his interests in the Bennett and Moncton Opera Company, which he has engaged for a season of ten weeks

CABLE JOTTINGS.

Latest Items of Interest from the Old World.

The Swedenborgians are building a church in Paris.

An emissary of El Mahdi has been arrested at Damanhour.

M. Solomons was elected vice president of the Red Cross Congress at Geneva.

Count L. G. A. Van Limburg-Stirum, one of the Dutch Ministers of State, is dead.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck will leave Varzin for Berlin presently in order to accompany Emperor William to Warsaw. Count Kalnoky will accompany Emperor Francis Joseph, and M. de Giers will attend the Czar.

Upon the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Sedan Emperor William sent Prince Bismarck the order "*pour le mérite*," surrounded by oak leaves, together with an autograph letter expressing the deepest appreciation of his services.

Great alarm prevails at El Hedjas, Arabia, over the revolt of the Arabs. The disturbances are spreading. Eight thousand Arabs surround Yemen. The Governor of Mecca was ordered to send troops to the relief of the town, but replied that he was unable to do so, because of the disaffection among his own tribes. Eight thousand more troops will be sent from Constantinople.

CABLE

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

GLASGOW, Sept. 6.—There was an imposing demonstration here yesterday in favor of the Franchise bill.

HOW CHOLERA IS SPREAD.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—It is reported that 26 bales of rags smuggled into Novelda from France caused the outbreak of cholera there.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—It is stated the French forces in China will not confine their action to the occupation of Formosa, but Admiral Courbet when reinforced may blockade the Gulf of Petchile.

AMERICAN.

THE DEAD TREASURER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The Governor yesterday morning ordered that the flags on all public buildings be placed at half mast out of respect to the late Mr. Folger. A Geneva, N. Y., despatch says: The funeral occurs next Tuesday at two o'clock.

A JEALOUS LOVER'S DEED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—James Greiner, who was insanely jealous of Gretchen Zeling, to whom he had been paying attentions, went to the house of Col. Charles Parrat last night, where the girl was employed, and disturbed the family to such an extent that Parrat summoned the police. Greiner departed declaring he would kill the girl during the night. While Miss Zeling was attending to her duties early this morning Greiner entered the house through the basement, and fired two shots at the girl killing her. Parrat rushed down stairs and seized Greiner who shot at him twice without effect. The murderer then struck Parrat on the head with a revolver and escaped, but was captured by the citizens and goaled.

A MURDER IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Wm. H. Downie, a member of the Board of Trade, was found dead in the basement of his house last night with a bullet hole in his temple. He was alone in the house, and it was at first supposed to be a case of suicide, but no weapon could be found, and it was then concluded that the man had been murdered. He had frequent quarrels with his brother, Chas. J. Downie, over an undivided estate left them by their mother. Yesterday a stormy scene took place between them and Charles attempted to brain his brother with an axe. This with the fact that Charles once shot at William has led to the suspicion that he was murdered. The police arrested Charles on his way from the city to his suburban home and found on his person a revolver with a chamber empty.

CANADIAN.

THE MAIL STEAMER.

MATANE LIGHT, Sept. 6.—The R. M. S. "Sarmatian" passed inward at 6.30 a.m.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

IT IS THE PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND WHAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES IN OUR COUNTRY CAN TESTIFY.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sold by all druggists. By mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

Special Notice.

BILLIARDS.

Gentlemen requiring their tables levelled and put in good order by first class practical men, please call at 1756 Notre Dame street, near St. John street, and examine our cloth and furnishings. H. NIGHTINGALE, Billiard and Pool Table Manufacturer. Factory, 7 and 9 St. John street. 211 1

Corns, Bunions

and ingrowing nails removed without pain by M. E. Ratelle, Chiropodist, 958 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Item for Tourists and Visitors—I have several Spring, Fall and Winter sample over coats made up of the finest and most fashionable materials, and finished in the best possible manner. They are decided bargains. To supply a certain demand I have prepared a selection of fur sets, comprising collar and cuffs for Winter overcoats. These are made from the primest otter, seal skin, Persian lamb and beaver, and made up so as to be put on or removed from the garment at pleasure. These sets are very fashionable, and are much cheaper than in the States or England. Visitors cordially invited to my establishment. L. Robinson, Fashionable Tailor, 34 Beaver Hall, (near Windsor).

THESE CERTAIN THINGS.—Most stylish cut, unfailing fit and promises fulfilled may always be relied upon by my patrons. L. Robinson.

THE latest things in overcoatings at L. Robinson's.

Mott's Broma is made from the finest qualities of the cocoa bean, imported direct from places of growth, and affords lovers of chocolate ad opportunity of indulging their taste by giving them an article at once pleasant, nutritious and economical. Manufactured by John P. Mott & Co., Halifax, N. St. Estd. 1844. 189 eod.

The small boy in front of the organ grinder is no more inevitable than the pen in the penholder you are using should be Esterbrook's.

THE GOVERNMENT

ANALYST'S REPORT.

T. Mepss Morrison. Taylor & Co.
Gentlemen.
I enclose my analysis of your "Morse's Mottled Soap."
It is a Soap of great purity and free from all injurious ingredients.
W. Hodgson. Ellis.
Public Analyst.

MORSE'S MOTTLED

ALEX. WILLS & CO.,

51 AND 53 COLLEGE STREET
AGENTS FOR MONTREAL. 1

VISITORS

WILL FIND AT

THE MEDICAL HALL,

139 ST. JAMES STREET,

The largest and most complete Stock in the City of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.
GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE.
COUDRAY'S LAVENDER WATER.
ALPINE LAVENDER BOUQUET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET AND SPERMACETI SOAP.
INEXHAUSTIBLE SMELLING SALTS.

English and French Hair Brushes, and all Toilet Articles. 203 12 eod



Hats!

JUST RECEIVED THE

Latest Fall Styles

— IN —

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
STIFFS AND SOFTS.

L. J. Erly,

Hatter and Furrier,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Sts.
1290



WALTHAM WATCHES!

Admitted universally to be

THE VERY BEST VALUE

PRODUCED FOR THE MONEY.

COMPLETE WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gents' sizes, stem-winding, in Silver and Gold. Gold Cases, can be supplied in any weight (in 10, 14 and 18 karat) upon reasonable notice. Also, as usual, a full line of eighteen size

—FULL PLATE MOVEMENTS—

Orders solicited from the TRADE only, and on receipt of business card, the Latest Price List, just issued, will be furnished by

JOHN H. JONES & CO.

Wholesale Canadian Agents,
198 McGill Street, 198
MONTREAL. 211 eod tf

FOUR FIRST PRIZES
AWARDED TO

The Montreal BrewingCo.

FOR
ALES AND PORTERS.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, ... 1876.
DOMINION EXHIBITION, MONTREAL, ... 1880.
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, do . . . . . 1881.
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, do . . . . . 1882.

ALES AND PORTERS SUPPLIED IN CASK AND BOTTLES.

ALWAYS ON HAND: INDIA PALE ALE! PALE ALE! MILD ALE! DOUBLE STOUT IRISH PORTER! STOUT IRISH PORTER!

OFFICE AND BREWERY: 10 TO 20 JACQUES CARTIER ST.
160 2aw

The Most Perfect Food
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF
Ever Introduced!

205 2aw

Banning & Barsalou's Sales.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

The subscribers will sell at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on

WEDNESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, and following days,

A complete and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

— ALSO, —

(Just Received on Special Account.)

61 CASES,

Consisting of White, Scarlet and Fancy Flannels, 6 by 4 Coatings (Worsted and Fancy), A. W. Doeskins (black and fancy), Black Cloth (A. W. and Union), 6 by 4 Black Italians, Hollands, Linen Canvas, Heavy Beavers, Prestdents, Devons, Wiltons, Naps, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Lustres, Wincyes, French Merinos, Crape Cloth, Bebeige, Butte Twills, Black and Colored Velveteens, Black Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Ribbons, Braids, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Shawls, Velvet Ribbons, Cloth and Kid Gloves, Wool Hose, Winter Scarfs, Linen Handkerchiefs, and a full assortment of small wares.

— AND —

A complete assortment of Linen Goods. 18 cases assorted American Goods.

— LIKEWISE —

(On account of Canadian Manufacturers.)

75 Bales Grey Cottons, assorted.
6 do Cotton Yarn, do
6 Cases White Shirtings,
9 do White and Scarlet Flannels, assorted.
2 do Grey and Fancy Flannels, assorted.
11 do Grey and Checked Etoffes.
21 do Canada Tweeds, assorted.
7 Bales Blankets, White and Colored.
15 Cases Shirts and Drawers, A. W.
6 do Wool Mitts and Gloves.
4 do Blue Guernseys,
6 do Cardigan Jackets.
3 do Ladies' Corsets.
7 do Ladies' Woollen Hosiery.

— TOGETHER WITH —

A Retail Stock of Dry Goods in good order.

The whole to be sold WITHOUT RESERVE and in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Sale each day at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
210 Auctioneers.

Thomas J. Potter's Sales.

COTTAGES AT CACOUNA.

The two cottages (double and single) near Cacouna, belonging

Estate Johnson Thompson,

delightfully situated, with fine lot of ground running from the river to the highway, and presently occupied by Messrs. G. W. Clarke, P. D. Dodds, Henry Birks, and C. C. Claggett, will be sold without reserve, "en bloc," at my rooms on

Wednesday, 10th September,

By order of EDMUND BARNARD, Esq., Q.C., Trustee.

Any person buying this property can get a good rental for both, or can occupy one and rent the other house at a figure that will pay large interest on the investment, leaving their own house more than rent free. The furniture in the house belonging to the estate will be included in the sale. No reserve.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER,
209 Auctioneer.

PRIVATE LIBRARY!

BY AUCTION at my ROOMS, on

Friday Afternoon, 12th September,

At TWO o'clock.

Particulars in future advertisement. Catalogues are being prepared.

THOS. J. POTTER,
207 Auctioneer.

CHOICEST BUILDING LOT ON DORchester St., south-west corner of Green Avenue. Without reserve. Will be sold to the highest bidder, at my room, on

Tuesday Morning, 16th September.

The above splendidly-situated lot, suitable for either one or two houses, being 50 ft. front by about 157 feet, with lane in rear 18 ft. wide. It commands a view that can never be interrupted, as it slopes gradually down from Dorchester St. to the lane. The convenience to the St. Catherine St. cars makes it desirable for business men. It has all the advantages of a central city lot—gas, water, &c., without being subject to city taxes. Any one wishing to secure a site for a beautifully-situated, healthy home for himself, or for two persons wishing to build together, this sale offers a chance that rarely happens. There is no lot equal to it in the West End. The surroundings are first-class—all the villas, cottages and terraces adjoining being of the best description. No part of Montreal is being built up so rapidly. Residents of this locality do not need to go to the seaside or anywhere else; they have health and pleasure enough at home. Perfect title. No reserve. SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

THOS. J. POTTER,
207 Auctioneer.

Watt & Watt's Sales

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture and Effects, 2 Cedar Pleasure Boats, 5 cases Baking Powder, 100 boxes Pepper, &c., on

Tuesday Afternoon, 9th inst.

The subscribers will sell at their stores, No. 646 CRAIG STREET, the entire furnishing of a private residence, removed for convenience of sale, and consisting in part of Raw Silk and Hair Cloth Parlor Suites, Walnut and other Bedroom Sets, Lounges, Sideboard, Dining Table, Folding Bed and Desk combined, Carpets, Spring and Wool Mattresses, Pillows, Superb Cooking Range, Hall Stoves, &c.

Also 2 splendid Cedar pleasure Boats and 5 cases "Bee Hive" Baking Powder.

All to be disposed out without reserve.

The Furniture has been in use only a few months, and is almost as good as new.

Sale at Two o'clock.

WATT & WATT,
210 3 Auctioneers.

FOR SALE!

Two very handsome SHETLAND PONIES, thoroughly broken for children, to ride or drive. Apply at

Montreal Horse Exchange,
211 1 POINT ST. CHARLES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

BANKRUPT STOCK FOR SALE.

In Re L. N. LUSSIER & CO.,
of St. Hyacinthe, Que.

To be sold by Public Auction, in the premises recently occupied by the insolvents, No. 124 Cascade Street, in the City of St. Hyacinthe, on THURSDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

All the Stock-in-Trade, consisting of Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Fixtures, &c., &c., amounting to about..... $3,300.00

Also, the Book Debts due to the Estate, amounting to about..... $1,500.00

The balance of the lease till 30th April, 1885, will also be disposed of.

Terms and conditions will be made known on the day of the sale; and all particulars may be ascertained on application to either of the undersigned.

J. NAULT,
Trustee,
St. Hyacinthe, Que.
J. M. M. DUFF,
118 St. James St.,
Montreal.

ST. HYACINTHE, 4 Sept., 1884. 211 4

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of F. MONAST, of St. Hyacinthe, Insolvent.

The Insolvent has assigned his estate to me for the benefit of his creditors, and the latter are requested to fyle their claims at my office within fifteen days. M. E. BERNIER,
Trustee.

St. Hyacinthe, 1st Sept., 1884. 207 5eod

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of D. C. TABB & CO., Hardware and House Furnishing Merchants, of the City of Montreal, Insolvents.

We have received instructions from the trustees of the above estate to sell on TUESDAY MORNING, the 9th September, at Ten o'clock sharp, at their stores, No. 206 St. James Street, all the stock of said insolvents, consisting of Hardware and House Furnishings, amounting as per inventory to the sum of $3,054.00. The stock and inventory can be seen on the premises until the day of sale. The whole will be sold at so much on the dollar. Terms cash.

PARENT BROS.,
210 3 Auctioneers.

GOSSIP."—A CANADIAN SOCIETY Journal, Edited by NINA DOBBIN.

First number will appear on Saturday, 6th September, and will be for sale at all the leading Booksellers, and on the streets. All communications to be addressed to Box 1992, P.O. Contributions intended for the first number should be sent in not later than Thursday, 4th September. 204

W. E. Shaw's Sales.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

The subscribers will sell at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on

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A complete and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

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(Just Received on Special Account.)

61 CASES,

Consisting of White, Scarlet and Fancy Flannels, 6 by 4 Coatings (Worsted and Fancy), A. W. Doeskins (black and fancy), Black Cloth (A. W. and Union), 6 by 4 Black Italians, Hollands, Linen Canvas, Heavy Beavers, Prestdents, Devons, Wiltons, Naps, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Lustres, Wincyes, French Merinos, Crape Cloth, Bebeige, Butte Twills, Black and Colored Velveteens, Black Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Ribbons, Braids, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Shawls, Velvet Ribbons, Cloth and Kid Gloves, Wool Hose, Winter Scarfs, Linen Handkerchiefs, and a full assortment of small wares.

— AND —

A complete assortment of Linen Goods. 18 cases assorted American Goods.

— LIKEWISE —

(On account of Canadian Manufacturers.)

75 Bales Grey Cottons, assorted.
6 do Cotton Yarn, do
6 Cases White Shirtings,
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7 Bales Blankets, White and Colored.
15 Cases Shirts and Drawers, A. W.
6 do Wool Mitts and Gloves.
4 do Blue Guernseys,
6 do Cardigan Jackets.
3 do Ladies' Corsets.
7 do Ladies' Woollen Hosiery.

— TOGETHER WITH —

A Retail Stock of Dry Goods in good order.

The whole to be sold WITHOUT RESERVE and in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Sale each day at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
210 Auctioneers.

W. H. Arston's Sales.

EXHIBITORS—DOMINION—EXHIBITION

SHOW CASES AT AUCTION.

The subscriber will sell at his rooms, 212 St. James Street, on

SATURDAY MORNING, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

A consignment of splendid new Show Cases of various sizes.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

WM. H. ARSTON,
208 Auctioneer.

SERVICEABLE FURNITURE, CARPETS, Kitchen Utensils, Coal Oil Stoves, Refrigerators, &c., &c.,

The subscriber will sell at the residence 5 ST. EDWARD STREET, on

Tuesday, 9th September,

The whole of the Household Furniture and Effects, including 1 Parlor Set in raw silk and plush, 1 in hair cloth, Sitting-room Set, Lounges and Couches, three Black Walnut M. T. Sets, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Iron Bedsteads, single and double, Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets and Bedding, Pictures, Ornaments, Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Ware.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

WM. H. ARSTON,
210 3 Auctioneer.

A. Marcotte & Co.'s Sales.

GREAT PAWN BROKER SALE!

AMOUNTING TO
$10,000.00!

We have received instructions from Messrs. I. HIRSCH & KELLER to sell by Auction, at our Sales-room, No. 811 ST. CATHERINE STREET, all the goods unclaimed for the last six months, consisting of a large quantity of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Bracelets, Rings, Diamond Rings, Pistols and Guns, Clothing, and a large quantity of Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. The Sale will commence

Monday, 8th September,

at 2 and 7 o'clock p.m., and will be continued on the following days till the whole Stock is sold.

A. MARCOTTE & CO.,
206 6 Auctioneers.

SEASON 1884-85.

NORTH-WEST BUFFALO ROBE COMPANY!

Beg to notify the trade that their stock of

BUFFALO ROBES

are now ready for sale. These robes are all Indian dressed, strictly graded, in good condition, and form the largest, finest and only collection that will be offered this season. The attention of buyers is also directed to their large and well-selected stock of

JAPANESE WOLF ROBES!

In **Grey, White and Black,** carefully lined and trimmed, and of superior quality. Also a large assortment of

LINED AND TRIMMED ROBES,

In **Buffalo, Bear, Musk Ox, Wolf, Wolverine, &c. Fancy Sleigh Robes** at all prices.

They always keep in stock a large assortment of

FUR COATS,

Of **Buffalo, Coon, Russian Dog, Beaver Wolf, &c., &c.,** made up of selected material, well lined and finished, and all of their own manufacture. They also keep constantly in stock a large assortment of all kinds of **RAW and DRESSED FURS.**

Orders solicited. Prices and Terms on application.

1873 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Formerly 97 St. Joseph Street,
MONTREAL. 209 5eod

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

Stock of Linens, Dry Goods, &c., with Fixtures, Machinery and Lease of Store No. 14 St. Helen Street.

The undersigned, intending to retire from business, offer for sale in one lot their stock, etc., as above (amounting to about $30,000, chiefly Linens and Staples. Tenders will be received until noon, the 10

A RECOLLECTION.

No, I'm sure I could not woo her.
I have often thought it over.
Just the moment that I knew her.
There amid the new-mown clover.

She was leaning on the bars.
At her throat a bunch of berries.
She had eyes like evening stars.
She had lips like parted cherries.

She had blossoms in her hair—
They were red—her hair was black—
And I passed with careless air.
Passed, and paused, and then—looked back.

Daisies were her fate revealing.
"Loves me, loves me not." Ah well,
Could I help a curious feeling
As to what the flowers would tell?

And it was a pretty picture—
I'm an artist, you must know—
Such a dainty little mixture.
So I stopped a moment—so—

"Loves me, loves me not"—the action,
Paused a little, then repeated.
"Loves me,"—sigh of satisfaction—
"Sir, I always knew you cheated."

Just a thrill shot through my being.—
Her laugh was so sweet and mellow—
Then I saw—confound the seeing—
By her side—another fellow.

Yes, the scene was very pretty,
And I stopped to gaze upon it;
As for her—this rustic Kitty,
She's not worth a poet's sonnet.

Oh, I'm sure I could not love her.
I have often thought it over;
Yet I can't help thinking of her,
When I smell the new-mown clover.

—*Marie A. Billings.—in the Transcript.*

CALLED BACK.

By HUGH CONWAY.

CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

My instructions were minute. As soon as she was well enough, Pauline was to be taken to the seaside. Every thing was to be done for her comfort according to her wishes. If she grew curious she was to be told that some near relation, who was now journeying abroad, had placed her in Priscilla's hands, where she was to stay until his return. But, unless the recollection of the past few months came to her, she was to be told nothing as to her true position as my wife. Indeed, I doubted now if she was legally my wife—whether, if she wished, she might not annul the marriage by stating that at the time it took place she was not in her right mind. When I returned from my expedition—if things were right, as I told myself they must be, all this would have to be begun again from the beginning.

I had ascertained that, since the departure of the fever, Pauline had said nothing about the terrible deed she had witnessed three years ago. I feared that when her health was re-established her first wish would be to make some stir in the matter. It was hard to see what she could possibly do. Macari, I learned, had left England the day after I accused him of the crime; Ceneri was out of reach. I hoped that Pauline might be induced to remain quiet until my return, and I instructed Priscilla, in the event of her recurring to the subject of a great crime committed by persons she knew, to inform her that all was being done to bring the guilty to their deserts. I trusted she would, with her usual docility, rest contented with this scarcely correct assertion.

Priscilla was to write to me—to St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other places I must stop at, going and returning. He directed envelopes with her, and would send from St. Petersburgh instructions as to the dates when the various letters should be posted. And then all I could think of was done.

All except one thing. To-morrow morning I must start. My passport was duly signed; my travelling dress ready; everything ready. Once, once for a moment, I must see her before I sleep to-night—see her it may be for the last time. She was sleeping soundly—Priscilla told me so. Once more I must look upon that beautiful face, that I may carry its exact image with me for thousands of miles.

I crept upstairs and entered her room. I stood by the bedside and gazed with eyes full of tears on my wife—yet not my wife. I felt like a criminal, a desecrator, so little right, I knew, I had to be in that room. Her pale, sunken face lay on the pillow—the tiniest face in all the world to me. Her bosom rose and fell with her soft, regular breathing. Fair and white as an angel she looked, and I swore, as I gazed on her, that no word of man should make me doubt her innocence. Yet I would go to Siberia.

I would have given worlds for the right to lay my lips on hers, to have been able to awake her with a kiss, and see those long, dark lashes rise, and her eyes beam with love for me. Even as it was I could not refrain from kissing her gently on the temple, just where the soft black hair began to grow. She stirred in her sleep, her eyelids quivered, and like some one detected at the commencement of a crime, I fled.

The next day I was hundreds of miles away and my mind was in a sterner frame. If when I reached, if ever I did reach Ceneri, I found that Macari had not died, and that I had been fooled, cajoled, made a tool of, I should, at least, have the grim consolation of revenge. I should be able to gloat upon the misery of the man who had deceived me and used me for his own purposes. I should see him dragging out his wretched life in chains and degradation. I should see him a slave, beaten and ill-treated. If this was the only reward I should reap it would repay me for my long journey. Perhaps, considering all that had passed and my present anxiety and dread, this unchristian state of mind was not unnatural to an ordinary son of Adam.

St. Petersburg at last! The letter I bear, and the letter already received on my account, insure me a gracious reception from her majesty's noble representative in the Russian capital. My request is listened to attentively; nor, according to diplomatic code, told it is unprecedented, but the words impossible to be granted are not used. There are difficulties, great difficulties, in the way, but, as my business is of a purely domestic nature, with no political tendency, and as the letters bear the magic autograph, the person to whom the noble lord is eager to oblige, I am not told that the obstacles are insuperable. I must wait patiently for days it may be weeks, but I can be sure that every thing will be done that can be done. There is, at present, or so the papers say, a little friction between the two Governments. Sometimes this is shown by requests more simple than mine being refused. Still, we shall see.

Meanwhile, who is the prisoner, and where is he?

Ah! that I cannot say. I only know him as a doctor named Ceneri an Italian an apostle of freedom patriot conspirator. I was not foolish enough to imagine he had been tried and sentenced under the name I knew him by. I supposed this to be a false one.

Lord — was certain that no one of that name has been sentenced within the last few months. That mattered little. Permission accorded, with the data I had given, the man would at once be identified by the police. Now, good-morning—as soon as possible I should hear from the embassy.

"And one word of caution, Mr. Vaughan," said his lordship. "You are not in England. Remember that a hasty word, even a look, a casual remark to any subordinate, at next at dinner, may utterly defeat your ends. The system of government here is different from yours."

I thanked him for his advice, although I needed no warning. The truth is that an English man in Russia has an even exaggerated dread of spies and the consequences of a loose tongue. More of us are looked upon with suspicion from our taciturnity than from our garrulity. I was not likely to err on the latter point.

I went back to my hotel, and for the next few days whiled away the time as best I could. Not that, under ordinary circumstances, I should have found much difficulty in so doing. St. Petersburg was one of the places I had always wished to visit. Its sights were new and strange to me, its customs worth studying, but I took little interest in anything I saw. I was longing to be away in pursuit of Ceneri.

I was not foolish enough to pester the embassador and make myself a nuisance. Believing he would do all he could, I waited patiently and in silence until I received a letter asking me to call on the embassy. Lord ——received me kindly. I was longing to be away in pursuit of Ceneri.

"It is all settled," he said. "You will go to Siberia armed with authority which the most ignorant jailer or soldier will recognize. Of course, I have pledged my honor that in no way will you connive at the convict's escape—that your business is purely private."

I expressed my thanks and asked for instructions.

"First of all," he said, "my instructions are to take you to the palace. The Czar desires to see the eccentric Englishman who wishes to make such a long journey in order to ask a few questions."

I would right willingly have declined the honor, but as there was no chance of escaping from it, nerved myself to meet the autocrat as well as I could. The embassador's carriage was at the door, and in a few minutes we were driven to the Imperial Palace.

I retain a confused recollection of gigantic sentries, glittering officers, grave-looking ushers and other officials, noble staircases and halls, paintings, statues, tapestry and gilding, then following my conductor, I entered a large apartment, at one end of which stood a tall, noble-looking man in military attire; then I realized that I was in the presence of him whose nod could sway millions and millions of his fellow-creatures —the Emperor of all the Russians—the White Czar Alexander II. The sovereign whose rule stretches from the highest civilization of Europe to the lowest barbarism of Asia.

Two years ago when the news of his cruel death reached England, I thought of him as I saw him that day—in the prime of life, tall, commanding and gracious—a man it does one good to look at. Whether—if the whole truth of his great ancestor Catherine the Second's frailities were known—the blood of a peasant or a king ran in his veins, he looked every inch a ruler of men, a splendid despot.

To me he was particularly kind and condescending. His manner set me as much at my ease as it is possible for a man to be in such august company. Lord —— presented me by name, and after a proper reverence I walked across the room to the sovereign.

He looked at me for a second form his towering height. Then he spoke to me in French, fluently and without much foreign accent.

"I am told you wish to go to Siberia?"

"With your majesty's gracious permission."

"To see a political prisoner. Is that so?"

I replied in the affirmative.

"It is a long journey for such a purpose."

"My business is of the most vital importance, your majesty."

"Private importance, I understand from Lord——"

He spoke in a quick, stern way which showed that he admitted of no prevarication. I hastened to assure him of the purely private nature of my desired interview with the criminal.

"Is he a dear friend of yours?"

"Rather an enemy, your majesty, but my happiness and my wife's happiness is at stake."

He smiled at my explanation. "You English have good to fight over wives. Very well, Mr. Vaughan, it shall be as you wish. The minister of the Interior will provide you with the fullest passports and authorities. *Bon voyage.*"

Thus dismissed, I bowed myself out, praying mentally that no red-tapism or bureaucracy might delay the transmission of the promised documents.

In three days I received them. The passport authorized me to travel to the end of the Czar's Asiatic dominions if I thought fit, and was worded in such a way that it obviated the necessity of obtaining a fresh passport whenever a fresh government district was to be traversed. It was not until I found the trouble, annoyance and delay I was saved by this magic strip of paper, that I fully realized how much favor had been shown me. Those few words of writing, unintelligible to me, were a magic spell, the potency of which none dared to resist.

But now, armed with power to travel, the question was, whereto must I go? To ascertain this, I was taken to one of the heads of police. To him I explained my case. I described Ceneri, gave him what I supposed to be about the date of his crime and trial, and begged for information as to the best means to adopt to find him in the place of his banishment.

I was most civily treated. Indeed, for courtesy commend me to the Russian official when you are properly and powerfully accredited. Ceneri was at once identified, and his right name and secret history given to me. I recognized the name at once.

There is no need to make it public. There are many men in Europe who believe in the disinterested character and noble aims of the unfortunate convict, men who mourn him as a martyr. Perhaps in the cause of liberty he was simple-hearted and noble-minded. Why should I distress his followers by revealing any dark secrets of his private life? Let him be, so far as I am concerned, Dr. Ceneri to the end.

I learned from the sauve, obliging Russian chief of police, that a few weeks after I had seen him in Geneva, Ceneri had been arrested in St. Petersburgh. A deeply laid plot, involving the assassination of the Czar and several members of the government, had been revealed through the treachery of a confederate. The police, fully cognizant of everything, had waited until the year was nearly ripe, and then struck with dire results to the plotters. Scarcely one of the principals escaped, and Ceneri, one of the most deeply implicated, was shown scant mercy. He certainly had few claims on their consideration. He was no Russian groaning under oppression and despotic government. Although he called himself Italian, he was, in truth, cosmopolitan. One of those restless spirits who wish to overturn all forms of government, save that of republican. He had plotted and schemed—even fought, like a man—for Italian freedom. But he had been one of Garibaldi's most trusted workmen, but had turned fiercely against his master when he found Italy was to be a kingdom, not the ideal republic of his dreams. Lately he had directed his attentions to Russia, and the plot he was engaged in having been betrayed, his career, in all human probability, was ended. After lying many months in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, he was tried and condemned to twenty years' hard labor in Siberia. Some months ago he had been despatched to his destination, and, my informant added, was considered to have been dealt with leniently.

Where was he now? That could not be said for certain. He might be at the Kara gold washings, at the Ustkutsk salt works, at Troitsk, at Nertchinsk. All convicts were first sent to Tobolsk, which was a kind of general rendezvous where they were drafted off, at the pleasure of the Governor-General, to various places and various occupations.

If I wished, the Governor of Tobolsk should be telegraphed or written to, but, as I was bound any way to go to that town, it would be just as well if I made my inquiries in person. To this I quite agreed, mistrusting the speed of the Russian post or the newly-opened telegraph. I was ready to start to-morrow.

So, after getting all the hints and information I could, I thanked the chief for his courtesy, and with my precious papers in my pocket, went to complete my preparations for my journey, a journey which might be a thousand or two thousand miles longer or shorter, according to where it had pleased the Governor of Tobolsk to bestow the wretched Ceneri.

Before I started I received a letter from Priscilla—one of those labored and rather misty epistles usually written by people in her station of life. It told me that Pauline was well, that she was willing to be guided by Priscilla's advice, and to remain with her until the return of her unknown relation or friend. "But, Master Gilbert," the letter went on, "I am sorry to say she is not quite right at times. The poor young lady talks wildy about an awful crime, but she says she is content to wait for justice to be done, as some one she has seen in her dreams during her illness is working for her. She doesn't know who it is, but it is some one who knows everything."

This intelligence made me feel easier. Not only did it show me that Pauline would wait quietly until my return, but also that some glimmering of the immediate past might be dawning upon her. The closing lines of Priscilla's letter made my heart beat with hope.

To be Continued.)

The sweet little damsel, being aggravated past endurance by her big brother, fell down upon her knees and cried: "O Lord! convert my brother Tom. He lies, he steals, he swears. All boys do; us girls don't. Amen."

Sunday-School Teacher:—"Now, who can tell me how Jonah was punished for his disobedience?" Small Boy: "Just like I was yesterday. Teacher: "How was that?" Small boy:—"Please, ma'am, I was whaled!"

"Fine morning, your Honor," affably remarked the man who had been arrested the night before for being drunken and disorderly. "Yes, indeed," responded the justice; "quite a fine morning; in fact, a ten-dollar fine morning."

Little Tommy was having his hair combed by his mother, and he grumbled at the operation. "Why, Tommy, you oughtn't to make such a fuss. I don't, when my hair is combed." "Yes, but your hair ain't hitched to your head."

"So your wife is dead?" said the Governor of Arkansaw to a rural acquaintance. "No, she ain't dead." "Why, I heard some time ago that she was dying?" "Yes, I thought that she was a dyin', Guv'ner, but after all she husselled 'round an' disapp'inted me."

BIRDS OF CULTURE.

They Talk, Read, and Prophesy—A Raven Who Knows Who Will be the Next President.

It was a very dingy kind of a store that a *Times* reporter entered in the search after knowledge and information. There was a perfectly deafening noise going an. A babel of bird's voices. It was a bird store. On the counter were three parrot cages and a bowl of gold-fish, and against the walls, stacked one on the top of the other until the roof of the room stopped them, were cages of every size and description, containing an equally multifarious variety of birds. The objects which attracted the eye and aroused the curiosity of the chronicler were four crows, a magpie, three or four jays, and a few stray tomtits hopping in careless freedom about the store.

"You appear to make a specialty of the 'colored' variety of birds?" said the reporter.

"Yes, sir; I kind o' takes a special interest in the colored race. They're more intelligent than the lighter varieties. Don't we all know the story of the maid and the magpie? Who hasn't read of the rook who used a bundle of five pound notes in the manufacture of his nest? Wasn't that almost human in the shrewd tack with which it laid by a store for a rainy day? And the tomtit, too, there's a little rogue for you. That's a living example of the topsy-turvey condition of nature. See him hang on to a twig head down, watch him attack all the healthy buds, carefully avoiding those that have grubs in them, and only use the independent manner in which he will attack the biggest hawk ay, and whip him too? I tell you, sir, there's some intelligence worth cultivating about these creatures."

"So you are trying to utilize this marvelous intelligence?"

"Yes, sir, and I'm succeeding. To begin with, I teach 'em where to find their food and drink. That ain't difficult. I used to take the lot of 'em to the food-bin and feed 'em at certain times o'the day and the water trough afterward, always carefully closing both places when I'd fed 'em. When they knew where they were—and it wasn't long, I can tell you—they were always bothering and pestering me for food. So I hit on a new plan. I made cards with 'Food' and 'Water' printed in big letters on 'em. I used to keep these on the counter, and when the birds got hungry I showed the 'Food' card to 'em and the same to the thirsty ones with the 'Water' card. After a while, blest if them young rips didn't get to fetching the cards to me and fighting over who should carry the card. Well, that game got too easy so I put the cards in a drawer that ain't so easy to open, so they wait till they're all hungry and then makes for the drawer in a body, pulls it open, and gets out the cards."

"I am told birds are very fond of bathing——"

Bathing! Look here." The dealer led the way through the maze of cages to the back of the shop, and uncovered a large, round shallow tin trough. He had hardly got the cover off before the entire troupe of birds—that is the four crows, the magpie, four jays and the tomtits were sousing and splashing amid the cool contents of the trough.

"That looks as though they like water don't it?"

"Do you give them names?"

"Edwin!" cried the bird-trainer, without replying. The magpie came right out of the bath, and, with a comical jumping spring, hopped on the dealer's outstretched finger.

"How are you, Edwin?"

"Bully!" exclaimed Edwin in guttural tones.

"Are you hungry?"

"You bet!" came the reply.

"What o'clock?"

"Grub time!"

"I've got an old English raven I'll show you. He's a dandy, he is," continued the dealer.

"Ah, he's a dandy, he is!" said the crows, the magpie, and the jays, in a well-toned chorous.

"You boys, you've had quite enough o'that Come out of it."

"Come out of it," they all repeated, and, like obedient children, they all hopped out of the water, and in stately march, or less dignified hop, or more rapid fly, they all proceeded to the one sunny spot on the counter, and commenced to arrange their saturated plumage.

The dealer then opened a large cage near the bath, and in a voice of authority called:

"Heliogabolus come forth!"

"Who are you?" sounded in a deep voice from somewhere in the dark recesses of the cage.

"Once, twice, thrice—Hei-i-o-gab-o-lus!"

On the sound of the last syllable a great raven, as black as midnight, leaped out on to the threshold of the cage with the exclamation:

"I am here, master!"

"What do you in there?"

"Study secrets."

"What secrets?"

"The future."

"Do you know who is to be our next president?"

"You bet!" in tones of serene certainty.

"I wouldn't take a big sum for Heliogabolus," said the dealer proudly. "I've had him three years. How much are you worth old boy?"

"Two thousand dollars," said the raven. "I'm thirsty."—*Pa. Times.*

The Moroccan Army.

The army of Morocco numbers several thousand soldiers, commanded by nearly as many generals and officers. The Tunisian army seems to have served as the standard for the organization of the Moorish forces, for a more comic mixture of so idlers can not be found in any modern opera bouffe. There are infantry, cavalry, and artillery, but without any distinction. The cavalry is permitted to ride on horseback whenever the Sultan furnishes the horses from his own stables. The artillery was established in 1862, when Sultan Mohammed received from the Spanish Government some old cannons. Four of these are still on wheels, to the great surprise of those who know the condition of the streets and roads in the Moorish capital. The uniform, if such there be, resembles the uniform of an English soldier. A quantity of old red jackets of the Gibraltar garrison were sold on one occasion to the Moorish Government. The headwear is a fez, a turban, or a capot. The army wears slippers instead of shoes. The arms are old guns with crooked bayonets, and a few swords, lances, and pistols. The soldiers are of all ages, boys of 9 or 10 years old and men with gray beards. There is no regular conscription, no limitation of service, and no systematic promotion. Boys unable to read or write become officers, even colonels, through the influence of some eunuch or harem beauty. Many soldiers of comparatively superior intelligence have served one or twenty or thirty years without promotion in the ranks with black Soudan negroes, Bedouins and Berbers of all colors and shades In addition to the so-called regular army there is the black body guard of the Sultan, composed of Herculean negro slaves, and some sort of militia, called to service in case of war. The multi-colored crowd of soldiers present a ridiculous aspect but they are a most formidable foe in wars against Christians. It is neither the drilling nor the capacity of the officers which makes them so respected by the French and Spanish armies, it is their fanatical hatred and personal bravery not to say fury. When children they are taught by their parents and Koran teachers to hate the Christians. The Moors have lost all tradition of their glorious achievements in science and arts, but they have not lost sight of the more realistic side of their past, of having possessed Spain and the entire coast of the Mediterranean Sea and her islands. Many Moorish families, although greatly mixed with the Berber and nomadic tribes of the south, bear still the proud name of some Spanish castle or city. They preserve through generations their ancient family documents, written on parchment, and even the keys to their residences in Spain, and they indulge in the hope of regaining possession of what they have lost. These thoughts inspire the Moors when fighting the Christians. They will fight and die, but will not be taken prisoners.—*N. Y. Sun.*

An Anecdote of Chateaubriand.

Chateaubriand, the celebrated French writer, has all the rare innocence that sometimes goes with genius. Among his most intimate friends was a gifted and charming Madame Recamier. It was a regular habit of his to spend his evenings at the madame's house, who evidently preferred him to all other men, and who took great delight in his company. His growing fondness for the lady in question became very conspicuous, and one day a friend asked him: "My dear Chateaubriand, why do you not marry Madame Recamier?" "Marry the madame!" exclaimed the author in a tone of amazement; "why, if I should marry the madame, I would have no place to spend my evening."

MACGAHAN THE GREAT WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The Friend of Skobeleff—His Work in the Russo-Turkish War and His Sad Death.

MacGahan, the correspondent whose remains were brought home by the Powhatan, died sincerely regretted by all who ever knew him, for he was the best, bravest and most upright of men—a "prince" among men and newspaper correspondents. I had known him many years (writes a colleague who knew him in Europe) and my admiration for him increased the longer I knew him. I have frequently seen him in Bulgaria, coming into Poradim, before Plevna, riding alongside of his inseparable friend, General Skobeleff, returning from one of his innumerable reconnoitring expeditions. He was the bravest of men; he rode beside Skobeleff in the most dangerous expeditions, fearing nothing; and Skobeleff loved him for that reason like a brother, and Skobeleff followed him to his grave.

MacGahan's brilliant description of Skobeleff's capture of the Turkish double redoubt in the Lofcha road, in front of Plevna, and his subsequent repulse, will be remembered by all who followed the incidents of the campaign. MacGahan was with Skobeleff most of the time; and when all was over he went to Skobeleff's tent, and knowing the impossibility of finding his way to the Danube in the dense fog that prevailed, he wrote his account of the battles during the night. Next morning he started away for Poradid and Simnitza alone, riding a little Turkish horse that would follow him about like a pet lamb. A ride of thirty or thirty-five miles brought him to the River. It was customary when about to cross the bridge for correspondents to greet the commandant and formally ask his permission to cross. Leaving his horse, which bore his saddlebags containing his little personal luggage and a long letter about Skobeleff's victories and defeats in the middle of the road, and trusting to the animal's good training to stay there until he was wanted, he walked up to the commandant's hut. The commandant was anxious to hear the latest news from Plevna, and MacGahan sat down for about five minutes to tell him the story of the Russian repulse. What was his surprise however, to find on emerging from the commandant's hut to see nothing of his faithful animal. The horse, with saddle-bags and letter, had disappeared—stolen by some wretched Bulgarian—and was never seen again by its master. MacGahan smiled somewhat mournfully and started home as he still was, to cross the long bridge, knowing that he had no time to look after his horse if he wished to get his news to London that night. Arriving at Bucharest, he sat down and rewrote the whole account from memory, and in his second writing it appeared in the columns of the *Daily News*.

He intended to return to London and there devote himself to the task of writing a history and review of the Eastern question and the Russian campaign. He had already made corrections of and additions to his letters on the Bulgarian atrocities, and had made a rough sketch for his introductory chapters. It was to be the great work of his life. No one knew better than he the inner political history that preceded the opening and followed the closing of the campaign. His letters from Saratoff proved his keen penetration and excellent judgment on passing events. He was the best of listeners and students and the smallest of talkers; but when he did speak or write he touched the quick of the matter. The one thing you could not get him to talk about was the record of his own adventures, and it is quite certain that he never, even slightly, emphasized his own doings, whether on the Oxus or in the disastrous campaign with Skobeleff in Bulgaria. The world will never know what he went through with in Bulgaria, how loyally and unquestioningly he did his duty there.

He was struck down by malignant typhus, caught while in the performance of his duties as a special correspondent with the Russians at San Stefano, and he was buried at Constantinople. Skobeleff was one of his chief mourners, and for many days wandered around Stamboul inconsolable for the loss of his friend and companion in many campaigns. In Russia his death caused great grief, as he was held in high esteem in all classes. In Bulgaria his death was mourned as a national loss. To this day mass is said every year on the anniversary of his death in the cathedral at Tirnova, and his name is sung by the peasant in many a popular folk song. In England his descriptions of the Bulgarian atrocities, who indirectly brought them their freedom from Turkish rule and their national independence.—*Exchange.*

DANIEL BOONE'S GHOST.

How Henry Clay was Notified of His Approaching Death.

Back in the times when Burr worked powder and "shorts," when Andrew Jackson was a plumed knight, and people still personally remembered how ill Lord Cornwallis looked on the day of his surrender, Henry Clay was a rising young lawyer—perhaps a member of the State legislature. Coincidentally, Daniel Boone was the honored and famous pioneer; the aged father of the commonwealth; the universal encyclopedia of Indian lore and frontier adventure, and the pride, joy, and individual "Uncle Dan'l" of every good Kentuckian. He was already an old man, for a tree is shown near the Virginia line with an inscription cut by his own hand, and still decipherable: "D. Boone called a Barr nere this Jree, 1760."

Among the men around him his admiration for "young Harry of the West" was sincere and profound—largely, perhaps, because the latter was self-made and polished. Among the first and most conspicuous Americans to struggle from obscurity and poverty to honor, wealth, and high social station. At any rate, a cordial friendship formed a bond between the two very dissimilar men, broken only by the death of Boone early in the twenties—I have not the date. He was rolled by. Henry Clay had become the leader of a good party; a senator of commanding power and eloquence, a presidential candidate, and an old man. His career was visibly drawing to a close, but yet he held death at bay pretty well for his years, and still maintained the quiet hospitalities of Ashland, where he sat in the library of that mansion one evening shortly before his last and fatal visit to Washington, surrounded by children and grandchildren.

A refreshing thunder shower pounded the roof of the house and rang chimes on the glass covering the conservatory, which opened directly out of the library. The conservatory doors had been bolted and padlocked on the inside, and the house locked up for the night. While the storm was at its height, and immediately following a terrific peal of thunder, the family were startled at seeing a tall lank figure stalk in from the conservatory. The unbidden guest was grizzled and weather-beaten and grim of visage. On his head he wore the historic coon-skin, and his raiment was of a buckskin from neck to moccasin. He carried one of the six-feet rifles used a hundred years ago, and a powder-horn of huge size and antique appearance hung at his side. From cap, hair, rifle, and every part and garment of the strange visitant water was streaming, and the first thought of those present was that he might be some wanderer from the mountains who had marched in, mountain fashion, without knocking, to escape the rain; but this did not seem a sufficient explanation, for the house was known to be carefully closed, and such costumes had become extinct even in the neighboring hill county twenty-five or thirty years before.

The figure walked across the room and without a word deposited his rifle in the corner and seated himself in a large armchair opposite and facing the table at which Mr. Clay had been writing. The statesman was pretty well used to the intrusions of political admirers and lion-hunters, but something about this particular intruder seemed to give him uneasiness; however, he said pleasantly: "Friend, this is a wet night to be out," but the man in buckskin answered never a word, and continued to stare mournfully at his unwilling host for some seconds, after which he shouldered his rifle and departed as he had come. Two gentlemen of the family followed instantly, but nothing was to be seen or heard of the wild huntsman. The doors were still bolted and padlocked; nothing had been disturbed, and, what was even more remarkable, the dripping rifle in the corner had left not a trace of moisture on the floor where it stood, neither was the thickly-upholstered chair in which the figure rested the least bit dampened by contact with the steaming clothes of the visitor. The circumstance made a painful impression on Mr. Clay, and after that night he was never known to refer to it; but his family knew that he had seen his old friend Daniel Boone, and that he regarded the appearance as a warning of impending death. Whether it was so intended or not, it is certain that the great political chieftain died soon afterward.—*Chicago Times.*

A chap from the country, stopping at one of the hotels, sat down to dinner. Upon the bill of fare being handed to him by the waiter, he remarked that he "didn't care 'bout readin' now: he'd wait till after dinner.

AN ARMY OF BUGS.

The Strange Sights Seen by a Traveller Among the Florida Swamps.

I was just about to return to the boat to continue my voyage when I was startled by a rustling in the creeping plants through which I was walking. One hears so many snake stories in Florida, my first thought was of them; but there was no snake in sight. The rushing, however, continued and grew louder. It was like a flock of frightened birds trying to make their way through a thicket, but there were no birds in sight. The noise came nearer to me, and I ran out to the strip of sand that lay between the bushes and the mangrove trees. I was hardly there before the cause of the racket came along too, crossed the sand, and made for the roots of the mangroves. It was an army of black bugs, each from an inch to two inches long and half as wide. They were so thick that the ground was black with them, for they were black, or nearly black, with thick legs, and travelled over the ground about as fast as a man could run. There were millions and millions of them; I might say billions, and then not come within a few millions of the true number. But there were so many at any rate that they shook all the bushes, and made a noise like a rushing wind. I was freshly out of Arkansaw, where I had spent a considerable portion of my time in dodging the deadly tarantulas, and these beasts looked very much like them, so I thought of tarantulas. I was barefooted, and they were crawling over my feet. With great deliberation I concluded to leave that part of the country. Under the circumstances I consider half a second "great deliberation," and at the end of that time I made my first deliberate and dignified move, which was a jump of about fifteen feet, and then calmly walked the rest of the way down to the beach, seven or eight feet to the step, walking over and crushing a few thousand of the little wretches every time I put down a foot. The black space covered by the beasts was at least a quarter of an acre in extent, and I looked away no time in getting out of it and reaching the beach. The bugs were frightened to death by the noise I had been making in the bushes and were trying their level best to reach their holes among the roots of the mangrove trees; and I was scared by the bugs; so with mutually trying to get away from each other we had a lively time.—*Florida Letter in New York Times.*

The Best Tobacco-Pipe.

If all pipes were equally durable, they might be classed, according to their merit, as follows: 1. Soft earthen pipe; 2. Meerschaum; 3. Hard earthen pipe, white or colored; 4. Wooden pipe; 5. Porcelain pipe; 6. Metallic pipe. The white earthen pipe, porous and permeable to liquids, is put first, because it is a good absorber of nicotine; the metallic pipe is put last, because it allows all the noxious products formed during the combustion of the tobacco to reach the mouth of the smoker. The meerschaum, which immediately follows the clay pipe, deserves its place only on condition that it is not too old. If it is seasoned, it is as bad as a wooden or porcelain pipe. The seasoning, of which poets have sung, may be full of charms for the amateur; to the hygienist, it simply indicates that the pipe has had its day, and is now saturated with tobacco-juice; and that it must be replaced by another one, or be passed through the fire to purify it, as is done in the coffee-houses of Holland. Every old pipe, browned with long use, leaves on the lips and tongue an acrid and strong-smelling liquid which irritates the tissues and corrodes the mucous secretions. When it has reached this condition, the finest meerschaum is no better than the meanest wooden pipe. Independently of the substance, the form of the pipe has an influence on the proportion of noxious ingredients which tobacco-smoke contains. Turkish and Indian pipes, in which tobacco is burned slowly, discharging its smoke through a liquid, arrest a large proportion of the poisonous ingredients. The bowl of the German pipe retains the greater part of the oily products; the Dutch and English clay pipes retain less. The metallic pipes of Tartary, becoming heated, carry to the mouth not only brown liquids saturated with nicotine, but even smoke hot enough to burn the tongue.—*Dr Felix Bremont, in Popular Science Monthly.*

The Texas Preacher And His Collection.

An evangelist from the far East made a tour of Texas recently for the purpose of saving some of the desperate denizens of the Lone Star State. His meetings, by the meeting in what is known in the State as a "tough town." About thirty hard-looking male citizens comprised the audience. After the good man had discoursed a little and sung several revival hymns, he requested that a collection be taken up to be regarded by them as a privileged individual, so much so that on one occasion the King, wishing to hear him play the harp, obliged him to sit down in the royal chair; and that the laughs whose frank, blunt disposition Beaumarchais so appreciated, as appreciated, used to say: "He is the only person who speaks the truth to me." Such a high degree of favor shown to one who had so recently occupied a very humble position naturally excited much ill-feeling and brought down on Beaumarchais all sorts of insults from the jealous courtiers. He was perpetually being annoyed by covert sneers at his lowly origin and connection with trade, and on one occasion as he was leaving the royal apartments, a nobleman insultingly asked him to repair a watch that had stopped. Beaumarchais politely replied that it was a long time since he had given up all work of that kind, and that he had consequently lost his skill. When, however, the other continued to press the matter, he took up the watch, which was a very valuable one and opening it he set to examine the works, let it fall. Turning to the disconcerted nobleman he said, "I warned you, sir, that I was now very unskillful," and, with a bow walked off. He at length found it necessary to have recourse to strong measures in order to put a stop to the frequent insults to which he was subjected, and he challenged one of the tormentors. The duel took place at Meudon, without seconds, and Beaumarchais wounded his opponent mortally. This might not be a very serious matter, for victor as well as for vanquished, but for the generosity of the dying man, who, during the few days he survived, firmly refused to disclose the name of his antagonist.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

The Henpecked Turk.

To tell the truth, a Turk is as badly henpecked as could well be imagined. The good old days when he could quietly strangle a refractory wife, and drop her into the Bosphorous to be buried at the State's expense, passed away a quarter of a century ago under the European spasm of virtue that established the "joint control." Since then he has been too dejected to assert his power, and as a result the women do very much as they please. They stay in or go out, ramble about the thoroughfares alone, ride in the horse-cars or the *caiques*, gossip, study, read and frequent the baths much as if they had no lords and masters at all. But in point of fact there always has been a paradox in the rules of conduct laid down for Turkish women. The forced covering of their faces in the streets and the strictness in the lines of social intercourse throw a mystery around their treatment that has had much to do with making it seem severe. But on the other hand there is probably no nation in the world where the woman is so jealously guarded in her rights of life and property and so literally protected against her husband as in Turkey. It is considered quite the thing for a jealous Turk to go down to the old pier at Seraglio point and ruminate on his condition after the Marius-Carthage fashion. He doesn't expect to better his state thereby any more than to restore the half-submerged masonry to its original condition, but it is quieter there than it is at home, and he gets a melancholy satisfaction in the recollection of the number of faithless spouses who have met their punishment from its edge.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Daring Showman.

A somewhat sensational incident marked one of the performances, the other day, at the Cape menagerie at St. Etienne, near Paris. Agop the well known trainer, had scarcely entered the cage of one of the tigers when the ferocious brute sprang upon him and began worrying him tooth and claw. The audience screamed with horror, and a general rush for the door of the tent began. Agop, however, kept cool, and in spite of some fearful lacerations all over the body and great loss of blood fought with such determination that he finally overcame the tiger, which crouched at his feet. Not content with this victory, Agop was foolhardy enough to force it through its usual exercise, to the wonderment and admiration of the crowd, who had stopped momentarily in their flight. The tamer then left the cage, and all torn and bleeding as he was proceeded to that containing a lioness—which had formerly made a meal of Pernet, one of his predecessors in the perilous situation. He entered the cage totally unarmed, and succeeded in putting the lioness through her habitual jumps, after which he left the cage. Agop then had his wounds dressed.—*Exchange.*

UNDER THE SEA.

A Diver's Experiences of hearing and Hearing under the Waves.

"Can you see under water?"

"Very seldom. I remember years ago going to dive to look at the wreck of the Yorkshire—the vessel Grace Darling and her father pulled to, not far from the windward of the island, as the story says but from the lee side, where the cobble lay ready, and where the water was smooth. I dived just out of curiosity, and saw the old hooker plain enough. Off that same coast I've been down in water so bright that I've stood among weeds as tall as this room, a beautiful garden of them, and watched 'em with delight, almost to forgetting the job I was down there for, and I saw all kinds of fish swimming about and appearing quite close through the glass in my helmet, though if I put out my hand to them I found them to be fathoms away."

"But as a rule you can't see?"

"No more than if I was looking through a London fog. And then take a ship. Suppose you were to come into this room at night without a light—you couldn't see. So it is with a ship's hold and cabin under water. It's pitch dark. A man can only grope."

"It must be dangerous work moving about among cargo under such circumstances."

"Why, not when you're used to it. A bit of a sea above is often inconvenient, by making the vessel on the surface roll and tauten the tackle for heaving up the cargo, and so running up a mass of dead weight on a sudden before you're ready, and then letting it come down crash again. A ground swell—I mean the swell at bottom—is also troublesome, for it'll swing a man to and fro to a distance of seven feet and more. But this is only on deck. It's quiet enough in the hold."

"Suppose such a swell should dash a diver against anything?"

"It wouldn't hurt him, sir. The dress makes him so light. I have fallen through many a yawn in a ship's decks, fit to break a man's neck and back, you might think for the depth of it, and have gone very softly, and have come up again just as quietly."

"Can you converse under water?"

"Yes, but very few know how it's done. If you were to stand up face to face with another man each might burst himself with yelling without producing the faintest sound. Now, how do you think you can hear?"

"I cannot imagine."

"By lying down. You and your mate must lie down on your breasts—it must be on your breasts—head to head or side by side, close, and in that position you'll hear one another as easily as you and I can hear each other in this room."

"I suppose the sound is conveyed by the deck or sand, or whatever you lie upon?"

"Possibly, I only know it's true. When I found this out I spoke to another diver about it, and he would not believe me. Well, one day we happened to go down to a wreck together. I told him beforehand what position to put himself in; and after we had been at work some time we came together and lay as agreed; and I said, Jim, is there many more casks left in the forehold?' 'Heaps,' he answered right off. 'And so you can hear me?' said I. 'Aye,' he answered 'wonderfully plain;' and with that he laughed, and I, and we both heard each other's laugh just as we heard each other's words."

"How deep down were you at the time."

"In about 11 fathoms."—*London Telegraph.*

A COURT FAVORITE OF LAST CENTURY.

How He Treated Jealous Courtiers.

Among the customers whom Caron, or, as we must now call him, Beaumarchais, had supplied with watches were the daughters of Louis XV., Mesdames Victoire, Adelaide, Sophie and Louise. The Princesses were much taken with his manners and appearance, and, on learning that he was skilled in the management of the harp, desired to take lessons from him. Here was indeed an opportunity to push his fortune at Court. He entered heartily into the scheme, and used his endeavors to ingratiate himself with his royal pupils. Carefully repudiating the position of a mere paid music master, he would receive no remuneration for his services, and often incurred considerable expense in purchasing instruments and music for which he was not very promptly repaid. He soon became the chief director and performer at the weekly concerts given

BIRTHS.

BIRKS—In this city, Sept. 5, the wife of Robert Morris Birks, of a daughter.

L'AFRICAIN—On August 30, the wife of T. L'Africain, of a son. 211 2

GLENNON—On the 5th instant, the wife of I. Glennon, of a son.

HIGGINS—At No. 137 Labombe street, St. Cunégonde, on the 3rd Sept., the wife of C. C. Higgins, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GOODING-KAYLOR—At Trinity Church Iberville, Sept. 3, by the Rev. B. F. Lewis, C. Ernest Gooding, M.D., of Barbadoes, to Eva Kaylor, cousin of George Whitfield, Iberville. 211 2

ROBERTS-BUSTARD—At Havelock, Que., Sept. 3, by the Rev. A. Bareham, incumbent, assisted by the Rev. James Fulton, M.A., rural Dean, Mr. Benjamin W. Roberts to Eliza J., eldest daughter of the late Thomas Bustard.

WRIGHT-KENDRICK—Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's sister, Boston, by the Rev. C. E. Abbott, Robert J. Wright, Montreal, to Villina W., youngest daughter of the late W. W. Kendrick, Boston. 211 2

BOURKE-KEEN—At Montreal, by the Rev. Thomas Cumming, of St. Joseph street Church, Mr. John Bourke to Miss Mary Rebecca M. Keen, all of this city.

HARRIMAN-BROCK—At Kingston, Ont., Sept. 3, by Rev. Leroy Hooker, Henry Harriman to Mary Brock.

REDICK-WARTMAN—At Toronto, Sept. 3, by Rev. Edmund Shorey, Fred. E. Redick to Elizabeth P. Wartman.

MATTHEWS-DEAN—At Simcoe, Ont., Sept. 2, by Rev. P. C. Parker, Robert R. Matthews to Libbie Dean.

FREEMAN-McDONALD—At Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 3, by Rev. Father Whelan, Richard S. Freeman to Rose M. McDonald.

SERVICE-McILLWRAITH — At Cainsbrae, Ont., Sept. 2, by Rev. S. Lyle, Rev. R. J. Service to Mary Duncan McIlwraith.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—On Sept. 4, of inflammation of the lungs, whilst visiting Montreal with the British Association, Walter Raleigh Browne, M.A., M. Inst. C.E., late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., aged 42. Funeral from Montreal General Hospital at 2.30 Saturday afternoon.

CARSLEY—At 507 Guy street, on 4th Sept., Louisa, the beloved wife of S. Carsley, aged 58 years. Funeral on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 210 2

ANDERSON—At No. 94 Union avenue, on the morning of Sept. 5, Richard Anderson, late merchant of this city. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, to Christ Church Cathedral. 210 2

NICHOLSON—Suddenly, Sept. 3, on board steamer "Passport," on Lake Ontario, Robert Nicholson, Esq., of this city. Funeral from his late residence, No. 712 Sherbrooke street, Saturday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 210 2

DAVISON—St. Henri, on Friday, Sept. 5, James Henry, the beloved son of Alfred and Alice Davison, aged 1 year and 20 days. Funeral from 9 Turgeon street, Monday, Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MURRAY—In this city, Sept. 5, James Murray, aged 57 years, native of King's County, Ireland. Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Martin Prendergast, 128 Colborne street, Sunday, 7th, at 2.30 p.m., to R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

SMITH—In this city, Sept. 6, Lena Maud, youngest daughter of W. J. Smith, engineer, aged 17 years, and 5 months. Funeral from her father's residence, 49 Prince street, on Monday, 8th, at 2.30 p.m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. 211 2

LUCKWELL—On Sept. 5, Elizabeth Scott, aged 82 years, beloved wife of George Luckwell. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 488 Seigneurs street, on Monday, the 8th, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please attend without further notice. 211 2

RAMSAY—In this city, Sept. 5, Charles P., aged 14 years and 10 months, the youngest son of John Ramsay. Funeral from his father's residence, No. 14 Coursol street, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

ENGLISH—At Enniskillen, Ont., Sept. 2, Jas. English, 84 yrs.

RUITER—At Cowansville, Que., Sept. 1, Philip Ruiter, 80 yrs.

HOLDEN—At Brome, Que., Aug. 30, Abigail Gage, widow of late Artemus Holden, aged 84 yrs.

MAYER—On Sept. 5, Louis Mayer, aged 89 yrs, 10 mos, 10 days.

A Boys Way of Looking at it.

Dr. Xenker, after a long investigation, concludes that the strained, peculiar position into which the legs and feet are thrown while digging and gathering potatoes has been found to produce, in so me cases, a regular disease, thought to be a neurosis of the locomotor apparatus of the feet and legs, the thighs and trunk not being affected.—*Scientific Paper.* Dr. Xenker's observations have been of a very superficial kind if he has failed to notice the interesting fact that neurosis of the locomotor apparatus usually occurs when the boy who digs wants to stop and go fishing, and his pa won't let him.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

PERSONAL—A FRIEND OF JUSTICE—Please communicate, in full confidence, with Mr. McGibbon or me. Alfred Perry. 211 1

PERSONAL—CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS $3 per dozen: best finish. One price Martin's, 141 St. Peter Street, corner Craig Street. 207 5

PERSONAL—TO "FEMALE DETECTIVE." Very successful, and truly grateful for your great kindness. Would be glad to have an interview. Everything confidential. Reply at once. 210 2

SOMETHING LEFT!

The Great B.A.A.S. has come and gone, but the benefits of scientific research in the shape of DARLING'S DIPLOMA SOAP remain with us, to lighten labor, and purify and cleanse thousands of homes.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

DARLING & BRADY, Montreal. 211†

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

A benefit for the Infants' Protestant Home will be given Friday Evening, Sept. 12th, at Victoria Rink. The following programme will be carried out:—

2 Mile Race on Roller Skates. Prize, Silver Cup to the winner.
Barrel Race. 1st prize, Silver Cup; 2nd prize, pair Silver Sleeve Buttons.
Boys' Race, under 14 years old. Prize, pair Roller Skates.
Exhibition Fancy Skating by Prof. Fiset, acknowledged to be the Champion Skater of New England.
Bicycle Race, half mile, 6 Laps Obstacle Race. Prize, Nickel Plated Block Hub Lamp.
Slow Race, one lap; silver Cup.
Exhibition of Fancy Bicycle Riding. Prize, Nickel Plated Clock.
Polo Match for the Championship between Lansdowne vs. Victoria; to take place after the above.

All bicycle events open to members of Montreal Bicycle Club only.

Post Entries:—Entries for race outside of bicycle races to be made with Mr. Moore, at the Rink, up to Thursday a.m. The Rink will be closed 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, and re-open 12th. Tickets for sale at Prince's, committee members of Home at door.

IRA B. MOORE, Manager.

Montreal Yacht Club.

By special request this Club will give a Moonlight Excursion on Tuesday Evening, Sept. 9th. Steamer "Montarville" will leave Jacques Cartier Pier at 7.45 o'clock, calling at Longueuil. Tickets can be obtained from members only. Victoria Rifles' Band. 211 2

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

ACADEMICAL YEAR 1884-85.

The Matriculation, Supplemental, Exhibition and Scholarship Examinations in Arts and Applied Science, begin on Tuesday, the Twenty-third of September, at 9 a.m.

Lectures in Arts and Applied Science begin on Monday, the 29th September.

The Session of the Faculties of Law and Medicine begin on Wednesday, October 1.

Calendars containing all information can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, Secretary.

211 13

MRS. AND MISS RADFORD will give music lessons at pupils residences or at 1428 ST. CATHERINE STREET. 211 6

MISS FOSTER'S CLASS will re-open on MONDAY, 8th September, [illegible] 211 2

CARSLEY.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW MANTLES.
NEW DOLMANS.
NEW JACKETS.
NEW ULSTERS.
NEW PALETOTS.

We have put to stock this week eight cases of Mantles, all London, Paris and Berlin styles.

The assortment is so large that to give a description of styles and prices would fill the whole newspaper, and as our advertising space is limited, we invite all and every one of our Montreal ladies to inspect our stock and see for themselves.

NEXT WEEK

We will make the grandest display of MANTLES ever shown in Montreal. Parties from the country will do well to see our Mantles, where they will see the finest Exhibition in Montreal.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS! JERSEYS!

Our assortment of Jerseys is still large, and as our prices are always the lowest, we ask all to see our Jerseys before going elsewhere.

Children's Jersey Dresses, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50. The colors are Sky, Cardinal, Navy, Grenat.

Boys' Jersey Suits in the greatest variety, from $1.75.

Everyone should visit our establishment next week, and see our display of all kinds of New Goods for Fall and Winter wear.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
1781, 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET,
105, 107, 109, 111 ST. PETER ST.
Terms cash and only one price. 211†

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.
ASK FOR IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Trade Mark. Made by THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP Co. eod

FURS AND INDIAN CURIOSITIES

Tourists are invited to call and see our stock, embracing all the finest class of

Hudson Bay and Foreign Furs.

Royal Bengal Tiger, Leopard, Ounce, Musk Ox and Polar Bear Skins, and other rare and beautiful specimens, which will be submitted with pleasure for the inspection of visitors.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,
HATTERS and FURRIERS
CRYSTAL BLOCK.
1677 Notre Dame Street. 1677
ESTABLISHED 1834. 210 2†

CASTOR-FLUID! (REGISTERED)—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair, should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 50 cents per bottle.
HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, sole Manufacturer.
7x 144 St. Lawrence Main st.

GRAVING DOCK.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Graving Dock, B.C.," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1884, inclusively, for the construction and completion of the partly finished

Graving Dock at Esquimalt Harbor, British Columbia.

According to plans and specification to be seen on and after MONDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER next, at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and on application to the Hon. J. W. Trutch, Victoria, B. C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and prices affixed to the *whole* of the items stated therein, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque *for the sum of* $7,500.00, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order. F. H. ENNIS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 8th Aug., 1884. 189 6-1aw

WIGHT'S CORN and WART CURE.
Certain and Sure.
50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
C. L. WIGHT, Druggist.
535 St. Joseph Street, corner Richmond.

SHELL OYSTERS!
Malpeque Shell Oysters!
GRAND RIVER SHELL OYSTERS!
Consignments received regularly during the Season.
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103 GREY NUN STREET.
IMPORTERS OF
SCOTCH GLAZED DRAIN PIPES,
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Plaster of Paris,
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China Clay,
&c., &c.
Manufacturers of
BESSEMER STEEL
SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.
A large stock always on hand. 4x

THE POPULAR OIL
IS
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.
ALWAYS UNIFORM IN QUALITY.

It does not Smoke!
It does not Smell!
It does not Blacken Chimneys!
It does not Crust the Wick!

Price Within Reach of the Poorest.

HEADQUARTERS:
WILEY'S CHINA HALL,
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BALL'S
HEALTH PRESERVING
CORSETS

The ONLY CORSET made that can be guaranteed by its purchaser after three weeks' wear, to be perfectly SATISFACTORY in every respect, and its price refunded by dealer. Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine unless it has Ball's Name on the box.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF THESE POPULAR CORSETS FOR SALE BY
S. CARSLEY.
CLINTON E. BRUSH & BRO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO.
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MACHINERY
NEW AND SECOND-HAND.
SEVERAL SIZES ENGINE LATHES.
FOOT POWER LATHES.
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
From 6 to 50 Horse Power.
Machinery Supply Association, MONTREAL.
190

SCHOOL BOOTS!
SCHOOL BOOTS!
SCHOOL BOOTS!
GOOD, DURABLE and CHEAP.
AT
RONAYNE'S,
CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.
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FACTS.—The great increase in our Sales we attribute to our great aim, since starting business six years ago, viz., giving the best possible Value for Cash. Compare our Goods and Prices. WM. KING & CO., Furniture Manufacturers, 652 Craig Street. 211 2†

THE FIRST SHOW OF THE SEASON!
FOR VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION.
Fall and Winter Cloaks, Mantles and Wraps
OUR MANTLE DEPARTMENT
As a whole, is too well known to need our recommendation. We invite our Friends and the Public at large to come and see for themselves, assuring them thatour Designs are of the Newest and Best, our Variety Large, and
Our PRICES and VALUE UNEQUALLED!
WE ARE SHOWING IN OUR WINDOW A SPECIMEN
WALKING JACKET AT $3.75. - A FASHIONABLE ULSTER AT $4.50.
AN ELEGANT DOLMAN AT $8.75.
A LARGE COLLECTION AT THE SAME PRICES CAN BE SEEN INSIDE.
LIGGET & HAMILTON,
Mantle Importers and Manufacturers,
1883 and 1885 Notre Dame Street West.

WANTED—Experienced and Able Saleswomen for this Department. No others need apply. Apply at once.

AU BON MARCHE,
1869 & 1871 NOTRE DAME STREET.

GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OPENING ON MONDAY.
All goods reduced for one week only.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
In MANTLES, In DOLMANS, In SHAWLS,
In Mattalasse Cloaking,
In Scotch Tweed Ulsterings,
In Costume Cloths,
In fine Sealettes,

THE GREATEST EXHIBITION OF SILKS AND SATINS.
In Black and Colored Brocaded Silks,
In Ottoman Silks,
In Gros Grain Silks,
In Stery Silks.
SATINS.
In Satin Sublime,
In Satin Merveilleux,
In Satin de Lyon,
In all Colors.

DRESS GOODS.
The best assortment of Dress Goods yet exhibited in the city.
In Ottoman Cloth,
In Empress Cloth,
In Parisian Cloth,
In Lorne Checks
At surprising low prices for Exhibition week.

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
In Black and Colored Silk Velvets.
In Black and Colored Brocaded Velvets.
In Black and Colored Striped Velvets.
VELVETEENS.
In Black and Colored Velveteens.
In Brocaded Velveteens.
In Black and Colored Corduroy.
The best selected stock of Velvets and Velveteens in Canada now on exhibition at the
AU BON MARCHE!

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
1 pair of good All-wool White Blankets for $1.75.
1 pair of All-wool Grey Blankets for $1.25.
Comforters at $1 each.
FLANNELS.
28 inch Grey Flannel at 25c yard.
Men's Shirts and Drawers at 50c a set; the best value yet offered
FOR EXHIBITION WEEK ONLY.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.
AU BON MARCHE!
—GREAT EXHIBITION WEEK.—
In Brussels Carpets.
In Tapestry Carpets.
In Wool Carpets.
In Hemp Carpets.
In English, in American and Canadian Oilcloths.
In Cornices, Poles, Curtains, Curtain Chains, Mats, Rugs, etc.

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1869 AND 1871
NOTRE DAME ST.
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE.
211 3

H. SUDGEN EVANS & CO.
STEEL, MEAT AND WINE.

The attention of the public is especially called to this unequalled preparation, composed of the nutritious constituents of Fresh Beef, Steel and Pure Sherry Wine, which form in itself a perfect food, and is highly recommended by Physicians as a perfect restorative in cases of General Debility, Impoverishment of the Blood, Fatigue, Weakness, and all cases where a tonic is required. One bottle contains more nourishment than four pints of beef tea. Full particulars as to dose, etc., accompany each bottle.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. The most palatable and agreeable tonic. Ask your chemist for a sample bottle gratis. Sole proprietors,
H. SUDGEN EVANS & CO.,
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JOHNSTON'S FIBRINE DOG CAKE.

"I have tried JOHNSTON'S FIBRINE DOG CAKE: it is the best food I ever had to keep our dogs in good condition.
"WM. DRYSDALE,
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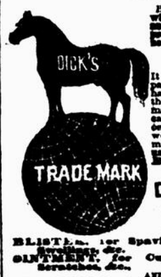
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CHOLERA—NEVER BE WITHOUT A Bottle of BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE in the house, a safe and sure cure for Summer Complaint. Price 25 cts. C. J. Coverton & Co., corner Bleury and Dorchester Streets. 196x

DR. DAVIS' PENNYROYAL AND STEEL Pills, for females, quickly correct all irregularities. Sold by all Chemists or the agent, W. KELL, 1369 St. Catherine Street. 50c per box. 4x

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For Sale by H. F. Jackson, Chemist,
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UNIVERSAL MEDICINES
—FOR—
HORSES and CATTLE



HORSES and CATTLE whatever may be their age and condition, are vastly improved in every way by the use of
DICK'S
Blood Purifier.
It tones up the system imparts new life and vigor, and has a marvellous effect upon the best or poorest of Animals. It is an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. No one would believe how the work of fattening for the market is facilitated by the use of
Dick's Blood Purifier.
THE PROPRIETORS,
DICK & CO.,
Of
London, Edinburgh and Montreal.
Prepare also a splendid
BLISTER, for Spavins, Ringbone or Sore Shoulders, &c.
OINTMENT, for Cuts, Sores, Bruises, Scratches, &c.
AND
LINIMENT, for Swellings, Scalds, &c., but above all for Rheumatism.

PRICE LIST.
BLISTER, BLOOD PURIFIER, OINTMENT, LINIMENT.

TRY DICK'S HORSE and CATTLE MEDICINES and be convinced of their merit. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for them and take no other.

DICK & CO.,
412 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

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NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

At Stoddart's
41 & 41½
BLEURY ST.,
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ENGLISH GOODS!
AMERICAN GOODS!
AND FRENCH GOODS!
Of the newest designs at cutting cheap rates.

Solid Silver Watches, beautifully engraved, from $6 to $12.50.

Ladies' size Gents' Watches from $7.50 to $35.00.

Gold Watches from $12.50, $15.00, $18.00, $21.00, $25.00, $30.00, $35.00, $40.00, $45.00, $50.00, $55.00, $60.00, $65.00, $70.00, $75.00, $85.00, $90.00, $95.00, $100.00, $105.00, $110.00, $120.00 and $125.00

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English, American or Swiss makers:
STODDART & ROTHERHAM.
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Stoddart's (our own make), in silver cases: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 oz. English Levers from $25.00; Elgin Watch Co. American Lever Watches, $11.75; Waltham Watch Co. from $9.00.

15 karat Solid Gold Chains, from $1 a dwt.
Rolled Gold Chains and Alberts, from $3.
Solid Gold Necklets, new patterns, from $6.
Solid Silver Necklets, new patterns, from $1.75
Solid Gold Rings, from $1 to $250.00.

The largest and most beautiful patterns in the Dominion, comprising Real Rubies, Diamonds, Pearls, Turquoise, Emeralds, Garnets, Sapphires, Corals, Opals, &c.

GOLD BRACELETS
NEW DESIGNS!
15 Karat English Gold Bracelets in great variety all marked in plain figures.

GOLD PENCIL CASES!
SOLID GOLD LOCKETS!
Plain and Engraved, in Diamond, Ruby and other Stone Settings.

A Large and Complete Stock of
SILVER PLATED WARE.
Ice Pitchers, $8.00, best quality ever kept. Goods are all marked in plain figures at lowest rates.

ALARM CLOCKS $1.25.

Silver Thimbles, Cups, Rings, Cruets, Vases, at half rates, to clear for Christmas Goods.

R. W. Stoddart & Co.
41
BLEURY STREET
AND
13 RED LION STREET, 13
LONDON, Eng.

We are naming all Watches with our Name and Address.

R. W. STODDART & CO.
13 Red Lion Street,
LONDON, Eng.
—AND—
MONTREAL,
Canada.

25 per cent. will be taken off
WALTHAM WATCH CO.'S STEM-WINDING LEVER WATCHES
During this Festival Week.

R. W. STODDART.
211 2

Third Edition.

AGAIN THE CATHOLIC MASONS.

Hon. Mr. Laflamme Mentioned as Warden of a Lodge—His Reply to the Accusation.

L'Etendard publishes a letter from Hon. Mr. Laflamme, ex-Minister of Justice under the Mackenzie *regime*, in which that gentleman asks Hon. Senator Trudel to contradict certain statements which appeared in his journal, as copied from *La Verité*. The article complained of is a question put by the Quebec paper, asking *La Patrie* to "state whether Mr. Rodolphe Laflamme, whose name appears in Masonic annuaries as being Junior Warden of the Jacques Cartier Lodge, is the same Rodolphe Laflamme who was formerly Minister of Justice, who rendered himself famous in the St. Anne's trap affair, who distinguished himself as the lawyer of the excommunicated Guibord, and who is still a supporter of *La Patrie* and one of the recognized leaders of the Liberal party."

Mr. Laflamme, in a stinging reply, says that the article is entirely false. He never saw any Masonic register in which his name appears as Junior Warden of the Jacques Cartier or any other lodge, and if such document exists it must have been written by or for the famous Jean d'Ebrès. He denies any participation in the Ste. Anne trap affair, as acknowledged by *La Minerve*. As to Guibord, the Hon. gentleman maintains that he never was excommunicated, and that not only this was established by all the courts of the country, but was also recognized by the highest ecclesiastical authorities, who have never since refused sepulture to any member of the Institut Canadien. He further states that he knows of no civil or ecclesiastical law which forbids a lawyer to take the defence of an excommunicated person. Mr. Laflamme again denies being a supporter of *La Patrie*, which stands as an independent as well as a Liberal paper, and he says he cannot be a recognized leader of the Liberal party, having abandoned political life for many years. He winds up his letter by saying that he has no time to lose in answering these accusations, but that, if they are not withdrawn, he will give Mr. Trudel an opportunity to prove them.

Commenting upon this letter, *L'Etendard* says that Mr. Laflamme forgot to reply to what forms the true basis of the question put by *La Vérité*, viz.: whether or not he is a Freemason.

SUICIDE AT VARENNES.

A Rich and Prosperous Farmer Hangs Himself.

Mr. Coroner Jones yesterday afternoon received a telegram from Varennes informing him that Mr. Langlois *dit* Lachapelle, a well known and prosperous farmer of that place, had committed suicide by hanging early on Friday morning. About midnight Mrs. Langlois retired to rest, and after waiting an hour or so for her husband she became alarmed, and dressing herself roused the household, when a search was immediately instituted. Fancy the despair of the unfortunate lady when, upon entering the stable by herself, she perceived the body of her husband suspended by a rope round his neck and attached to a rafter. His knees were doubled and touched the ground, his death having resulted not from suspension but from the simple pressure of the cord round his neck. No motive can be assigned for the terrible deed, as the deceased was one of the richest farmers in the locality, and, to all appearances, lived in perfect harmony with his family. Deceased was universally esteemed and respected, and was well known in this city.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Sentences Rendered.

At the opening of the Court this morning, the following prisoners already found guilty, received their sentence: Joseph Beausejour, larceny, four years' penitentiary; William Brennan, larceny, two years' penitentiary; Louis Mainville, accessory before the fact to a larceny, three years' penitentiary; Joseph Hogue, burglary, five years' penitentiary; William Rigby, larceny, three years' penitentiary; Charles Ford, stealing from the person, two years' penitentiary; Wilfred St. Laurent and Benoni Peltier, concealing stolen goods, two years' penitentiary; Marguerite Beaulieu, concealing goods, six months' common gaol.

Olympe Gauthier was then placed at the bar upon a charge of stealing a trunk and effects, the whole valued at $30, from the G. T. R. station, and the petit jury not sworn on this trial were discharged until Monday morning.

THE CAUGHNAWAGA EXHIBITION.

The Opening—The New Building and the Debt.

The Indian Agricultural and Industrial Fair opens next Thursday, the forenoon of which will be devoted to awarding prizes, etc. The building will be formally opened at 4.30, after the arrival of the 4.30 train from Montreal. The building, completed, will cost the committee $2,500, of which $2,200 have already been subscribed by the Indians themselves as a tribe and individually. It is the desire of the Building Committee to be able to open the building on Thursday and hand it over to the tribe free of debt. There remains yet a balance of about $300 to be subscribed before this can be accomplished, and as each Indian has been pretty heavily taxed so far for the present exhibition Mr. Walbank is afraid that they will have to appeal to outsiders to assist them, and expresses the hope that the generously disposed will contribute as they can best afford.

SPORTING.

The Kennel.

THE COMING BENCH SHOW.

The annual exhibition of the Montreal Kennel Club will be held in the Victoria Skating Rink on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th, 9th and 10th of September inclusive. The list of entries is six hundred, and many of the most famous dogs in America and Europe will be exhibited.

In class 10, champion smooth coated St. Bernard bitches, the Hermitage Kennels, of New Jeesey has entered "Lelia" the winner of two first prizes in London, Eng., 1882. They are the first prizes in the class and a special prize of 100 guineas at the Crystal Palace show in January, 1882, again at the same place in July, 1883 the same dog was awarded the championship prize consisting of 100 guineas and a medal. "Leila" won the special prize in New York in January, 1884 and also in the same secured the championship prize in Chicago in June last. She is only three years of age and as the above record shows is justly entitled to be considered the most remarkable dog of her kind in America or England. Her owners have refused an offer of $5000 for her purchase. The same kennel also enters in class 9 "Dom. II," winner of the first prize and cup at Margate, Eng. 1882, first prize in London, 1882, second, London 1883, and second Crystal Palace 1884 and first prize in New York 1884. In class 4, rough coated St. Bernards, the Clovermook Kennel, of Fifth Avenue, New York, has entered "Nassaqua II" winner of second prize at New Haven, Conn., 1884, second at Chicago, 1884.

In class 38, champion pointer dogs, Mr. J. W. Munson, of St. Louis, Mo., has entered "Meteor," who took first prize in the open class and in all specials at Cincinnati, 1883; first in open class and all specials, Toronto, 1884; championship and all specials, including sweepstakes and championship of America, New York, 1884. The Knickerbocker Kennel, in class 38, have entered the pointer "Knickerbocker" first in Boston, 1883; championship at Ottawa, 1883; New Haven, Washington and Toronto, 1884. The animal is valued at $5,000. Mr. C. H. Mason, of Staten Island, will exhibit "Beaufort," the rival of "Meteor." In class 39, Mr. Mason exhibits "Vanity," first in specials at Cincinnati and Toronto, including the Governor-General's prize at the latter show when exhibited with "Metcor," 1884. In class 47 "Bob Junior" is entered; first at Ottawa and Simcoe, 1883; championship, Toronto, 1884. In class 50, "Brahim," an imported dog, which secured three specials in London last year, will be on exhibition. Mr. John E. Thayer, of Boston, Mass., in class 73 and 74, bull dogs has entered "Tippo," "Romulus" and "Billisarma" and "Rhodora." The kennel is valued at $4000, Mr. Frank F. Dole, of New Haven, Conn., has entered "Young Bill," winner of six prizes. In class 77 John R. Schowles will exhibit "Beesie," winner of five firsts, one second and two specials. In class 83 "Blutcher" who took first at Stockton-on-Tees and second at Sutherland, Eng., last year, first at New Orleans, 'first at New York and first at Chicago, Mrs. G. H. Hill, of Cincinnati, O., has entered her pug dog "Joe," winner of first prizes at Pickering, Yorkshire, Cleeve, Hanover, Darlington, Margate, and Bournemouth, Eng.

The rink will be open from 10 a.m. each day till 10 p.m. His Excellency The Governor-General is expected to be in attendance on Tuesday afternoon.

NEWS FROM THE LABRADOR COAST

First Reports From the Hudson Bay Exploring Expedition.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, Sept. 6.—Letters were received here last night from the Hudson Bay Exploring Expedition sent out by the Dominion Government, being the first news received from members of the party since its departure from Halifax on the 22nd July, with the exception of a mail four days later from Blanc Sablon. The letters just received were dated at Nain, on the Labrador coast, and have been between four and five weeks on the way. Nain is situated in lat. 56° 32' N; long. 61° 40' W. It is a small fishing station, not marked on many of the maps of Canada, but is situated near Davis Inlet, which will be found marked about midway between Cape Chudleigh at the eastern extremity of Hudson's Straits and York Point near Belle Isle, at the north-easterly extremity of the Straits of Belle Isle. The reports which are not, of course, of an official character, speak in praise of the seaworthy qualities of the steamer which has the party on board, the "Neptune," of St. John's, Newfoundland, a vessel of some 600 tons. The voyage seems to have been exceedingly rough, and many of the explorers were a long time finding their sea legs. Numerous icebergs were met with, some of them of immense size, both in the Straits of Belle Isle and also subsequently. The party report the cod fishing along the coast as very poor this season, and alluded to the noteworthy circumstance that the further north one goes the smaller the fish become. From the Straits of Belle Isle to Nain the Labrador coast is reported perfectly barren, with a few fishing posts and missionary stations. It is next to impossible to navigate this coast except in clear weather, on account of the outlying islands and rocks, many of them fifty to sixty miles from the mainland, and all very inaccurately laid down upon the charts. In approaching Nain, the "Neptune" became so completely involved among the island, that in despair of ever reaching it in safety without assistance the captain came to an anchor and hunted up a pilot from amongst the neighboring fishing schooners. At Nain the chiefs went ashore to engage Eskimo for the several parties, as interpreters and hunters, as well as to lay in a stock of sealskin clothing, suitable to the climate. There are to be, in all, seven observing stations established, two at the entrance to Hudson Straits, two at the Narrows (about the middle of the Straits), two at the junction of the Straits with Hudson Bay, and one at Fort Churchill, on the western shore of Hudson Bay. From the date of reaching Nain, the party expected to be six weeks or two months longer before the last station was established, after which the "Neptune" returns to St. John's, which she should reach about the end of October with the next tidings from the expedition. The party at each station will consist of an observer, an assistant, a fisherman and an Eskimo. The work will consist of meteorological observations at intervals of four hours and tidal observations. It is understood that the observations will be carried through a period of three years, in order to arrive at a fair average result. Those who desire the change will be relieved at the termination of a year's service, though reports indicate that some of the younger explorers are prepared to volunteer for the whole three years. The houses at the various stations will be built of two thicknesses of lumber with tarred paper between, each house 14x22 feet. Outside the lumber will be placed sods or moss, so as to completely cover the building. Over this, rough boards will be placed, and then a large sail or tarpaulin. When Winter has set in, the whole will be built over with ice or snow blocks. A coal stove and twenty tons of coal will be supplied each station. The most northerly station to be established is so situated that its shortest day will be represented by an hour and a-half of sunshine only. Of course the primary object of the expedition is to settle the disputed point as to the navigability of Hudson Bay and Straits for more than two months in the year, Manitoba, which is desirous of teaching the sea by a railway to Fort York or Moose Fort on James Bay, not being satisfied with the existing uncertainty on the subject.

NO SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The *Montagsblatt* denies that any special *entente cordiale* has been entered into by France for the protection of German trading vessels in China. It states that Germany shares the advantages of a common *entente cordiale* and that all maritime powers in each case of need protect Europeans of whatever nationality.

AMERICAN.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BLAINE

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—Mr. Blaine's attorneys have filed an answer denying the truth of the *Sentinel's* allegations. The next step will probably be a demurrer to the interrogatories of the defence.

Condensed Telegrams

Hundreds of sheep are dying in Ohio for want of grass.

The recent heavy rains have greatly damaged the cotton crop of Georgia.

The highest temperature in New York yesterday was 94°. There was much suffering caused in the tenement house district.

The next meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in London. The Crown Prince and Princess visited the meeting on the 4th.

The schooner "Jno. Bigler" with a cargo of sand stone for Chicago sprung a leak and sank in Lake Michigan on Wednesday night. The crew was saved.

M. Andrieux, says a Paris despatch, has in preparation a bill designed to facilitate measures for the impeachment of ministers. He considers the present law illusory.

The condition of Prince Joseph, of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, who has received a fracture of the skull, is very grave. The wound is serious, being sufficiently large to admit a finger. A tumor in consequence of the fracture has appeared on the Prince's thigh.

There is much speculation in Washington as to the successor of Judge Folger. Thus far four names only have been prominently mentioned—Mr. Coon, present Acting Secretary, and Assistant Secretary Judge French, the other assistant, Richard Crowley, of New York, and John C. New, of Indiana.

Three Spanish sailors attempted to cross on the Long Island ferry yesterday morning without paying fare. When the ferry master opposed their progress, they drew knives and attempted to kill him. The police, were called but the Spaniards attacked them and two had to be shot before they surrendered. One will die, and the other will lose an arm.

A Vicksburg despatch says: A difficulty occurred to-day between Capt. Metzler and Capt. Bourne, deputy internal revenue collector, and 14 shots were fired. Capt. Bourne died, and it is believed Metzler will not live through the night. The trouble grew out of Metzler's intimacy with Bourne's wife. After being shot down Bourne sent for his wife and children. The latter went to see their father, but the wife went to the bedside of Metzler. The sympathy of the community is entirely with Bourne.

Special Notice.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

Special Notice.

A HINT.—I would like just to intimate to gentlemen that I can make a first-class suit, got up in an unimpeachable manner, with finest finishings, good workmanship and of durable, stylish material for a trifle over what it costs to procure a much inferior and much less serviceable outfit elsewhere. Fact. L. Robinson.

EXCELSIOR.—That thoroughly established reputation for unrivalled detail in finish of garments will be steadfastly upheld, and, wherever possible, improved upon during the approaching season. L. Robinson, 31 Beaver Hall.

THAT'S SO.—It don't pay to buy a poor suit It never looks well, soon gets out of shape, feels shabby, is poorly finished and otherwise unpleasing. Get a suit made by Robinson for the same money, which will give entire satisfaction.

DECIDED NOVELTIES in both stylish patterns and materials, for Fall and Winter wear, at L. Robinson's, 31 Beaver Hall.

Last Edition.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

THE CHINESE COMMISSION.

Return of Hon. J. A. Chapleau from British Columbia.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, accompanied by Hon. Ruggles Church, Q.C., returned from British Columbia this morning via San Francisco and over the Northern Pacific Railroad and Portland, Oregon. The Secretary of State never looked better in his life, and his visit to the balmy slopes of our Pacific Province has evidently had a marvellous effect upon his health. The honorable gentleman had barely arrived from the train when he was waited upon by a representative of THE STAR, and very graciously submitted to a lengthy interview. "I was simply delighted with the country," said Mr. Chapleau, "the climate is lovely, with cool breezes, and whilst you were roasting here, it was quite pleasant over there."

"And what about John Chinaman?" asked the reporter.

"Our examination and investigation have been most complete, and the commission sat nearly every day for three weeks, and also for two weeks in San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon, in both places there being a large Chinese population. We were supplied with reports from the Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco, which were prepared with a great deal of care and research. The consul is a very distinguished man, of high intellectual ability, who gave us some very important points, and sent on the vice-consul with us to British Columbia."

"Have you been favorably impressed with what you saw of the Chinese?"

"I am of the same opinion as Mr. Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific, that up to the present time they have been an absolute necessity for developing the industries of the country. They make exceptional domestic servants, and indeed but for them this luxury could not be indulged in. They are extensively employed in the fish canning industries upon the Canadian Pacific Railway and elsewhere."

"How many Chinese are there in this province?"

"Probably between 12,000 and 13,000. Some people estimate the population at 18,000, but I believe this is far above the mark. They earn from $20 to $30 a month, with their board, and live for eighty cents a day and board."

"Are they good citizens?"

"Yes, they are quiet and law abiding."

"And how about their morals?"

"A good deal has been said about their opium smoking. It is doubtless an abominable vice, and is probably equivalent to whiskey drinking amongst other nationalities. This is the opinion I formed of it, and when asked by a member of the local parliament for my candid impression I told him that was what I thought. In his opinion, however, opium-eating could only be compared to whiskey-drinking in this way: the one was a Christian habit and the other was a heathen vice."

Mr. Chapleau inspected the Canadian Pacific on the Western side of the Rockies to a point as far east as the Thomas River, and was surprised with the splendid solidity of the work. In sixty miles they passed through no less than sixteen tunnels in the rock. The canons he passed through were grand in the extreme, and do not cede in their beauty to anything he has seen in Switzerland and the Alps. The number and size of the fish in the rivers is simply inconceivable, he himself having seen a salmon landed weighing 78 pounds, and measuring six feet in length.

Mr. Chapleau will be joined by Mrs. Chapleau to-morrow, and will remain at the Windsor for a day or two.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

What is said about the Melvin Smith Separation Case.

The separation suit taken by Mr. Melvin Smith against his wife is being a good deal talked about in certain circles in the city. Mrs. Smith it appears left the city almost immediately after the suit was made public, and is now residing in Rhode Island, but there is some probability of her returning to Montreal and, acting upon the advice of her friends, not contesting her husband's suit, but also entering a counter action. Many of her lady friends have sent their expressions of sympathy to their respected friend in the trying ordeal she has to face. The declaration of the plaintiff has not yet been filed, but it is understood the most damaging allegation against Mrs. Smith is of having taken money from her husband when he was intoxicated, and depositing it to her own account in a bank in the city.

It will be remembered that it was the little boy of Mr. and Mrs. Smith who was mysteriously abducted from their residence one evening two or three years ago, and as mysteriously returned. This little fellow and the other four children have been separated from their mother, who is reported as being almost heart-broken thereby. Some leading American citizens in Montreal are interesting themselves in the case, and doubtless Mrs. Smith's side of the question will be well represented when the proper time arrives.

A NEW MOVE.

Important to Coal Consumers.

Within the past few days arrangements have been completed between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, which is one of the great Anthracite mining companies—and which owns a continuous line of railway from the Pennsylvania coal regions to Rouses Point, for the transportation of its coal from Rouses Point to Montreal. By this arrangement coal is now loaded on cars at the mines and sent direct to Montreal, a distance of over 400 miles, without handling or re-shipment, free from the dirt and small coal which is unavoidably made from loading and discharging vessels.

A STAR reporter called on Mr. G. F. Hartt who represents the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. here and learned from him that about one hundred cars of assorted sizes of coal had arrived at Point St. Charles this week. It is intended, Mr. Hartt states, to continue the shipment of the coal by rail through the year, and consumers will thus be enabled to obtain fresh mined coal winter and summer at reasonable prices.

The Tansey Contested Election.

The examination of witnesses in the Tansey contested election case was continued this morning.

Mr. Alphonse Gosselin, assistant city clerk, produced a list of persons who voted at the last municipal election for St. Ann's Ward, which list contained the names of the voters qualified by John Power. On a list of 51 voters thus qualified, all voted for Alderman Tansey except five.

Charles Fiset was next examined. Had said, in a joke, that he would vote only if he was paid. But he did vote and never received anything either directly or indirectly.

Edward Boyle, of Sorel, was the next witness. Had a vote in St. Ann's Ward, but did not vote at the last election. Witness being shown his name on the list of voters recorded, said it was wrongly spelled, and that, anyhow, he did not register it.

At the request of Mr. Murphy the case was then postponed to Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when two more witnesses will be examined for the prosecution.

Death of a Canadian Veteran.

Mr. James Drew died this morning at Longueuil. Mr. Drew, who was born in 1790 at Clarenceville, P. Q., was a pensioner of the Canadian Government, having been engaged throughout the war of 1812 and again in the rebellion of 1837, and taking an active part in the affair at Moores Corner. He was roughly used by the Fenians in the raid of 1866. He leaves a brother aged 91, and two sisters of 87 and 88 respectively.

The Last Sad Rites.

The funeral of the late Mrs. S. Carsley took place from her late residence 507 Guy street, to Mount Royal Cemetery this afternoon at three o'clock, and was very largely attended, the casket containing many beautiful floral wreaths.

The Ethical Movement.

Sunday evening services will be resumed at the Church of the Messiah to-morrow. The Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach both morning and evening. In the evening the subject of his discourse will be "The Ethical Movement." It is understood that the discourse has been called forth by the lecture of Prof. Felix Adler, delivered last Sunday.

—The Trinity Church annual picnic took place yesterday at Ile Grosbois and was very successful.

—Owing to the great success of the last moonlight excursion of the Montreal Yacht Club their numerous friends have requested them to give another treat during the present moon. The Club have consented and will give another moonlight entertainment on Tuesday evening next.

THE EXHIBITION.

Second Day—Some of the Exhibits—The Display of Fancy Work—Notes.

The re-opening of the gates of the exhibition at nine this morning found arrangements pretty well advanced and most of the exhibits in order. There was, however, a considerable amount of bustle on the part of tardy exhibitors, and several exhibits of agricultural implements only arrived on the grounds about midday. Several exhibits of live stock arrived by rail during the night and more are expected between this evening and Monday. With this exception, the exhibition was to all effects and purposes complete this afternoon. The attendance of spectators this morning was again slim, but a decided improvement on yesterday, when the gate receipts showed that only 300 persons paid the admission fees. This is, however, an improvement on the first day of the last Exhibition. To-day towards noon, the number of spectators perceptibly increased, and there was a prospect for a large attendance this afternoon. The exhibits in

THE GALLERY

of the main building with the exception of the fine arts exhibit were in a fair state of order this morning, and are generally of an interesting nature. Most of this part of the building is taken up for the sewing machine display, which is said to be the largest ever made in Canada. Every maker, whose machines are known in Canada is represented, and the rivalry is keen. The spaces allotted for these exhibits are generally fitted up as cosy rooms, in which a variety of each make of machines are displayed in operation. The north end of the gallery is taken up by the furniture exhibit of Owen McGarvey & Co., which includes a large assortment of parlor furniture etc. In the windows to the left of this exhibit is an artistic display of stained glass by Castle & Son. The other end of the gallery contains the exhibits of A. B. Stewart, gilder, and an exhibit of Swiss lace illustrative of Canadian Winter sports. The fine art display promises to be a pretty small affair, the only departments of art which there are prospects of being worthily represented being photography.

THE DISPLAY OF LADIES' WORK,

according to the statement of the lady in charge, is much superior as regards quality to that of the last Dominion exhibition, although the entries are not so numerous. The display contains many beautiful pieces of work, and they are generally well arranged and in the best of order. One of the choicest pieces is a baby's suit of light blue richly embroidered in white silk with a rose pattern of exceedingly pretty design. Some exceedingly pretty sofa cushions are shown, and also one or two atrociously ugly ones. One of the prettiest of the covers is one of two pieces of black velvet, joined with pleated slips of yellow and maroon silks. The velvet is embellished with an elegant floral design in silk. Another artistic cover is one of dark red plush, ornamented with a bunch of flowers worked with crewel silk and with pansies naturally represented by different colored satin but to the shape of the flowers and puffed up to the natural positions. Some very pretty wool work cushions are also shown and several which appear to be devoid of any merit, in one or two cases, even the wool being so unevenly laid loosely worked that the white lining showing through makes what are intended for black cushions grey ones. Miss Tessier, of St. Cesaire, makes a very choice display of home made Honiton lace, in the shape of a toilet set. In raised out wool work a sofa cushion of velvet ornamented with a spray of dark colored dog rose is especially elegant and is

A REMARKABLE CONTRAST

to a cushion of work of the same class, but of a square design, containing the ugliest combination of red and yellow imaginable. In the same class is a pair of slippers on which the raised pansies about the toes are painfully suggestive of corns and bunions. One very pretty shell picture frame is shown, the work of Miss D. Scott of Cote St. Michel. A feature of the display is an elegant pair of cotton patchwork quilts. The main design in each is a symmetrical star. One of these, formed by diamonds of chocolate, white, cardinal and marine blue is on a ground of sky blue, edged by a band of the same color of a darker shade. The other star is of diamonds of light yellow and blue on a ground of yellow of a slightly darker hue, and edged with maroon. Several wreaths of worsted in worsted are shown, but are anything but pretty or natural, although the work is neatly done. A perfect gem is a piece of cut raised work framed. The design is a branch of moss roses, and it is worked on a deep plush. The beauty of the work is largely in the leaves, which are faithfully represented, the gloss and shades of color being natural in the extreme. Miss Hewton, of Quebec, has a very pretty exhibit in the shape of a large cluster of wax shells. Two fine frames and a very pretty bracket are the only exhibits of leather work, and are objects of deserving admiration. The exhibit of the more staple department of home industry was hardly in order, but was sufficiently so to show that it consists of crochet, merino and patchwork quilts, knitting homespun cloths, etc.

ONE OF THE BEST

foreign exhibits is that of Stewart and White, of St. John, N. B., which occupies a position near the centre of the annex. It consists of a magnificent bedroom set of black walnut, faced with butternut, and richly carved in an exquisite design. Near this exhibit is the stand of the Dominion News Company, where the Canadian and American dailies are sold and also refreshments of the railway type.

The usual precautions against fire have been taken by the committee, and a reel under the charge of four of the city firemen is stationed at the main entrance in readiness to respond to any call. As regards police protection in the grounds, an effective force is kept on hand, but outside the visitors are left to the mercy of Philistines.

Running the gauntlet of the horde of cheap jacks, pedlars, merry-go-round, shooting gallery and wheel of fortune men who have pitched their tents outside of the grounds is an experience not soon to be forgotten, and is a simple torture. These gentry thoughtfully appropriate the sidewalk as a stand from which to lure money from the unwary, and the only pathway available is the middle of the street.

Steam was up in the new boiler on the Park side this morning and the belting connecting the dynamos with the engine put on so that the electric light should be in full swing for to-night. The belting for the agricultural implements was not ready this afternoon, and none of these machines will probably be in operation before Monday.

THE SS. "SARMATIAN."

List of Passengers.

RIMOUSKI STATION, P. Q., Sept. 6.—List of saloon passengers per SS. "Sarmatian," Captain J. Graham for Quebec and Montreal: Mr. Bower, Mrs. A. F. Ball, Mr. A. T. H. Ball, Mr. F. A. Ball, Miss Ball, Miss A. M. Bancroft, Miss E. Bentley, Mr. G. S. Black, Mr. S. W. Booth, Miss Booth, Mr. Robert Bingham, Mr. Bradley, Mr. C. Bramble, Rev. A. Bingle, Mr. G. Candwell, Mr. Clapperton, Mr. G. D. Cochrane, Mr. Craven, Mr. Lot Craven, Mr. A. E. Creswicke, Mr. W. B. Cowan, Mr. L. Demaraist, Mr. T. D. Demaraist, Mr. J. Dunlop, Mr. T. Dunnett, Mrs. Dunnett, Mr. A. W. Everest, Mr. Gaspar Farrer, Mr. Edson Fitch, Rev. James Fleck, Mrs. Fleck, Mr. H. L. Frolliott, Mr. J. J. Foote, Mr. A. S. Garver, Mrs. Garver, Dr. Geikie, Dr. A. J. Geikie, Mr. J. W. Greenlay, Mr. E. Gibb, Miss M. T. Goome, Mr. G. A. Grier, Mrs. Grier, Miss L. A. Hamilton, Lord Headley, Mr. A. H. Headley, Mr. W. T. Heard, Mrs. Heard, Miss Heard, Miss Heard, Miss Heard, Miss Heard, Dr. T. Hiland, Mrs. Hiland, Rev. F. Klaverweyden, Mrs. C. Knight, Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. R. D. Lattimore, Mr. W. Lattimore, Rev. H. Lenoir, Mr. M. B. Levy, Mrs. Deinsle, Master Dellsle, Mr. H. C. Littlewood, Captain T. Lloyd, Mr. H. J. Low, Mrs. S. Macdonald, Mr. Marr, Mr. P. Moir, Mrs. Moir, Rev. Mr. Monton, Mr. W. Moody, Mr. C. Morgan, Rev. St. Myline, Mrs. S. Myline, Mr. R. P. Mytton, Mr. E. B. Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Thomas Nicholson, Rev. S. Nichols, Rev. H. Owen, Miss Owen, Miss K. S. Potter, Miss Alice Potter, Miss Ross, Rev. Pierre Rousseau, Mr. M. Scanlon, Mrs. Scanlon, Mr. L. Secord, Rev. F. J. Sheehan, Mr. T. M. Shuttleworth, Mrs. T. M. Shuttleworth, Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. F. W. Stockwell, Mr. S. G. Stockwell, Mr. Walter Stockwell, Mrs. Stockwell and infant, Mr. James Sudgen, Mr. C. J. Symonds, Rev. L. W. Thibaudier, Mr. James Tucker, Mrs. Tucker, Miss Tucker, Miss Ethel Tucker, Mr. Waters, Miss Ethel Webber, Col. W. J. Wheatley, Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. Hugh Whitford, Mrs. Williams, Mr. A. Woodhouse, Mr. Wyld, Miss Wynne, Rev. B. C. Regan.—112 cabin, 51 intermediate, and 370 steerage.

ORDERED TO EGYPT.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The warship "Temeraire," has just been ordered from Malta to Alexandria.

THE BRITISH SCIENTISTS.

The Reception in Toronto—Departure for the West.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—After the reading of the civic address the visitors were driven in sixty carriages through the principal streets. Stoppages were made at Osgoode Hall, the University, the Horticultural Gardens and the Normal School. The wide streets and fine villas excited admiration. Some of the strangers climbed the tower of the University, but the view was disappointing after Montreal Mountain. The art collection in the Normal School was much admired. Following this there was the reception and garden party in Government House Grounds which were crowded, the citizens in splendid toilets and the visitors in dusty military uniforms. The gay dresses of the ladies were very effective amid the green. There were two military bands, and refreshments were served in the house. The members left for the West this morning.

Special Notice.

THE BEST productions in suiting materials now on view at L. Robinson's, 31 Beaver Hall.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.—My new goods, imported from England, Scotland and France, are exceedingly fine and calculated to suit the most fastidious taste. The range of material is very large, the great majority of which can only be obtained from myself in Canada. L. Robinson, 31 Beaver Hall.

The uses to which Murray and Lanman's Florida Water is put may, without exaggeration, be said to be universal.

In refined and cultivated society it is recognized as the most refreshing and agreeable of perfumes for the handkerchief, the toilet, and the bath.

The N. Y. Piano Co. are sending three lovely pianos to the Exhibition. One of these is a magnificent Weber Grand valued at $4000, the other two are cabinet uprights one by Decker & Son and the other by Weber. Over the pianos hangs a fine portrait of Patti, life-size. On the same stand H. J. Shaw & Co. show a magnificent drawing-room suite.

211 2

To allow discounts I do not put up the price in order to take it off again. No; the allowance is made purely for payment within the times specified. L. Robinson, 31 Beaver Hall.

FINANCIAL.

In the local money market the rate for money on call is 5 per cent. and on commercial paper 7 per cent. Documentary sixties 8¼ to 8⅜.

The English money market opened this morning with consols at par and 15-16 for money and 101 1-16 for account. Erie, 16¾; Illinois Central opened at 128⅜ and advanced to 129. Canadian Pacific, 46⅛. New York Central opened at 106⅝ and advanced to 106. Money in open market in London 1⅝ p.c. New York stock market opened strong, but has dropped from 1 to 2 per cent. throughout.

New York bank statement this morning was as follows. Reserve decrease $1,571,400. Decrease specie $211,500. Legal tender Decrease $1,258,100. Circulation Decrease $80,300—Loans increased $1,454,100. Deposits Increase $1,411,500.

COMMERCIAL

LOCAL.

There was very little doing on Change to-day the only sale reported being 125 barrels flour, extra, at $4 25. The local receipts posted to-day were as follows: By Canadian Pacific Railway 6,994 barrels flour, 87 packages butter, 159 boxes cheese, 53 hogsheads tobacco. By Grand Trunk Railway 1,500 bushels wheat, 1,450 barrels flour, 556 packages butter, 2,955 barrels pork, 14 hogsheads tobacco, 200 rolls leather and 10 barrels ashes. Per canal, 94,228 bushels corn.

Receipts wheat 112,000; shipment ditto, 9,000. Receipts corn 197,000; shipment ditto, 177,000. Receipts oats 188,000, shipment ditto, 21,000. Receipts hogs 6,000, yesterday 10,383, shipment ditto, 4,195, left over 7,000. Light receipts 540, shipment 680. Mixed packing, receipts 550, shipment 600. Heavy shipping receipts 610, shipment 655. Receipts cattle 2,000.

AMERICAN.

The Chicago grain and provision markets opened this morning with October wheat at 80 cents, which afterwards dropped to 79¾. Nov. ditto steady at 81¾. Sept. corn 55¼, afterward declined ¼. Oct. ditto 52¾, afterwards advanced to 53¼. Nov. ditto 46½, later advice 46¾. Oats 26⅛ for Oct., and 25⅜ for the year.

Wholesale Produce Market.

BUTTER—There is no change to-day worthy of note. Townships 19 to 20c. Western 15 to 16½ with fair demand, creamery 22 to 23c. CHEESE—9 to 9¼c, outside figure for fancy August. EGGS—Quiet and in good supply at 15 to 17c, the latter price being for newly candled stock. FISH—Western mess from $20 to $21. Canadian short cut $22. HAMS—15 to 16c for a light weight, running down to 14c for heavies. WHOLE HOGS—9 to 9¼c. BACON—14c but very dull of sales. LARD—Very quiet, 10c for Canadian, 11 to 11½c for Fairbank's. APPLES—The market is lightly supplied, and receipts are promptly disposed of at $1 75 to $2 for sweets and $2 25 to $2 75 for other varieties according to quality and packing. ASHES—$3 75 to $ 80 for pots, nothing being done in Pearls.

NEW YORK MARKET—Choice creamery Butter firm at 24c. CHEESE—9¾ to 10c. EGGS—Firm at 18c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported by Macdougall Bros., Stock Brokers, St. Francois Xavier Street, September 6.

	On'g	Cl'g		On'g	Cl'g
W. U. Tel.	68⅝	68½	Reading	126½	26
Lake Shore	80¾	80¾	Kansas & T.	18⅝	19
Pacific Mail	49⅞	49½	Chesh. & O.		
Erie	18⅝	18	Can. South.		
Do. 2nd	32⅝	32	St. Paul & O.	94¾	34½
Do Pref			Do Pref	96½	96¼
Ohio & Miss.	27½		U. P.		11⅝
North West	101⅛	99½	Wabash		12¼
Do. Pref	135	133¼	Do Pref	50	49
St. Paul	86	84½	Ont. & West.		
Do. Pref			Ont. & Mich.		
Mich. Cen	69	69	Erie & W		14½
Jersey Cen	57¾	56	Mob. & Ohio		
N. Central	102	102	Ches. & Nash.	31¼	30½
Del. L. & W.	110¼	108¾	C.C.C. & I.		
Del. & Hud.	96⅛	96¾	Texas Pac	13⅝	13
Rock Island	116¾	116¾	Cen. Pacific	43	42⅝
Ill. Central			Mo. Pac	93¼	92
R. & A.	124¼	123¾	St. P. & M.		97
C. C. & I. C.			Pullman Car	115	115½
Wabash			Or. Trans.		18½
Do Pref			West S. Bds		41⅞
Union Pac.	51⅝	49½	Can. Pac.		
N. T.			Exchange		
Man. Ev.			Money		2

New York and Chicago Prices Current.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Specially reported for THE STAR by Macphie, Pentham & Co., Commission Merchants, 54 St. Francois Xavier street. September 6.

GRAIN IN NEW YORK.

	Month	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. 3.00 p.m.
WHEAT	Sept.	$ 90¼	$ 90¼	$ 89	$ 89
	Oct.	90⅞	90⅞	90¼	90¼
	Nov	92⅞	93⅛	92	92
CORN	Sept.	64⅝	64⅝	64¾	64¾
	Oct.	63½	64⅜	63½	63½
	Nov.	61⅝	62⅜	61⅞	62
OATS	Sept.	33	33½	33	33¼
	Oct.	32½	33	32¾	32¾
	Nov.	33¾	34	33⅝	33⅝

GRAIN IN CHICAGO.

	Month	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. 3.00 p.m.
WHEAT	Sept.	$ 78⅛	78⅜	77⅝	77⅝
	Oct.	80	80	79½	79½
	Nov.	81⅝	81⅝	80⅝	80⅝
CORN	Sept.	55⅛	55⅜	54⅜	54⅜
	Oct.	52⅝	54⅝	52¼	53⅜
	Nov.	47⅛	47⅛	46½	46½
OATS	Sept.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½
	Oct.	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛

PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO.

	Month	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. 3 p.m.
PORK	Sept.	$18.00	.....	.....	$18.00
	Oct.	18.00	.....	.....	18.00
	Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....
LARD	Sept.	7.30	.....	.....	7.30
	Oct.	7.40	7.40	7.37½	7.37½
	Nov.	7.32½	7.30	7.30	7.30

The Weather.

1 a.m.—Probabilities next 24 hours:—Light to moderate winds; fine weather; slight changes in temperature.

Appointments this Evening.

Academy of Music—"Lights o' London."

Crystal Palace Opera House—"Virginia."

Royal Museum—Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels.

Royal Theatre Museum—"The Boarding School Company."

DEATHS.

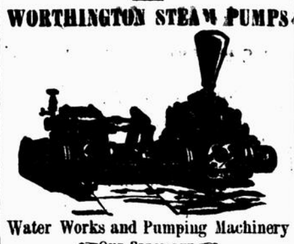
KEATING—In this city, Sept. 6, Mary McNamara, wife of Edmund Keating, aged 48 years. Funeral Monday, 8th, from her late residence, opposite 24 Laval avenue, at 8 a.m., to R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. (Chicago papers please copy.)

LAWLESS—At Point St. Charles, Sept. 6, John Lawless, sr., in the 67th year of his age. Funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2.30 p.m. from his son's residence, 17 Paris street, St. Gabriel Village. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. (Glasgow papers please copy.)

211 2

R. H. BUCHANAN & CO.,
662 Craig street.

WORTHINGTON STEAM PUMPS



Water Works and Pumping Machinery
A SPECIALTY. 68
Iron and Wood Working Machinery.
Agents for Cant, Gourlay & Co.
Planing Machines, Tenoners,
Band Saws, Shapers,
Mortisers, Moulders.
We have the finest display of WOOD WORKING TOOLS in the Machinery Hall ever shown in Montreal.



PORTABLE FORGES
Sturtevant Blowers,
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NEW CARPETS
FROM BEST MAKERS NOW ON EXHIBITION.
We, the trade, invited to inspect.
LIGGET & HAMILTON
1883 and 1885 NOTRE DAME STREET.
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Shorthand and Telegraphy.
Evening classes have now re-opened at the Phonographic Institute, 190 Bleury St. For terms address F. WIGLE. 211 1

ARLINGTON HOUSE,
776 and 778 CRAIG STREET,
will resume dinner tickets, on 8th SEPTEMBER. 211 3

MONTREAL BUSINESS SCHOOL,
DAY AND EVENING.
1396 St. Catherine Street.
Pupils are thoroughly and rapidly instructed in Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Phonography, Penmanship, Mensuration, spelling, Letter-writing, &c., an afternoon class for young ladies. Wm. J. N. TURNER, L.R.C.P. 211 1

THOMSON & GOWDEY'S
AUCTION ROOMS.
245 and 247 ST. JAMES STREET,
Five Pianos, Two Organs, Furniture, &c.,
100 pairs Canadian Blankets,
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
211 Auctioneers.

TOWN OF SOREL, WEDNESDAY, September 24th, at 3 o'clock, 16 splendid Building Lots, opposite Lincoln College.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
211 Auctioneers.

60,000 Feet Land, with commodious Dwelling House, on Fulham street. Six Tenement Houses on Albert and Delisle streets.
For particulars apply to
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
211 245 and 247 St. James Street

ANOTHER LARGE SALE OF HOUSEhold Furniture, Carpets and Effects will take place at my Rooms, St. James street, Friday Next, the 19th Inst., at 10 o'clock.
W. E. SHARP,
211 Auctioneer.

GRAND OPENING FALL SALE
The subscribers beg to announce their first opening sale for this season at their Rooms,
Nos. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 10th,
when will be offered an extensive assortment of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
consigned for unreserved sale by American and Canadian makers of antique and modern designs, such as Chippendale, "First Empire," Louis XVI., "Queen Anne," "Elizabethan," &c., comprising handsome Drawing Room Suites, elegant Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Leather Dining Chairs, Cylinder Desks, Wardrobes, Hall Stands, Centre Tables, Lounges, Sofa Beds, Couches, Fancy Odd Chairs, Wire Back Easy Chairs, Roll-back Chairs, Platform Rockers, Mantel Mirrors, Springs, Beds, Mattresses, Cane and Perforated Chairs, Rockers, &c.
—ALSO—
a consignment of rich Curtains in Applique, Swiss, Tamboured, Guipure and Madras Lace Curtains, Piano and Table Covers in newest materials, &c., &c.
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GOSSIP.
An Extra Edition Double Sheet will be Published on Tuesday. Owing to large amount of interesting matter crowded out by advertisements an extra Double Sheet will be issued for this week. It will contain "A Resume of the Pointe Claire Boating Club Regatta Sermon," "Cote St. Antoine Chronicles," "Don't be so hard about five cents." Original Poetry by Montrealers, etc., etc.
211 1

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—ALSO—
a consignment of rich Curtains in Applique, Swiss, Tamboured, Guipure and Madras Lace Curtains, Piano and Table Covers in newest materials, &c., &c.
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VIENNA BRASS GOODS
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Bisque and Parian Statuary.
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SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS.
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In Ladies' and Gents' sizes.
NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVING.
An inspection of stock invited by the Closest Buyers.
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226—ST. JAMES STREET—226

2 CENTS EACH WILL BE PAID FOR 20 copies of Star of Aug. 27th and 28th. Apply at 2 Phillips Square.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 4TH OF AUGUST, A LIGHT Red Cow. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received at 576 Mignonne street. Anybody found keeping her after this notice, will be prosecuted. 211 1

LOST—ABOUT A MONTH AGO, AN N. P. MEMOrandum Book, principally painters memos of no value but to owner. Please return and be rewarded to Wm. Young & Co., 1906 St. Catherine st. 211 1

FOUND—COW. IMPOUNDED BY 6T. GABRIEL Cattle Market Pound 27th Aug. If not claimed will be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday, 9 Sept. inst., at 10 o'clock noon. M. M. Vaughan, Clerk St. Gabriel Market. 211 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. 47 BLEURY Street. 211 1

WANTED—TO PURCHASE PIANO, CHEAP, small compass, good order. About $50. Address, "J. 650," STAR office. 211 1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as storeman, packer, or any position of trust; can speak and write both languages. Address "J. 654 STAR Office. 211 2

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSE OR CHILDren's maid. Good unanswerable references. No objection to country. City references. Address "J. 626, STAR Office. 211 2

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL, FROM 14 TO 15 years, at 52½ Upper St. Urbain street, above Sherbrooke street. 211 1

WANTED—GIRL AS NURSE, WILLING TO ASSIST in housework; must come recommended. 76 City Councillor st. 211 1

WANTED A GOOD WORKING JEWELLER. Apply to J. W. Thibaudeau, 33 St. John st. 211 2

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, TO COOK OYSTERS and chops, also to open oysters; good wages to the right man. Call at Lee's, American Dining Oyster & Chop House, 40 Victoria Square. 211 1

WANTED—BY A STRONG RESPECTABLE BOY, A situation in a Grocery. Can speak French. Apply 211 2 Basin st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 30 GOOD LUMBER MEN, $18 per month and board. Apply, Brown & Co., 381 St. James street. 211 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, 50 GOOD LABORERS FOR work in Canada. Allowance $1.30 per day day. Apply Brown & Co., 381 St. James street. 211 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, 50 GOOD RAILWAY LABORers for Canada. Allowance Railway $1.25 per day; Board $3. Apply Brown & Co., 381 St. James st. 211 1

WANTED—AT ONCE BY ORDER OF CONTRACtor, 25 teamsters for Canada Atlantic Railway. Apply Brown & Co., 381 St. James Street. 211 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, 100 BRICKLAYERS FOR the Soulanges Canal. Half fare returned. Apply, Brown & Co., 381 St. James street. 211 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, 10 EXPERIENCED STONEmasons and cutters. Good steady work. Wages $3 per day. Apply, Brown & Co., 381 St. James street. 211 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, 20 GOOD AND EXPERIenced dress and mantle makers. Good work and first-class pay and engagement. Brown & Co., 381 St. James street. 211

WANTED—NEWSBOYS TO SELL THE DOMINION Exhibition Illustrated Guide and Official Programme. Apply to Mr. Gale's Office, 169 St. James street, or tent on Exhibition Grounds, near Main Building. 211 1

WANTED—A THOROUGH SERVANT IMMEDIATELY. Apply 60 Fort Street. 211 2

WANTED—A PERSON WELL EDUCATED, AS governess to a child nine years old who is attending school. Address in own handwriting, "P. O. Box 1107, city. 211 1

WANTED—COOKS, GENERAL SERVANTS AND 50 housemaids, also good farm hands. Apply to Mrs. Beech, 146 Vitre street. 211 1

WANTED—SITUATION FOR BELL BOY, AS WAITer or yard couchman. Apply to Mrs. Beech, 146 Vitre st. 211 1

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LIFE INSURance Company, two inspectors of agencies, one for Ontario and one for Quebec; also solicitors, to whom the best of terms will be given. Apply to Box 1107, city. 211 3

WANTED—LADIES HAVING ROOMS VACANT in vicinity of New York, Boston during Exhibition will please apply to the above hotel at once. 211 1

WANTED—A STRONG BOY FOR THE WHOLE or half day. Apply at Brown & Sons' Bookbinding Establishment, 23 Hospital street. 211 1

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO MIND BABY. Apply 211 1 at 76 Victoria square.

WANT