THE STAR.

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Morning Telegrams.

THE WAR.

The Russian Programme of Attack—The Danube to be Crossed at Eight Points.

BUCHAREST, May 16.—Nicsics has been re-victualled.

The Russian programme is stated to be that the Roumanian army is to remain on the defensive within its own territory, Russians crossing the Danube at eight points simultaneously, and pressing forward toward the Balkans with all possible rapidity, leaving behind in Bulgaria civil officials charged with the reorganization of institutions.

The G.T.rians lost 110 killed and wounded in the artillery engagement between Kalafat and Widdin.

LONDON, May 16.—The Jassy corespondent of the *News*, discussing the efficiency of the Roumanian army, writes:—"There was a Roumanian corps of observation at Giurgevo to watch the Turks. It occurred to the Minister of War that it would be a good thing to exercise these troops and accustom them to sounds of war, so one night he ordered the alarm to be sounded. He has been heard to say he bitterly repented having taken so bold a measure, for it took him a week to get the detachment all together. The soldiers are not yet all found—supposed to be still running."

An Orealuk special says a number of Christian refugees in Dalmatia are actually dying of starvation.

The Russians have constructed a battery of heavy guns at Ghiacet, to stop navigation through the arm of the old Danube.

The cannonade between Turtukai and Oltenitza recommenced at noon to-day.

Prince Charles has informed Grand Duke Nicholas that in token of Roumania's sympathy with the Russian cause, Caucasians would be allowed to pass through Bucharest.

The Roumanians have been incessantly working on Kalafat fortifications, and have 40 guns bearing on Widden. Giurgevo has been strengthened, and the redoubts built to cover the crossing of the Danube. Rustchuck has 200 cannon, besides 5 gunboats. The Turks are fortifying the passes of the Balkans. Abdul Kerim is drawing all forces from Macedonia and Albania to the Danube. The Natianal Guards throughout the south are armed—all available troops are marching northwards.

The insurrection in the Caucasus is daily gaining ground.

A despatch from Port Said states that the English fleet is anchored in a position completely guarding the entrance to the canal there.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—A telegram from Tiflis states that tranquility has been re-established in Turkish territory. The leader of the revolt has twice been defeated.

It is officially announced that the Turks bombarded Soukgoum Kaleh on Monday. The town was somewhat damaged. An attempt to land troops and guns was defeated, the Turks leaving a number of dead on the beach. A telegram from the Grand Duke Nicholas, dated Ploiesti, says:—"Our troops have had no encounter with the Turks yet. The weather is hot and sultry, and the health of the army perfectly satisfactory."

VIENNA, May 16.—It is stated that the Russians are very backward in the transportation of military stores, Roumanian railways being very inefficient, and applications to the Austrian railways and steamship companies being refused.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The only powers of Europe which can search vessels for contraband at sea, under existing treaties, are England and Russia.

BUSH FIRES.

PORTSMOUTH, Me., May 16.—A forest fire two miles wide is raging near South Berwick, Me., and rapidly progressing eastward.

QUEBEC, May 16.—Extensive bush fires are raging in the woods back of Beauport, and a dense mist overhangs the city to-day in consequence.

BOSTON, Mass., May 16.—Fires between Fooban and Crawford houses, in the notch, have been stayed. All damage to mills and other structures exposed is believed to be over.

BANGOR, Me., May 16.—Fire is raging in the woods at Kingman. The people turned out *en masse* to fight it.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 16.—Fires have been raging three days on West Stock Bridge, Range Mountains, southwest here, and have spread over thousands of acres; three hundred people have been endeavoring to stop the devastation by making back fires. Loss very great.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Fire has been raging three days in the woods between Farmingdale and Greenpond, Long Island; six-[illegible] miles of wooded land have been burned over. Loss [illegible]

CHICAGO, May 16.—Advices from the vicinity of Green Bay, Wis., report fires in the woods north of that point raging frightfully along the line of the Northwestern Railroad, and from Marinette up to Ishpeming, Mich., a distance of 129 miles, it is now almost a continuous blaze of fire, extending back at some places in the forest a distance of 12 to 15 miles. The Northwestern Railroad Company lost 130 cords of wood yesterday, and the Quincy Mining Company lost 5,000 cords. Several small houses were burned. Losses on pine timber already aggregate several hundred thousands. Heavy rain alone will arrest the progress of the fire, and prevent further serious losses.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., May 16.—Timely showers along the Hudson to-day have checked the forest fires. Further fears of danger are past.

KING CARNIVAL.

His Revels and Rollickings in New York.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Carnival Day was begun yesterday with a grand procession. The weather was beautiful and all that could be desired. At an early hour the crowd began congregating along the line of the procession, and by 11 o'clock Broadway, its entire length to Fourteenth street, was packed. Business was only partly suspended. At 11:30 the King landed in state at the battery from the steamer "Thomas Collier," and a procession consisting of decorated waggons proceeded up Broadway to the King's headquarters at the Rossmore Hotel. The trades were represented in line. The procession occupied half an hour passing a given point. The chief feature was the King in an open carriage dressed in purple; he was accompanied by the Grand Turk and Khedive of Egypt. While the procession was passing, Broadway presented a scene of bustle and excitement. Windows, roofs and stoops of every building were occupied, while on the sidewalks the spectators stood four and five rows deep in the blazing sun and patiently waited the appearance of His Majesty. Many of the windows and balconies were advertised to rent, and a number of buildings in course of erection were converted into reviewing stands for the time being. Waggons fitted up with rows of seats and filled with crowds of men, women and children stood at the openings of side streets and other places from whence a view could be obtained, and crowds of enterprising youths perched themselves on the top of any awning posts they could reach. The throng at Union Square and Madison Square was overwhelming. When the head of the procession reached the reviewing stand at Union Square a tremendous rush was made for places, and in an instant every window and balcony in the neighborhood became black with people. The grand stand was but sparingly patronized at $2 a seat, being not more than one-fourth filled, but the crowd in the immediate vicinity was immense. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel very little enthusiasm and no decoration was noticed; the balcony and windows in front of the establishment were occupied, but nobody of prominence appeared.

The main part of the evening procession was well calculated to elicit the encomiums of his angust majesty. It consisted of ten cars of floats, each representing a distinct feature in American history. The whole was lighted up by calcium lights, so that people could see even the most minute design in each of the cars. The designs were really models of art. First came the King's car, with a richly-decorated throne. It was drawn by six milk-white steeds. This was followed by a King's winehause, with two ladies and two gentlemen dressed in the costumes of Louis XV., drinking Heidsieck. Falstaff followed with his friends singing old English songs and drinking from an immense ale cask. Then followed Columbus, planting the standard of Spain on American soil, surrounded by Indians, sailors and soldiers. America was with an Indian chief on a rock, pointing in amazement to the approaching vessel—Columbus' ship—on the prow of which he was standing, looking anxiously toward the shore. Discovery of DeSoto on horseback, greeted by Indian chiefs and an Indian maiden offering him presents. By his side stooped a monk erecting the cross. This scene was taken from Powell's celebrated painting in Washington, and the fact that the artist had seen it and given it his unqualified praise as a faithful picture attracted general attention to it. The next car represented the treaty of William Penn with the Indians; the tea ship in Boston Harbor, from which men are throwing tea in the water followed. Putnam's Call showed Israel standing at his plough looking toward the battle of Lexington, his servant unhitching the horses, and his boy handing him a shot-gun. Washington crossing the Delaware; Washington at Valley Forge; the capture of Major Andre; Perry at Lake Erie; the battle of New Orleans, with General Jackson on horseback, protected by cotton bales, followed. The Soldier's Dream consisted of a battle-field on which a soldier slept dreaming of his home; a cottage among the vine-clad hills, in which was a young mother, a child and an old man reading a letter from the dreaming man. The last car represented peace between the South and the North.

The *Daily News* says the immense number of people that flocked to the route of the procession of Rex to-day was so disproportionate to the small exhibition that it is probable that the future arrivals of Rex on this island will be few and far between. Soap and hams, beer and stove polish, cotton bunting and Dutch metal and gilding made the parade one of the cheapest and meanest of shows. The only persons benefited will be the projectors, who charged $15 for each waggon in line.

Sparks from the Telegraph.

The Ottawa water works by-law was carried yesterday.

Bread at Guelph, nineteen cents for a four-pound loaf.

The High Park, Toronto, is to be thrown open to the public.

Col. Strange has added to B. Battery, Quebec, a naval brigade composed of some 18 men.

The Stadacona Insurance Company only lose eight thousand dollars by the St. Stephen fire.

Six hundred and twenty-three immigrants have arrived at Toronto this year, up to date, 304 of whom arrived this month.

The Russian fleet sailed for San Francisco Wednesday under sealed orders, though it is given out that they return to Siberian stations.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway has determined to run a fast passenger train to New York from Chicago in 29 hours.

Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, arrived in Quebec yesterday morning. He proceeds in company with Archbishop Taschereau to Halifax to-day.

The election in Tipperary, Ireland, for member of Parliament, resulted as follows: Gray, Home Ruler, 3,852; Casey, ex-Fenian prisoner, 1,234.

A meeting of the creditors of a London, Eng., house of some standing in the Australian trade has been called for to-day; liabilities about $400,000.

The Montreal Conference of the Dominion Methodist Church will meet in Ottawa on 21st of next month. The Stationing Committee meets on the 18th.

The Pope's health again causes disquietude. He has no special ailment, but is extremely and increasingly weak, and has again taken to being carried in a chair.

A company is being formed at Quebec to build a large hotel at St. Anne de la Perade. There is now no proper accommodation for the large number of people who annually go on pilgrimages there.

Twenty thousand young salmon fry have been consigned to the Peterboro Game Protection Society and are to be deposited in some of the back waters. The fry are from Mr. Wilmot, of Newcastle.

At Oshawa, Ont., on Wednesday, Mrs. Hill, aged about sixty-five, was accidentally killed. While coming into town, her horse shied suddenly to one side, pitching her out backwards, breaking her neck.

The Laurel Manufacturing Company, of Baltimore, Md., has suspended. The Company owes $160,000, mortgaged debts, and a floating debt of $200,000. Failure caused by shrinkage of values. About 300 operatives out of employment.

A Paris despatch states that the Governor of Algeria has sent French envoys to Morocco and Tunis to communicate the French declaration of neutrality, and ascertain the temper of the people, an explosion of fanaticism being feared, especially in Morocco.

Typheid fever is reported to be getting prevalent at Quebec. The first cases have, it is said, been traced to the recent opening of graves in the French Cathedral. The atmosphere inside the building is unhealthy and some cases of children fainting are mentioned.

The 34th annual session of the Bay of Quinte M. E. Conference was opened at Picton, Ont., Wednesday. The beautiful church which the society have erected was dedicated less than a year ago, and already the resident minister, Rev. Mr. Mavety, has secured a large congregation.

The Lumbermen's Association of Toronto, which now has a membership of over forty firms, has adopted a regular schedule of prices and grades for the guidance of the trade and nominated six gentlemen as inspectors, namely, Messrs. Henry Colwell, R. A. Smith, R. Atkinson, A. K. McIntosh, Thos. Bryce and Wm. Leak.

At a joint meeting of the Council of Agriculture and Board of Arts and Manufactures, held at the Parliament Buildings, Quebec, it was decided that the exhibition would be held at the drill shed and ground in rear of the same next September. The sum of $6,000 was placed by the Council of Agriculture at the disposal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, for the purpose of carrying out the industrial department.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Why Should Irishmen Isolate Themselves?

To the Editor of the STAR:

DEAR SIR,—In to-day's *True Witness* the editor says, "We are Canadians by residence and by interest". Should he not have said, "*We are Canadians by adoption*"?

For my part I do not see how Canadians of Irish origin, if they believe in the new doctrine advocated by the new editor of the *True Witness*, can expect Government appointments, which most emphatically ought to be filled by men who are at heart Canadians.

I have an extensive acquaintance amongst Englishmen and I know they are a unit in being Canadians first and Englishmen, well really I don't know when that comes in. I do know there wasn't sufficient of the old English feeling left to get up a banquet on St. George's day. The mere fact of them preferring a promenade concert to a banquet shows how much they have become Canadianized. But to be serious, why in the name of common sense should any man try to isolate our citizens of Irish extraction? Why continually lecture to Irishmen about Brian Boru and Dan O'Connell and never about the glorious martys who died for the faith in the early days of our own Canadian nationality?

No man can serve two masters, and I am quite sure our fellow-countrymen of Irish lineage are not willing to attempt anything of the sort. Catholics in religion and Canadians in nationality is a noble motto and one which is quite good enough for,

Yours truly,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Montreal, May 16, 1877.

The Fraser Institute.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—The air is full of strange rumors respecting the Fraser Institute bequest. Some have it that building operations are being carried on outside the city, with means belonging to the estate of the late Hugh Fraser; but not a sod has as yet been turned, nor a stone laid in the way of building in the city of Montreal. Be those things as they may, the fact still remains that the late Hugh Fraser died on the 15th day of May, 1870, this day seven years, bequeathing his whole estate, valued at over $600,000, for the establishment of a public library, museum and gallery, in the city of Montreal, "free to all, without fee or reward." The board of management of the Fraser Institute consists of five governors, chief among whom are Judge Torrance, Mr. P. Redpath and Mr. Thos. Workman, M.P.

These gentlemen have, time and again, been called upon through your columns, by the citizens of Montreal (for whose benefit this legacy is) for some explanation of what has been done, or is doing, with Hugh Fraser's means, but they ignore all enquiries. How long, may I ask, will such treatment be endured by the citizens of Montreal?

The Governors of the Fraser Institute having accepted the trust, and, as they have manifestly failed to carry out the intent of the will, I ask is there no power to call upon them to account for their actions or to appoint others in their room and stead? They appear to lend a deaf ear to all enquiries, and to put on a laughing grin at the calls made on them through the public press.

Now, Mr. Editor, your paper is an acknowledged power, and often has it made itself keenly felt in Montreal and elsewhere. Many a time and oft have you done good service in the public interest; therefore buckle on your armour now, to do battle in *this cause*—in the interest of the citizens of Montreal, and in and for the memory of the late Hugh Fraser.

One of two things must be done, either that "Hugh Fraser" be accorded, by the citizens of Montreal, the "honor" of being one of its "public benefactors," or they must acknowledge that a gross neglect of his estate has taken place, and that they silently acquiesce in the shame. There is no use mincing matters any longer.

JUSTICE.

Montreal, 15th May, 1877.

St. Catherine Street Baptist Church.

A very interesting union meeting was held last evening in the St. Catherine street Baptist Church, the newly installed pastor, the Rev. J. L. Campbell, occupying the chair.

A hymn having been sung,

The Rev. John Gordon gave a Scripture reading, and then engaged in earnest prayer for the success of Christianity in general, and the Baptists in particular.

The Rev. A. A. Cameron, of Ottawa, came forward, in response to the chair, and, in the course of an eloquent address, referred to the recent May meetings as forming an important epoch in the history of the Baptist denomination of Canada. He thought Montreal very fortunate in having such men as the Rev. Messrs. Gordon, Munro and Campbell, whom he characterized as three strong men who would make their labros felt in this city. In the present movements of the armies of Europe and Asia the reverend gentleman saw a glorious awakening of the nations in which God was ploughing the furrows for the Christians of England and America to cast broadcast the seed of the gospel therein. The Rev. Dr. Castle, of Toronto, said he was mad because Montreal had such fine stone buildings, the like of which Toronto could never possess, because, he said, we have not a stone to throw at a dog that is not imported. Then he was mad at the people of Montreal for taking away from them such a man as the Rev. Mr. Munro, but after giving vent to his different phases of madness he felt obliged to confess that the Baptists of Montreal had got the right men in the right place, and that they would accomplish a great work, for he believed the changes which were being made in the different churches was the work of God for the uplifting of the people in righteousness. After another hymn and a short address by the Rev. Mr. Munro, and a few remarks by the Chairman the meeting was brought to a close.

New City Hall.

This committee met yesterday afternoon, Ald. Hood, chairman. The following is the substance of the business done:—

The Chairman suggested that the back of the staircase should be of wood, instead of plaster, and that the floor be of white oak, instead of pine. He said the building would be ready for occupation in November next. No appropriations had yet been obtained for the furniture, but that the surplus from the building fund could be used for that purpose.

Ald. Clendinneng said, with regard to closet fixings, the best should be used to protect officials from the risk of disease; he was in favor of tiles for the flooring; he moved that a statement of the money at the disposal of the committee to complete the erection of the City Hall, of the amount due the contractors under their contracts or for extras, in fact, of a complete estimate of what will be required to finish the building.

Mr. Perrault said that this would entail great delay in the present condition of the building.

Ald. Clendinneng wanted an estimate, or he could not sit on the Committee and vote away citizens' money.

The Mayor considered that an estimate should be furnished before proceeding further.

Mr. Robb mentioned that the difference between the original sum to the credit of the Committee and that at present at their disposal was $29,000.

Ald. Clendinneng said this sum would probably be required for extras; were he cutvoted in Committee he said he would stop it in Council.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Robb stated that the $29,000 were for architects' fees and extras.

Mr. Hutchison said the amount would not be too large.

Ald. Clendinneng said he would not vote a single dollar until he had an estimate, and blamed Ald. Stephens for making these extras.

Ald. Hood denied that Ald. Stephens was to blame.

Mr. Perrault mentioned that Ald. Stephens had, on the contrary, voted against these extras.

The Committee then adjourned.

Jacques Cartier Contested Election.

The following evidence was submitted yesterday afternoon:—

Maurice Labine said he saw Mr. Doyon giving paper money to Mr. Boileau, senior, saying nothing; Boileau thanked him for it; Doyon said it is to clean your house with; neither Madame Boileau nor her daughter-in-law said anything about it; Mr. Boileau was witness' father-in-law.

By Mr. Doutre—It was only to be expected that money should be paid for cleaning up the place after it had been gratuitously used.

Jean Bte. Boileau, jr., of Isle Bizard, had voted at the last election; a committee of Mr. Laflamme had been held at his father's house; did not know of any money having been paid to his father; he would not like to see a committee in his house for $10, on account of the trouble and dirt; the house was given for nothing; Mr. Boileau was a friend of Mr. Laflamme and the Liberal party; no one would ever suspect that he would take money for his vote; did not know whether his father had voted, but the direction in which he would vote could not be doubted.

Madame Charles Amesse, Lachine, widow—Her husband had received, before his death, $5 from Mr. Lebeuf, advocate, of this city, who was her brother, in order to pay his pew rent. It had nothing to do with the election.

Augustin Hurtubise, carter, St. Anne's, said in November last he had voted in the Jacques Cartier election. Had had a conversation with Justinien Belanger and John Foreman about that time, who offered him the care of a lighthouse if he would work for Mr. Laflamme, or abstain from voting against him. Mr. Justinien Belanger worked for Mr. Laflamme. Witness was generally known at St. Anne's as a Blue. The proposition was made the evening before the polling, and the same thing was said seven or eight days before.

By Mr. Doutre—It was Belanger who commenced the conversation, saying if he would go for the Government party he should have the light. Witness made but little reply. Belanger announced himself as in favor of Laflamme. He did not know what control, if any, Belanger had over the lights which he offered him. The promise was in anticipation of the putting up the lights, which had not been laid.

Francois Pare, Lachine—Had voted for several years and was well known as belonging to the Conservative party; did not vote at the last election, because he did not want to injure Mr. Laflamme, because his son-in-law, Mr. Placide Robert, was an employee of the Government and might lose his situation; Mr. Robert asked witness not to vote because he wanted to obtain a place for another son-in-law, Honore Ouellette; he was not certain when this was; Robert obtained a situation in the post office in the preceding April; Ouellette had not obtained a situation; did not speak to Mr. Laflamme during the election.

Alphonse Pare—Did not vote at the last election at Lachine, because of offers in regard to the post office for Ouellette; we came to the conclusion not to vote; witness had written a letter to Mr. Laflamme saying that we would not use our influence against him if Ouellette were given a position; Mr. Laflamme did not reply to it; at this time there was no question of an election, except that the papers hinted at a probability; we had a family meeting, at which Robert was present, when we arrived at the conclusion not to vote by Robert's advice.

By Mr. Doutre—The family meeting was held in the month of May, in order to enable Mr. Ouellette to obtain a position; they desired to traffic in their influence to aid Mr. Ouellette; it was scarcely a sale of their influence, as it would have been for money; there were a few persons who heard of the offer which he had made; this was the first time we had the right to vote, and we determined to profit by it.

Placide Robert, son-in-law of Mr. Pare, merchant, was a supporter of Mr. Laflamme; had spoken to several persons at his store in Lachine about their votes. Had never promised, on behalf of Mr. Laflamme, a situation to Honore Ouellette; had spoken for a year or more about obtaining a position for him; had spoken to his brother-in-law about it; he had asked Mr. Laflamme for a position for his brother-in-law one or two months before the election; Mr. Laflamme said he was friendly to the Pare family; at this time there was no question of an election, but he believed Mr. Laflamme would like to please them, and prevent them using their influence against him in the future; one of the family had voted for Mr. Girouard, and another had abstained from taking part in the election; at the time of the conversation with Mr. Laflamme about the Pare family, it was five or six weeks before an election was talked of; would not be certain as to the time; Mr. Laflamme was willing to do what he could for Ouellette to oblige the witness; about the time of the election, had no conversation with Mr. Laflamme about Ouellette; just about the election time witness told the Pare family, in view of Ouellette's application, that it was better for them to take no part in the election; said nothing to Mr. Laflamme about Ouellette during the election, nor did he mention the subject to anyone that he recollected; told Ouellette of his interview with Mr. Laflamme, but did not think he had done so during the election; the father of Ouellette had considerable influence at Lachine, as also had the Pare family; had three or four drinks at Charlebois', Lachine, on nomination day, Mr. Laflamme being present, each one paying in his turn; could not say who paid and who did not; there was a committee at Lachine; he did not know who were president and secretary; the committee prepared and checked the lists; they sat at J. Bte. Poirier's; there was no liquor on board the steamboat going to and coming from Pointe Claire on nomination day; did not see any treating of electors either there or at Lachine, except that of which he had spoken at Charlebois'.

By Mr. Doutre—Spoke to the Pares on his own authority only; was not asked by anyone to use his influence with them on behalf of Mr. Laflamme; it was a voluntary act on his part; knew enough of Parliamentary affairs to know that Government patronage went to its friends and not to its opponents; had supported Mr. Laflamme when in Opposition; he had the same opinion of Mr. Laflamme, both before and after the election; as to the drinks at Charlebois, it was his custom often to treat his friends there, and drink with them; Dr. Lefebvre worked for Mr. Laflamme during the election; he, himself, aided in the conveyance of voters to the polls with his own vehicle.

Henry Conway, of Lachine, voted in the last election; Dr. Leon Lefebvre visited the family during the election, his wife being ill; did not know if he spoke to witness' wife about the election; received no communication through his wife about the election; was not canvassed for his vote; was not told by Dr. Lefebvre that unless he voted for Mr. Laflamme he would not attend his family any longer; had no talk with Dr. Lefebvre about the election whatever.

Charles Boyer, Lachine, voted at the last election for Mr. Laflamme; undoubtedly did all he could for him; was one of his committee; treated a number of friends at his own house during the election. Had treated, among others, Mr. Robidoux and Mr. Somerville, and had never treated electors for election purposes. Had treated his friends as he saw them. Mr. Pigeon was President of the Lachine Committee, and Dr. Lefebvre secretary. He never saw money paid by him or to him. Had employed one Delancourt to direct and dispatch circulars. Witness hired Mr. Belanger's team, the bill for which he had verified. The teams had from Mr. James Dawes, jr., and Mr. Belanger were obtained *a bon marche*. Long before his team was obtained, Belanger was pronounced for Mr. Laflamme.

Theophile Gariepy, voter, Lachine—Had not had during the election a conversation with Mr. Laflamme. There had been a difficulty between himself and the Government of Canada respecting the expropriation of son e land belonging to him, a suit for which had been commenced during the summer. His brother saw Mr. Laflamme about it, and was told that there was no appeal in it, except by permission of the First Minister. He also spoke to Mr. Laflamme, who said the same as his brother had told him. After the election he was informed that the Government would not interfere in the matter.

Edouard Honore Ouellettee, son-in-law of Mr. Pare—He was not a voter at the last election, but worked for Mr. Laflamme in connection with his committee. Six or seven months before Mr. Laflamme had promised him a good situation on the application of his brother-in-law, Placide Robert. Witness's father was a Conservative, and witness had tried to induce him to take no action in this election; had spoken to Mr. Pare, his father-in-law, also; on the voting day he was employed as poll-clerk; at the time of the election he had sufficient money to live on; his brother-in-law gave him credit at the store for what he wanted.

Clement Deschamps, Lachine, was well known throughout the country as a Conservative; at the local election had been the agent of Mr. LeCavalier; at the commencement of the election he had an interview with Mr. John O'Neill, Collector at Montreal of the Lachine Canal; Mr. O'Neill sent him a telegraph, asking him to go to his office the first time he was in town; it was before the election, but there was a rumor, however, of it; it seemed to witness that he asked him if he intended to work at the next election; witness said he would not work at all; Mr. O'Neill invited him to go to Mr. Lallamme's office; Mr. O'Neill went down with him, and on the way asked what his son was doing, whether he was in the Labrador trade, and he believed asked him to apply for a position for his son; witness said his son had applied, but had received no answer; Mr. O'Neill said he thought there would soon be changes in the Government, he was not certain; Mr. O'Neill said he would do what he could for him, as he had done in the past; this was on the drive down to Mr. Laflamme's office; Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Laflamme had two or three words together, after which O'Neill presented me to Mr. Laflamme, who said he was glad witness was not going to work against his election. He believed Mr. O'Neill asked him in presence of Mr. Laflamme if he would vote for the same party as he had previously done, and he replied that was his intention. He did not recollect that Mr. Laflamme spoke of a position for his son, but simply about the probabilities of an election. Later on witness had a conversation with Mr. O'Neill, who told him he had heard he had been at the St. Laurent meeting and was going to work against Mr. Laflamme. Witness replied that he had no intention, but that he was free to go wherever he pleased and express his opinions as he pleased. Witness had suggested the name of Mr. Girouard at St. Laurent as the best candidate against Mr. Laflamme. Did not know the extent of his influence. Mr. Girouard knew what it was. Soon after the election there was a municipal election at Lachine, the two candidates being a Liberal and a Conservative; the latter had badly beaten the former. The first time he went to see Mr. O'Neill there was no question of an election.

The Rumored Mormon Uprising.

Lieutenant-General Phil. Sheridan informed your correspondent to-day that the news telegraphed from Salt Lake City to New York, in regard to a Mormon uprising in Utah, was "all bosh." He said that Colonel John E. Smith, who is stationed at Salt Lake with the Fourteenth Infantry, Capt the military department informed us to the state of affairs there. He did not believe that arms were being shipped to the Mormons, or that they were secretly drilling. If such were the case Colonel Smith would have considered it his duty to telegraph the War Department immediately. As to Brigham Young's speech in the Tabernacle on Sunday last, he did not think the wild utterances of the man amounted to anything, one way or the other. The government apprehends no trouble worth speaking of from the Mormons, and should an uprising take place, troops enough could be sent into the territory to cripple the polygamists in ten days.—*Chicago despatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, May 19.*

Sir John Simmons.

THE BRITISH COMMANDER FOR EASTERN SERVICE.

Sir John Simmons was employed for three years in the disputed territory of the north-east frontier of the United States, in making military explorations. Being in Turkey in 1853, he was employed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on several important occasions. In 1854 he joined Omar Pasha, and escorted the new Governor into Silistria after the former one had been killed, and was present during part of the siege of the fortress. He drew out and threw up the lines of Slobedzie and Giurycevo, of the Danube, having entire charge of the operation, with 20,000 men of all arms under his command, a Russian army of 70,000 men being in the Turkish rear. He went to the Crimea in 1854 to concert with the allied Commander-in-Chief as to the movements of the Turkish army. After the battle at Eupatoria he planned and threw up the entrenched camp around that place. He took part in the siege of Sebastapol from 1855 till after its fall, and afterwards went to Mingrelia, and was present at the forced passage of the Ingur, where he commanded the division that crossed the river and turned the Russian position, capturing the works and guns. Omar Pasha, in his official despatches to the Porte, attributed the success of the day to the then Colonel Simmons. He served as her Majesty's Commissioner to the Ottoman army throughout the Crimean war, and was employed in all the negotiations having reference to the movement of Omar Pasha's army. He has received the Crimean medal and clasp, the Turkish gold medal for the Danubian campaign, and Order of the Medjidie of the third class, and has also been presented with a sword of honor by the Turkish Government. He also wears the decoration of the fourth class of the French Legion of Honor. He was Her Majesty's Commissioner in laying out the disputed Turko-Russian boundary in Asia, and on that occasion was granted the Medjidie of the second class, but for obvious reasons was refused Her Majesty's permission to wear it. He is now Lieutenant-General of Engineers, and his appointment, if true, is as good as could be made.

RUNNING THE RUSSIAN BATTERIES.

Hobart Pasha's Successful Run Through the Blockade at Galatz.

The account of Hobart Pasha's recent defiance of the Russians on the Danube makes a thrilling story. It is stated that while his vessel was lying near Rutschuk the Turkish authorities received intelligence of the arrival of the Russians at Galatz, and that they were placing torpedoes in the river. Hobart Pasha was advised to leave his steamer in the Danube and return to Constantinople via Varna, but, disdaining all such counsel, he declared that he would rather blow up his ship than desert her. Night approaching, he made everything ready for running into the Black sea in opposition to all Russian hostile intentions, getting clear fires under the boilers of his craft in order to avoid smoke from her funnel, and making other arrangements. The "Rethymo," be it said, is a very fast boat, capable of steaming at the rate of 15 knots an hour. When Hobert Pasha started on his daring expedition the Danube current was running swiftly, being estimated at fully five knots an hour. Upon nearing Galatz he found that heavily armed Russian batteries commanded the river, looking capable of sinking anything afloat, besides the torpedoes reported to be hidden beneath the waters. Immediately it was dark the word was passed, "Lights out," and the steamer sped rapidly along. The batteries were soon reached, and the Russian lanterns, the heavy guns, and soldiers in great number were clearly visible to those who manned the saucy "Rethymo," when suddenly a rocket was sent up from the Roumanian shore to apprise the Muscovite gunners of Hobart Pasha's coming. Other rockets followed in quick succession. Then the bourse word of command was distinctly heard; bugles sounded and the drums beat merrily, summoning the Russians to their posts. Hobart Pasha expected every moment to be blown out of the water by the fire of the heavy guns he was treating so cavalierly, but, being determined to make efforts in some degree proportionate to the great risk he was facing, he ran his vessel close in shore—not 40 meters from the batteries themselves—indeed, so near that the Russian gunners were unable to depress their pieces sufficiently fast to get a good aim. His boat went quickly by at 20 knots an hour, and soon all danger was over. When satisfied he had nothing to fear from his enemies, Hobart Pasha ordered the crew of the "Rethymo," which carries one 40-pounder Armstrong gun, to throw one shell into the centre of the Russian camp, an order which was quickly obeyed—the missile bursting in the midst of the Muscovite tents. Its effects were, of course, unknown, but it was the first cannon-shot fired upon the Danube in the Russo-Turkish war. Hobart Pasha subsequently proceeded to Constantinople, where he received a hearty welcome and enthusiastic congratulations.

True Comment On An Almost Universal American Custom.

(From the Baltimore American.)

The custom of carrying firearms and other concealed weapons is one that is becoming alarmingly common in society, and it is not confined to those classes who may justly be styled criminals. That it is a dangerous custom and provocative of much of which helps to swell up the calendar of crime is seen in daily experience, and we are glad to see that Judge Brown has judicially called attention to it, and declared it to be a disgrace to civilization. It might have been a stretch of imagination on the part of the newspaper paragraphist to assert that when young America throws aside pinafores and long cloths, and incases himself in the dignity of pants, his pride is offended if they are not furnished with a pistol-pocket. But the familiarity with which mere boys handle fire-arms, and their readiness to use them on the most trivial occasions almost justifies the apparent extravagance of the remark. In this city there have recently been cases both of murder and assault in which the knife has played a prominent part in the hands of very young people, and when drunkenness and ruffianism have also found weapons ready to their hands. It was once the fashion for English writers to picture the typical American loaded down with revolvers and picking his teeth with a bowie-knife. And although we have laughed at the absurdity of the burlesque, yet even to-day in the very best social circles the average young man when heats down his toothpick by his position carefully so as to prevent his pistol from obtruding itself ungracefully from his pocket. Now, we do not mean to imply that he is of a blood-thirsty temperament, or that he is anxious, by following out this custom, of an opportunity for using his weapon. In nine instances out of ten if he did put it to use, he would be so overcome with nervousness that, as in the case of a woman throwing a brick, it would be safer to stand in front of him than behind him. Thieves and brigands do not, as highwaymen at one time did, mingle with gay cavaliers in the ball-room, and certainly it cannot be for use that the young exquisite, when he leaves his room for the dance, and slips a flower into his botton-hole, does not consider his toilet complete without a six-shooter. The small sword was at one time a favorite weapon in European countries, but, with its abandonment, the fashion of carrying weapons of any sort went out. The Englishman is just as likely to fear attack when walking in the streets of London as is the American on Broadway, but he trusts to his pugilistic skill, and his fists are often the most serviceable weapons. The very fact that men are careful to conceal their revolvers argues that they are doubtful as to the propriety of carrying them. The frontiersman, who holds his life in his hand, carries his weapon openly and gives fair warning to his enemy that he is prepared for attack. But if our society young man was to walk down Charles street any sunny afternoon with his silver-mounted derringer hanging from his waist-belt, he would expose himself to unlimited ridicule. The question would be asked, what was his object in so doing, and what danger he expected to meet in broad daylight, and in a crowded thoroughfare. And if such a custom would be considered foolish, equally so is the prevailing one. It savors of cowardice, it does not carry with it the idea of true manliness and bravery, and is as much to be condemned as the razor in the hands of the ignorant negro, or the stiletto wielded by the stealthy Italian.

There are, undoubtedly, many to whom the possession of a pistol has a savor of romance. The boy who dreams of being a pirate or brigand can conjure up terrible combats, with a streak of red paint on his cheeks and a lath sword in his hand. And so the dry goods clerk, fresh from a perusal of some dime novel, when he goes forth to walk with his beloved under the trees in the park, pictures some rival in an opposition establishment rushing from behind the trees with his myrmidons to carry off the fair one. Confronted by his steady gaze and murderous weapon, they retire and he marches off a hero. Such an event might possibly happen; but if it did we are inclined to think there would be a sudden fear on the part of that young man which would prevent him doing anything but frantically call for the police. There are hundreds of dangers to which we are daily exposed, and against which we take no precautions, and the chances of personal encounters with ruffians are so small that there can hardly be any apology for this fashion so common to-day. In the hands of the rowdy or the drunken scoundrel the pistol and the knife become dangerous weapons, and if our judges will impose severe penalties, commensurate with the offense, upon those who carry concealed weapons, it may serve to break up a custom which is fast encroaching upon society, and is showing itself to be both pernicious and dangerous.

HELP WANTED.

[One cent per word each insertion, prepaid.]

WANTED, a respectable Boy for an Insurance Office; must write a good hand and be well recommended. Apply, in applicant's handwriting, to Box 2092, Post Office. 115 3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at 79 Mansfield street, a Housemaid; references required. 115 3

WANTED, a Plain Cook, at 21 Lagauchetiere street. 115 3

WANTED, a smart office Boy; must write a quick hand. Apply at 5 and 7 Recollet street. 115 2

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply at 82 University street, between 9 and 12 o'clock. 115 2

WANTED, a first-class Bartender; one who can give very good references and also security. Single man preferred. Address M. 9, STAR office. 115 2

WANTED, a young Girl to assist at housework. Apply at 169 Lagauchetiere street. 114 3

WANTED, a Milliner, at 36 St. Lawrence Main street. 114 3

WANTED, a Servant Girl, for a family of two, at Lachine; required to do plain cooking and washing and ironing. Apply at 392 St. Antoine street, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. 114 3

WANTED, a Partner with $2500, in a good paying business already established. Address X 7, STAR office. 114 2

WANTED, a man to drive and take orders; must lend his employer $150 as security; wages, $8 per week; expenses paid. Address K. S, STAR office. 114 3

WANTED, a good General Servant. Apply at 120 St. George Hyppolite street. 113 5

WANTED, a Cook, at No. 84 St. Luke street, corner St. Mark street. 111 6

WANTED—A first-class Tanner and Currier, with best references, capable to take charge of any tannery, is open for engagements. Address, "Tanner and Currier," care Jos. Letellier, Esq., corner St. Antoine and Caron sts., Quebec, P. Q. 93 26

WANTED, a few more Music Pupils, by a young lady residing near the English Cathedral. Terms moderate. Address, "Music," Box 847, Post-office. 111 6

$100 Per Month made by selling our Letter Copying Book. No Press or Water needed. Sent stamp for circulars. Money refunded. A. Elkin, Box 24, Toronto. 82z

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COOKS, HOUSEMAIDS and Servants generally, can be had at Mrs. Codey's Registry Office, 1195 St. Catherine street. 115 3

WANTED, a situation as Gardener by a man of experience in Canada and United States; would attend a horse. Address, M 11, STAR office. 115 4

WANTED—A good Cook, willing to go to Lachine, wants a situation. Apply at Miss Neville's Registry office, 5 Anderson street. 115 4

WANTED, by a married man, a situation in a hotel or private house. Address, M 4, STAR office. 115 4

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, with good references; wants a situation; will go to a gentleman's house, or take a child to her own house. Apply at Miss Neville

THE STAR.

Vol. IX.....No. 116.

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

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the CIRCULATION of THE STAR for the week ending May 12, and the corresponding period of 1876:—

May, 1876.		May, 1877.	
Monday.. 8	10,920	Monday.. 7	16,330
Tuesday.. 9	10,870	Tuesday.. 8	14,482
Wed'sday 10	11,038	Wed'sday 9	14,809
Thursday. 11	11,119	Thursday. 10	14,167
Friday... 12	11,047	Friday... 11	15,486
Saturday. 13	11,386	Saturday. 12	15,001
Total....	66,380	Total....	90,275

Average daily circulation for week ending May 12, 1877:—

15,045

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

3,982

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

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

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1877.

The Fire Committee and Building Inspection.

It is satisfactory to know that the Chairman of the Fire Committee intends "to arrange for a thorough re-organization of the Building Inspector's Office." The work cannot be gone about a moment too soon. We trust he will find cordial sympathy in the Council. We are sorry to hear that the present incumbent is not enjoying good health. If he feels unable to properly perform the very important duties appertaining to the office, we trust he will not delay saying so. Even if the city has to provide a pension it will be money well invested if thereby a strict enforcement of the Building Law is ensured. The idea of dividing the work is a good one. For many years we have advocated the adoption of the plan followed in England, viz, the appointment of District Surveyors—architects of note who are paid by fees—and we would suggest that the City Clerk be directed to write to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London, for a copy of the Act, and such details as may be pertinent to the subject.

From a paragraph in the columns of a contemporary, it appears that our remarks upon the St. Urbain street verdict, have been somewhat misunderstood by certain parties interested. We did not, as is averred, say that anyone was found guilty of manslaughter. Our words were to the effect that the condemnation meted out all round, was so severe that the jury only stopped short of finding a verdict of manslaughter against one or all of those blamed. We may add, however, that, severe as the condemnation was, not a few citizens thought that it was not severe enough. But, as we remarked in the article referred to it would be poor satisfaction to throw any one into jail. What is wanted is preventive action, and that this long-needed movement is, at last, about to be made, is the deduction we draw from the proceedings at the recent meeting of the Fire Committee.

Hints for Our Rulers.

At the 109th annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, the Hon. Carl Schurz was appointed to respond to the sentiment, "A Wise Economy in our National, State and Municipal Governments," and his speech is one which Municipal, Provincial and Federal Governments upon this side of the line may profitably ponder. The hon. gentleman said, "The wisdom of economy is the most popular thing in the world in the abstract, but as soon as it comes to us in the concrete it ceases to be popular altogether. The first thing to be done to induce wise economy is to cut down expenses wherever we can. (Applause.) But, as a matter of experience, I may state that this is usually done by spasmodic efforts, and the end is nothing. To have a true economy we must establish and enforce certain principles for the general conduct of our government. One of the most essential measures for the establishment and enforcement of a wise economy in government I conceive to be a thorough reform of the public service of the country—(cheers)—the organization, I mean, of a public service on sound business principles, for a government cannot succeed with its business by doing what would ruin the business of every merchant in the land; it must be a system which will assure you that every dollar which you pay to the public servant will find its equivalent in the service rendered. The offices of the Government ought not to be the spoils of party victory. (Great cheering.) They ought not to be regarded as mere patronage to be distributed by repeaters. The public service should not be a souphouse to feed a hospital for decayed politicians and political mercenaries, whose chief ambition is to carry out party ends. (Applause.) I believe that no man is fit for Government employment whom you would not trust as one of the employes of your own business. Officers ought to be selected with a consideration for the places they are to fill, and not as heretofore upon the ground of qualifications which sometimes consisted in an ability to pack a caucus or be a good hand at draw poker. (Laughter and cheers.) When such a reform as that which I have suggested is introduced you will elevate the moral and intellectual tone of public life and give pre-eminence to a class of men who have entitled themselves to your confidence. You will thereby have eliminated, if not destroyed, not only in the executive but in the legislative departments of Government that power which is a more prolific source of evil than dishonesty itself. I mean the power of ignorance. Let me sum up briefly. That policy which can be best relied upon to establish peace among men, to lighten the burdens of the people and make virtue one of the best elements of the nation's strength, is the best for a wise and true reform, and as a member of this administration I may say, without indiscretion, that by these principles I expect our Government will be guided. (Prolonged applause.)"

The Grand Trunk R. R. Report.

The half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company is always attended with interest to Canadians who desire to learn something concerning the doings of the great railway which the country so liberally subsidized, and to the multitude of shareholders looking to the day when the concern shall commence to pay profits that will yield a satisfactory dividend. For years that prospect has been looked forward to by those who have the greatest reason to hope, as outsiders, for the full development of Canadian resources, and that the President should have held it out, while presenting a report that contained a satisfactory exhibit of economical management in the face of very serious difficulties, is a feature of great moment to those whose money is invested in the road. The report shows that during the half year ending December 31, there was an increase of freight carried of 58,000 tons over the corresponding period of the previous year, but this improvement did not mean any healthier condition of revenue, indeed there was a diminution of £118,288 sterling, or nearly $600,000. This was due to the ruinous railway war, in which the Grand Trunk, as well as the Great Western, the Canada Southern and the American lines were engaged, and which Captain Tyler alleges to have cost the Grand Trunk no less a sum than half a million pounds sterling. The disastrous competition and the unremunerative rates stimulated, a movement of traffic that represented no natural increase in the volume of the business of the country, and thus, while shippers were benefitted, those engaged in the war were exposed to all the dangers of bankruptcy. The Grand Trunk had to fight the depression and the false competition, and it was only by the exercise of the strictest economy that the results laid before the meeting were reached. The decrease in passenger traffic alone amounted to £50,000, but the working expenses were reduced from £818,000 in 1875 to £716,000 for 1876. This reduction was effected only by an application of the pruning-knife in every department. How this work was undertaken by Mr. Hickson, and how it resulted, so far as the locomotive engineers were concerned, we have had reason to know in Canada. The strike cost not less than £12,000. However, the operations of the half year netted a profit of £9,779, after the payment of all preferences, so that the company not only paid its way out of its revenue, but had something, though not much, over. As things go in Canada, under our "free trade" policy, developed in all its one-sided beauty, few merchants are able to say that they have done as well. Captain Tyler, in his report, enumerates, among the causes tending to surround the company with difficulty, in addition to the railway war, the continuation of the depression in commerce and manufactures, the deficient crop of last year and the diversion of travel incident upon the Centennial Exhibition excitement. These all had to do with cutting down profits applicable to a dividend, and they also prevented a good deal of work upon perfecting the line in the matter of laying new rails and providing more rolling stock, being accomplished. It is plain from the report, that the present management has brought the concern through a period of the greatest adversity with success, and we cannot but agree with the President that with the coming of better times the shareholders of the Grand Trunk will be justified in looking for something in the shape of reasonable dividends. The President is full of hope, and he also affords reason for hope that the Grand Trunk will for the future keep out of railway wars which benefit any but those engaged in them.

An unsatisfactory feature of the report is the renewal of hostile references to Canadian railway competition. Captain Tyler holds views germane to those of his predecessor relative to the Canadian system of railway building, and equally with him looks upon the opening up of the country by new lines, aided by government and municipal subsidies, as fresh attacks upon his line. He appears to look upon Canada as existing solely for the purposes of the Grand Trunk, forgetting that the local lines have been necessitated in order to retrieve the original sin of placing the Grand Trunk in competition with water navigation and leaving the rich interior county, from which traffic was to be expected, unopened. No amount of complaining will get over this fact, nor will the obvious truth that the local lines are large feeders of the Grand Trunk escape anyone who has ever given the subject attention. The Grand Trunk has received much from the Canadian people, and in return has done some good work, but it cannot expect to do all, and fill all the requirements of a growing and progressive community. There is in the very figures offered in the report the best refutation of the President's complaint, but on this side the water people know better than to think that they should refrain from railway building because Grand Trunk stock has not been profitable to investors. The true policy of the company is not to attempt to block the way of Canadian development, but to seek to profit by its results by bringing its management into consonance with changing and improving conditions.

City News.

—The following witnesses will be examined in the case of Chaplean & Son and others for counterfeiting Molson's labels: Mr. Shiff of the firm of the Messrs. Molson's; Vital Cassant, wood engraver; Arthur Allard, beer-driver, and Mr. Cleary Marx; the latter has made a long deposition. He has also found many more of those spurious labels in the possession of different parties, one of whom is a beer-driver residing in St. Lawrence street.

POLICE COURT—WEDNESDAY.—Isabella Hozart vs. Catherine Brodie, assault and battery, case settled. William Callaghan, for being loose, idle and disorderly, $1 or 24 hours' jail. James McCormick, 21, put down as clerk, but known to the police as a loafer, residence, Chabolilez street, was arrested for stealing bridles from J. Cameron, 10 years' common jail. Rosalie Robillard, 17, servant, Mignonne street, stealing dresses from A. Vanier, six months' imprisonment.

RECORDER'S COURT—Wednesday.—Six persons stood their trial at this Court to-day, Annie Boucher, 20, prostitute, loitering on Craig street, $5 or 1 month. Michael Stains, 16, laborer, was accused of assaulting and resisting the police. Mr. Doyle, witness for the defence, stated that the defendant was the son of respectable parents, and had no connection with the Busby line gang, as alleged by a morning contemporary. The whiskey with which he had got drunk was obtained from his father's house. Fined $5 or 1 month. Claude Brisbois, 20, carter, assaulting Denis Pare; Rose McCulloch, 55, no occupation, drunk in Bonaventure street and assaulting the police, 2 months' hard labor. Seraphin Cote, 15, cabinet maker, breaking a pane of glass in the store of Jean Boulle, was sentenced to $10 fine and $3 damages, or 2 months' hard labor. One prisoner was discharged. The following persons were fined for neglecting to clean their yards: Robert Webster, trader, Craig st.; William S. Hart, undertaker, Bonaventure street, each $5 and costs. James McIntyre, beer driver, Bonaventure street, $2 and costs.

—Forty-four persons sought protection at the different Police Stations last night.

—A very dangerous hole exists in the bridge, opposite Mr. Tees' manufactory, Seigneurs street.

—Ellen Power, aged 30, applied for protection at No. 6 Station last night, and, shortly after being admitted, took so sick that Dr. Leprohon had to be sent for. He found her suffering from paralysis of the left side, and had her sent to the General Hospital.

—At a meeting of No. 6 Company, 1st or Prince of Wales Rifles, held on the 4th May, Captain Watt in the chair, a resolution was moved by Dr. W. B. Burland (late lieutenant), seconded by Sergt.-Major Johnson, expressing sympathy with the families of their late companions in their present affliction, and embodying a letter of condolence to be sent to the wives or near relatives of their lamented comrades.

—The case of Levi and Grant vs. Lazarus was begun to-day before Hon. Justice Johnson. The plaintiffs seek to recover $2,000, as their share of the amount of the reward offered by defendant for the arrest of Marechal, the diamond robber. Mr. Foran for Grant, Mr. Archambault for Levi, and Mr. Kerr, Q.C., for the defence. Grant, it will be remembered, was the "shadow," and Levi claims to have given the first information which led to the arrest.

—A correspondent complains of the want of civility in the gas office. He says that the adage "civility costs nothing" does not seem to have been taught in his youth to one of the officials who welcomes quarterly payments at the counter. The complainant says he lost his statement of account and was refused information in insulting terms when the information could have been given without doing more than referring him to another clerk, where he could get what was wanted. Our correspondent concludes by saying that "it is fortunate for the public that they are obliged to pay tribute merely once a quarter, and that they still have a chance of addressing other and more polite clerks at the counter."

BRIEELETS.—The island park will be opened to-day at three o'clock by the Committee on Parks and Ferries. The ferry boat will commence its regular trips on Saturday next....The dining-room of the St. Lawrence Hall is to be frescoed by Mr. Almini, of Chicago....It is said that a fountain is to be erected in the square opposite the Van Horne Hotel....Complaint is made of a quantity of manure thrown on the sidewalk on both sides of Guy street near Bonaventure....A thunder storm, accompanied by heavy rain, passed over the city last night.

THEFT.—Last Sunday morning a quantity of rope, pulleys, etc, were stolen from a barge in the canal and no trace of the thieves could be discovered. Yesterday, Messrs. Whitney and Boyd, contractors of No. 4 Section, Lachine canal, were informed by an Indian that his daughter had seen several men drop a quantity of iron hooks and pulleys into a shallow part of the river below the Lachine rapids, and afterwards hasten away in the direction of La Tortue. He followed them and found they were trying to sell a quantity of rope to a miller. On telling the miller not to purchase the rope as it was stolen, the men made off with the exception of one of the thieves, who was detained at La Tortue. Mr. Whitney, on receiving this information, lost no time in sending his book-keeper, accompanied by a water police constable, to La Tortue with the intention of bringing the prisoner and the stolen property to town, but on arriving there it was discovered that the prisoner had made his escape. The rope was recovered, and no time will be lost in searching for the pulleys and hooks, which there is little doubt are yet lying in the bottom of the river.

Street Widening.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

The following are the alterations to be made in St. Lawrence Ward, as per new plan homologated at the last meeting of Council:—

Juror street—The line on the south-east side to be corrected to a true alignment on each side and widened to 40 feet throughout on the N.W. side.

Vitre street—To be corrected to a true alignment throughout, with a curve on the east corner of St. George street, and to be widened throughout on the N.W. side to 40 feet.

Lagauchetiere street—The line on the S.E. side, between Alexander and Chenneville street, to be corrected and to be widened on the N.W. side, between the points named, to a width of 60 feet, and from Chenneville to St. Lawrence streets the line on the N.W. side to be corrected and to be widened on the S.E. side between the last mentioned points to 60 feet, with a curve on the east corner of Chenneville street.

Dorchester street—The line to be corrected on the S.E. side and widened throughout to a width of 45 ft.

Mignonne street—The line to be corrected throughout and widened to 60 ft. on the N.W. side.

Ontario street—The lines to be rectified in accordance with the present general width of 60 ft.

Berthelot street—The line on the S.E. side to be corrected and widened on the N.W. side to a width of 50 ft.

Milton street—To be opened from Durocher to St. Lawrence streets to a width of 50 feet.

Bagg street—To be opened from Durocher to St. Lawrence streets at a width of 60 feet.

Pine avenue—To be extended from Durocher street to St. Lawrence street at the same width as in St. Antoine Ward, 80 ft., including in its extent Hotel Dieu street, which name is to be erased.

Durocher street—To be widened on the N. E. side to 50 ft. and continued at the same width to Mount Royal Park.

Taylor street—To be opened from Sherbrooke street to Pine avenue at a width of 50 feet.

Illeury street—The line on the S.W. side, from Craig to Sherbrooke streets to be rectified and to be widened on the N. E. side to 60 ft.

Anderson street—The line on the N. E. side between Lagauchetiere and Jurors streets to be widened to compensate for the alignment of the street between Lagauchetire and Dorchester, 42 ft.

St. George street—The line on both sides, from Craig to Ontario streets, to be rectified and widened to a width of 60 ft., from St. Catherine to Ontario.

Cote street—The line to be rectified in accordance with the present general width of 40 ft.

St. Phillippe—The line on the N. E. side to be corrected and widened on the S. W. side to a width of 40 ft. and the street extended to Lagauchetiere street.

St. Urbain street—To be widened on both sides, from Craig to Sherbrooke streets, to a width of 60 ft., and the lines to be produced above Sherbrooke into Upper St. Urbain street, at the vicinity of Sherbrooke, so as to be one direct street throughout of uniform width, from Craig street to Mount Royal Avenue, the whole to be called St. Urbain street.

St. Charles Borrommee street—The lines to be rectified and the street extended from Sherbrooke street to the city limits, 45 feet wide.

St. Lawrence Main street—The line on the N. E. side to be corrected throughout and the street to be widened on the S. W. side to 60 feet.

St. Alexander street—To be corrected between extremities.

Concord street—To be opened from present termination, and at present width of 42 feet 6 inches, to City Councillor street, and to be extended at same width from Henry street eastwards to intersect with Fortier street at St. Lawrence.

St. Dominique street—To be widened on the S. E. side to 40 feet, and the name to be changed to Dowd street.

Brookdale Lane—To be widened to 50 feet on the N. E. side, and extended at that width to St. Catherine street, and to be called Bronsdon street.

Craig street—The line on the N. W. side to be corrected between points shown on the plan.

Sherbrooke street—The line to be corrected on the S. E. side.

St. Denis street—To be widened to 50 feet on the S. E. side.

Platt street—To be extended to Sherbrooke street from Ontario.

The Board of Health.

Yesterday afternoon the regular meeting of this Board took place, Ald. McCord, Chairman. Present: Alds. McLaren, Mercer, Thibault, Gauthier, Kennedy, Dr. Hingston, Messrs. Shelton and Weaver, Dr. Larocque, and Sanitary Inspector Radford.

After routine, the Medical Officer's report was read, as follows:—

The total number of deaths in the city for the past week was 77. From small-pox, 5 in the wards, 2 in the civic hospital; from diphtheria, 8; measles, 1; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2. The total number of deaths shows a decrease of 27, as compared with the previous week. There were 5 deaths less from small-pox than the previous week; 5 less from measles; 1 more by diphtheria; scarlet fever was the same; 1 more from typhoid fever. Of the 7 cases of deaths from small-pox, 4 were not vaccinated; 1, aged 40 years, had one mark, having been vaccinated in infancy; 1, the street number was not given; in the other, no street number given. Of all the families visited, in which deaths from small-pox had occurred, one only consented to have the house disinfected, but not until Friday next, that is ten days from the day of interment. I have already recommended that every house wherein deaths from small-pox occur should be disinfected immediately after the body has been removed for interment. The people object to leave their house during the time required for disinfection. I beg to call the attention of the Board to the unsanitary condition of the cellars in Payette street, and also of the cellars of the houses on Basin street and corner of Seigneur street. On both sides of Payette street the cellars are for the most part damp and muddy; bad smell. There were several deaths from small-pox and typhoid fever since the latter part of last winter, and there are at present several people unwell, owing, no doubt, to this state of things. The waste water is not properly carried away by the drains, and I find that no attention has been hitherto paid, as a general rule, to the drainage of the cellar floors. When they are composed of impervious soil, they retain moisture for a considerable time, and any leakage of waste water or deposit is retained. I think we should be in a position to advise persons, not only of the existence of these evils, but to suggest the proper remedies. The experience of other cities in similar matters has shown that the practical builder is rather a hindrance than a help, and these duties are entrusted to the professional engineer as the most safe and economical plan. I would suggest, in reference to house drainage, to follow the very valuable instructions given in a most elaborate and scientific report, which appears in the report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts.

MR. RADFORD'S REPORT.

Last autumn a report was presented to your Board relating to the lower part of Basin street, in which the houses were condemned as unsafe for human habitation, in consequence of the cellars being full of offensive semi-fluid matter, and the surroundings being equally detrimental to public health. At that period the Board did not possess the amount of power they now hold under the more recent by-law, and it was thought that as the Government in a short time would take possession of the buildings, it would be better to wait until this was done. On visiting the place this week I found that the Government had taken over the property, and that persons are still living there. It remains for the Board to determine what course should be taken in the matter.

The places in which diphtheria occurred have been very carefully inspected. The report describes in detail the results of the visits made, which are literally too repulsive for publication. In conclusion the Sanitary Inspector says:—The Board will thus see how absolutely necessary it is to apply with vigor the law requiring these flagrant evils to be removed.

Ald. Mercer alluded to the duty devolving on the citizens with regard to the drainage and general sanitary condition of their dwellings, and to the assistance the Board gives them when necessary.

On the question of account of vaccination a discussion ensued, in which Dr. Hingston took exception to the manner in which the certificates had been checked by the sub-Committee.

Ald. Mercer replied every case where some glaring error was not apparent, the accounts had been paid; the others were left to Mr. Radford for inspection. He thought the sub-Committee had done for the best.

A discussion followed on the most efficient method in securing a system of vaccination in case of a sudden epidemic, and a committee, comprising Aldermen Mercer, McLaren, Drs. Hingston and Lachapelle, and Messrs. Weaver and Shelton, was named to carry out the plan.

The board adjourned.

Unsafe Buildings in Chicago.

One of the leading architects of Boston has recently returned from a visit of inspection to Chicago, where he went as the representative of capitalists who hold mortgages on buildings which were represented to be in a bad condition. It is said that the buildings erected after the great fire were constructed with great haste and in such a manner that many of the finest stores are affected by dry rot. Large green timbers were covered in and by the addition of paint were so encased as to be air tight, and the rot has been so active that the buildings are unsafe. Some of the stores are being strengthened in various ways, for the supports were inadequate. Rents in Chicago have sympathized with the general decline.—*Boston Journal, May 11.*

Noon Telegrams.

Earthquake.

LONDON, May 17.—Specials state no lives were lost by the Iquique earthquake.

The Poisoned Miners.

STREATOR, Ill., May 17.—None of the poisoned miners have died yet, but three or four are not out of danger. The poisoners are at large.

Terrific.

GEORGETOWN, Colorado, May 17.—An explosion of nitro-glycerine yesterday scattered George Crimon's body in fragments for a quarter of a mile.

A Wealthy Lunatic.

BOSTON, May 17.—Doctor Ayer is to remain in an asylum. Three guardians have been appointed; each will give bonds in $250,000. Ayer's fortune is estimated at $15,000,000. He first showed symptoms of insanity a year ago, caused by business application and disappointment of his non-election to Congress.

Mutiny and Murder.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The American brig "C. C. Sweeney," of New York, returned to Havre yesterday, her crew having mutinied and shot the mate dead. Mutineers arrested.

Why He Was Not Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—The reprieve to Foindexter Edmundson, the condemned murderer, at Bloomfield, was granted because his half-witted brother, on his death-bed, confessed he committed the crime, and that his brother was cognizant of the fact, but did not disclose it.

Great Fire in Dublin.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *Herald's* cable special says:—A terrible fire was raging last night in Dublin. A Dublin bonded warehouse, containing 200,000 gallons of whiskey, was burning.

The Temperance Demonstration.

NAPANEE, May 17.—About thirty delegates left here last night by boat to take part in the grand temperance demonstration at Montreal.

Collision at Sea.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., May 17.—The steam collier "Harrisburg" collided with the schooner "Marietta Tilton," off Cross Rip, last night. The schooner sunk, with the captain and his wife. The mate, cook and two seamen were saved.

Financial Pulse.

LONDON, May 17, 11:30 a.m.—Consols, 93 9-16.

New York Jottings.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Commodore Edward W. Carpenter, U. S. Navy, died at Shrewsbury, N.J., yesterday, aged 80.

Ex-Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, will marry the daughter of James Durand, the Newark jeweller, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, on May 30th.

Shipping.

FOX RIVER, May 17.—Cloudy; cool; stiff south breeze. No shipping.

CAPE ROSIER, May 17.—Cloudy; cool; ther. 38; stiff south breeze. One ship inward.

FATHER POINT, May 17.—Cloudy; light north wind; ther. 45.

RIVER DU LOUP wharf, E.B., May 17.—Cloudy and raining; light air from north. Steamer "St. Lawrence" at the wharf.

Washington Jottings.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A Washington special to the *World* says that Senator Morton writes to a friend and incidentally commends the administration, and intimates cooperation with Blaine.

The postal card contract will be awarded to an American phototype, of New York, for about half the price paid for the last four years, thereby saving $2,800,000.

It is hinted that Mrs. John Gunseer, of East Williamsburg, knows the man who beat her husband to death, and that her reported injuries are assumed.

Kate Elliott, aged 18, and Nellie Ward, aged 7, of Woodside, N. J., were poisoned yesterday by eating castor oil beans. Fatal results are feared.

The *Tribune* says that Secretary Sherman contemplates publishing an official explanation of his financial policy relating to resumption. He will adopt no aggressive measures; sixty-one millions greenbacks are outstanding, in excess of three hundred millions. The minimum contemplated by the resumption act is to be kept in circulation until January, 1879. This volume is gradually being reduced, simultaneously with the issue of new national bank notes. To prepare for the redemption of three hundred millions in coin at the time fixed, the Secretary contemplates the sale of a hundred million of bonds at par in coin, and to hold the proceeds as a special redemption fund.

A FRENCH REVOLUTION NEAR.

Great Excitement in Paris.

PARIS, May 17.—President acMahon is trying to form a mixed Royalist and Imperialist cabinet. The Republican majority will probably pass the vote of a want of confidence in the Government. The position is grave, and a *coup d'etat* is feared. The situation here causes great excitement.

Intemperance in North Carolina.

Now, if the population of the State be 1,070,120 souls, our people pay $8,500,960 for liquor, about $1,000,000 for education and for their religion $269,830; that is they think eight times as much of whiskey as they do of education, and thirty-two times as much of whiskey as they do of Christian faith. This is a most humiliating confession for us to make, and yet we are compelled to admit its truth, for what people give their money for they certainly appreciate. Let us now compare the cost of spirituous liquors with some of the great farming interests of the State. There are 200,000 bales of cotton grown in North Carolina annually. These bales will average 400 pounds; at 19 cents per pound this cotton will bring $8,000,000—all the cotton grown in the State won't pay her liquor bill by $560,960. The wheat crop of the State amounts to 2,254,641 bushels. At $2 a bushel all the wheat of the State won't pay for but about half of our liquor bill. The corn crop, which is 18,454,641 bushels, at 60 cents a bushel, will bring but one-third more than is expended each year for that which impoverishes the State, increases her taxes and degrades her people.—*Raleigh, N.C., Observer.*

COMMERCIAL.

STAR OFFICE, May 17.

A sale of 2,000 bales of cotton was made in New York last Saturday for shipment to Russia.

The Darlaston Steel and Iron Company, Birmingham, has failed with liabilities of £1,250,000; assets estimated at £1,500,000.

The crops of Lombardy, including the silk crop, have been damaged by a severe snow storm. The losses are estimated at several millions.

During the month of April 8,416,820 pounds of fresh beef were exported from the United States, and 169,948 pounds fresh mutton from New York to England.

Mr. Edwin F. Ellison, of Cowansville, manufacturer and trader in carriages, has assignment of his estate to Mr. Peter Cowan, official assignee, of that place. Liabilities about $30,000.

Bell, Lewis & Yates, proprietors of the Rochester Mines, Clearfield County, Pa., have made a large contract with the Great Western Railway of Canada for all their engine coal at the International and Suspension Bridges, amounting to upwards of 40,000 tons.

Horse Market.

MAY 16.

We have no new feature to notice in this market since our last report. Every auction sales have been made, but the bulk of transactions in horses have been effected by private sale to American dealers. Since last Wednesday 60 horses have left the American House stables for the States, and 40 more are now standing there which have been purchased for the American market. Mr. Maguire sold a chestnut horse for carriage use on Monday for $140, and 1 brown horse for family use for 160.00. Mr. Elwes sold by auction on the 11th inst, 1 bay horse, 7 2 00; 1 brown gelding, 65.00; 1 do, 62 25; 1 black stallion, 84.00; 1 bay mare, 25.00. On the 15th inst., 1 chestnut mare, 55.00; 1 bay stallion, 60.00, and 1 bay gelding 38.00. A fine animal was purchased by Mr. Thos. Bickerstaff, of Milwaukee, for 300.00. The following horses were shipped to the States during the past week: May 8th, A. Bourett, New York, 20 horses, 1,270.00; May 12, W. M. Dudley, Chazy, N.Y., 1 horse, 50.00; Klibbe Bros. & Co., Springfield, Mass., 7 horses, 651.00; May 11, J. Jaycox & Snyder, Albany, N.Y., 15 horses, 919.47; May 14: J. F. Baker, Boston, Mass., 21 horses, 1,564.00; E. N. Cooper & Son, New Haven, Conn., 16 horses, 1,201.50, and Thomas Bickerstaff, Milwaukee, 1 horse.

Special Notices.

CHEAP Lounges, Sofas and Easy Chairs. W. Tees, Jr., 514 and 516 Craig street.

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

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

THE black lustres sold by Desmarteau & Bond are without doubt the cheapest and best makes in the city. Ask for the Magpie brand at D. & B.'s dry-goods store, near McGill street.

FOR moth patches, discoloration of the skin, unsightly pimples, blackheads, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is the remedy. It will not discolor or stain. Apply with a camel's-hair pencil night and morning. Sold by all druggists.

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

NOTICE.—MRS. U. Archambault begs leave to announce to her customers and to the ladies in general that she has just arrived from New York with a complete assortment of French flowers, feathers and a few pattern bonnets of the latest New York style, also a few fancy articles. 91 Notre Dame street.

MONTREAL DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE—CLOSE OF TERM.—The annual meeting, to which all friends of the College are invited, will be held in the Synod Library, University street, to-morrow evening (Friday), at 8 o'clock. A lecture on "Papal Infallibility" will be given by the Rev. L. N. Tucker, B.A., Associate of the College, and reports of the year's work and of the state of the College will be read. The Most Rev. the Metropolitan will preside and present the prizes.

Morning Money Market.

NEW YORK.

	May 17, 10 a.m.
Gold.....	107½ @ 00
Sterling Exchange.....	487½ @ 00

MONTREAL.

Greenbacks bought at a discount of.....	7 @ 00
Greenbacks sold at a discount of.....	6½ @ 00
Drafts on New York.....	6½ @ 00
Silver bought at a discount of	8 @ 10

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

New Advertisements to-day.

ST. JAMES' BUILDING SOCIETY.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF 10 PER CENT.

The Shareholders who are not Borrowers of this Society are hereby notified that, in virtue of the powers conferred by the new Charter of Incorporation of this Society, the Directors have resolved to demand a first instalment of TEN PER CENT (10 p. c.) on the balance due by each Shareholder, to complete the sum of ten (10 p. c.) per cent on the amount originally subscribed to the Capital Funds of this Society, said instalment to be payable at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, on or before the 15th JUNE next, 1877.

The Shareholders are, in consequence, requested to make the payment

On or Before the 15th June next, 1877.

(By order)

ED. BEAUVAIS,
112-eod Sec.-Treas.

GRATE-APRONS.

THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS.

A SPLENDID VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM.

JAMES SUTHERLAND,
WHOLESALE STATIONER,
256 & 258 St. James Street.
116x

SUMMER COTTAGES TO LET,
At VAUDREUIL.
Apply to
ALEX. HOLMES,
116* Box 856 P. O., Montreal.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
HAS REMOVED TO
97 ST. JAMES STREET,
Corner Place d'Armes Hill.
116-1m eodt x

60,000 PER MONTH.—The rapidity with which France has recovered from her late disastrous war with Prussia has been a source of wonder to all nations. Not only has she rapidly paid up the enormous indemnity laid upon her, but still more rapidly is she filling up the decimation made by war in her population. No longer does the "slaughter of the innocents" go on within her fair borders; but the existence of every child is made a well-spring of joy, instead of a grievous burden to all around. Francines every month, in Paris alone, the above number of tins of

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

The moral is apparent.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,
116*eod Sole Agents.

"WASHING DAY."

The traditional terrors of the "Washing Day" are now disclaimed by the counterbalancing pleasure of ironing with the use of the

OLLALINE,

which effects such a marvelous improvement in the finish of starched goods as to excite consternation in the desire to use it. Get even a trial-bottle and test it. 116 eodt

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The FLOATING BATH is now open to the public daily, from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. during the season. For season tickets and rates of admission, see hand bills, and on board the bath. M. KILGALLEN.
Montreal, May 17th, 1877. 116-2 eod

NOTICE.

DOUGLAS BROS., lately removed to 209 McGill street, have on hand a large assortment of Gents' Boots and Shoes of the latest styles. Also, Ladies' and Children's Goods of every description. All kinds of Gents' Dress Boots and Shoes made to order at the shortest notice. Please call and judge for yourselves. 116

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
MR. SCHULTHEIS has just received a large assortment of the American and English Silk and Felt Hats. 227 ST. JOSEPH STREET. 88 eodx
Colborne street.

J. B. RICHER'S
BUTTER DEPOT,
REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE
(OPPOSITE OLD STAND),
Corner Lagauchetiere and St Charles Borromme Streets. 85 eodx*

PERSONAL—Any information concerning the whereabouts of Stephen Manning, who lived in Montreal with a Mr. John Gundlach, wholesale grocer, about 26 years ago, will be thankfully received by the holder of Box 2, Montreal Post Office.

PERSONAL—Will the gentleman connected with Grand Trunk Railway in Montreal, and who has in his possession documents referring to an Estate in Scotland, please send his address to Major A. B. Baxter, Chatham Ont. 114 5

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, a Second hand Piano. Address, E.A., P.O. Box 1081. 116 2

FOR SALE OR TO LET, a first-class Soda Water Fountain, with Generator for making Soda Water, and conveniences to selling the same during the summer months. Opposite the St. Lawrence Hall; S. & J. Abrahams, 138 St. James street. 116 2

FOR SALE, a Soda Water Apparatus, made by Matthews, New York; cheap. Apply at Reinhardt's Brewery. 116 2

TO LET, a Furnished Room, with or without board; private family. Apply at 97 St. Charles Borromme street. 116 3

ROOM—To let, a nicely furnished Bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen in private family. Apply at 40 Inspector street. 116 3

ROOM—Furnished Room for a gentleman; family private. Address, P.O. Box 606. 116 2

ROOM—A large Furnished Room, at 86 Bleury street. 116 1

ROOMS—To let, handsomely furnished Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen; two bedrooms for ladies or gentlemen. 926 St. Catherine street. 116 3

ROOM and Breakfast wanted, in the neighborhood of Dominion square, by a young well-to-do man. Address, "Ferry," STAR Office. 116tf

ROOMS, with or without board, at 9 St. Urbain street. 116 4

BOARD—Vacancies for two, at 8 Richardson street, Point St. Charles; Protestants preferred. 116 4

LOST, a Canary Bird. Anyone bringing it to 53 Bleury street will be generously rewarded. 116 2

FOUND, a Red and White Milch Cow. Apply to Charles Jackson, 106 St. Martin street. 116 6

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A Second Hand Large Safe is wanted for the Corporation of the village of St. Cunegonde. 113-tf

WANTED, a Glass Show Case. Nickel silver or Walnut frame, double thick glass, doors at back. Send price, etc., to Bible House, Victoria Square. 114 3

WANTED, a few Flute Players, also, a Bass Drummer, to complete a band; must have some knowledge of music. Apply between 6 and 7, any evening, at 44 St. Charles Borromme street. 116 6

WANTED, a Sample Room and Office, ground flat, centrally situated, immediate. Address P.O. Box 917. 115 3

WANTED, good Servants at 96 St. Urbain street, Registry office. 115 3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good steady Cook for a Ferry Boat; a good situation and fair wages. Apply at Miss Neville's Registry Office, 5 Anderson street. 115 1

WANTED, a Thorough Servant, at 166 St. Antoine street. 116 3

WANTED, a first-class Milliner, at Mrs. M. Wright's, 525 St. Mary street. 116 3

WANTED, a youth as Junior Salesman; good references required. Address, P.O. Box 1064. 116 2

WANTED, Collar Ironers, at S. Carsley's. 116 4

WANTED, a young girl, about 14 years old, for a Fancy Store. Apply at 213 St. James street. 116 2

WANTED—Good Servants can be obtained at Mrs. Smallshire's Registry Office, 96 St. Urbain street. 116 3

WANTED, a Boy for a Wholesale Hardware Office. Address, P.O. Box 426, in applicant's writing. 116 2

WANTED, a youth, about 16 years of age; must write a good hand, be correct at figures and not afraid of work; salary, $14 per month. Address, in own hand-writing, P.O. Box 2066, with reference. 116 2

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 71 Mansfield street. 115 2

WANTED—A respectable Boy w

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

CROSS—GILLIES—At St. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday, 15th May, by the Rev. L. W. Leclair, Mr. Samuel Cross, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. John Gillies.

AUSTIN—PITTS—At St. John's, Ont., by the Rev. Walter Rigsby, of Font Hill, John Richard Austin, of Thorold, to Emma E., second daughter of J. N. Pitts, Esq., of St. John's, Ont.

ALLEN—GERMAN—At Mount Pleasant, Ont., on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Alexander Langford, assisted by the bride's father, Horatio Augustus Allen, Esq., of London, Ont., to Emma Maud, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. W. German.

JOHNSON—ROWE—In this city, on the 14th May, by the Rev. James Roy, M.A., of Sherbrooke street Methodist Church, Crawford T. Johnson, of Crumlin, Ireland, to Emma Charlotte, only daughter of M. W. W. Rowe, Esq., of London, England.

Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

DEATHS.

MOSSEY—On Tuesday, 15th May, at 199 St. Constant street, of congestion of the lungs, Delphine Pigeon, aged 41 years and 11 months, formerly of Burlington, Vt., wife of Abraham Mossey.

SALISBURY—At Lachine, of croup, after a very brief illness, Edith Vernon, aged two years and ten months, daughter of W. F. Salsbury, G.T.R.

Funeral will leave St. Luke's Church on Thursday, 17th inst., at 3 p.m.

ROSS—At Viewmount, on Wednesday, 16th May, Donald Ross, Esq., in his 66th year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Saturday, 19th inst., at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

PERRAULT—In this city, on the 15th May, at the age of 74 years and 5 months, Dame Marie Sophie Gauvin, widow of the late Julien Perrault.

The funeral will take place from l'Hospice St. Joseph, Mignonne street, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 8.30 o'clock a.m., for the Church of Notre Dame, and thence to the Côte des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

VILLEMURE—In this city, on the 12th May, Dame Julie Benoit, wife of Jos. Villemure, aged 66 years.

RITCHIE—At Belleville, Ont., on the 6th inst., Geo. Ritchie, aged 46 years.

MCDONALD—At North Lancaster, Ont., on the 5th instant, Ronald McDonald, aged 93 years.

JACKSON—At Quebec, on the 13th instant, Capt. George Jackson, aged 39 years.

GLOVER—At Leeds, Megantic, Quebec, on the 12th inst., Isabella Tibbleton Jameson, relict of the late Robert Glover, aged 63 years.

PARE—At Quebec, on the 14th inst., Marie Josephine Chamberlain, widow of the late F. X. Pare, aged 33 years.

STEWART—At Toronto, on the 13th inst., Mary Eliza Stewart, aged 24 years.

BAYLY—At Toronto, on the 13th inst., Susan Jane, wife of Wm. Bayly, aged 37 years.

MCKAY—At Hamilton, on the 13th inst., Æneas Donald McKay, aged 52 years.

PEPIN—At Sorel, on the 13th inst., Louis Pepin, aged 85 years.

Two O'clock P.M.

Commercial.

STAR OFFICE, }
May 17th, 1:30 p.m. }

Day after day and week after week the flour market on 'Change has been so monotonously dull that the change to lower prices is quite a relief, especially as it tends to stimulate transactions. We learn from dealers that the late high prices have considerably diminished the consumptive demand here in Montreal, as a large class of consumers are using cornmeal and oatmeal in the place of flour. Advices from England are far from encouraging and we may look for further decline yet from to-day's prices. The Chicago wheat market to-day is weak and irregular, and pork and lard are easier.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,103 barrels. Prices:—

Superior Extra	$8 90	to $9 00
Extra Superfine	8 40	to 8 50
Fancy	8 20	to 8 25
Spring Extra	7 75	to 7 85
Superfine	7 50	to 7 60
Strong Bakers'	8 25	to 8 50
Fine	7 15	to 7 25
Middlings	6 75	to 7 00
Pollards	6 25	to 6 50

Sales: 2,000 Spring Extra from $7 75 to $7 80; 300 Spring Extra, $7 85; 100 strong Bakers, $8 40.

COARSE GRAINS.—Corn—Receipts, 54,409 bushels; Peas—Receipts, 8,662 bushels.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Receipts, 50 kegs; cheese, 1 package, 113 boxes; pork, receipts, 112 brls; beef, receipts, 178 brls; meal, receipts, 500 barrels.

OTHER RECEIPTS.—Leather, 125 rolls.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Wheat—Receipts, 10,000 bushels; shipments, 7,000 bushels. 11.01 a.m.—Irregular; June, $1.01¼; July, $1.02; Corn—Receipts, 85,000 bushels; shipments, 166,000 bushels. 10.48 a.m.—Dull; June, 50½; July, 53½. Oats—Receipts, 35,000 bushels; shipments, 26,000 bushels. 10.57 a.m.—Dull; June, dc. Barley—Receipts, 4,650 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels. Pork—10.33 a.m.—Easier; June, $13.80; July, $14.03. Lard—Nominally easier; June, $9.10; July, $9.20.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—Wheat, receipts, 21,000; bushels; shipments, 24,000. 10.50 a.m.—Quiet; Jne. $1.73½; July, $1.74½.

BEERBOHM'S REPORT.—LONDON, May 17.—Floating cargoes wheat, heavy; corn, do., rather worse. Cargoes on passage wheat, heavy; do. corn rather worse. Corn, prompt shipment, 27s 6d to 28s. Arrivals of wheat, past week, 70,000 qrs.; do. corn, Liverpool spot wheat and corn dull. Club, 13s 3d to 13s 6d; White, 13s to 13s 3d; Corn, 25s 9d; Peas, 40s 6d; spot, very moderate demand. Liverpool spot wheat and corn dull. Club, 13s 3d to 13s 6d; White, 13s to 13s 3d; Corn, 25s 9d; Peas, 40s 6d; spot, very moderate demand. Cargoes on passage to the U.K., 1,215,000 qrs; do. corn, 608,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—(To W. J. Fairbairn.) No animation in wheat market. Small business; prices entirely nominal.

The following are the prices of breadstuffs and provisions at Liverpool:—

	May 16. 3:00 p.m.	May 17. 2:30 p.m.
Flour, 196 lbs	30 0 to 30 0	30 0 to 30 0
Wheat, rd, 100 lbs	12 3 to 13 9	12 3 to 13 9
Do. wr, do	13 0 to 13 4	13 0 to 13 4
Do. wte, do	12 7 to 13 2	12 7 to 13 2
Do. club, do	13 3 to 13 6	13 3 to 13 6
Corn, qr, 80 lbs	26 6 to 00 0	26 6 to 00 0
Barley, bu, 48 lbs	3 6 to 0 0	3 6 to 00 0
Oats, bush, 45 lbs	3 3 to 3 6	3 3 to 3 6
Peas, qr, 504 lbs	40 6 to 00 0	40 6 to 00 0
Pork, brl, 200 lbs	66 0 to 00 0	65 0 to 60 0
Lard, 112 lbs	00 0 to 00 0	00 0 to 00 0
Beef, brls, 112 lbs	95 0 to 00 0	93 0 to 00 0
Bacon, do,	39 0 to 40 0	38 6 to 40 0
Tallow, do,	43 0 to 00 0	42 6 to 00 0
Cheese, do,	75 0 to 00 0	75 0 to 00 0

TEMPERATURE.

Temperature in the shade, by standard Thermometer observed by Hearn, Hooper & Co., Opticians and Mathematical Instrument makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame street.

1877. May 17, 1876.

6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Average.
72°	62°	73°	74°	54°	63°

Max. 73°. Min. 61°. Mean. 67°.

BAROMETER.		
6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.
29·73	29·81	29·82

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Reported specially for the STAR.*)*

May 17, 1877.

Par Val	Am't Paid	BANKS.	Value p c.	Cash Value p. Share
200	All.	Bank of Montreal	164 @ 164½	328 00
40	"	Ontario Bank	104¾ @ —	41 90
100	"	Consolidated Bank	88 @ 90	88 00
100	"	Banque du Peuple	87½ @ —	87 75
50	"	Molson's Bank	107½ @ 110	53 75
50	"	Bank of Toronto	B.C. @ —	00 00
50	"	Banque Jacques Cartier	26¼ @ 26½	13 12
100	"	Merchants' Bank	73½ @ 74	73 50
100	"	Eastern Townships Bk	104 @ 106	52 00
50	"	Can Bk of Com'erce	119 @ 119½	59 50
100	"	Metropolitan Bk	48¾ @ 49½	48 50
100	"	Exchange Bank	— @ —	00 00
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
40	"	Mont Telegraph Co	116½ @ 116¾	46 60
50	"	Dominion Tele Co	90½ @ 95	45 25
100	"	North & West Nav Co	65½ @ 66	65 25
50	"	City Pass R.R	80 @ 90	40 00
50	"	City Gas Co	119 @ 50	59 50
50	"	Gen'l L. & Mort. Co	123 @ 124	61 50
100	15 pc	Royal Can Ins Co	— @ —	00 00
100	10 "	Harbor Bonds	— @ —	00 00
100	10 "	Corporation Bonds	— @ —	00 00

FENWICK & BOND,
4 Merchants' Exhange.

City News.

—The value of the tackle stolen from a barge on the canal, and referred to elsewhere, is $150.

—A correspondent wants a firework display at Fletcher's Field on Queen's Birthday, and suggests a public subscription. Another wants the police to put a stop to setting off fireworks in the streets on that day.

—The footpath in front of St. Bridget's Asylum, Lagauchetière street, has been neatly repaired, but right opposite there is a pitfall in the path which will some day cost a pedestrian a broken leg, and the city some hundreds of dollars.

—A well-known barber on Notre Dame street has come to the conclusion that he will no longer ride on a salvage waggon. He got so badly shaken this morning, while riding to a fire that was, probably, feel its effects for a long time to come. It should be a warning to many who indulge in this practice at times.

—During the night of THURSDAY.—Four names on the sheet to-day. John Dooley, 30, driver, drunk in Craig street, $1 or 8 days. Joseph Stone, 16, laborer, loitering in St. Elizabeth street; Margaret Ellis, 20, no occupation, loitering in St. Dominique street, each 45 or one month. John Sutton, 37, laborer, loitering in a lane of Dorchester street, vagrancy, one month. Felix Careau, neglecting to clean his yard, judgment for costs.

FIRE.—At 9.30 this morning the brigade was called out from box 21, to a fire in stores situated in Fletcher's Field, near St. Lawrence Main street. On reaching the spot it was discovered that an extensive blaze had been caused by oil boiling over on the stoves. No damage was done to the building, which is a substantial brick structure; but Mrs. Pilley, wife of the occupant of the house, was very severely scalded about the arms and face while attempting to extinguish the flames.

After Many Days.

Just before the ice went we recorded the loss of a team and sleigh belonging to Mr. McMartin, farmer, Dorval, the mishap having occurred on the river road from Côte-cherville. Yesterday, some parties on Isle Dorval noticed something strange sticking up in the water a short distance from shore. It proved to be the missing property. The sleigh was found unbroken; the horses will feed the fish.

Shipping Notes.

The steamship Secret, Captain William Davidson, from New York, which arrived in port about 7 o'clock last evening, is now discharging a full cargo, consisting of about 8,000 bushels of calico potatoes from Charlottetown and Summerside, P.E.I., and a large quantity of grease, paint and tobacco. The captain reports the Straits of Northumberland impassible on account of the ice, on which he laid three days, and at last was compelled to come round the east end of Prince Edward Island. Coming up between Mont Louis and Cape Chatte he found 30 miles of ice in mid-channel, with three ships fast in it. Above that point he passed five ships between Cape Chatt and Metis, bound up.

The Allan steamer Polynesian, from Liverpool, arrived at 6 o'clock last evening, and is now unloading a general cargo, among which is a large quantity of beef from.

The Allan steamer Corinthian, from Glasgow, came into port at 8 o'clock this morning, and is already discharging large lots of sugar and iron.

New Advertisements this p.m.

WHAT'S THE USE

of paying Credit Stores from 7½c to 10c per yard for American White Cottons, when you can get just as good at our store, for only 6½c; good qualities American White Cottons, 6½c; Horrockses Cottons, only 9½c. We sell White Cottons from 2 to 5c cheaper than other stores.

S. Carsley's Prices.

Gents' three-ply Linen Collars, in the new Shakespeare turn-down shapes, only $1.50 per dozen or 80c per half dozen—equal in quality to what is regularly sold at 25c each.

Gents' four-ply Stand-up Linen Collars, newest shapes, only $1.50 per dozen, or 80c per half dozen—same as sold at 25c each.

Gents' best West-end Linen Cuffs, in new Shakespeare turn-down shapes—25c per pair, or $1.50 for six pairs.

Gents' Linen Cuffs—the Amazon shape—25c per pair, or $1.50 for six pairs.

Gents' Linen Cuffs—the army shape—30c per pair, or $1.75 for six pairs.

Gents' Linen Cuffs—the navy shape—35c per pair, or $2 for six pairs.

S. Carsley's Prices.

Gents' White Shirts, not our own make, 65c.

Gents' White Shirts, our own make, 90c.

Gents' White Shirts, our own make, $1.

Gents' White Shirts, our own make, $1.50.

Gents' White Shirts, our own make, $1.25.

White Shirts, collars attached, $1.75.

S. Carsley's Prices.

Gents' best quality Regatta Shirts, two collars with each, $1.10 each, or three for $3.00. These Regatta Shirts are equal in every way to what other stores sell at $1.50 each, or the money returned.

Boys' White Shirts, all sizes, the same price, only $1.00 each—a capital quality.

S. Carsley's Prices.

Handsome Brocaded Ribbons, in all the new colors, from 9c to 25c per yard.

The new Silk Trimming Buttons, best quality, only 38c per card of six dozen.

A Desperate Lot.

One very large lot of Ladies' Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, neatly hemmed, worth $2.00 per dozen, all to be sold at only $1.30 per dozen.

One case Worked Muslin Edgings and Insertions, to be sold much below regular value.

One lot Black Real Laces, much below value.

One lot White Real Laces, much below value.

One case Ball Fringes, for trimming Linen Dresses, only 10c per yard. Less than half-price.

S. Carsley's Prices.

Ladies' three-ply Linen Collars, 8c each.

Ladies' round corner Linen Collars, extra good quality, $1.50 per dozen; 80c per half-dozen, or 15c each.

Ladies' square corner Linen Collars, extra quality, $1.50 per dozen; 80c per half-dozen; 15c each.

Ladies' three-ply Linen Cuffs, only 18c each, or $1.00 for six pair; same as credit stores sell at 25c per pair.

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
AND
Paternoster Row, London, England.

See Special Advertisement in to-day's *Witness*. 116

WHITE GOODS.

White Striped Victoria Lawns, 9c and 10c yard.

White Striped Lawns, perforated, 9c, 10c and 12½c yard.

White Striped Lawns, hem stitched, 20c yard.

White Lustres, from 20c yard upwards.

White French Merinos, from 50c yard upwards.

White Pique, 10c, 12c, 13c, 15c.

Grass Linens.

Good Grass Linens, 8c, 9c.

Grass Linens, for Boys' Suits, 10c, 12c yard.

Grass Linens, for Ladies' Dresses, 13c, 15c yard.

Grass Linens, at 17c, 20c and 25c yard.

J. CARROLL & CO.,

105 to 109 St. Lawrence Main street,

Corner Lagauchetiere street, Montreal. 116†

CANADA FIRE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COY

180 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

PAID CAPITAL	$250,000
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT	60,700
PREMIUM INCOME, 1876	115,897

NOTICE.

This Company insures RESIDENCES and NON-HAZARDOUS Risks against Loss and damage by FIRE and LIGHTNING, within city limits, at CURRENT rates.

The protection of Property from loss by Lightning originated with this Company in Canada. As a large amount of property is annually damaged and destroyed by lightning, this protection offered by our Policies should demand special attention of intending insurers. No extra charge is made for Insurance against Lightning.

EDWARD H. GOFF,
100 eod6† Managing Director.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Large Fans,	Small Fans,
Cheap Fans,	Expensive Fans,
Black Fans,	Colored Fans,
Satin Fans,	Paper Fans,
Feathered Fans,	Japanese Fans,
Church Fans,	Ball-room Fans.

Fans to suit every taste, all marked down to the very lowest prices, at

HUMPHREYS' VARIETY STORE,
1197 St. Catherine Street,
Near Bleury.

CABLEGRAM.—Just cabled to-day for another case French Cambric Shirtings. Received cases new Ties and Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Umbrellas, stitched, with embroidered initials; Dents & Founes' Kid and Tan Gloves; Single-breasted Summer Vests, new styles. GRANT & CO., Shirtmakers, 242 St. James street. 104-eod5†

DR. BAZIN, L.D.S., DENTIST
36 BEAVER HALL TERRACE. 40†

BASKETS! BASKETS!

A large assortment
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 237 Notre Dame Street.
FREDERICK STYCE.
89†

J. B. CAMPBELL,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
84 La Salle street, Chicago.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on margins
Represented in Montreal by
McCULLOCH BROTHERS,
Corner Exchange Building. 104†

BARNUM IS COMING!

BARNUM IS COMING!
With his Wonderful Curiosities!
CASH HAS DONE IT.

A. O'DONOGHUE & COMPANY

Have just added to their already well-assorted stock of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, an immense quantity of Tweeds, measuring 3,000 yards, for which they have paid cash, and are offering the same at prices which must clear the whole in a very short time.

Suits of Cloth (best make) of English Tweeds, $13 00. Price charged for the same at other stores, $16 00. Just half what other people are selling them for.

Come now and see for yourselves what we can do.

Note the address:
A. O'DONOGHUE & CO.,
115 6† 270 St. Joseph street.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HENDERSON & SON, in retiring from the business of Tobacco Pipe Manufacturers, which they have followed for the last thirty years, respectfully tender their thanks for the patronage extended toward them during that time; and would solicit for their successors, who have been many years in their employ, a share of the same.

Montreal, May 1st, 1877.

With reference to the above, I beg to inform the public that I have this day commenced the trade of Tobacco Pipe Making, under the firm and name of W. H. DIXON & CO.; and having all the machinery used by the late firm, and acquired the right to use the old brand, feel confident of producing an article that will give entire satisfaction.

W. H. DIXON.

Montreal, May 1st, 1877.

Orders received at 30 St. Lambert Hill, and at Factory, 114 Colborne avenue. 106 12†

THE TURKISH BATH.

In regard to obesity, Erasmus Wilson says: "We reduce fat by the Turkish Bath, because fat is an excess, a redundancy, and a result of defective emunctory power. We fatten and bring into condition those that are lean by the same means, because we render nutrition more active and facilitate the absorption of nutrient material from the digestive system."

GODFREY RUEL,
114† Proprietor "Hammam."

MONTREAL MILK CO.,
70 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

Private families supplied twice a day regularly. Special terms for hotels, restaurants, steamboats, &c. 100†

CHEAP COAL.

The undersigned will supply the best quality of Coals brought into this market, at following prices, for May delivery.

EGG, per 2,000 lbs $4.75
CHESTNUT 5.05
STOVE 5.15
OWENS BROS & CO.,
94† 22 VICTORIA SQUARE.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

CHARLES BOYLE,
169 McGILL STREET (near Albion Hotel),
invites inspection of his well assorted stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, &c., Prices to suit the times. Will remove to No. 173 1st May. 92†

Four O'clock P.M.

Evening Telegrams.

THE WAR.

What the Russians Did on Sunday—The Policy of the Turkish Navy.

LONDON, May 16.—The Russians performed a very clever act on Sunday, which will go far toward rendering useless the Turkish flotilla now on the lower Danube. A steam tug was sent down the river from Ibrail to Galatz, where several lighters were secured and 200 laborers were taken on board. The tug then steamed across the river to the town of Ghlacet, where several hundred tons of steamer coal had been accumulated for supplying the Turkish flotilla. This coal was speedily transferred to the lighters and safely taken to Ibrail.

The policy of the Turkish navy now seems to be to devastate the northern and eastern ccast of the Black Sea, good care being taken, however, to give Sebastopol, Odessa and Poti a wide berth. The next ports to be attacked, carrying out this scheme, will be St. Douka, near Konstantine point. The next will be Navaginskoe, which is at the base of Mount Nougangous, one of the loftiest of the Caucasian range, and which is capped with snow nearly all the year. The next forts will be Fort Bolovin and Fort Lazarev, under Mount Goethe, a low peak close to the sea.

The next point of attack will be Touabs, located a short distance to the southwest of Chardak Point Lighthouse. Then Nagepscuko will be bombarded, after which an attempt will undoubtedly be made on the port Ghelenjik, a sheltered harbor near the northwestern extremity of the Caucasian range, southeastward of Soujak Bay. Ghelenjik will, however, be well protected by torpedoes, which, with the rocks at the entrance to the harbor, will afford ample protection for the port. But a landing can be effected at Messip, a coast village to the south-eastward, whence Ghelenjik can be be approached and the heights southeast of the town occupied. The important town of Anapa will then be attacked. This indeed would be a prize, as it is the port of the Caucasian mountains, stretching to the Don. A landing cannot be effected here because the garrisons of three strong positions, inland from Anapa, can be readily concentrated to oppose it. However, Anapa may suffer severely from bombardment, because, from its position on a promontory, the western side of the town is exposed to the fire of heavy guns. The Turkish cruise of devastation will probably cease at Anapa, because the forcing of Kertch Strait into the Sea of Azov would be impracticable.

Indeed, it is not improbable that the Russians would deliberately leave the passage open in order to tempt the Turkish fleet into a *cul-de-sac*, where they would be promptly added to the Russian naval forces in the Black Sea. There are no points along the south coast of the Crimea worth the expenditure of coal and gunpowder to destroy. Consequently we may look for a concentration of the Turkish fleet in the neighborhood of Odessa, simply as a blockading squadron.

It is reported from Berlin that England and Russia are endeavoring to agree upon a line of demarkation for war operations which would prevent their interests from clashing. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* criticises Lord Derby's speech, made in the House of Lords, May 8. The *Journal* says there is no contradiction between the Czar's Moscow speech and his assurances to Lord Loftus at Livadia. The *Journal* regrets that the action of the Parliamentary Opposition should lead British ministers to sometimes make incautious and extreme statements.

The friendly relations between England and Russia should induce frankness, not groundless suspicion. The semi-official Russian *Agency* says the serious prolonged debates in the House of Commons on the Eastern crisis are producing a good impression at St. Petersburg; for it appears from the declarations of various Ministers that England has solely in view the protection of English interests. Now, as Russia has no intention, directly or indirectly, of menacing the interests of England or any other Power, no cause for conflict is to be apprehended.

An analysis of last night's division in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions shows that the majority consisted of 329 Conservatives and 25 members of the Opposition, the latter including the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Roebuck and Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, and 18 Home Rulers. The minority consisted of 12 Home Rulers, 1 Conservative (Mr. Newdegate,) and the rest Liberals. The Home Rule leaders, Messrs. Butt and Sullivan, abstained from voting.

The Paris *Defense* publishes a letter from the Polish Count Ladislaus Plaster, denying that preparations have been made for an insurrection in Poland. He says any such movement now would only promote the views of the enemies of Poland, whose hour of deliverance has not yet struck.

The Weather Outlook.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, May 17th, 1877.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours: For lower lake region and St. Lawrence, falling barometer, fresh southerly to south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, with heavy showers.

Accidents.

INGERSOLL, May 17.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. John Carroll, while unloading milk at the cheese factory, met with a serious, if not fatal, accident. His horse became frightened and started off, throwing him out across one of the wheels. His stomach and breast were badly cut.

Mr. E. Cassell, Ingersoll, also met with an accident while driving. The tongue of the waggon dropped and stuck into the ground, the shock throwing him out. He was severely shaken.

News of Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 17.—The North Shore Railway Commissioners, accompanied by their engineers, have gone to Ottawa to arrange about the St. Anne's Bridge.

The insane woman, who burnt her house and child in Beauce, last week, has been brought to town and lodged in the lunatic asylum.

There was a collision yesterday, between the 8.8 "Lake Nipigon" and the ship "Dunsyre," resulting in some slight damages to the latter vessel.

The fortification walls surrounding the city are reported to be falling into a very dilapidated state for want of the constant attention and repairs required. The gun platforms are decaying, and many of the guns are dismounted.

There was a heavy fall of rain last night, which will bring relief to the farmers, and extinguish the few bush fires in the neighborhood.

Arrived—Brig Congress, Maryport, coal; bark Henry Pelham, Queenstown; Minerva, Ayr; brig Belle, Newfoundland.

THE LAFLAMME CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Superior Court—1st Division.

Hon. Justice Dorion presiding.

Charles Sauve, hotel-keeper, the forty-eighth witness, continued his examination commenced yesterday:

By Mr. Girouard—Show the page in your account book in which Mr. Laflamme's account was entered?

A. The page in question has been cut out; another account with Mr. Rogers is missing; a third is also cut out, but it did not refer to a person connected with the election; Mr. Leger's account, covering three lines, he had torn out when Leger refused to pay; Mr. Laflamme's account covered a whole page; had cut out the latter account fifteen days after the election; Mr. Laflamme's order to him to supply what was required had been lost; the last letter of Mr. Laflamme stated that the balance of the account would be paid soon; had received the $50 referred to in the evidence; he, at that time, did not consider these orders or letters of sufficient importance to keep them.

To Mr. Geoffrion—The electors who drank with Messrs. Desmarais and Forget paid treats oftener than the latter; the Messrs. Valois and others were in the habit of patronizing his hotel, and often these treats were played for at dice, dominoes, cards, &c; these parties were quite capable of paying for what they ordered; no general treat took place; there were no persons present when these drinks were had who could have been influenced by a treat; these gentlemen had never treated electors at Mr. Laflamme's expense; Mr. Adair, Mr. Laflamme's agent, had found the latter's account too high; had only received $50; had supplied a detailed account to Mr. Laflamme; had threatened to sue for the balance; the balance had not yet been paid, as they considered the total too high; Mr. Descheneau had made out the account at his request; why Mr. Laflamme's account had been cut out of the book was, when he received a letter from Mr. Laflamme, asking that his account be sent to Montreal, witness then took his knife and cut out the leaf and brought it to town; he did not know at that time that he would have to give his testimony; the leaf had been lost accidentally.

To Mr. Davidson—Can write.

Thomas Chapman, blacksmith—To Mr. Davidson—Voted at the last election; worked for Mr. Laflamme; was not canvassed at the outset by any of his friends; was not led to believe that his son would receive a situation; his son had got a situation since in the Montreal Telegraph, but not through the influence of any elector; had never paid a treat to electors during the whole contest.

John Norton, lighthouse-keeper, Lachine—Voted at the last election; no one ever asked him for his vote.

Arthur O'Neil, lock-master, Lachine—Voted at the last election; had been told by Mr. Michael Connelly not to try to influence either candidates; told me to vote; suppose he understood that he (witness) was to vote for a Ministerial member; had never voted for a Ministerial member; had voted only once before.

Zotique Aumais—Was the son of Isidore Aumais, one of the witnesses in this case; kept his father's bar in November last; Mr. Leopold Laflamme paid one treat about midnight; no electors were present; it was paid to Mr. Christin and St. Marie.

Francois Xavier Cadieux—Voted at the last election; saw Dr. Lefebvre, who asked him if he would vote for their party; witness said he was either for one or the other; met Dr. Lefebvre after polling day, and the latter asked him if he had forgotten them; to which witness replied, "No," in a significant manner.

Francois Dagenais, farmer, St. Geneviève—Voted at the last election; Mr. Legault had not offered to bribe him for his vote; had seen Mr. Legault lately, and he told witness to tell the truth in giving his testimony.

Onesime Brisbois, *voyageur*, St. Geneviève, voted at last election; met Mr. Legeau, who asked him if he would vote for his side, but did not give him satisfaction; Legeau never offered him anything.

Prospere Benette, cooper, St. Genevieve—Did not vote at the last election on account of family troubles; neither Mr. Lemay nor anyone else ever attempted to bribe him.

Gilbert Bertrand—Voted at the November election; no one ever offered to bribe him.

Olivier Binette, constable at the poll, St. Genevieve.—Voted at last election; had never been offered any bribe for his vote.

Pierre Charlebois, hotel-keeper, Lachine—Voted at last election; Mr. Laflamme's agents came to his hotel before polling day; don't remember if Mr. Laflamme and party stopped at his place nomination day; did not keep his own bar; his bar-tender was named Charest.

Antoine Jeauvean—Voted at the November election at Lachine; had received no bribe to vote.

Joseph Libercori *dit* Laviolette—Voted at the last election; met Mr. Eustache Lemay; he was his nephew; met him several times; the only words Mr. Lemay had said was "how are you?" Mr. Lemay had not treated him; had drank on his own account; spoke to Mr. Lamay since he arrived in town; all they said was, "how are you?" and "good bye;" could not say who he met at Delair's hotel; did not remember; have a daughter named Clarence; do not know where she is; she left home to go in service two months ago.

Mr. Girouard, in sitting down, remarked: "We can do nothing with this witness," who appeared, in fact, to be either a fool or a knave.

Joseph Meloche, farmer, St. Genevieve, recorded his vote at the last election; about that time had tobacco seized in his shop in Montreal; had 114 pounds of tobacco seized by the Customs officers; saw Mr. Laflamme the same day about recovering the tobacco; told Mr. Laflamme that the Government employees had remarked to him that he was subject to a fine if he did not pay duty; Mr. Laflamme went then to the Custom House with him, and upon witness asking if the matter could be avoided, Mr. Laflamme said he would see what he could do. Saw him several times before polling day, when he was told that he had not had time to see to the matter; had voted for Mr. Laflamme in 1872; had never been sued to recover the fine; saw Mr. Laflamme after the contest, when he said the affair had been settled; asked Mr. Laflamme if he could get his tobacco back, but was told that it was against the law.

To Mr. Geoffrion—Mr. Laflamme was his lawyer.

To Mr. Girouard—Had not given a case to Mr. Laflamme since four years.

Jean Baptiste Mainville, farmer, Ste. Genevieve—Had voted at the last election; was above being bought, and neither Mr. Lemay or any one else ever offered to bribe him.

Prosper Mainville, farmer, Ste. Genevieve—Voted at the last election; met Mr. Lemay; no one had tried to induce him to vote contrary to his convictions.

Jas. Enwright—Was not canvassed at the last election; had not voted; had not tried to vote in the name of James Wright; had not been asked for his name at the poll.

Joseph Roselle, hotel-keeper, Lachine—Voted at the last election; am a partizan of Mr. Laflamme; no friend of Mr. Laflamme's had paid treats to voters at his hotel; the account with Dr. Lefebvre, as well as any other, was kept in "chalk."

Mr. Girouard told the witness that he would have to produce this account, to which the witness said he would not do anything of the kind.

His Honor said that if the account was kept in a book and referred to drinks at the election, he would have to bring it to Court.

Honore Pigeon, farmer, Cote St. Paul, was an elector at Lachine; had voted at the last election; the subject of a road to Lachine, on the south side of the canal, had been discussed by the people of Cote St. Paul before and after the election; Mr. Tirrell, on behalf of the parties interested, had an interview with Mr. Laflamme on the subject, because he was their member; believed he had told a voter from St. Louis that if he voted for Laflamme they would get the road; might have told Pierre Aubertin the same thing; the latter was a voter of Cote St. Paul.

To Mr. Monk: If to-day we wanted a road we would ask our member.

Maxime Latour, farmer, of the parish of Lachine, voted for Mr. Laflamme's election; was a partisan of Laflamme's; he and Tirell had interviewed Mr. Laflamme two years ago about the road on the canal; spoke to him about the matter last fall, to which Mr. Laflamme had promised to do all he could; it was possible he had told some of the electors that, if Mr. Laflamme was returned, the chances of obtaining the road would be increased; had not mentioned this to influence their votes; Mr. Turcot had told witness something in the same sense; the road referred to was a Macadamized one.

To Mr. Geoffrion—Mr. Laflamme was never promised to obtain the road; the persons to whom he had spoken were not likely to be influenced by such remarks.

The Court adjourned till 2 p m.

Special Notices.

TO-MORROW is the day of Shaw's great May sale, commencing at two o'clock p.m. —See Advt.

S. CARSLEY is offering a very large shipment of black and colored silks at specially low rates. Splendid makes for wear. Four more cases silk umbrellas, cheaper than ever.

TO-MORROW morning, James Day's annual sale of hothouse plants. A splendid lot this year. Sale at ten o'clock. See advt. Henry J. Shaw, auctioneer.

S. CARSLEY'S black and colored silks are well worth the attention of parties requiring silk. They are beautiful makes, and the prices are extremely low. All new and fresh from the makers.

New Advertisements this p.m.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE
OF RARE FLOWERS AND BEDDING PLANTS,
direct from the PLATTSBURGH NURSERIES.

The subscriber has received instructions to announce a large sale of the above, comprising:
120 baskets assorted Bedding Plants,
150 do do Foliage do,
140 do do Fuchias, Roses, Bagonics, Ivys, &c.,
150 packages Dahlias, 12 varieties in each,
150 do Verbenas, do do,
150 do Chrysanthus, do do,
100 do Pansies,
100 do Single and Double Petunias,
100 Norway Spruce, 2 ft, well finished,
300 packages Strawberries, 100 each,
25 Kilmarnock Willows,
6 Peach Trees, bearing Seize.
100 Doron Rasberry Plants.
2,000 Asparagus Roots, 2 years old.
200 Dozen Trophy and other leading Tomatoes.
5,000 Transplanted and bananna Cabbage Plants, in packs of 50 and 100
3,000 Cauliflower do. do.
500 Packages Pepper's Egg Plants.

These Plants are not exhausted by winter's blooming, but in perfect vigor and health.

The whole will be sold by special Carts, and be sold by public auction at my Stores, corner of Craig and St. Peter street, on

Tuesday Morning Next, 22nd instant.
Sale at TEN o'clock.
W. E. SHAW,
116 Auctioneer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 and 1875, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Auction Sale of Book Debts.

The undersigned Assignee will sell by public auction, at the Office of LAJOIE & SEATH, No. 66 and 68 St. James street, on

Monday, the 28th May, A.D., 1877,
AT THREE o'clock P.M.,

the uncollected Book Debts belonging to the following Insolvent Estates:—

G. W. Warner & Son, Montreal		$16,567 84
J. W. Marceau,	"	6,168 53
Roy & Dolan,	"	5,755 39
Nelson & Lefort,	"	2,365 29
E. M. Bryard, Alfred, Ont		1,118 92
John Kay & Co., Montreal		887 82
Charles Cadotte	"	135 45

Lists and full information can be had on application.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Assignee.

Office of Lajoie & Seath, 66 and 68 St. James street, Montreal, May 17th, 1877. 116 8

FRENCH WANTED; some one who speaks both languages, convenient to Upper St. Lawrence street to converse for an hour each evening with a person who speaks a little French. Address French, STAR office. 111

New Advertisements this pm

FOR YOUR BLACK LUSTRES
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PILON'S.

For your Dress Goods go to	PILON'S.
For your Black and Colored Silks go to	PILON'S.
For your Linens for summer costumes go to	PILON'S.
For your Pr

Circumstantial Evidence;

OR,

JESSIE'S SACRIFICE.

CHAPTER XVI.—*(Continued.)*

"I wish I knew what to do," she thought. "If I submit to all his whims and caprices it will only make matters worse. Nothing can remove this deep-rooted passion, and the yoke he will lay on my neck will become unbearable. Oh! I was mad—crazed—ever to marry him! Every one that knew him told me how it would be; that he was tyrannical, jealous, exacting, and passionate; but I only laughed at them, and deemed him perfection. How I could ever have loved him I'm sure I don't know; for he hasn't a single lovable quality in him. However, it's too late to think of all this now; I want to forget the past altogether, if I can, and my folly with it. Good gracious, what an awful look was on his face that time when I turned round! Perhaps, after all, I had better not go to the island. The man's a monomaniac on this point, and it won't do to drive him to desperation."

She bent her forehead on her hand, and remained for a few moments lost in troubled thought.

"No, I shall not go; but I will not give him the triumph of knowing it. He shall not think I am afraid of him, and that he has humbled me at last," she said, half aloud, as she raised her head proudly. "I will avoid Captain Graham, too, as much as possible, if I can do so without attracting attention. Heigho! what it is to have a jealous husband! I wonder where Charles is? Perhaps he has gone to Craig's End, and left me here."

"Prithee, why so sad?" said the jovial voice of Mrs. M'Calmont, breaking in at this moment on her reverie. "You are looking as doleful as if some near relation had just been hung for sheep-stealing. Come, I can't allow any one in my house to wear so doleful a face. Don't indulge in the blues, my dear, or you need never expect to wax fat and portly like I am. Come, let me see you smile, now."

"O, Mrs. M'Calmont, who could be sad in your sunshiny presence?" said Fanny, smiling as brightly as even the good lady could wish; "but really I wasn't out of spirits—only dreadfully sleepy."

And an immense yawn confirmed the truth of her words.

"No wonder—it's four o'clock, so you had better retire. Jane will show you to your room."

"Did you see—has Mr. Vaughan——" began Fanny, hesitatingly, as she rose.

"Mr. Vaughan went to bed a quarter of an hour ago, my dear—and here's Jane, now, with your lamp. Good night, love."

And kissing her, Mrs. M'Calmont consigned her to the charge of a neat girl, who appeared with a light at the door.

Fanny followed her upstairs to the door of her chamber, where Jane handed her the light, and dropped a courtesy, and disappeared.

Mrs. Vaughan opened the door and entered. It was a neat, pretty little room, with white curtains on the windows, and white dimity hangings on the bed; a wan-hued carpet on the floor, and cozy arm-chair besides the window. Mr. Vaughan sat on the bed, still dressed in his evening costume, his arm resting on the snowy pillows, and his face bowed upon it. His dark, elf locks fell heavily over the white pillows, as he was so motionless as though death had stilled for ever his wildly-throbbing heart.

He looked up as his wife entered, and dashed back his long, dark hair. Fanny really felt for him—the wretched victim of his own turbulent passions; but pity and sympathy she knew would be alike misunderstood by him if manifested; and even, perhaps, be adding fuel to the flames raging in his breast.

"Oh, you are here are you?" she said, setting her lamp on the toilet-stand, and throwing herself languidly in the arm-chair. "I thought you had gone to Craig's End."

"And left you to flirt with your new lover. Ha! ha! You thought so, did you."

What a goblin laugh it was. Fanny shivered involuntarily, but she would not abate one jot of her defiant sarcasm.

"Yes, I saw you playing the eavesdropper," she said, as she began taking off her collar and bracelets; "it's just what I expected of you. You did it so expertly, one would think you had been taking lessons all your life in listening at keyholes. Perhaps you have learned it from some hotel-waiter or lady's-maid."

"By heavens, I will strangle you!" he exclaimed, roused to madness by her taunting tone.

And he sprang to his feet, glaring upon her as though he would fulfil his threat.

"Come, Mr. Vaughan, be calm, or I shall be under the painful necessity of going down stairs, and inquiring where the nearest lunatic asylum is located. Don't rave now, or try to transfix me with your flashing glaces. I am not in the slightest degree afraid of you, Mr. Vaughan."

And Mrs. Vaughan drew her little form up to its full height, and looked with cool contempt in his face.

"Madam, if you go to this island, I swear by heaven, and all its hosts, it will be the dearest night's work you have ever done."

"Hum! Why don't you swear by the other place; you are more likely to know more about it some day than you will ever know of heaven."

"Silence!" he shouted in a fierce voice. "I repeat it, if you keep this appointment with Captain Graham, you shall repent for it in dust and ashes."

For a moment he stood perfectly paralyzed, foaming at the mouth like a wild beast, and then the audacious Mrs. Vaughan trembled before the terrible pitch of passion she had daringly excited. And with it came another feeling, apprehensions for her personal safety. Springing to her feet, she darted past him, reached the door, and said—

"Mr. Vaughan, your disagreeable temper renders it necessary for me to leave you to solitude, which is said to be excellent for cross people. Hoping you will have recovered your usual good temper before we meet again, allow me to wish you good night."

He darted towards her, but she was gone, slamming the door after her, and was down the stairs in a twinkling. She knew it would not dare to follow her, and reaching the dark deserted parlor, she threw herself on a lounge and burst into a passionate flood of tears. In that moment she fairly hated her husband.

But when the household assembled next morning, little Mrs. Vaughan looked as bright and smiling, and breezy as ever, and met her pale, sour-visaged husband with her customary careless unconcern. He, too, was calm; but it was a delusive lull in the storm. The treacherous peace of the sleeping volcano—the menacing quiet of a savage seeking revenge—a calm more to be dreaded than his former fierce outburst of passion.

CHAPTER XVII.

All my fond love thus do I blow to heaven:
'Tis gone.
Arise, black vengeance, from the hollow cell.
Yield up, O love, thy crown and hearted throne
To tyrannous hate! Swell, bosom, with thy fraught,
For 'tis of aspicks' tongues.
SHAKESPEARE.

Inwardly congratulating himself on his successful interview with Helena, Herbert Clinton sought his rooms, to lay his plans for the future.

Helena must be his bride, and that soon—love, and pride, and ambition all demanded it. It would be such a triumph to carry off this beauty and heiress—this brilliant star, who would so proudly and gloriously eclipse the lesser lights of London. And yet, though his darker angel prompted this, he involuntarily shrank from the crime.

What was to be done with Jessie? What would she do when she heard of his marriage? Poor, deceived little Jessie! his heart smote him to think he had forgotten her already.

He did not fear her much; it was not that which made him hesitate. There was not a particle of revenge in her disposition. Meek, timid, and yielding, he knew, if he commanded her to be silent—saying his honor, his happiness compelled him to act as he did—she would fold her hands across her lowly bosom, and die, if need be, and "make no sign."

No, he did not fear her, but he feared himself. There was a fierce struggle going on in his breast. Once there had been before—then it was between honor and passion; now, it was between pity and ambition. How could he tell his loving, trusting child-bride that she would never see him more—that he had deceived her and was to marry another? And, on the other hand, after his interview with Helena the previous night, it was absolutely impossible to pursue any other course. Jessie might suffer—die, if she would; but Helena Graham—his regal, beautiful heiress—must be his wife.

His wife!

Could she be that while Jessie lived? His brain was in a whirl, as he faced up and down, still revolving the question—

"What next?—what next?"

Unable to answer it, he threw himself on a bed, only to live over again the past hours in feverish dreams.

It was near noon when he awoke; and, been the night slightly clearer than it had parsonage.

"There is no o
thoughts on the way course for it," ran his tell her all. But how out to see Jessie and jealousy is not dead, but sleep! Helena's visit the isle, it may break out; and if I I must write a note to Jessie, and new fury
it to

the island with some one—Evan or Fritz—and appoint a meeting, after night, unknown to every one. Yes, that is what must be done. Poor Jessie! poor Jessie! Villain that I am to wrong you so; but the hand of destiny is upon me, driving me on. How is all this to end?—in woe for some of us, if the Mahometan's prediction comes true. Well, I am in the hands of Fate, and must accomplish her ends, come what may!"

He found Helena alone in the drawing-room when he entered. Mrs. Vaughan and Mrs. M'Calmont were conversing in the sitting-room, while Mr. Vaughan sat silently in the depths of an elbow-chair, and scowled at them over the top of a book.

Helena's welcome was most cordial, and they were soon engaged in animated conversation.

Once, as if by accident, during the conversation, he said—

"I have left some things I need on the island, which I suppose I must soon go after."

"If you mention it to Malcolm, he will send Evan over with them," said Helena, with an involuntary coldness in her tone.

"Jealous still—I knew it," was Clinton's inward comment. "I presume you do not intend visiting the lodge yourself?" he asked, after a pause.

"No; the island has few attractions for me, now. I really would not care much if I never saw it again," she answered, briefly.

And there the subject dropped.

That evening, when Herbert returned to his hotel, he sat down and indicted the following note, without date or superscription, to Jessie:—

"DEAREST,—For reasons which I will explain when we meet, I cannot visit you during the day. Meet me to-night on the beach, below the cottage, any time before midnight."

Lest it should by any chance fall into other hands than those for whom it was intended, he had omitted his name—knowing, besides, that it was not necessary, since the person to whom he would deliver it would tell Jessie who had sent it.

Folding it up, he put it in his pocket, knowing that either Evan or Fritz would in all probability visit Glenleith during the day, and he could seize the first opportunity of handing it to either unobserved.

And thus determined, by his devoted attention, to lull her slightest doubt to rest, he set out early the following morning for the parsonage.

This was Thursday—the day on which Mrs. Vaughan had promised to visit the isle.

The day dawned clear and beautiful, and as the family at the M'Calmont mansion assembled round the breakfast table, little did they dream of the appalling tragedy with which it was destined to close.

(To be continued.)

Manufacturing News.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—It is our aim to make this department a weekly record of manufacturing news from all parts of the United States and Canada. This column will not be open at any price to paid advertisements, but we will be pleased to receive any items of interest concerning manufactures, and will insert them free. Will our manufacturers assist us in making the list as full and complete as possible?

Business at the Domestic Needle Works, Middleboro', Mass., is on the increase.

The North Easton (Mass.) shovel works are obliged to run over time to keep up with orders.

Mr. Robt. Thompson, of Goderich, Ont., has received an order from Michigan for 25 iron harrows. Good.

Hyde, Shattuck & Co., Mass., have an order for 15,000 seven-shooting revolvers to be done within a year.

Mr. J. Bennett, Newmarket, Ont., is manufacturing all kinds of pumps, and is meeting with a fair meed of success.

The Almonte Furniture Company have suspended operations, forfeiting their claim to the $10,000 bonus from the village.

The Holyoke (Mass.) Machine Company are having a new 60-horse-power upright boiler built for them for pumping purposes.

The village of Newburgh, Ont., has exempted the paper-mill there, for five years, from half the taxes for which it may be annually liable.

The Philadelphia and Reading Rolling Mill in Reading closed Saturday week, throwing two hundred and eighty men out of employment.

Three Whitwell hot blast stoves are being built for the No. 5 furnace of the Crane Iron Company, Catasauqua, Pa., each 28 feet high and 18 in diameter.

The fire-brick works of Maxwell, Bradley & Co., at Jacobs Creek, Fayette county, are doing a large business. They are shipping brick to Wheeling, Pittsburgh, &c.

Thomas C. Smith & Son's Union Porcelain Works, Greenpoint, N.Y., are said to be running full blast, and turning out a finer class of white goods than ever before.

A gas pipe manufactory is being erected on the site of the boiler works near the establishment of the New Castle Manufacturing Company, at New Castle, Pa.

Messrs. H. G. Merkley & Son, Morrisburg, Ont., have made extensive additions to their Sash and Blind Factory, by adding large buildings, more machinery, &c.

The Kingston Locomotive Works have just completed two fine engines for the Hamilton and North Western Railway, and are engaged on others for the same line.

McAfee, Spiers & Co., San Francisco, boiler makers, employ about 130 skilled workmen, and make the majority of the boilers for the vessels launched in California.

It is said work will be commenced this month on the projected blast furnace at Stauffer Station, on the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford railroad, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Wm. E. Nichols is building, at his shop at Otter River, Mass., more wood working machinery, to fill orders, than at any previous time since the commencement of the dull season.

The Globe Iron Works, San Francisco, manufacture all kinds of machinery, though saw mills and shingle mills are specialties. They are now making a cylinder for the U. S. mint in that city.

The Ames works, at Chicopee, Mass., are making 15 of the new Lowell battery guns, which are attracting considerable attention in military circles, and have been viewed by two Russian officers.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, have just closed a contract for 19 locomotives for Brazil. Fourteen of these are for the Dom Pedro II. railway, and five are for a narrow gauge road.

Licenses have been used for the organization of the Curry Elastic Roofing and Paint Company, of Chicago; capital, $10,000; and that the Phelps Manufacturing Company (agricultural machinery), capital, $10,000.

The Knowles Pump Company, of Warren, Mass., have such a largely increased foreign trade as a result of their Centennial exhibit that they are finding it necessary to establish agencies throughout Great Britain.

Lord & Stone, foundrymen at Otter River, Mass., are manufacturing yearly some fifteen hundred of their Crown ranges. The general foundry business of this firm has improved to a great degree during the last year.

The Harrisburg, Pa., Car Manufacturing Company is pushing its contract for iron tubular oil tanks with vigor, turning out from one to two substantial cars per day. The tanks are painted red, white and blue.

The Cheshire and Van Deusenville blast furnaces, Mass., are still idle; but the Richmond furnace is to be started up, as soon as a new hearth is put into it, in order to utilize the large supply of charcoal on hand.

A London, Ont., foundryman has received an order from Manitoba for twenty-nine reaping machines and three fodder cutters, consigned to Emerson and Winnipeg for May delivery, with prospects of further orders.

Indications are that the Higganum Manufacturing Company, of Higganum, Conn., will give employment to over one hundred men this season. They are shipping large quantities of agricultural implements west and south.

The Beverly, Ont., cheese factories commenced business on Monday. The Sheffield factory is giving 8½ cents a gallon for milk on condition that if they can sell their cheese for 11 cents per lb., they will give 8½ cents per gallon.

Mr. W. T. Benson has returned from Switzerland, bringing with him a gold medal to the Edwardsburgh Starch Works, awarded in that country. The arrival was holiday for all hands in the works, besides a free dinner at the Hotels.

There are on the stocks at John Roach's establishment at Chester, Pa., two iron steamers for the Garrisons, of New York, and other parties in Gotham. The United States monitor "Puritan" is also undergoing repairs and alterations.

The Steam Pump and Engine Works of F. C. Wells, Chicago, are running extra time on their specialties, and have orders far ahead on the Wells Steam Pump. They have just finished a contract for several of their pumps for the Black Hills.

The salt works of Messrs. Kingstone, in Warwick, Ont., are now in full operation, running night and day. There are about eight men employed, and about thirty barrels of beautiful salt, considered A No. 1 in the market, are turned out daily.

The U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Co., of Batavia, Ill., have shipped six carloads of wind mills, pumps, etc., to Europe, Australia and the West India Islands since January 1, 1877, and are at work on two more carloads for foreign shipment now.

The United States within the last ten years has sold $43,000,000 worth of arms and munitions of war to Europe, and still the demand continues. Hitherto Turkey has been their best customer, but now orders upon a liberal scale are coming from Russia.

We are glad to learn that the A. M. Gibson Manufacturing Co., Mitchell, Ont., are likely to start with a capital of about $75,000, instead of $50,000. It is expected, too, that at least forty or fifty hands will receive employment at the start, and if business turns out as is expected, this number will still be increased.

There are about 40,000,000 of people in the United States. Allowing that each person wears out three pairs of boots or shoes in a year, it requires the production of 120,000,000 pairs every year to keep them supplied. In other words, about seven and a half old shoes are being flung into the back yard every second.

The London *Daily News* understands that there are now being manufactured for the Russian Government, by Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, several steam fire-engines, similar to those by the same firm which were used to so much advantage in extinguishing conflagrations occasioned by bombardment during the siege of Paris.

Messrs. McCracken & Gorham have recently purchased the Ellerby (Ont.) Woollen Mills, and are repairing and furnishing the mills with new machinery of the latest improved kind, for the purpose of carrying on the business in all branches of custom work and manufacturing tweeds, full cloths, shirtings, dress and white flannels, &c.

The old Clintonville agricultural works, at Clintonville, Conn., have commenced to run fourteen hours a day with an increased force, and report says they are sixty days behind orders. They ran nearly all last fall over-time, full-handed, and the prospects are that they will be driven to their utmost to keep up with the demand for their goods through the present year.

The employees of the Chapman Slate Company, at Chapman's, who a few days ago struck for higher wages, on Thursday morning resumed work. They made their demand on the president of the company, stating that owing to the rise in flour and the high prices of other provisions, they could not live at the $1.62 per day received. The president told them that their demand higher wages could not be acceded to, and after standing out three days they resumed work at the old rate.

The business at the Mitchell, Ont., Woollen Mills has increased to such an extent as to necessitate the enlargement of the buildings. Mr. Dorman, the proprietor, understands his business and gives general satisfaction in the work which he turns out. The contract of raising the roof, and placing a third story on the main building, has been let to Mr. H. Ward, and the work will commence immediately. When finished, Mr. Dorman will be in a better position than ever to meet the requirements of the public.

Mr. John Jackson, of the Agricultural Machine Works, Lucan, Ont., has just issued a very beautifully printed descriptive catalogue of some 20 pages, giving a large amount of information on the subject treated of. These Works turn out an extensive variety of the most approved labor saving machines, whose uses, and all particulars concerning them, are fully set forth in the little pamphlet referred to. A copy should be in the hands of every farmer, who will doubtless find it to his advantage to give the factory a call, or send an order for one of the improved mechanical farm helpers there made.

The Clarke Cheese factory opened for the season with favorable prospects on May 1st. Last year the factory was run by Messrs. McCurty & Nicholls and closed down tight one month before the end of the season. This year Mr. Shuble Nicholls, a practical man, intends to keep it going the full six months, or as long as weather and time permit. This factory's cheese, under the immediate superintendance of Mr. Nicholls, has always stood "A 1" in the Liverpool market. The directors of the factory are: Mr. Solomon Fligg, Treasurer; Mr. James Walls, Secretary; Mr. W. F. Allen, James Brown and Geo. Cowan. The account of the factory is kept at the Standard Bank, Newcastle.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Necklaces composed entirely of flowers are the latest novelties for the ball-room.

A movement is on foot in London for a law to prohibit youths under sixteen from smoking tobacco in public places.

A bit of cotton put into a bird's cage over night will attract the insects. The cotton may be removed in the morning and burned.

Hotel-keepers in Wisconsin cannot by law collect bills of their guests if they are given rooms on floors not provided with fire-escapes.

A fifth wife was recently taken by a Philadelphian, who has reached the advanced age of 73. Number five, a sister of number four, has survived three husbands.

A curious rule prevails in Germany, that if a person is injured on a railroad and subsequently dies from the injuries received, the occurrence is not deemed a railway accident unless death occurs within twenty-four hours.

Applause in an Italian theatre is not always a sign of success. There was a case recently of a composer being called before the curtain twenty-four times on the first performance of his opera. The theatre was closed the next night.

The Guards have at length opened their ranks to Irishmen, and we understand that very recently the Longford Rifles contributed some fine-looking fellows to Lord Abinger's Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards. When one looks at the men in the Dublin Metropolitan Police, one cannot but wish they were a Battalion of Irish Guards.

At a farm near Chattanooga, Tenn., a couple of rats recently attempted to drive a hen from a lot of provender she had scratched up, when she gave a cluck that called the rooster to her aid. He came on gallantly, and the rats showing fight he drove his spurs through first one, and then the other, after which the hen picked out their eyes.

Some forty years ago, a boy in Cumberland County, Pa., lost a shilling-piece that his father had given him to pay his teacher for a school-book. In March last, the scholar, now nearly fifty years old, learned where his old teacher lived, and sent him a letter, detailing all the circumstances connected with the unpaid-for book, and inclosing the amount of the little debt, with the 40 years' interest.

A once respectable young man, of Ansonia, Conn., when drink had ruined, and who has been a low drunkard for the last year, died suddenly, on Tuesday night of last week, in one of his drunken orgies. His dead body remained upon the floor all night; his wife, who was in bed, being too drunk to know what had happened, and his four children, the oldest but eight years old, being too frightened to do anything. Awful!

On Saturday, a week ago, in Altoona, Pa., William Harkins, a miner, from Huntsville, supposed to be insane from drink, approached Hugh Courtney, and, without provocation, stabbed him several times in the leg and side with a pocket-knife. He then rushed at a crowd of men, who ran from him, and one of them, named Knepp, falling down, Harkins stabbed him in the stomach, inflicting fatal wounds. Harkins was then assailed, had his skull twice fractured and his arm broken, and was shot twice. His injuries, it was thought, were fatal.

A wager was made by two corn dealers in England—one of them a close-set little one, and the other, a tall, huge man, a great boaster of his strength, by which the little one undertook to carry a considerable distance two sacks of wheat, both to contain four bushels—sixty pounds weight. The little man accordingly procured one sack, and put four bushels of wheat into it, and then, drawing the other sack over it, contended that both sacks contained four bushels, which he carried with ease. The stakeholder decided that both sacks did contain the quantity agreed on, and the money was handed over.

An Unusual Scene at a Theatre.

BOSTON, May 15.—It is well known that Clara Morris, now playing at the Boston Theatre, is by no means in good health. Her appearance upon the stage, whether in the scene of the play or in front of the curtain, when she was summoned by the audience, only too forcibly and painfully indicated that fact. But the extent of the lady's sufferings has not been known to the public. So great were they that she has, with the exception of the time absolutely required for the performances, been confined to her apartments, and has been unable to give her personal attention to the rehearsals necessary for a proper performance of the drama announced for last evening—that of her version of "Miss Moulton." It is true that three or four rehearsals were given the piece during the past week by the company, at one of which only Miss Morris was present, and even at that she was unable to do but little save give general directions. The result was that, though the ladies and gentlemen of the company were, as is termed in theatrical parlance, "dead-letter perfect," when it came to a public performance several of them, unfamiliar with the details of the "business" or the by-play of the star, with which the piece abounds, were unable to give it proper effect, and were frequently nonplussed. Palpable evidence of this was given in the two acts presented last evening, and led many of the audience to suppose that they were deficient in a knowledge of the text, which was not the fact. Miss Morris, however, deemed it unwise to proceed further with the performance, and so indicated to the management, when, after consultation, it was decided to dismiss the audience. This duty, of course, devolved upon Manager Shewell, who, in a modest manner, stated the facts to the audience, and asked their indulgence. He stated that the play would be properly and thoroughly rehearsed this morning, Miss Morris having promised to be present and take part, and that it would be produced this evening, without fail. He further stated that, under the circumstances, there was no alternative but to dismiss the audience, and that those who desired it would have their money refunded or be furnished with tickets for this evening's performance. He was received with applause, and the audience, though sadly disappointed, quietly withdrew, having witnessed the first two acts.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

A Remarkable Speech at Boston—A First-Class Orator for Canadian Political Pic-Nics.

Shortly after eight o'clock last night, says the Boston *Herald* of Monday, a stout, full-faced gentleman, with iron grey hair and quick, nervous movements, stepped upon the stage of the Boylston Museum before an audience of about 150 persons, and, divesting himself of his silk hat and spring overcoat, said his name was George Francis Train, and congratulated those present on the rare opportunity they were about to enjoy. But, he continued, as these multifarious gas jets were, generally speaking, operating and illuminating at his personal expense, and as his audience fell under his anticipations, which he modestly placed at a few thousand heads, he would, before proceeding to business, insinuate to the property man that they were not in the most liberal sense of the word essential to the successful issue of the lecture. The gas being turned down, he proceeded, as he said, to introduce himself. After talking two hours he suddenly took out his watch and informed the audience that he had consumed so much time in introducing himself that he would have to forego the pleasure of delivering his lecture until some other occasion. In the course of his remarks he touched upon about 200 subjects, skipping about from theme to theme, regardless of sense or consistency, contradicting himself and assuring his auditors that it was the fault of their imperfect development which prevented them from being electrified and turned inside out by his eloquence and gigantic common sense, which he said sometimes fairly bewildered him with its boundless universality and limitless extensiveness. He said that

IF HE HAD BEEN PRESIDENT OF SOME BOTTEN SAVINGS BANK,

Saul of Tarsus or the Grand Duke Alexis, he would have had all the illustrious vampires in Boston to introduce him, but being Geo. Francis Train he was too incomprehensibly illustrious for them to dare offer themselves as mediators between him and the public, meaning his audience of 150. He had been three times around the world, was a citizen of every country on the globe, a natural genius and a born patriot. He had been across the ocean 47 times, and a resident of 14 different jails. He was blue and despondent, he said, because he had been away from his native city ten years, and had come back to-day to find it corroded with the midnight livery of unutterable gloom. Since his former visit here, he said, he had been evolving through various minute processes of psychological metamorphosis, and had made the sad discovery that whereas he once psychologyzed the people, the people now psychelogyzed him. Once I was a great power in the land, now I am nobody, and it seems that now I am nobody I am convinced that I am everybody. I am unquestionably the most extraordinary absorbtionist in the world. I have absorbed the ideas of the whole world without exception, and I immediately found that I didn't know anything. I discovered also that the moment I became an absorbtionist my egotism passed away. He claimed to be the only good man in the world, as well as the only wise one, and his goodness has rendered him the enemy of all mankind.

HE TRIED TO EMANCIPATE THE PEOPLE,

and so he struct for the presidency. He made the country pay all his railroad, hotel, rum and printing bills, but it was at a loss to understand the magnificence of his genius, and he was set aside for a little tadpole like Greeley. He ran for President at several conventions, cost the country $30,000, and, by some strange metaphysical freak of nature, instead of arriving at the White House, he got into the Tombs. It has always seemed to him since like a psychological tidal wave. As a prophet he claimed to be superior to Moses. Standing on the platform of a hall in New York in 1870, he foreshadowed the green fires of Boston and Chicago in 1871 and 1872; and he himself, as he would presently show, superindcued the panic, from the effects of which the country is now laboring in agony. He was the destructive agent in the loss of the White Star steamer "Atlantic" on the coast of Halifax, and had signed a contract to destroy the world when its lease has expired. He told of his attempts to save Victoria Woodhull from legal punishment for libelling Beecher, and said that, after weeks of trials and labor in her behalf, he discovered that he was the only good man and she the only good woman in the world. He forced a phalanx of law, church and State. He showed how he at last conceived a plan for releasing her, and printed three columns of the Bible in his paper relative to her case, and headed it "The Brooklyn Jackass." The paper, he continued, immediately increased in price, and in the afternoon of sold two copies to old Judge Dowling, of the Tombs Police Court, at $2 per copy. Further along he spoke of his arrest and trial before the full bench. They asked him if he was guilty or not guilty. He answered "Guilty." Judge Beardman asked him what he was guilty of and he answered "obscenity." "What have you done?" continued the Judge. "Printed three columns of the Bible," answered Mr. Train. This, he said, staggered the bench and the jury; they didn't know how to sentence me.

AT LAST THEY RULED ME INSANE,

he said, but I proved that I was the only sane man in the world. They put me back in jail, but after a few weeks they removed me hence because I was demoralizing the prisoners, who were mostly murderers, by holding prayer meetings with them every morning, an unquestioned freak of insanity on my part, which I admit myself. I remained in jail until the day of my trial, and the jury, after I had argued my case, brought in a verdict three times in succession against the judge's charge, that I was the only sane man in the world. The secret of the matter is that I had mesmerized them. This was the period of hostile psychology, and I evoluted through it quite successfully. But the result of this experience has been to convince me that all the honest men in the world are in jail. He went on to tell how he invented Turkish baths, and illustrated their medical benefit to him. He reckoned he had taken 20,000 baths, and had, in consequence, 20 years to live. He had never shaken hands with a man for five years, and was, consequently the healthiest man in the world, without exception. The present audience would go away, he said, with a new lease of life, on account of contact with life. He then discussed science, theology, peanuts, politics, mesmerism, morality, metaphysics, mensuration, steam engines, specie payments, horse railroads, Henry Ward Beecher, the Bank of England, the Pacific Railroad, blue glass, Jim Fisk, Boston's burnt district, financial ruin, spring crops, his estates in Castile, the immortality of the soul, the atomic philosophy and several other topics, all of which were of more or less interest to the public, but which our limited space precludes the possibility of publishing in detail. He said it was as impossible for the world to measure his inestimable grandeur and sterling worth as it would be for a town meeting of peanuts to form a conclusion upon a cocoanut. He was a great psychological power; that was evident to the dullest intellect. He was a great conservative of scientific forces. He believed in no gods nor goblins nor ghosts nor solar immortality. In summing up

THE WORKS OF HIS LIFE

he mentioned the following: He built the Pacific Railroad, and euchred Jay Gould and McHenry out of $100,000,000 in the process of the work; he had all the stock emperors of the United States and Europe in his power. The Bank of England trembled to its foundation, and, glen down to Spain, the continent was rocked by the financial agony he induced as manager of the scheme. Tom Scott cringed at his feet, and that parchment-faced cross between an alligator and a boot-jack, Samuel J. Tilden, whined for mercy with the rest. Train was the rising man. Train was the sun, and all the other links in the ring were remote constellations. He claimed to be able to make or unmake Jay Gould and Tom Scott in a day, and said it was not money which sent him lecturing, but a psychological tidal wave that would not let him rest. He was the instigator of the Credit Mobilier, and the man who introduced horse railroads into England and Australia. In his descriptions of the various railroad operations and rings in which he has been engaged, he quoted the names of the most prominent operators in the world, and told his stories with historical exactness, varying them only sufficiently to make himself the most prominent character. His knowledge of these things was marvellous, and exhibited a remarkably retentive memory. By the aid of a blackboard he illustrated the workings of the various stock schemes and operations in which he had been engaged with Jay Gould, Fisk and other operators, uttering his sentences with the greatest rapidity, and bringing in dozens of names familiar to newspaper readers, locating them properly and truthfully, and only falsifying where he was himself concerned. His diagramatical description of the building of the Erie Extension Railroad, in which project he, as usual, was the master spirit, involved the whole surface of the blackboard in figures, which he himself could not make out, and which he certainly did not understand. So, breaking short off, he asked the audience how they liked him, and stopped to take a vote as to whether he should continue to introduce himself, which he was unanimously asked to do. He turned his attention to his native city of Boston, and spoke of the changes that have been wrought in the city since his last visit, ten years ago, concluding with the statement that our city was the best broke metropolis in the country; that Jay Gould had squeezed out of our banks every cent they had to spare by an over-issue of railroad stock, and that in six weeks New England would be in chaos. Your money, he said, has been loaned to railroads and Western farmers and grain speculators, or to build up some Western city, and it never will be repaid. It is against their principle to pay the interest on it, and against their interest to pay the principal. In six weeks every savings bank will be smashed into ten thousand pieces, every insurance company will be *non est*, the banks of England, France and Germany will be failures, Jay Gould will be dismounted from his high horse, Tom Scott will tumble and chaotic darkness will cover all. He concluded his address by asking the reporters to print it.

Tariff for Hackney Carriages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POSTAL GUIDE.

BEAUHARNOIS ROUTE, close at 6 a.m.; delivery at 10 a.m.

BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND STATES (except MAINE), close at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.; delivered at 10 a.m.

COTE ST. ANTOINE, close at 8 a.m. at City Post-office. Delivery at Cote St. Antoine 10 a.m. Close at 5 p.m.

CONTRECOEUR, VERRENNES and VERCHERES, close at 1.30 p.m.; delivery at 11 a.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAPRAIRIE, close at 2 p.m.

NEW GLASGOW, SAULT AUX RECOLLET, close 8 a.m.; delivered at 7 a.m.

NEWFOUNDLAND, forwarded daily on Halifax, whence despatch is on alternate Tuesdays, counting from May 2; close at 5 p.m. He ran for President at several

NEW YORK and SOUTHERN STATES, close at 2 and 7 p.m.; delivered at 8.10 a.m.

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

THREE RIVERS, ARTHABASKA and RIVIERE DU LOUP R.R., close at 8 p.m.

TANNERY WEST, close at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.; delivered at 11 a.m.

QUEBEC, close only by rail, close at 8 p.m.; delivered at 8 a.m.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA and P. E. I., close at 8 p.m.; delivered at 8 a.m.

ST. JEROME, ST. ROSE and ST. THERESE, close at 7 a.m.; delivered at 2.30 p.m.

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

WESTERN AND PACIFIC STATES and MANITOBA, close at 7.45 a.m. and 8 p.m.; delivered at 11 a.m.

ST. JOHNS and ST. ARMAND STATIONS, close at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.; delivered at 10 a.m.

TRAVEL TIME-TABLES.

CARILLON—Market Steamer "Dagmar" leaves Canal Basin Wednesdays and Saturday at 6 a.m. for Carillon and all intermediate landings.

OTTAWA—Mail Steamer leaves Lachine on arrival 7 a.m. trains, from Montreal for Ottawa and intermediate landings.

BERTHIER, per steamer "Berthier," every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 p.m., returning on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 a.m.

CHAMBLY, steamer "Chambly," Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m., returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays from there, at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.

CORNWALL and Intermediate Ports—Steamer "Bohemian," on Tuesday and Friday, at noon, from Canal Basin, on arrival of 9 o'clock Lachine Train. Leave Cornwall for Montreal on Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock a.m., arriving here at 2 p.m.

HAMILTON and Intermediate Ports—RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER from Canal Basin, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of noon train to Lachine.

QUEBEC and Intermediate Ports—Steamer "Quebec" and "Montreal" daily (Sunday excepted), at 7 a.m., returning from Quebec at 5 p.m., arriving here at 5 p.m.

LAPRAIRIE.—Steamer leaves Laprairie at 6 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. and from his side (opposite Bonsecours Market) a 7.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

THREE RIVERS, per Steamer "Three Rivers," on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 p.m.; returning, leaves Three Rivers at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, arriving here at 11 p.m.

TERREBONNE, per steamer "Terrebonne," daily (Sunday excepted), at 2 p.m., returning at 5 a.m., from there.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—From Boston, Portland, Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Halifax, St. John, N. B., Point Levi (Quebec), Three Rivers, Richmond, and principal way stations, at 6.30 a.m. From Island Pond and way stations, at 12.12 p.m. and 6 p.m. Train from Sorel connects at Acton with 12.12 p.m. train. Train from St. Hyacinthe and way stations at 9 a.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—For St. Johns, Concord, Nashua, Lowell, and Boston at 9.05 a.m. and 3 p.m. For Burlington, Rutland, Troy, New York, Newport, Granby, Waterloo, and principal way stations at 3 p.m. For Rouses Point, Plattsburg, Whitehall, Albany and principal way stations at 9.05