The Montreal Daily Star

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HARTINGTON'S IMPORTANCE.

The Conservatives Compelled to Take Him into Their Counsels—Arnold Foster and Mr. Parnell—The Latest Returns.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Times* argues that there is a singular lack of personal weight among the Conservative leaders, and this necessitates a Conservative-Liberal Unionist coalition. "The Conservative party," adds the *Times*, "will be less strong than it was hoped it would be. Whether Lord Hartington joins the Government or not the Government will be compelled to take him into its counsels and ask his assent to its measures. It must, in fact, adopt his proposals and accept his terms. Surely the only satisfactory method is for the Liberal-Unionists to become part and parcel of the Government. The formation of such a coalition, however, would in no sense mean a permanent obliteration of party lines or that Lord Hartington had become a Tory."

GLADSTONE AND THE UNION.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to a friend, uses the following expressions: "I am amazed at the deadness of vulgar (common) opinion to the blackguardism and baseness which befoul the history of the union. It is an open question in my mind whether if this folly lasts the thing may not contribute to a repeal of the union."

THE LEAGUE AND THE FENIANS.

Arnold Forster, in a public reply to Mr. Parnell's letter of the 13th instant, denying Lord Hartington's assertion that the Parnellites and Fenians were in league, claims to have in his possession a copy of a letter written on Mr. Parnell's behalf by his secretary to "Dear Mr. Ford," giving in detail the dates and items of Ford's payments to the Parnellite treasury.

THE LAST ELECTIONS.

W. J. Reynolds, Parnellite, has been re-elected for East Tyrone. The present position of the parties is as follows: Conservatives, 315; Unionists, 75; Gladstonians, 183; Parnellites, 85. The Conservatives and Unionists have polled 1,485,179 votes, and the Gladstonians and Parnellites 1,416,622.

THE DILKE-CRAWFORD CASE.

Reopening of the Case by the Queen's Proctor—Sir Charles in the Witness Box.

LONDON, July 16.—The rehearing in the divorce suit of Crawford against Crawford and Dilke, reopened by the Queen's Proctor, was begun to-day. Sir Charles Dilke, the co-respondent, was present, as also were Mrs. Crawford and her sister. The court room was crowded. The counsel for the Queen's Proctor, in opening the case, asserted that the servants mentioned by Mrs. Crawford in her confession as being present or witnessing her meetings with Sir Charles Dilke at his house or elsewhere, did not confirm Mrs. Crawford's statements in any particular. Sarah, the maid, who Mrs. Crawford said dressed her in Sir Charles' apartments after his departure from the appointment there, denied, the counsel said, that she ever did so. Mrs. Crawford alleged. The French woman Fanny, who, Mrs. Crawford confessed, brought her into relations with Sir Charles Dilke, had disappeared, but Sir Charles himself would testify and show that he was not with Mrs. Crawford on the dates she alleged he was in company with her; and Fanny, the woman who kept a house in Warren street, wherein Mrs. Crawford said she met Sir Charles, would show that the respondent never slept there as alleged. Sir Charles Dilke's coachman would show that he never stayed long at Mrs. Crawford's house waiting for his master to terminate his visits to Mrs. Crawford. The coachman would further testify that he could have seen if anything wrong had been done in the room where Mrs. Crawford received Sir Charles in her own house, as the coachman from his box could easily see over the whole area of the room.

Mrs. Crawford adheres to every statement made in her confession.

Sir Charles Dilke, being sworn, denied totally all the allegations concerning him made by Mrs. Crawford. Continuing his testimony Sir Charles Dilke declared that Mrs. Crawford's confession was an act of deliberate conspiracy against him. He accounted for the animus prompting this conspiracy by saying that he had once, through a friend, advised Mrs. Crawford against an intrigue she then had with Captain Forster. The captain, learning of this advice, charged the witness during an interview in 1885, with trying to blast his (Forster's) character and challenged witness to a duel. The witness declined the challenge and treated the affair as utterly ridiculous. The witness then proceeded to furnish evidences suggesting that Captain Forster and Mrs. Crawford, finding that the discovery of their liaison was imminent, concocted the story against Sir Charles Dilke contained in the lady's confession. The court then adjourned.

Sir Charles Dilke, who was accompanied by his wife, looked careworn. When summoned as a witness he was visibly affected. In walking to the witness box he almost staggered, but soon recovered his self-possession and answered the questions with clearness and decision. Mrs. Crawford and Sir Charles Dilke frequently exchanged glances. The former smiled amusedly when Sir Charles denied that a liaison had existed between them. The spectators in the Court room showed great interest in the narratives of the witnesses regarding Sir Charles' alleged intimate relations with a French woman who was formerly in the service of his father, and afterwards in his own service. Sir Charles, it was stated, allowed her £40 yearly, and when she was in England always visited her at No. 65 Warren street. Much interest was also taken in the story of how the mysterious "Fanny" vanished, reappeared, vanished again before the last trial, reappeared afterwards, and gave evidence to Sir Charles Dilke's solicitor, and finally vanished, and is now not to be found. It is generally thought Sir Charles has not emerged from the examination with credit.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

Amnesty to North-West Rebels—Notices and Appointments—Changes in Sugar Tests—Transfer of Goods in Transit.

OTTAWA, July 16.—To-morrow's *Official Gazette* will contain a proclamation granting in amnesty to all persons connected with the North-West rebellion, except such persons as may have committed homicide, therwise than in actual conflict. All forfitures of lands, goods and chattels that may have been incurred by reason of any such crimes are remitted.

The following appointments will be gazetted to-morrow: Receivers of wreck for New Brunswick district: No. 1, John Drew, of St. Andrews; No. 2, Henry Frye, of St. George; No. 3, G. B. Batson, of Welshpool; No. 4, F. M. Gordon, of Seal Cove, Grand Manan. Captain Leandre Poulliot, of St. Jean Isle d'Orleans, Que., to be a fishery officer under the provisions of the Fisheries Act, and captain of any vessel or steamer owned or chartered by the Government of Canada for the protection of the fisheries. T. F. MacKenzie, A. K. Moore, David P. Foley and John W. Broderick to be the pilotage authority for the district of the Port of Economy, N. S.

The clerk of the Crown in Chancery gives notice that he has received finally revised electoral lists for East Middlesex, South Middlesex, North Wellington, South Wellington East Simcoe, Cardwell, Centre Toronto, city and county of St. John, N. B., and Carleton county, N. B.

Notice is given by the Department of Inland Revenue calling for tenders for a ferry across the Ottawa between Rockland and Gatineau point.

An order-in-council has been passed declaring that in computing the duty upon sugar for refining purposes, subject to polariscopic test, all fractions of degrees as shown by the instrument shall not be considered and that all entries passed inconsistent therewith shall be readjusted.

An order-in-council has been passed placing on the free list battery bands, bindings, tips and sides and linings (both tips and sides) when imported by hat manufacturers only for use in the factories in the manufacture of hats.

An order-in-council has been passed amending the regulations approved 19th March, 1883, with regard to the transportation, manifesting and reporting of dutiable goods by railway in or through Canada. The new regulations provide that the transfer of merchandise in course of transportation through Canada may be allowed. When cars partially loaded arrive, under United States seal, at any railway station at which there are both Canadian and United States officers of Customs in attendance, such cars may be unsealed by a United States officer in the presence of a Canadian officer and the contents transferred to another car under the joint supervision of both officers, and all such changes and transfers shall be duly recorded on the back of the manifest accompanying the car, in the same manner as is permitted in cases of accidents, and be signed by both said officers.

An order-in-council has been passed declaring that all books printed in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada shall be admitted duty free.

Letters patent of incorporation have been granted the Brown Ranching company with a capital of $100,000.

The Welland Railway company gives notice to holders of securities and stock that those who have not changed them for Grand Trunk stock will be debarred from doing so after the 4th of September, when stock on hand will be distributed among the ordinary shareholders.

Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick and Hon. G. W. Ross have been appointed honorary commissioners to the Colonial and Indian exhibition.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED.

Cable.

Herr Voulveskowski, a prominent Polish member of the German Reichstag, is dead.

Mr. Gladstone will give a banquet to a number of political friends, in London, to-day.

The Archduke Otto, nephew of the Emperor Francis Joseph, has been betrothed to Princess Marie Josepha, niece of King Albert Frederick of Saxony.

The new jury empanelled in the case of Policeman Gardiner, who was shot in the recent Belfast riot, rendered a verdict of wilful murder against Walkers. In the case of the shooting of Waterson the jury found that he came to his death at the hands of an unknown member of the police force.

At Paris, yesterday, the funeral services in Notre Dame Church over the remains of Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, were very impressive. An immense procession, composed of deputations from the various Catholic associations and institutes, marched to the cathedral, where the clergy in a body awaited them.

The shooting at Wimbledon yesterday, in spite of a wind, was better than last year. The contest for the St. George's challenge vase at 500 yards, seven shots each, was won by Private Marr, of the Cheshire regiment, who made the highest possible score, 35. The Canadian, Barnhill, who scored 34, in his last shot, just missed the bull's eye. The Canadian, Riddle, scored 33.

The duel between General Boulanger and Baron Lareinty was postponed at the request of the President of the French Senate, and fixed for nine o'clock this morning at Vincennes. Lareinty is 26 years older than Boulanger. Gen. Boulanger presided at the opening of a new military club last evening. A large crowd gathered outside the club building and gave him an ovation. Cheers were given for the General and cries of "A bas Lareinty" were uttered.

The remains of the poet, Schneckenburger, the author of "Die Wacht am Rhein," were yesterday disinterred from the grave where in they have reposed, at Burgdorf, Switzerland, since the poet's death, for removal and final burial at Thatheim, near Tuttlingen, in Wurtemberg, South Germany. Solemn funeral services were observed, and great crowds of people followed the coffin to the railway station. At Tuttlingen a monument is to be erected in honor of Schneckenburger.

American.

At Bordentown, N. J., last night a passenger train collided with a freight train on Park street bridge, wounding two passengers. Both locomotives and a number of cars were wrecked.

The New York *Times* expedition for the exploration of Mount St. Elias sailed from Sitka, Alaska, yesterday, for Yukatat, from which point land parties will proceed on their journey of discovery.

At Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday morning, Jesse J. Catlin, a yard master of the Pennsylvania railroad, was killed while trying to rescue Annie Wyckoff, a young lady who was standing on a track on which a train was approaching. Miss Wyckoff was also killed.

Canadian.

Summers, Smith & Summers, lumber merchants, Toronto, have assigned. Liabilities are placed at $19,000 and assets at $18,000.

Wednesday next, the day fixed for the presentation of the beretta to Cardinal Taschereau, has been proclaimed a public holiday by the Mayor of Quebec.

The annual inspection of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards took place at Ottawa yesterday before Lieut.-Colonel Lamontagne, D. A. G., who highly complimented them.

The assessment roll of Hull for the current year shows the following assessed values: Real estate, $1,843,888; stock in trade, $57,625; rental, $42,840. The unassessable property in the city is valued at $140,650.

A young man named Joseph Paradis was drowned on Wednesday at a point on the Dumoine river, a few miles from Mackey station, Ont. He was engaged in underwriting to release a lumber jam when he was swept away into the rapids and drowned or crushed to death. His body was not recovered.

The Trade and Labor council of Toronto, last night elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, R. J. Whitten; vice-president, George Beals; recording secretary, J. Rose; corresponding secretary, J. Banton; financial secretary, G. Knight; treasurer, D. Hastings. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of holding a labor demonstration early in the Autumn.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Election of Supreme Lodge Officers—Close of the Ceremonies in Toronto.

TORONTO, July 16.—The results of elections of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias are as follows: Supreme chancellor, Howard Douglass, Cincinnati, O.; supreme vice-chancellor, General Wm. Ward, New Jersey; supreme prelate, Dr. King, Toronto, re-elected; supreme keeper of records and seals, R. E. Cowan, St. Louis, re-elected; supreme master of exchequer, S. J. Willey, Wilmington, Del.; supreme secretary endowment ranks, Halver Nelson, Washington, D. C., re-elected; supreme master-at-arms, Chas. F. Bragzie, Maine; supreme inner guard, Bob Nesowith, Arkansas; supreme outer guard, John W. Thompson, Washington, re-elected. The Supreme lodge adjourned at 1.30 for the day. They will be tendered a carriage drive this afternoon by the civic reception committee. The band competition did not come off this morning, as most of the bands had left for home with their divisions. Last evening Major-General Carnahan, uniformed rank, was presented by his staff with a handsome silver tea service of eight pieces as a mark of esteem.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Startling Testimony Given by the President of one of the Anarchist Groups.

CHICAGO, July 16.—After almost interminable delay the trial of the Anarchists began in earnest this morning. Engles, President of one of the Chicago Anarchist groups, testified that it had been decided before the Hay Market riot that in case of trouble with the police the Anarchists were to storm the police stations, cut the police wires, disable the fire department and mow down the police and militia with bombs or other weapons. The plan was to be carried out in the event of the police interfering with the strikers or in event of their interference in a row if one originated in the city or at McCormick's works. The Anarchists thought there would be fighting. Each group was to act independently in carrying out the plan. In case the police attempted to disperse the meeting the Anarchists were simply to strike them down however they best could with bombs or whatever was most conveniently at their disposal.

SCENE IN CONGRESS.

Two Western Representatives Have a Personal Encounter on the Floor of the House.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Quite a sensation was created in the House this evening by a personal encounter between Representatives Cobb, of Indiana, and Laird, of Nebraska, growing out of charges made by the former on the floor of the House to the effect that the Nebraska member had been concerned in a land ring. Representative Payson, of Illinois, a member of the Public Lands committee, was explaining to Representative Gilfillan the effect of certain Senate amendments to a bill intended to protect the rights of homestead settlers, when Representative Laird learned from his seat toward the party, and asked, "Why do not you fellows," referring to the Public Lands committee, "do something to break up the land rings in the South, instead of raiding upon the North." Mr. Payson replied that that was what the committee was endeavoring to do. Mr. Cobb undertook to defend the committee, of which he was the chairman, and an angry passage occurred between him and Mr. Laird, which ended by the latter gentleman calling the former a liar. Witnesses say Mr. Cobb declared that Mr. Laird did not dare to come outside and repeat his language. Mr. Laird is said to have replied that the gentleman could not get out soon enough for him. With this the pair started through the lobby into the basement. Some one called Mr. Payson's attention to their exit, with the statement that they were going outside to fight it out. Thereupon Mr. Payson hurried through the doorway, and coming up with the would-be combatants on the stairway caught Mr. Cobb by the collar and remonstrated with him for pursuing so boyish and foolish a course. He succeeded in getting Mr. Cobb to retrace his steps so far as the west door of the lobby. Mr. Laird following, the controversy broke out afresh. Recurring to charges Mr. Cobb had made against him in a speech several weeks ago, Mr. Laird angrily declared that Mr. Cobb was a "d——d liar." Mr. Cobb rejoined that Mr. Laird was a perjurer, but the words had hardly passed his lips before Mr. Laird struck him a heavy blow on the mouth and nose. A stream of blood trickled down Mr. Cobb's face, and he was thrown backward against the doorway. A crowd which had collected interposed, and the combatants were separated, Mr. Laird taking his seat in the House and Mr. Cobb reclining in an easy chair in the lobby, where he was surrounded by his friends. The bad feeling between the two members dates back some months.

ACCIDENT TO A CIRCUS TRAIN.

Four Cars Jump the Track and Plunge Down a Fifty Foot Embankment.

PORTLAND, Me., July 16.—Information was received here this evening of a fatal accident to Forepaugh's circus train on the Maine Central Railroad at Vassaboro, about fifty miles north of here. The storm having interfered with the wires, particulars are meagre. The train, consisting of twenty cars, was en *route* to this city and was running at a lively rate of speed, when four cars jumped the track and plunged down the fifty foot embankment toward the Kennebec river. Three of the cars contained animals and one was a passenger caboose containing a number of employes. The cars rolled over and over several times, being smashed to splinters. Twenty-five splendid horses were killed outright and a number of others badly injured, some of which will have to be killed. The caboose was occupied by ten men, several of whom escaped by jumping when the car left the track. They were saved from injury by the soft earth. The others were carried down the bank and caught in the wreck. Their companions extricated several of these who were badly, if not fatally, injured. Two, whose names are not given, are buried beneath the wreck in the river and were doubtless killed instantly. A wrecking train has left for the scene.

A Petition to Liquidate.

A petition was presented to Hon. Justice Johnston in chambers yesterday asking that "The Importers and Traders company" (limited), insolvent, be compelled to go into liquidation for the benefit of shareholders; and also, that liquidators be appointed. The case was continued until the 20th inst.

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HEAD

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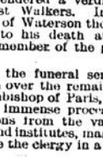
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ALL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE late Andre Wilcot are requested to fyle their claims at my office. Those indebted to the estate will please settle at once. A. MARTIN, 368 Beaudry st. 159z

Specific Articles.

AH! DE LORMIER, THE SHIRTMAKER, has just received a full assortment of Cambric, Marseille and Silk scarfs, from 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c each. Shirts and Collars made to order. 1700 NOTRE DAME STREET, 2nd door east of French Church. 164z

COUNTING HOUSE DIARIES & DAILY Journals for 1887, now ready with postal,

The Sunken City.

FROM THE SWEDISH OF P. L. HORDT IN THE ARGONAUT.]

Where the sea is smiling so blue and cold
There stood a city in days of old.
But the black earth opened to make a grave,
And the city slumbers beneath the wave.

Where life and beauty dwelt long ago
The ooxy rushes and seaweeds grow,
And no one sees and no one hears,
And none remember the far-off years.

But go there lonely at eventide,
And hearken, hearken to the lisping tide,
And faint, sweet music shall float to thee
Like church bells chiming aeros the sea.

'Tis the olden time—the sunken town,
Which faintly murmurs, far fathoms down.
Like the sea wind's breathing it murmurs by,
And the sweet notes tremble, and sink and die.

Where now is moorland, all dark and dry,
Where fog and night mist forever lie,
Of old there blossomed, divinely free,
A flowery kingdom of poesy—

A wondrous region of visions proud,
Neath bright blue heaven and white dream-cloud,
With scent of roses and song of birds,
And gentle zephyrs of loving words.

Each thing of beauty the old earth bore;
Each tone, each odor—alas! no more—
By art and music were hither brought,
And grew eternal in diviuest thought.

Here lies the moorland, all dark and dry,
Here fogs and night mists forever lie;
And no one sees, and no one hears,
And few remember those far-off years.

But if thou hast not, in sin and strife,
Forgot already thy childish life—
If things that harden the human heart
Have not yet murdered thy nobler part—

Then on that moorland, in the Summer dark
While the winds sigh past thee, stand still and hark,
And a faint, sweet music will float to thee
Like church bells chiming across the sea.

It is the world that once hath been,
Which sadly chimeth, itself unseen.
Like the sea winds breathing the tones creep by
They faint, they tremble, and sweetly die.

LIVING OR DEAD.

By Hugh Conway (F. J. Fargus.)

CHAPTER XL.—*Continued.*

I was getting quite angry at these unfeeling questions. "Yes, I do," I answered, determined to let him know the depths of my treachery,

"It's very funny, now," continued Valentine, meditatively," but I have never felt like that either for Claudine or any other girl. There was a girl once, at a roadside inn in North Wales. She drew the beer, I remember. For a couple of days I felt a ghost of a resemblance to your symptoms. But it soon was laid. It is very strange I never feel as you do toward Claudine, and stranger still, when I come to think of it, that she doesn't feel so toward me. I asked her not long ago if she did, and her reply quite satisfied me on that score."

Claudine was right in her estimate of Valentine. He was frivolous and thoughtless or he could never have jested so. I quite lost command over my temper, and for the first and last time in my life was furious with Valentine.

"Mr. Estmere," I said with great dignity, "you have forced from me a secret which, as a man of honor, I was bound to reveal to you at whatever cost to myself. I can only say your manner in receiving it has greatly disappointed me."

I had risen to give my words due effect. Valentine heard me finish, then followed my example.

"You old fool," he said playfully, laying his hand affectionately on my shoulder, "you thick-headed old fool. Can't you see against whose utter stupidity the gods are struggling now?"

What could he mean! My heart gave a great bound.

"Claudine and I decided six months ago, long before she ever saw your handsome, dark, dismal face, that on the first favorable opportunity we would break our life-long engagement. That was why I never spoke to you about her. We are only waiting until we can summon up the courage to tell my mother of our determination. Her heart is so set upon it; she has always so wished for it, that we don't know what she will say. Indeed, Claudine and I love her so much that even now if she will have it so we shall get married, and I dare say be happy enough, so don't you go rushing to the extreme of hope and joy."

I am not sure, but I think I fell on Valentine's neck. I could have worshipped him, but in my heart I despised him. How could any man speak so carelessly of transferring such a being as Claudine to another? But I was in love and Valentine was not.

"You see, Philip, what it has cost you not telling me the whole truth. In money alone three thousand four hundred pounds, for of course you gambled on that account. Let this be a warning to you."

What did I care for money now? Who was happier than I was?

"Does she care for me, do you think, Valentine," I asked.

"You must settle all that yourself, Philip, I shall have enough to do with my mother. Besides, I am a gentleman, although you didn't think so a short time ago, and will betray no confidences."

But we settled I should not go back with him to Bournemouth. I must come under no false pretenses. Lady Estmere must know exactly how matters stood. Valentine promised to do his utmost to bring her to his way of thinking, and then—

"You will telegraph?" I said anxiously.

"I will telegraph at once. Now let us have a pipe and a sensible chat, and then you go to bed like a returned character."

So we talked till he insisted upon going, saying that it was wearisome to find that, however the subject started, it was bound to work round to Claudine Neville. He said no more about the unpleasant events of the evening until he arose to leave me. Then glancing at the shattered panel of my cabinet, a stern, hard look crossed his face.

"I wish I had hit hard enough to kill that dog," he said, in such a harsh voice I scarcely knew it.

I could make no reply. He turned to me and clasped my hand. "Philip, I think you will marry Claudine. Before then you will hear more about us. Promise me through good and evil report you will not only love but believe in my mother."

Through good and evil report! The very phrase I had heard Claudine make use of.

I returned the pressure of his hand. "Through good and evil report I swear it," I said. Then we parted for the night.

I had too much to think about to go to sleep, easily, too much joy to picture, too many castles to build, and every one of these airy structures tenanted by Claudine and myself. Valentine's refusal to give me any opinion as to the state of her feelings toward me raised my hopes, and I augured well from his account of what he chose to call her bad temper. The happiness I felt at the turn affairs had taken made me think little of, or almost forget my catastrophe at whist. Somehow I did not trouble much about the money lost. The fact of Mr. Grace having paid it so readily showed me my father could afford it. I was ashamed and willing to pay any penalty he might demand, but it would be a long time before I should see him, and meanwhile there was Claudine to be won. All minor considerations sank before this, and I longed for the moment when I might meet and with a clear conscience look in her true, sweet eyes and read what fate had in store for me.

Valentine left early next morning. With true selfishness I begged him not to delay his departure. He left me laughing, and promising again to send me word directly he had smoothed matters. I was restless while he was with me, and even more so when he had left. I scarcely expected the telegram that day, so time must be killed somehow. Then I remembered my pledge to Mr. Grace that Lord Rothwell should know all my folly. I would have given something to be able to recall the promise, but that being an impossibility, I thought I had better get the unpleasant task over as soon as possible, so about midday I went in search of the distinguished traveller.

He was still at Long's Hotel, and appeared inclined to stay there. It was too much bother, he said, to take either house or chambers, so he chartered a long bed-room on the top of the hotel, cleared out all the furniture it originally possessed, and sat down to write the book of travels which his publishers were eagerly awaiting. This improvised study was only free to one or two persons, among whom were Valentine and myself.

I climbed the stairs, rapped at the door, and heard his Lordship's deep voice bidding me enter. He was hard at work, and both in garb and surroundings looked as unlike a British peer as can be imagined. The furniture of the room consisted of a couple of chairs—good, strong, wooden-seated and comfortable—a couple of boxes of cigars, a large tobacco-jar, several pipes, and two deal tables, so gigantic that it is a marvel how they were got up-stairs. One of these stood in the corner, the other in the centre of the room. Both, with the exception of a small space in the centre of the one he wrote at, were littered with maps, charts, books, papers and sketches. An open memorandum book and a pile of ruled paper lay in front of him; the floor at his left side was strewn with pages of manuscript which, as finished he dropped there to await sorting and fastening together. The noble author's attire was unconventional, to say the least. A pair of trousers, a flannel shirt, and a delightfully comfortable-looking old velveteen shooting coat, absolutely out at elbows, formed, with socks and slippers, the whole of his raiment, as far as eye could see. A short pipe was the only ornamental thing about him. He nodded as I entered.

"Chuck these books off the chair, Philip, and sit down. I am in the middle of a sentence."

I obeyed and watched his pen forming the big, bold, characteristic letters, and trying to calculate the consumption of ink and paper such penmanship must entail. At least it had the merit of being legible, and knowing it was intended for publication I had no scruple in reading as he wrote.

"There was no help for it. Finding neither scolding nor persuasion would induce my guide to risk his life in the fast-running stream, I bade him hold the frightened mule and divested myself of my garments. Till then I had no idea that water could be so cold. I shiver now as I think of it. I ducked, dived, and groped with varying success in the bed of the stream, and when compelled from numbness and exhaustion to cease, I found I had recovered most of the heavier articles which had fallen from the carelessly-fastened pack, but alas! that solace during weary days, that companion during lonely nights, my tobacco, although packed in what I believed was a water-tight can, was a soddened mass."

"Yes, it was devilish cold, I can tell you," he said, seeing I had read his words. "The pack slipped as we crossed the ford, or the cord broke or something, and I had the pleasure of seeing all my little comforts of life tumbled one by one into the river. All my luxuries were lost utterly."

"You seem to dispense with luxuries even now," I said, looking around at the barely-furnished room.

"I've got all I want. No one can be more luxurious than that. There's true philosophy for you, my sybarite of Albermarle Street."

"Are you too busy to spare me a few minutes?" I asked.

"No; I was just thinking of finishing up and attiring myself more as a civilized being should. Say on, oh, Philip! what is your errand, business or pleasure?"

"Business, or rather I have an unpleasant confession to make to you."

"Are you speaking in earnest, Philip?"

"Unfortunately I am," I said dolefully."

"Then tell me what you have to tell me quite unrestrainedly, not as to a man old enough to be your father, but as to a friend of your own age. Do you want money?"

"I did yesterday; not now."

"Why not have come to me? I have more than I can spend. Tell me all about it."

"I told him all about it very shortly and circumstantially. I mentioned no names at first. Lord Rothwell looked very grave, and stroked his long, brown beard thoughtfully.

"It was not right, Philip. I am vexed to hear about it. How did you know you could possibly find money to pay the loss. A gentleman should not forget this even in the excitement of the game?"

I hung my head. "I must have shot myself, I suppose."

"Of course you must. I don't see what else you could have done. It is that alternative I was thinking of. I would have paid the money had you come to me, but you were quite right in applying to Grace for it first. I am glad you told me about it."

"Mr. Grace made me promise to do so."

"Oh Mr. Grace made you promise, did he! Why was that?"

"The money was lost to a Captain Chesham. He said you knew all about him."

"Chesham!" exclaimed Rothwell. "Have you come in contact with that rascal?" It is a small world, Philip."

"Do you know anything about him," I asked.

"Yes, I know something about Richard Chesham, and I want to know something more about him—something I fear I shall never find out," he added. "Shun that man, Philip, as you would a serpent. He has done mischief enough already."

"He speaks as though he hates you, Lord Rothwell."

"He has no cause to do so. His only grievance against me is that I was second to a friend of mine who shot him through the hip years ago."

Things were explaining themselves, and I was growing curious.

"Will you tell me your friend's name," I asked.

"Rothwell pulled away at his beard, and considered for a while.

"Yes," he said, "there's no secret about it. Any one about town can tell you. It was Sir Laurence Estmere."

"Valentine's father."

"Valentine's father and my dearest friend."

"He insulted Valentine in my rooms last night when he came to be paid, and Valentine knocked him down."

"What did the villain say? asked Lord Rothwell eagerly.

"Shall I be right in telling you, Lord Rothwell?" I asked doubtfully.

"Yes, every thing, every word." he said, authoritatively. "There are no secrets between Valentine and me."

I took him at his word, and described the whole interview, even repeating the scandalous assertion made by Chesham. Rothwell grew much excited. He rose and paced the room, regardless of the manuscripts scattered about.

(To be *Continued*.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR.—For the information of "Josie," Brockville, whose query appeared in THE STAR of the 5th instant, I write to assert that the song above named is over one hundred years old. I am pretty well advanced in years myself, and am familiar with the music, which I learned of my parents when quite a youngster; and, up to the present, I am unaware that the music has undergone any change whatever from the original.

Now, my remaining parent died, aged 84, eight years ago, which together make 92 years to date. Well, a barn maun creep afore it toddles and it maun also toddle afore it sings, and to make timely provision for such in the premises it would be only fair to make an allowance, say of eight years, which with the 92 already accounted for would make 100. I think this proof evident of the above statement.

If her "musical friend" claims to be the author in question, he must be a scion of the house of the late Dr. Parr, as there is no *ordinary* musical gentleman alive at present who cultivated the art 100 years ago.

It will, I hope, appear to the parties interested that the rhythm of the following verse is more in harmony, and that the words are not so "seedy," minus the "Betsy," as those already quoted:

1st Verse.

In Carlow town I lived, I own,
Free from debts or dangers,
'Till Colonel Reilly enlisted me
To join the Connaught Rangers.
He dressed me up in scarlet red,
And used me very kindly;
Yet still I thought my heart would break,
For the girl I left behind me.

D. McL.

Montreal, 15th June, 1886.

"Comin' Thro' the Rye."

The two following letters, taking different views of the meaning of the word "rye," have in a newspaper phrase been "crowded out" for some time. I have already offered my own opinion on the subject, and apologize to my correspondents for delay in publishing their letters:

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR.—In the "Notes and Queries" column of THE STAR there was a letter a short time ago from Mr. John M. Campbell, asking for information in regard to Burns' song "Comin' through the rye."]

The subject was discussed before, I think in THE STAR, and I have seen it mentioned also in the papers in the United States.

To me, there was never any difficulty in regard to the meaning of the song but to people not born in Great Britain, and unacquainted with the facts of the case, it will not be so plain.

England, and I suppose Scotland too, is intersected in all directions by footpaths running through the fields, which have existed from time immemorial (perhaps long prior to the Roman invasion of Britain), and were in prehistoric times the only means of communication between one district and another; much the same as the Indian trails of the American continent. These footpaths are as much public property as the highways, and are a great deal more popular with pedestrians, as they are always direct, going straight from one point to another, thereby cutting off considerable distance that would have to be traversed by people going along the highways, the country roads in England being anything but straight, and with any number of sharp angles in them. Another reason for the popularity of footpaths is, that it is infinitely pleasanter to walk in the green fields than in the hot, dusty road.

Where a footpath passes through the middle of a ploughed field, farmers generally plough it up in ploughing time, it being easier to plough it up than to carry the plough over it. It thus happens that the footpath through arable land is only just wide enough for one person at a time; and in the month of June, when the grain fields have attained their most luxuriant growth, the dews are heaviest (they are in fact a great deal heavier than in Canada), and any woman passing through a grain field at that season of the year, during the night or early morning, before the sun had dried up the dew, could not miss having her petticoats "draigled" by the wet ears of the grain on each side of the path forcing her to brush the dew-laden blades of the growing grain as she walked along.

I have seen it objected to in connection with this song of "Comin' through the rye," that farmers would not allow people to go through the standing crops; but in this instance the farmers were not the themselves, as they do not rent the land on which a footpath is located, and their landlords do not own it, having been public properties from time immemorial. Formerly it was necessary to get a special act of Parliament to stop a footpath, but now the Justices of the Peace (which means the local landlords) can issue an order, when assembled together at the Petty Sessions, for closing up a footpath; and on every decent pretense they avail themselves of the power placed in their hands to steal public property and curtail popular rights, which they hate; so that, things go on as they are doing, footpaths through the fields will soon become a thing of the past.

Yours, etc.,
J. HUDSON.

Cote St. Paul, Que.

"A new reservoir on the Rye water, in the parish of Largs, constructed to augment the Paisley water supply, has been opened."
WEEKLY STAR, 26th May, 1886.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR.—A few weeks ago, anent the discussion on the meaning of the word rye, occurring in Burns' song "Comin' through the Rye," a correspondent made out a strong case in favor of the grain side of the argument, affirming that there is no such river in Ayrshire as the Rye, and stating that Dairy had no connection with a river so called, being situated on the Garnock. Now the paragraph at the head of this will show that there is a rivulet of the name in Ayrshire (the parish of Largs being in that county). I find further in Chambers' Encyclopædia under the head "*Dairy*," "A town in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Garnock, near the mouth of the Rye." As this stream is only an affluent of what is itself a mere creek (as we would say) most likely the bare footed lassies were in the daily habit of crossing to milk or perform other duties. The wetting of the petticoats alluded to seems to point to something not quite so commonplace as the result of passing through wet grain or grass. A scuffle between Jenny and her sweetheart in the shallow water seems to me much more in harmony with the spirit of Burns. The statement that she was "seldom dry" alludes I think to the frequency of such scuffles. The testing of the question, however, can only be satisfactorily done by referring to the song as it appears in one of the old collections published during the life of the author. No doubt Burns would have set right any misunderstanding as to what sort of "rye" he meant to use, though modern publishers might consider a capital R in the old editions an error and change it to the small letter.

I am, yours truly,
MAUCHLINE BAIRN.

Violins.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR.—Would you be kind enough to tell me when "Antonius Stradivarius, Cremona," made his first violin, as I have one dated 1792 and do not know if it is a genuine one.

Your obedient servant,
A. BRAIS.

Montreal.

Under the head of "Viol and Violin," Haydn, at p. 844 of his "Dictionary of Dates," mentions that "Straduarius or Stradivarius of Cremona was a renowned violin maker from 1700 to 1722." One of the best works on the violin is an amusing little volume published by Mr. George Dubourg, in 1836, under the title of "The Violin, being an account of that leading instrument and its most eminent professors, from its earliest date to the present time—including hints to amateurs, etc." Other works on the violin have been published by Fétis, a famous Belgian; by Pearce (London, 1866), "Violins and Violin makers;" and last, but not least, a volume by W. Sandys, and Simon Andrew Forster & J. K. Smith, London, 1863), entitled "The History of the Violin, and other Instruments played on with the bow, from the Remotest Times to the Present, with an account of the principal Makers, English and Foreign, with numerous Illustrations." Mr. Forster was the representative of a family world-renowned as violin makers, and his notices of the great constructors of the instrument are extremely valuable. Of late years the most interesting articles on the violin and its makers have been written by the late Richard Grant White, of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Haweis, of London.

Edith Lyle.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR.—Will you be kind enough to let me know through your columns who is the author of "Edith Lyle."

Yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

These questions about the names of authors of particular novels, poems and literary articles are sometimes very troublesome to answer. I am indebted to Mr. Picken, the bookseller, for ascertaining the correct name of the writer of "Edith Lyle." It is Mary Jane Holmes. She is an American author, and has produced a number of popular novels, which have attained a large circulation. Her books are all addressed to the lovers of sensational domestic tales, and ten years hence not one of them will probably be read. The copy of "Edith Lyle" before me was published in 1883 in "The Rose Library," by the Rose Publishing Co. Toronto, and is stated to be the "Second Edition." The titles of some of the other novels by Mrs. Holmes are "Tempest and Sunshine," "Darkness and Daylight," "Forrest House," "Queenie Hetherton," "Château d'Or," "Jessie Graham," etc., etc.

There is another lady, named Mary N. Holmes, who has published many novels written in the same style as those of Mary J. Holmes; and a confusion has naturally arisen in the public mind as to the authorship of some of the sentimental stories. The novels by which Mary N. Holmes has obtained popularity among a certain class of readers are "Won for a Wager," "Her Face to the Foe," "Marion Grey," etc. It seems a waste of time to read the improbable dramas of these interior writers, when the books of really great novelists are almost entirely neglected.

Bi-Weekly.

An obliging correspondent writes to me as follows:

From "Stormouth's" Dictionary; latest London edition:

Bi-weekly—Strictly every two weeks, or once a fortnight; now used in the sense twice each week.

Tri-weekly—Happening thrice a week: published thrice a week as a newspaper.

S. H. PARSONS.

ETIQUETTE.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Will you kindly inform me on the following subject: When paying a visit to a friend or lady friend and asked to give your hat, same hat being put on hat rack in hall, what should be done on leaving, ask for the hat or take it from the rack it being close by the door, and quite ready to take? By answering this you will oblige

GERANIUM.

ANS.—You should take it from the rack. Being so close at hand there is no necessity to ask for it.

Editor Etiquette Department:

When addressing a note of invitation to a young lady who is staying at the house of an acquaintance, is it necessary to put "to the care of Mrs. ——," or merely the number of the house?

JANET.

ANS.—The name of the young lady to whom you are writing and the number of the house and the name of the street where she is staying is all that is necessary. When sending letters of importance to a distance it is as well to direct them to the care of the lady or gentleman at whose house they are to be received.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Is it customary to ask ceremonious callers (those calling on a family after taking dinner with them) to call again? What indication is given to a young gentleman, since his call cannot of course be returned, that his future acquaintance would be acceptable and a renewal of his visit not unwelcome?

MATER FAMILIAS.

ANS.—We infer from the above expression, "cannot of course be returned," that there are no gentleman members in our questioner's family. Under such circumstances it is usual and quite correct for the mothers of the house, the head of the family, to ask the young gentleman to repeat his visit. Any of the following may be used: "We shall be happy to see you again," or "We are at home to visitors on such an afternoon or evening," or "It will give me pleasure to continue your acquaintance."

Editor Etiquette Department:

Will you give us some hints regarding the following: 1. When bananas are served at lunch or dessert, should they be peeled or the skin allowed to remain on? Is it incorrect to bite them? 2. Can you give us any new ideas of the style most appropriate and novel for pins worn as ornaments to be presented to bridesmaids at a wedding.

QUESTIONERS.

ANS.—1. The most convenient way, and that which is generally adopted, is to partially peel the banana and draw down the skin nearly to the end of the fruit. They should not be bitten, but eaten with a silver knife and fork. 2. The styles for these are varied, so as to suit expense and taste. The latest description we read from a recent paper was as follows: "Bridesmaids' pins come in the form of a diamond hilted sword with upright initial letters of the groom and bride, an owl with diamond eyes; a gold nail runs through a horseshoe of pearls, a pearl heart enclosing the united monogram of bride and groom in small rubies." We should feel inclined, among all these pretty trinkets, to give the preference to the "lucky pearl horseshoe."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Correspondents are informed that no notice will be taken of questions which do not bear the name and address of the sender, and are not of general interest. We do not insert answers without questions. We do not undertake to furnish information as to addresses known, or articles for sale, or give any information whatever of a private nature. If no notice is taken of questions sent it may be understood that they do not comply with the above conditions.]

M. W. F.—Is there a line of steamships from here to Florida? ANS.—None from Montreal, you must go to New York.

W. T.—By a slip of the pen we wrote Helmuth College last week in lieu of Huron College as a divinity school. Helmuth College is a ladies' college in connection with the Episcopal Church. The Lordship of Huron College is, Prof. Fowell, London, or Bishop of Huron, See House, London.

R. H. S.—Will the Dominion Government furnish a High School Company with arms and uniforms? Would the Company be liable to be called out in case of war? ANS.—The Government furnishes arms and accoutrements; the cadets have to furnish their own uniforms. The corps is liable to be called out as a reserve. Boys must be over fourteen, and the corps must number fifty.

CONSTANT READER.—I am one of a great many who had postage stamps discolored by the flood. Cannot I use them on that account, or am I to lose them, which I cannot well afford to do? ANS.—If slightly discolored you may use them, but if at all considerably they are worthless, as there is a clause in the law that any defacement of stamps cancels them. In England and the States the Government is the loser in such a case; in Canada it is different.

An Army Dog.

"I met down at Indianapolis a man who kept for years a dog that trained for a time with our regiment. He was a great favorite with the boys, and had a great many adventures, and at the close of the service the boys drew cuts to decide which man should take him home and take care of him. For years and years the dog would not allow a stylishly dressed man to come into the yard, but having discovered the first month of his home experience an old soldier friend in the person of a tramp, he ever after that welcomed any tramp to the premises with barks of delight and enthusiastic tail-wagging. He was on this account the very opposite of a watch dog. Let a tramp come toward the house day or night the dog welcomed him with the manner of a full brass band and marshaled him up to the barn or house with a flourish that seemed to say, 'Take anything you want, and if you don't see what you want, ask for it.'"—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A New French Possession.

The Comoro Isles, which have just been formally ceded to France, will strengthen her hold in Madagascar waters, as they lie between the great island and Africa, in Mozambique channel. Those of importance are four in number, and contain perhaps 70,000 people, with some manufactures, and a very considerable cultivation of sugar, now an export. French influence has long been dominant in the group, the island of Mayotta having been ceded to France more than forty years ago, under an agreement reaffirmed in 1845. Johanna, on the island of the same name, where the new treaty has just been signed, has long been a port of call, at which ships obtain provisions; and to some extent the other two islands—Angaziya or Great Comoro and Mohilla—have also furnished supplies. The soil is fertile, though the islands are mountainous, and no doubt they will do quite as well under formal annexation as hitherto.

On the 26th ult. the foundation of stone of a Masonic Hall in Dunblane, capable of accommodating 200 persons, the cost of which has been defrayed by Lieut.-Colonel Stirling, was laid with Masonic honors in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators.

VETERINARY.

[The Veterinary Department of "The Star" is in charge of Wm. Patterson, Jr., M.D., M.R.C.V.S., Montreal, well known as a skilful practitioner. The benefits of this column are extended to country or out of town subscribers only, and no charge is made for those published answers. In cases where private advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of one dollar.

P. J.—Colt of 3 months, ruptured near navel, bunch about size of hen's egg. ANS.—Take up the fold of skin between your fingers, push the bowel and run a skewer through the skin, taking care not to have any of the bowel in it; then take strong whip cord and run it tight around between skin and skewer; it will slough off in time; keep the bowels regular.

GREEN MOUNT.—Mare has lump on left shoulder, began to appear five months ago, not attached to bone, not painful. ANS.—Considering it is there so long, I think you had better have a seton run through, leaving seton in till reduced, applying blistering ointment to seton and drawing it up and down daily, there is no danger in inserting a seton there.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Mare, aged 9, lost hoof when a colt, another has grown in its place, but it is smaller, appears shrunken, mare has always gone lame on it, hoof seems inclined to crack and chip off. ANS.—The treatment to cause the growth of horn will be to give the coronet a good blistering; that stimulates the growth of horn, and dress the foot with tar dressing, a leather sole and tar dressing is beneficial.

SUBSCRIBER.—What is the best treatment for absolute holl of a few days standing? ANS.—If it is soft or fluctuating, lance it, keep it open and bathe well with hot water 3 or 4 times a day. If hard and long standing, run a seton through it and apply blistering ointment to the seton, pulling it 2 or 3 times a day, or give the enlargement a good blistering. These are the modes of treatment, at the same time guarding the enlargement from further injury by a well padded boot around the foot.

NEW BOOKS.

JOSEPH THE PRIME MINISTER, by the Rev. William M. Taylor, minister of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York. Harper & Bros., publishers, for sale at Dawson Bros.

Joseph the Prime Minister is the latest issue in a series of similar books by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the others are, "Daniel the Beloved;" "David, King of Israel;" "Elijah the Prophet;" Moses the Law Giver;" "Paul the Missionary," and "Peter the Apostle." The treatment of his subject by the author is both biographical and critical, the story of the life of Joseph being told in chapters with running commentaries upon his various acts and discussions as to his probable motives. An idea of the scope of the work may be had from sample titles of the chapters, of which there are fifteen, and the first ones of which are, "Father and Brother's Censure," "Sold to the Ishmaelites," "Sold into Slavery," etc. Then the final chapter treats of the "Character and Career of Joseph." The author's style is easy and interesting. So far as the mere story of Joseph's career is concerned, the present book is no improvement upon the plain Bible account, but as an assistance to the study of his life, it will prove interesting to the general reader.

MOUNTAINEERING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, Ernest Ingersoll; Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, New York.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll is a well known author and naturalist, who went last Summer over the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the pages before us he vividly describes what he saw. Of the Rockies he says, "It is as if an ocean of molten granite had been caught in instant petrification when its billows were rolling heaven-high." "The profile of the easternmost or front range, as seen from Canmore, is remarkably irregular." "There is no stately line of rounded summits set in orderly array, nor an evenly serrated chain of peaks; the sky rests upon a jagged wall, every elevation having some angular and abrupt form quite unlike its neighbor, and the whole seeming a long stretch of ruins, rather than a mountain range which apparently has been less harmed by the tooth of time than any other in the west."

Mr. Ingersoll saw the heights, ravines, glaciers and forests of the Canadian Alps, not merely as every lover of the sublime sees them, but with the eye of the geologist and botanist deeply interested in studying the tremendous natural forces whose theatre British Columbia has been.

NEW MAGAZINES.

The Pansy for July is as usual full of pretty pictures, some with historical interest, pieces for recitation, and stories that carry a well sugared moral in them. Pansy herself has some delightful talks, that the little ones will like immensely. In the biographies of remarkable women the letter "O" is reached, which brings a sketch of Margaret Fuller, Countess Ossoli. An instructive article on Napoleon Bonaparte is illustrated with portraits of the Emperor and the Empress Josephine.

We are in receipt of the first issue of the *Stamp Collector*, an illustrated monthly devoted to the dissemination of philatelic knowledge. As there are said to be 200,000 persons interested in collecting postage and other kinds of stamps in this continent, such a publication seems well called for. Those engaged in the pursuit contend it is far from being a mean pursuit, on the contrary, they contend it keeps one's mind constantly refreshed on points of geography, current history, politics as illustrated in the changes that occur in Governments, the art of engraving and many minor points. The magazine is well got up to start with, and in the thirty-two pages of reading matter, we find a Record of New Issues, a Correspondence Department, Queries, Philatelical Societies, Notes and News, Exchange and Book Notices and a funny page, Folly as it Flies. Original articles are invited by the publishers and live correspondents all over the world.

NEW MUSIC.

L'AMOUR OU LE PARADIS PERDU is a delightful *Romance* from the facile pen of Gustave F. Tassé, who has written both the words and the air. An English version is also appended by John Lesperance, which is saying enough for its merits. The transitions from one key to another make the melody follow the capricious changes of the sentiment, and the accompaniment adds a pleasing variety to the harmonies.

LITERARY LITTLE BITS.

A biography of Josh Billings is going through the press of the Thompson Co. of Philadelphia.

Edwin Arnold records the impressions produced by a recent tour through Southern Asia in "India Revisited" just issued by Roberts Bros.

Several of the American papers announce that Miss Rose E. Cleveland is shortly to become editor of "Literary Life," a Chicago periodical. Others deny the report.

"Men of the Reign" is a biographical dictionary of the eminent Englishmen who have died up to date during the reign of Queen Victoria. It has just issued from the Routledge's press.

George Augustus Sala's autobiography is promised to the world for the first week in October. Mr. Payne's betrayal of George's Bohemian habits will lead people to expect something spicy.

Congressman Foran, of Cleveland, has written a novel entitled "The Other Side" which is intended to present in attractive and readable shape the day-laborer's side of the contest between capital and manual toil. The work is said to be luridly sensational.

A record of services rendered to the U. S. army and navy during the war by the alumni and students of Harvard is shortly to be published by Cupples, Upham & Co., under the title of "Harvard University in the war of 1861-1865." Dr. Francis Brown edits the work.

The American Sunday-School Union of Philadelphia have decided to open a novel competition. They offer a prize of $1000 for the best book on "The Christian Obligations of Property and Labor." MSS. must be sent to the Society before Nov. 1, 1887, and must contain not less than sixty thousand nor more than a hundred thousand words.

John Strange Winter, author of "Houp-La," "Bootle's Baby," and other semi-military tales, turns out to be a lady instead of the dashing cavalry officer to whom all the London critics assigned the novelettes in question. Her identity is still concealed, however. She has just published, through the Harpers, a new novel called "Pluck."

Shosuke Sato was recently sent to the United States by the Government of Japan to study the various problems connected with the ownership and distribution of land. What he learned he has embodied in "A History of the Land Question in the U. S.," which forms the latest issue of the Johns Hopkins University series of economic treatises.

The Scribners announce that they mean to publish another illustrated monthly periodical. It is not stated yet what the scope of the new publication will be, but probably the mass of accepted MSS., which the editor of the *Century* has on hand—enough to fill that magazine for three years—has given birth to the idea of another periodical of the same sort.

It is a strange experience for the Canadian to stumble on the announcement that the first popular edition of Vanity Fair in England is only now about to be published. Smith, Elder & Co. propose to bring the great novel out in two small shilling volumes. All the copies of the first edition (50,000) have already been ordered by the booksellers.

The wildest notions of the Russian penal settlements in Siberia have long been current. What basis of truth there is for these will be made known in a series of illustrated articles which are soon to be published in the *Century* by Mr. George Cannon, who made himself familiar with the settlements while in Russia as a member of the American legation. He also secured a large number of photographs, a selection from which will appear with the articles.

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll enters the lecture field next season under the management of Major J. B. Pond, of New York. His themes will be "Railroading in the Rockies," and "A Battle for Life." The latter subject will treat of the war waged upon fish, beast and bird by advancing civilization as it has dominated this continent. Mr. Ingersoll is widely known as the author of "The Crest of the Continent," "Knocking Round the Rockies" and "Friends Worth Knowing." He is said to be quite as interesting on the platform as he is at his desk.

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE
—OF—
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

1886—SUMMER SERVICE—1886

From Liverpool.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Quebec.
June 3	Polynesian	June 24
" 10	Parisian	July 1
" 18	Sardinian	" 8
" 24	Carthaginian	" 15
July 1	Circassian	" 22
" 8	Polynesian	" 29

From London.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal to London on or about
June 10	Nestorian	July 1
" 24	Lucerne	" 15
July 8	Phœnician	" 29

From Liverpool.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Halifax.
June 8	Carthaginian	Monday, July 5
" 24	Nova Scotian	" 19
July 6	Caspian	" Aug.

From Glasgow.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Boston
June 9	Waldensian	About June 26
" 30	Prussian	" July 3
July 7	Canadian	" 17
	Austrian	" 24

From Glasgow	STEAMSHIPS.	From Philadelphia
June 22	Austrian	About June 30
" 23	Scandinavian	" July 14

For Freight or Passage, neither information apply to
G. W. ROBINSON,
180 St. JAMES STREET, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.
Or H. & A. ALLAN,
22 Common Street, Montreal.
80 State Street, Boston. 231a

THE HANSA STEAMSHIP CO'Y
OF HAMBURG,
—AND—
The White Cross Line of Antwerp,
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Steamers of the above Lines will sail as follows:

SS. BAUNWALL,	on or about and "	5th June, 15th June,	from Hamburg, for Antwerp
SS. GRASBROOK,	"	1st July,	for Montreal.
SS. KEISERWEIDER,	"	5th July,	for Antwerp.
	"	15th July,	for Hamburg, for Montreal
SS. BAUNWALL,	"	5th July,	for Antwerp.
SS. GRASBROOK,	"	20th July,	for Montreal
SS. KEISERWEIDER,	"	5th Aug.	for Hamburg, for Montreal for Antwerp.

SS. WANDRAHN and other Steamers will follow, giving a Monthly Service between HAMBURG and CANADA, and a Fortnightly one between ANTWERP and CANADA.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Hamburg and Antwerp, to Points in Eastern and Western Canada.

For Rates of Freight and other particulars, apply to
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—OR TO—
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14th June, 1886. 1392a2w

Dominion Line & Royal Mail Steamers.

Liverpool Service.
SAILING DATES FROM QUEBEC.

SARNIA	25th June
MONTREAL	2nd July
OREGON	8th "
TORONTO	16th "
VANCOUVER	22nd "

Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock.
SAILING DATES FROM MONTREAL.

QUEBEC	2nd July
ONTARIO	16th "
DOMINION	30th "

Rates of Passage from Quebec, $50 to $80, according to steamer and accommodation. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage at lowest rates.

These steamers have saloon, state-rooms, music-room, smoking-room and bath-rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt, and carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Passengers for SS. MONTREAL, TORONTO and SARNIA can embark at Montreal; also those for the steamers sailing to Avonmouth.

Apply to W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James Street, or D. TORRANCE & CO., Hospital Street. 1274

Black Diamond Line

SUMMER EXCURSIONS IN THE RIVER AND GULF.

3000 miles and 12 days, on salt water.....$50
1750 " 10 " " 35
Meals and Berth included.

The new and elegant Passenger Steamers "BONAVISTA," Capt. D. Anderson; "CORAN," Capt. Robert Fraser, are intended to leave Montreal as follows:

The SS. BONAVISTA.....Thursday, July 8th
The SS. CORAN.....Saturday, July 24th
for Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Pictou, N.S., only.

The SS. BONAVISTA.....Thursday, July 22nd
for Charlottetown, P.E.I., Pictou, N.S., and St. Johns, Newf'd.

Every accommodation has been provided for passengers' comfort; Elegant Saloons,

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Vote of the Fifteenth of June.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

Letters from the Readers of THE STAR in that Province—No Annexation, and Repeal Chiefly a Contingency—Loyal to Britain, if not to Canada—The Chances of the Dominion Liberals.

The Nova Scotia general provincial election of June 15 was one of the greatest import to the Dominion at large from the nature of the chief issue placed before the people. The Liberal party in the province made secession from the Dominion the chief plank in their platform. On June 15 the election, to the surprise and it may be said consternation of the rest of the, Dominion resulted in the overwhelming victory of the Liberal party.

The question asked throughout the Dominion was whether Repeal was the true issue in the vote. To ascertain this THE STAR appealed to its Nova Scotia readers and friends for their explanations. They were asked to deal chiefly with the following questions:

Whether the people when they voted really desired separation from the Dominion, or only better terms.

Whether there is any feeling in the province in favor of annexation to the United States.

Whether in the event of a Dominion general election, the Dominion Liberal party would be similarly sustained.

In response, THE STAR received so large a number of letters that it is obliged to select for publication the letters given to-day, largely on the principle of covering as many of the counties of the province as possible, and so getting the widest possible expression of opinion. There were also many letters sent in either without signature, or the writers of which did not authorize the use of their names. As THE STAR wished to have the names of the writers published, these letters, with one exception, are not used. There were also letters which came to hand at so late an hour that they could not be utilized. The letters published are printed just as received, except that in some cases the introduction referring to THE STAR'S questions, etc., has been omitted.

It will be remembered that the province recorded on June 15, about 55,000 Liberal votes to 50,000 Conservative ones, a difference which returned 32 Liberals to the Local House as against 7 Conservatives. Taking the general vote in connection with the letters which we have received, published and unpublished, three deductions seem to be reasonable. (1) That Nova Scotia is not so eager for repeal, but that better terms will satisfy her, (2) that there is absolutely no feeling in the province towards annexation, and (3) that the Dominion Liberals will stand a show at next elections than the provincial ones did. With these remarks, we leave the letters to speak for themselves.

ANNAPOLIS.

God Bless Our Dominion!

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—You ask for views on the subject of repeal and also what I am in politics. I am a Conservative to the back-bone. My idea on repeal is that if such a thing was possible it would be ruinous to the people of Nova Scotia; that we have prospered and developed to a marvellous degree since entering the Union must be patent to every eye. What, I would ask, are we to gain by seceding from the union? What will become of our manufactures? Where will we sell our sugar, cottons, iron and coal? In the United States? No; they have more of their own than they want; besides there is a 35 per cent. duty if not more, to climb over between us and the neighboring Republic. The repealers say we will have free trade with the States. I would ask will the States be any more willing to grant half a million people reciprocity than 5,000,000? I say, no.

The leaders of the repeal party on their canvass did not advocate better terms, but a severance of the union. Now that they have got their election, they are coming back on better terms. If they thought there was a chance of getting repeal they would not advocate it, but they want something for an election cry and they thought by digging up the old corpse of repeal to cover up there own misdeeds and corruption and secure votes among the ignorant people, and it seems they were successful. I was one of the officers in my polling booth. There were six voters who could not read, now did they vote Conservative? No; Grit, a significant fact of what that party is made up of. I do not think annexation would meet favor with the mass of the people. Of course there are some that would favor it. Some people do not know what they want. The repealers took a good time to cry repeal. Times are hard and there are some so ignorant as to lay it to the upper provinces taking all our money from us. They think we have not been dealt fairly with, they say all the public works are carried on in the upper provinces. I will admit it has been a drain [illegible] on Canada so early in the greatest of all national works the Canadian Pacific railway, but I for one feel proud of helping so great a work.

It is difficult for me to say what would be the result of a federal election in this province, but I do not think the Grits would sweep the country as they did in the Local.

In conclusion I would say that Nova Scotia has been dealt with justly by the Federal Government. I am proud of this our country (I mean our Dominion), stretching from ocean to ocean. We are destined to become a great nation both in manufacturing and agriculture. Those clouds will all roll away; prosperity will shine upon us. A severance of the union! I say, no. I say, God bless this our union for ever.

Yours very respectfully,
ABEL WISWALL.

Repeal First, Last, and all the Time.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—As regards the sentiments of the people of this province, I wish to state that there should be no loading the real issue and the only one upon which the election was run; that is, REPEAL. Complete and final separation from Old Canada and nothing else, will ever be satisfactory to the people of Nova Scotia. No diplomatic tricks, in the shape of "better terms," will answer our people, as the result of the elections fully shows. The union is an unnatural one; an abortion, and is every one in the province (Dominion office holders excepted), a scourge. It was conceived in sin and born in iniquity; and is working our ruin. The question of "annexation," was never mooted; I do not think it was ever mentioned, except by our opponents when they wished to get off a silly slander. You may rest assured, the people of this province are loyal; but if it ever becomes necessary to speak out on the question, annexation with the United States, our people will do so, for, or against, without being prompted, or hindered by the descendants of rebellious Canadians. I account for the "sweeping majority," by the fact that our people waited until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. We have just had a good opportunity to speak, and you have the result. In politics I am, and always have been, a supporter of the Liberal party, and was a great admirer of the late Mr. Howe until he "accepted the situation" and took office in the Macdonald Government. Of "Independents," I do not think there are any in Nova Scotia. As to your question, whether, in the event of a Federal election this Autumn, Nova Scotia would return proportionately as many Liberals to the Dominion House as there are now in our own Legislature, I will not hesitate to say, that let an election for the Dominion be held now and we will return twenty Liberals out of the twenty-one representatives we are entitled to send to Ottawa. Annapolis is the only county where the Tories made any gain in the whole Provinces. In every other county they lost ground very largely. But when we take into consideration the very large amount of money that was brought here from head quarters, for the purpose of corrupting electors and defeating the Attorney-General, it can easily be accounted for. But the Attorney-General was elected. Your anxiety for the welfare of this Province is of the kind that the wolf has for the lamb, worrying and devouring it; but *Felix trembles* and Canada will hear from us again, and that very soon. I trust I have answered your questions, and, I think, truthfully, whether to your satisfaction or not, I do not know, but I have spoken the sentiments of seven-eighths of the people of Nova Scotia.

Yours truly,
A. D. MUNRO.

Wilmot, Annapolis County, June 28, 1886.

Ballot Voting Criticised.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I am a Conservative or a good old Tory and have a family of nine good voters who feel that it is our duty to support the Dominion and not to listen to men who say they can separate us, for I don't think that they want that themselves; it is only a cry got up for election dogs. If we had open voting the result might have been better. Ballot voting is against my principles in this way, that there are people that take no interest in elections, but for a dollar or two will cast their ballots. I think if a man would have to speak at the poll he would consider the matter more carefully.

Yours, etc.,
GEORGE ORDE.

Gray's Wood, July 6, 1886.

A Conservative's Hope.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I am a Nova Scotian. There is no doubt we all would wish better terms from the Federal Government. I have no desire for annexation to the United States. In this county we elected one Conservative and one Liberal, with only five or six votes difference. I think there are a good many roughs (Liberals) bought with rum. I think the people in general do not wish separation from the Dominion or annexation to the States; they wish better terms. In the event of a general election this Autumn, Nova Scotia would do better for the Federal Government. I am a Conservative, and I hope you all are.

Yours, etc.,
C. BAYARD MARGESON.

Wilmot, Annapolis Co., June 28, 1886.

CAPE BRETON.

A Non-Committal View.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—As to the real cause of the great victory of the Liberal party in the province on the 15th of this month, I can say nothing that would add to your information. I can say of this county that the election passed off very quietly; there was not a single speech made, even by the candidate, except on nomination day. There was, however, a general feeling of uneasiness like a over-vain child ready to grasp at anything new to relieve discontent. We feel that our rights are overlooked by the Federal Government, and that our local Government cannot help us any. A railway in the centre would satisfy the whole Island of Cape Breton. We have no desire for separation from the Federal Government, and much less for annexation. In this county we are two-thirds Catholics and one-third Protestants, nearly all Scotch Highlanders or Highland descent with a few thousand French fishermen in Chetecamp, all loyal and law-abiding people. This county is in its infancy, it dates back to 1836. Sir William Young is still living, he was their first representative in Provincial Parliament for this county. Mr. Young took great interest in the affairs of the county. He drew large sums for it from the treasury, and in a few years built the main Post roads. Now the people find that there is no revenue, and that the time is near when they must tax themselves to keep their roads in repair. We feel that our revenue goes to build railways in Upper Canada and the North-West. I do not think that Nova Scotia proper has any reason to be discontented on account of Confederation, they have the Intercolonial and Branch Railways. I was born in Pictou County, and can remember the first sod that was turned on the eight-mile bit of road that is built from Stellarton to the loading ground opposite Pictou town, probably the first piece of railway that was built in Canada. I can contrast the county then to what it is now. All the big leagues in Pictou and New Glasgow are done away with. The country people can ship their produce from the nearest station to the best market, and can get cash or cheap goods in return. Any old woman not too far from a station, that feed, 20 or 30 hens, can live comfortably. There is a strong feeling just now against Dr. Cameron, the present Dominion member for this county, but the return of any Grit candidate that may offer will depend on the action of the priests, who are sure to take an active part in all our elections.

Yours, etc.,
WILLIAM DUNBAR.

Lake Ainslie, Inverness Co., C. B., June 28, 1886.

Wants to Secede from Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Your letter of the 19th inst. to hand, and I reply at once. The result of the recent elections surprised everybody—even the Grit party itself. The Liberals owe their success more to their superior organization and their corruption fund than to the cry of repeal and reciprocity. They cannot deny that they have used money to bribe the electors; a portion of the fund was scattered by the Hon. A. J. White, ex-attorney-general, amongst the electors of a polling district about three miles from here, and the result has been that the Grits carried that poll. I have undisputable facts in my possession to prove that the same tactics have been practised in the counties of Inverness and Victoria. As to "Repeal and Reciprocity," I am positively sure that such terms were totally unintelligible to more than one-half the electors of the province, and am equally confident that not more than 300 votes were cast in favor of repeal throughout the Island of Cape Breton. There is only one member from this island in favor of repeal, and some of the Grits representing the peninsula are opposed to it. I believe the cry has been used as an election kite, and that better terms is what the Government has in view.

Mr. Bell, the leader of the Conservative party, is much to blame for the defeat of his followers. He did not lay down any programme or issue any address to electors of the province, and has not been heard outside his own constituency. Moreover, the election was thrown upon the country, and the Tories had no time to prepare for the fight, and the people had no time to consider the questions at issue.

I am an independent in politics, and I really believe that at the next Federal elections this province will elect as many members to support Sir John as it did in 1882. I don't believe that people favor annexation. What we, Cape Bretonians, have in view, is separation from all political connections with Nova Scotia and annexation to the Dominion as a province. For this we shall fight.

Yours truly,
ARCH. J. MCKENZIE.

Shubenacadie, C. B., June 30, 1886.

COLCHESTER.

The Influence of the Press.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—As to the reasons that gave the Grit party the overwhelming majority at the recent elections in this Province:

1st. The Government brought the election on before the Opposition had time to get properly organized.

2nd. The extension of the franchise allowing young men living with their fathers or mothers to vote. These young men, principally farmers' sons, supported the party that gave them the privilege to vote.

3rd. The repeal cry stirred up the old anti-confederate feeling, and as times have been dull, and the prices of the products of the farm and the fisheries low, a great many were made to believe that Confederation was the cause and voted accordingly. The people, or a large number, were made to believe that as the United States, if we could repeal, is the best market for fish or farm produce, we would be in a better position to get reciprocity with that country. The Halifax *Chronicle* made them believe that Confederation was the cause of the low prices of what we had to export, that the Canadians wanted nothing from us but cash, and were flooding Nova Scotia with their manufactures, and draining the Province of its cash. "Farmers of Nova Scotia," said the *Chronicle* a few days before the election, "remember repeal means reciprocity, and reciprocity means 15 cents a bushel more for every bushel of potatoes you raise. Quebec and Ontario take no potatoes; our market is in the States, and we can get that market open to us by repeal," and a lot more of such clap-trap. Too many of our people are ready to believe whatever the party papers tell them; blinded by party prejudice, they instead of thinking for themselves on the political questions of the day, take all that the party papers tell for gospel truth. "As all looks green unto the jaundiced eye," so by looking at matters from a party standpoint, they do not see things as they really are, but blurred and distorted by the medium through which they view them.

I cannot think that a majority of the electors favor annexation, nor do I believe that we will hear much about repeal, now that the cry has accomplished the object the Government had in view, when they passed the repeal resolutions after a number of the members had gone home at the last of the session. In case of a Dominion election this Autumn or next Summer, I have a conviction that there will be as many members returned to support the present Dominion Government as there will be to support the present Opposition as any candid man must admit, who is not blinded by party prejudice that Nova Scotia has increased in wealth and population since Confederation, more than she would have done had she remained in her former isolated position, the statement of crafty politicians to the contrary notwithstanding. As sure as "knowledge is power" so "union is strength."

Yours, etc.,
JAMES FLEMMING.

P. S.—I have usually voted with the confederate party since Confederation, but do not allow myself to be bound by party ties, so as to bias my judgment in favor of my party.

J. F.

Upper Londonderry, June 30, 1886.

The Fishery Difficulties Partly Responsible for the Result.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—We do not think the people here deserve annexation to the United States. Nor do we, the people (with a few exceptions), desire separation from the Dominion. As far as this part of Colchester is concerned there is a general dissatisfaction with the present Dominion Government. As you probably know, fishing is one of the principle industries along this shore, the fishing dispute with the U.S., and the bungling way the Dominion Government appear to manage it, is embittering the people here against Sir John A. and his Government. The falling in the market for fish here means hard times through the long cold Nova Scotian Winter. The unsettled state of the fishery question this season, combined with the duty of $2 per barrel imposed by the U. S., is having a very depressing effect upon the business.

The consequence of all this is that the people are bound to blame some one, and their vengeance naturally comes down on the head of Sir John A. and his partisans.

The result of a general election this Autumn I will be hard to predict. But I do not think there would be as many Liberals elected as we have in the Provincial Legislature. I am a Conservative in politics.

A few people here favor annexation. Some of their reasons are these: Our products of all kinds go mostly to the American market. We have in a manner no home market. The farmers say they used to (before Confederation) have a good market in Halifax, but since the building of the C.P. Railway it has gone up. As we cannot compete with the Canadians in producing oats, butter, etc., we have to truck our products 17 miles to a railway station in order to get it to Halifax, where a few miles of railway would open up one of the most fertile parts of N. S. and would also connect our two great mining industries. The way the Grits manage now, all our fish, etc., go to the Americans, shipped in vessels at our own door; we take our flour, cornmeal, etc., from them in return and get it landed at our door. As these people say, give us anything for a change.

In conclusion, if there should be a general election this Autumn, the hon. A. W. McLelan will have to look to his laurels.

Yours, etc.,
ADAM LEWIS.

Upper Economy, July 5, 1886.

Nova Scotia a Unit for Fair Play.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The real cause of the overturn that took place here at our local election is that we are not getting fair play at the hands of the Dominion Government. We want better terms or else repeal. We know our own value as far as revenue goes. Before confederation our custom revenue doubled per head that of Canada. New Brunswick, which has a less population than Nova Scotia, gets $150,000 per annum more than we do. We are not able with our present subsidy to carry on the public work of the province, hence the great dissatisfaction that has arisen here of late.

The sentiment of annexation is not strong here at all. It is the last thing we would think of. We have no bad feeling towards our brethren in Canada; we would like to live in peace and love with all men. But we are a free born people and cannot brook the way we are dealt with. What was done on the 15th is, I believe, a true idea of what will take place at the Dominion elections if matters are not mended.

It is little difference whether I am a Liberal or Conservative. Nova Scotia will be a unit on the principle of fair play.

Yours, etc.,
C. MCDONALD.

Gay's River, June 29, 1886.

"Why Nova Scotia Voted for Repeal."

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—1. Nova Scotia never gave her consent to Confederation.

2. The terms of the Union are unjust.

3. The policy of the Dominion Government is adverse to our interests.

4. We want reciprocity with the United States, and believe we could get it if we were so minded to obtain it.

5. We do not want annexation to the United States, but we want to trade in our natural markets, while under the N. P. we are compelled to trade with Ontario.

On the 15th of June the people of this province voted to sustain the Fielding government, because they believed them to be the best friends of their country, and because they believed they would work to secure a union of the Maritime Provinces and reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

Yours, etc.,
ALEX. COLE.

Truro, July 6, 1886.

To the Point.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—N. S. wants justice only from the Federal Government. No annexation sentiment in this Province. True meaning of vote, popular discontentment, and general condemnation of Dominion administration. Will go further than at general elections. I am independent.

Yours, etc.,
JOSEPH CACKELL.

Acadia Iron Mines, June 25, 1866.

CUMBERLAND.

A Temperate Review of the Situation.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—That the Nova Scotia Government wants better terms from the Federal Government there can be no dispute, and that the Government before the election appealed to the electors to strengthen themselves for projected demands is equally indisputable. However sincere the party leaders may have been in their secession cry it cannot be fairly denied that the Fielding party adopted the cry largely to carry the elections with push, and divert attention from other matters. Leaving out of the question the causes of the present commercial depression, as well as the indications of near improvement in such, there can be no denying its existence, and as discontent invariably follows a period of inactivity in business, there followed an inclination to vote for *anything for a change*. This operated everywhere, but with most effect in the counties bordering on the Atlantic from Guysboro to Yarmouth, peopled largely by fishermen, who, no doubt, were led to believe that reciprocity would follow repeal. Abler men in the Parliament at Halifax would have succeeded in explaining this fallacy in the matter of reciprocity following the vote for repeal, but it was otherwise. That there is a class of men in Nova Scotia who really desire separation from the Dominion must be admitted; but that these make up the Liberal party, or even a respectable number of that party, is a question of much doubt.

There is no party in Nova Scotia in favor of annexation to the United States. Whatever feeling there was in that direction in times past, about 1849, has all but disappeared. At that time there was a period of very severe commercial depression. Nova Scotians began to visit United States seeking employment. It was soon described as an El Dorado, but such exaggerations were not destined to last. It was soon apparent that Nova Scotia was rich in minerals, and her soil possessed great capabilities that yielded freely to the husbandman; and besides the introduction of railways dissipated discontent, and to-day there is no leader, no party, no newspaper in the Province that seriously even suggests annexation as a remedy for any dissatisfaction that may exist.

I do not think Nova Scotia would send Liberal representatives to the Dominion Parliament from each of the counties now sending Liberal representatives to the Provincial Parliament. Ontario has not done so in the past; and in Nova Scotia in 1882, when the Dominion and Provincial elections were run simultaneously on the same day all over the Province, and the respective polling booths for each standing side by side—a Provincial Tory Government was defeated, but an overwhelming majority polled to return representatives to support the Conservative Government at Ottawa. I am a supporter of the Liberal Conservative party in politics.

Yours, etc.,
WILLIAM SMITH.

Wallace Bridge, July 5, 1886.

Does Not Believe in Repeal.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—As regards Cumberland County the candidates did not claim to be in favor of repeal. The result of the election in this county was as follows:

Liberal, T. R. Black	2083	votes.
C. J. McFarlane	1855	"
Conservative, R. L. Black	2064	"
Geo. W. Forest	1939	"
Independent, J. B. Wilson	341	

As far as I can say I cannot believe that the people as a body are in favor of annexation.

So far as I can judge there may be a considerable number in the eastern counties, though not here, who desire repeal, but my opinion is if better terms were obtained, the repeal cry would be over.

I have always been a Liberal, but would not vote in favor of repeal at the present time, and under present circumstances. In event of a general Federal election this Autumn I would not like to say as many Liberals would be returned to the Dominion as has been to the Local Government, but my opinion is the Liberals would have the majority in this province.

The temperance question has been agitated considerably in the province, and, as a rule, men in favor of temperance have been chosen as candidates.

C. SKERRY.

Middleton, June 25, 1886.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I do not think that those who voted for the Liberal party in this province at the late election, desire annexation so much as a union of the Maritime Provinces independent of Canada. The Liberal Government would have been sustained here without the repeal plank or cry. They were better led and had better candidates than their opponents. The present Minister of Justice, Mr. Thompson, four years ago resigned the leadership of the Opposition and became Judge. Mr. Fraser also deserted them for a seat in the Dominion Parliament. These desertions weakened the Opposition. The repeal issue helped the Government candidates in Halifax and the Atlantic shore counties, but hurt them in other counties. Several Liberals elected are opposed to the repeal agitation.

I do not think that a general Dominion election would result in sending to Ottawa as large a proportion of Liberals as are now in the Provincial Legislation. In 1882 we elected a large majority of Liberals to the Local, and at the same time a large majority of Conservatives for the Dominion.

The Conservatives, however, will lose largely at the next Dominion election in this Province. We now have only six or seven Liberal M. Ps. From present appearances, I think at the next Federal election, the majority from this Province will be Liberals. I am a Liberal.

Yours truly,
JOHN G. TRENHOLM.

Fort Lawrence, June 26, 1886.

GUYSBOROUGH.

Still Hold to—Britain.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—With regard to the large majority in favor of repeal, I should say that Nova Scotia means really better terms. As far as annexation to the United States goes, I do not think for one moment that such is the wish of the people. They still hold to Britain.

I am an Independent, and, like others, knowing that we have good men to represent us in Provincial affairs, we leave the business to their charge, while as to Dominion affairs, as the Dominion is laboring under a heavy debt, it is to a great extent the view of the people that a change would be for the better, and in case of a general Federal election this Autumn, I do not at all doubt but that the people will vote the same way as they did at the local elections.

AUGUSTUS L. TULTMATE.

White Head, July 5, 1886.

No Confederation.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I am a Liberal and voted the Liberal ticket, and shall continue to. The fishermen this way want to see better times and by voting the Liberal ticket we think to gain at least better times, but we do not favor Confederation. We want repeal.

Yours, etc.,
GEORGE JACK.

Gegoggin, July 9, 1886.

HALIFAX.

The Results Are of Those Things No Fellow Can Understand.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—It is somewhat difficult to name the real cause of the failure of the Conservative candidates, for the change was altogether unexpected. I think the people have no desire for annexation to the United States. Many of them desire separation from the Dominion Government, and they think that when this is accomplished they will have everything their own way. Also, the promises made to the people before and at the time of the election that better terms would be secured for them, that is to say, if they would put the Liberal candidates in a position to make an effort to secure the same for them, had much to do with the sweeping change.

I am a Conservative, and perfectly satisfied with the Government and the manner in which it has been conducted. There have been many improvements made since Confederation took place.

Yours, etc.,
ANDREW MITCHELL.

Jeddore Harbor, July 6, 1886.

A Liberal, but Not a Grit.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—There are so many reasons for the very peculiar vote that has been polled in this province that to mention one-half of them would take more time than either you or I can devote to the question.

In the first place it must be distinctly understood that repeal, pure and simple, was not put before the people except in one or two counties, and even in these counties, where it was plainly put to the vote, there were a variety of side issues brought in that had a decided influence on the question. Trade is exceedingly dull here, and there is always a large proportion of the electorate who can be carried away by anybody who will promise a remedy, no matter how absurd. Just as the Conservatives carried the election in '78 on the "National Policy" cry, so the locals have now carried this election on the "Repeal" cry, because the people are led to believe that in the present case it will revive trade just as the "National Policy" undoubtedly did in '78.

One great cause for the Liberal victory in Halifax city and county lies in the fact that they were thoroughly organized and prepared for the work. The Conservatives, on the contrary, had no organisation whatever, but were just left to vote if they liked, and if they didn't like they might stay at home, as it was nobody's business to look after them. I believe the late election will have a powerful effect on the forthcoming Dominion election unless it has taught the Conservatives the folly of trusting to chance to win the day. Parties are so equally divided in Nova Scotia that whichever side takes time by the forelock and gets this organization most complete is the one that will carry the Province.

If the Conservative Government now in power will inaugurate a polling something like what is foreshadowed in your excellent editorial in last week's STAR, they will again carry Nova Scotia. If, on the contrary, they have the repeal cry and stop all public works except such as cannot be done without, they will lose it sure.

I may mention in conclusion that I am, and always have been, a Liberal, but don't get away with the notion that I am a "Grit," for I most decidedly am not. Though very far from approving of the whole policy of the Conservative Government yet I believe, take it all in all, it is the best we can get just now until the Liberals find some other policy than that of pulling the constitution to pieces.

Yours obediently,
W. M. TAIT.

Halifax, June 28, 1886.

"Smart Men at Work Amongst the Fishermen."

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I believe the people of Nova Scotia want better times, but the idea of annexation to the United States is beaten into their heads by the party they have just put in power. I am a Conservative and I think that repeal means ruin to Nova Scotia, and as far as I can learn the people are led to believe that they are cruelly wronged, and if they cannot be convinced differently the next Dominion election will certainly be lost by the same majority. They have had some smart men at work among the fishermen that excited their minds into this scheme of repeal, and this is how I account for the large Liberal majority.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN C. BOWES.

Halifax, June 28, 1886.

HANTS.

Trade with the States Wanted.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I am a Liberal and have been one all my life. I always was and still am bitterly opposed to Confederation, we entered the union bitterly against our will; the same bitterness to a great extent is still in the hearts of the people, which accounts for the late sweeping majority for repeal. As near as I can judge I think the people of our fair Province would like to be separated from the Dominion on some fair and equitable terms. We were prosperous and contented before Confederation. Let us have our own revenue and do for ourselves again. As far as I know I do not think the people favor annexation. But we want as free trade relations with the United States as possible.

Yours,
JOHN MARR.

Windsor, Hants Co., June 30, 1886.

A Variety of Causes for the Vote.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—A number of circumstances obtained which carried the late elections for the Grits, the Government had prepared for the event, contracted about all Dominion Government officials, spent a half million of borrowed money in building the larger bridges throughout the Province, sprung the elections with the shortest notice possible, had a canvass to suit each county. Repeal was not the canvass in many counties. The liquor interest carried them in the Halifax county and city, aided by their cry in the Irish ear that N. S. in Canada was like Ireland in G. B., give us Home Rule, beside they must have spent a large sum of money in the Province; time being dull, it was a good time to raise a cry, get into the field and keep it up, not giving the electors time to hear the other side of the story. When they have had time to consider, we look for them to acknowledge they have been duped; we don't consider this any indication of the coming Dominion elections by in this Province, for in four counties in Cape Breton also Pictou, Cumberland, Yarmouth and perhaps others, no one will dare to run on the repeal issue.

Yours truly,
JAMES KNOT.

Hantsport, June 26, 1886.

Refers Us to the Member for Hants.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—Respecting the elections in Nova Scotia, 1st. As regards better terms, these would be acceptable, but I think separation would be preferable to the people. When the people look back to the time of Confederation, how our province was prospering with a ten per cent. tariff, and contrast it with the present, with a high tariff, with a heavy debt growing larger each year, and real estate depreciating in value, I think there is the greatest cause for discontent. You are aware that we were forced into Confederation against our will; that repeal has been slumbering, but it has burst out in a flame that will not be very easily quenched. It is not altogether a matter of dollars and cents. It is their trade relations with the United States.

I don't think that there is a strong desire for annexation to the United States. As a Maritime Province our natural trade is with the United States, not with "Old Canada." The N. P. is injurious to us to a great extent. As regards the sweeping majority, I think it is that the people have wakened up to see their situation, and seem to be determined to try to better themselves.

I am a Liberal; not a rabid one. As regards a general election this Autumn, I think if you enquire of the Minister of Finance and Minister of Justice they could give you an account of the reception they got down here, and so will the representative for Hants, who came down from Ottawa to stump the county. I think he is now a wiser, if not a better man.

Yours, etc.,
MORTON SMITH.

Newport, June 26, 1886.

A Story with an Alleged Moral.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I will here give my own individual opinion of the situation at present in Nova Scotia.

For the sake of brevity and distinction, the proper name Canada will be applied to the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario exclusively, and the word Canadian will apply to residents of those provinces.

1st. "Can you account for the sweeping majority at the last election?" ANS.—There has been no sudden change in the sentiments of the people in Nova Scotia. The change was gradual, and had commenced before the election of 1882.

2nd. "Did the people, when they voted, really desire separation from the Dominion?" ANS.—No; the people had, through their Local Government, asked the Dominion Government for financial justice, and were refused; and then they took this method of convincing the Dominion Government of doing away with the custom department altogether on both sides of the line.

It would be interesting to know the exact amount of revenue each country collects from the other, and also what it costs to collect it. I believe that the amounts will be nearly alike—that many things of course which America pursues her present policy nothing can be done, but the duty should be taken off of flour as far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned. It is quite true that there is a great number of people who believe that we would be much better off if we were annexed to the United States, first because we are so much nearer to her than we are to Canada and secondly because she would take everything we have to dispose of. But notwithstanding all this they would be loath to exchange the Union Jack for the Stars and Stripes. We believe that we enjoy more freedom in some ways at least than we would in the "Land of the free and the home of the brave." But if the Dominion Government persists in turning a deaf ear to our cries it is indeed hard to say what may happen. I stoutly deny that we are or ever have been in a state of semi-rebellion. We simply ask for our rights in a legal and constitutional way; the people here are as loyal as can be found elsewhere, but they think that loyalty like charity should commence at home. The Government has as good a right to be loyal to its electors as the electors has to be loyal to the Government.

Your fourth question is if in the event of a Federal election the Dominion members would meet the same fate. I have no doubt but that they would meet a worse one unless something is done in the meantime that will convince the people that justice will be done.

Lastly you ask what is my political creed. Well, if there are any independent men I think I am one but there are only two parties here and I am forced to choose one, I am known as a Liberal. I have answered your questions and given my views to the best of my ability. I never wrote a line on politics before and would not now only to oblige you, and let me state here that although I believe the views I have given to be the views of the masses, yet I can only give them as my own and as such you are at liberty to publish them to the world.

Yours truly,
EDMUND MCDOUGALL.

Northfield, Hants Co., June 30, 1886.

From an American Citizen, Not a Voter.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I am living here now over eleven years; am an American citizen and not a voter. As a rule I find the people here are not in for annexation, and are about evenly divided as to their politics—that is about ⅔ Liberals and ⅓ Conservatives—but when it comes to a question of union with Canada, they all say "no." We cannot trade with Canada, we don't want to be a part of her." It is my opinion that, if it is a question of repeal at the Dominion election, that the Liberals will carry the province by a large majority, and if this place is any criterion to go by, the repeal or Liberal party will carry every seat.

Yours, etc.,
F. STEVENS.

Ellershouse, July 9, 1886.

KINGS.

Thinks the Vote Meant Repeal.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The election in King's county was run strictly on repeal or separation from Federal Government without any proviso for better terms.

Second—I do not think that the people of Nova Scotia desire annexation to the United States, but I do think they would like to have a good treaty with them as it is their natural source of trade.

Third—I presume the meaning of the recent vote goes to show that the people of Nova Scotia are dissatisfied with their connection with Canada, and feel that they are in bondage.

I am independent in politics. In the event of a general Federal election this Autumn the Liberals will have a large majority if there is no money used.

Yours, etc.,
LEONARD N. ILLSLEY.

Canning, June 29, 1886.

Believes the Vote a Solid Repeal One.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—This repeal is a matter which I, although not generally much interested in political matters, have become considerably anxious about. I am much opposed to the repeal policy, and am thoroughly Conservative.

I *know* that in this neighborhood, and *believe* throughout the country generally, the great desire in bringing this matter is "repeal," not "better terms." But I have good reasons to believe that the leaders in the movement have not a hope, and perhaps no very great desire for "repeal."

A report comes to us that many thousands of dollars came from U. S.'s firms to aid the repealers in the late contest.

I know that the manner in which "Confederation" was accomplished was one of the chief reasons that prompted many to vote for repeal.

Many favour annexation to the U. S.; many, including repeal writers, are strongly opposed to it. It is said the majority in this province favor it. In case of a general Federal Election, doubtless the repealers will have a great majority of members at Ottawa, from Nova Scotia.

Yours respectfully,
M. M. ILLSLEY.

E. Hall's Harbor, King's Co., N. S., June 28th, 1886.

LUNENBURG.

Another Concise Utterance.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—The people of Nova Scotia have always been opposed to Confederation. It passed the legislature against the wish of the people in 1867, and the question of repeal was before the people at the late election and was the cause of a victory for the Liberals. If repeal can't be got, we must have better terms.

I do not favor annexation. I am a Liberal in politics. In the event of a Federal election this Autumn, probably a majority for the Liberals; can't tell for certain.

Yours, etc.,
JOSEPH LANTY.

New Ross, July 5, 1886.

PICTOU.

A Reader of The "Star" and an Independent.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—In answer to your questions in circular I beg to say, in the first place, that we account for the sweeping majority from the fact that repeal was fairly and squarely before the electors. We believe if party feeling was put aside, four out of five of the electors in Nova Scotia would like repeal.

Better terms might satisfy politicians, but nothing short of repeal will ever satisfy the people. I believe few have any desire for annexation; not 1 per cent but would like to be under the Old Flag. But in all candour I must say there is a growing feeling that if we can't get repeal, almost anything would be preferable to our present position.

In the event of Dominion elections this Autumn it is not likely the elections would be so one sided, for the reason that we have no more reason to expect any assistance from one party than the other.

I am a reader of THE STAR, and claim to be an independent Liberal.

Yours, etc.,
ALEXR. FRASER.

Alma, June 28, 1886.

Plain Speaking.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—I have been a subscriber to your paper for the last seven years, and in that time found it a good independent paper and willing to see fair play and justice to all, but I regret to find you do not always stick to those principles, as your hostility to, and want of sympathy for all who supported the question of repeal in the late local elections in Nova Scotia shows. Now it may not be from a want of feeling of justice but a lack of information, and an ignorance of circumstances surrounding this Province there is a feeling of very great discontent, which was plainly expressed at the polls on the 15th of June.

In your issues before the elections you belittled the secessionists, as you are pleased to call them, and predicted that they would meet with very poor success on the repeal question. Now behold the result, your predictions have not been fulfilled, which shows you are very little acquainted with the general feelings of the people of this province in regard to the advantages or disadvantages of our forming a part of the Dominion of Canada. We were forced into this Union without our own consent, it never coming before the people to give them a chance to express their opinion, consequently their has been, and ever will be, discontent here at a union that was forced upon us against our wishes. This feeling was plainly shown at the first general election after confederation; when in the whole province there were only 3 out of 36 members in our local House who were not opposed to the union; and our opposition and hostility then was well grounded as experience has since shown, for after a trial of about 20 years the condition of this province is far from being prosperous. Before Confederation the debt of our province was small compared with our bankrupt condition now, and our revenue was sufficient for all ordinary Government expenses, and the condition and circumstances of our people were prosperous, contented and happy. Now we are overwhelmed with debt and taxation.

You in Ontario and Quebec seem to be well satisfied, and judging by that you must have had the best of the bargain for you find a market here for your cheap manufactured French Canadian goods, and take very little, if anything, in return, possibly a few tons of coal. It cannot be very much, for the mines here are only working half time, with very small pay at that, and now we are supplied by you with poor butter at 10 cents a pound and cheese cheaper than we can manufacture it, our factories being standing monuments of the benefit of Confederation to us. Verily it is protection from Canada and not from the United States that the farmers of Nova Scotia want.

And the price of real estate in the country is falling every year, so that farms that were worth $3000 ten or fifteen years ago would not sell to-day for $2000, and there are hundreds of farmers here who would gladly sell their farms and leave the province if they could do so without almost utterly sacrificing them. Moreover, the price of farm produce has fallen so low, that money cannot be got for anything we raise; we have to do all our trading by exchange.

One or two examples will do on prices, viz: wool which we used to get 25 cts. for, only 17 cts. this year; eggs used to be 15 cts., now 8 and 9 cts., and other things accordingly; and for our flour which we get from Ontario, we pay an extra 50 cts. for the benefit of the Ontario farmer. And paraffine oil we pay 30 cts. for, when we could buy it in the U. S. for about 10 cts. a gall. wholesale, only we are taxed for the benefit of a few refiners up in Ontario or Quebec.

In your editorial on the utterances of the Hamilton *Times* (all honor to it and its sense of justice) you admit you have a large trade with Nova Scotia and a good market. Now, it would be to the credit and good name of your paper, if, in future, you would refrain from copying notes from such vile and abusive papers as the Hamilton *Spectator*, which refers to the Nova Scotians as fools who should be sent to the U. S. to supply pauper labor. Such language does not tend to promote a very brotherly union, and such papers only expose their ignorance when they presume to know at a distance of 2 thousand miles what is for our benefit. We are the most interested parties and should be the best judges. If Confederation was a beneficial blessing to us, is it reasonable we would seek to destroy what would be beneficial to us?

Yours, etc.,
D

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & Co., Proprietors.
138 St. James Street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at $3 a year, $1.50 for six months, and 90c for three months

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

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CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 10, 1886.

Monday	25,397
Tuesday	25,176
Wednesday	25,241
Thursday	25,271
Friday	25,037
Saturday	26,618
Total	152,743

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE

25,457.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

OUT OF TOWN.

Orders may be left at THE STAR office, 138 St. James street, for THE STAR to be sent to the seaside or other out-of-town addresses.

THE NOVA SCOTIA REPEAL VOTE.

We publish this morning the responses from Nova Scotia to a request lately made by THE STAR for the explanations of its Nova Scotia readers of the late repeal vote in that province. The page of letters which we publish consists of selections from the very large number received by us, and the letters selected are given as being both fairly representative of all the replies, and as indicating the popular feeling in all parts of the province.

We are obliged to our readers for their prompt and kind response to our request, and trust that the ventilation of their opinions in THE STAR will help the rest of the Dominion to understand the condition of affairs in Nova Scotia.

THE New York *Sun* is disturbed now about whether Canada wants to be annexed or not. We refer the *Sun* to our third page. Nova Scotia is the section of the Dominion which has most reason to desire annexation, but it doesn't desire it. Try Mexico for a while, brother.

WE congratulate the Winnipeg *Free Press*, an uncompromising Liberal paper, upon the tone of its reference to Sir John Macdonald's visit to the North-West. If the brains and common sense of the *Free Press* were behind the Toronto *Globe* the Liberal party in Canada would be many per cent. stronger.

SOME journalistic Ananias is at present engaged in sending despatches from Ottawa to New York and Chicago papers, stating that we are on the eve of having a bloody Indian rising in the North-West; that Sir John and Hon. Thomas White have gone up there simply to quiet things down. It is the New York *Star* that is principally engaged in paying for these yarns.

La Patrie says that the Conservatives voted $3,000,000 at last session of the Dominion Parliament towards the construction of the Prince Edward Island tunnel, but that now the P. E. I. Provincial elections are over, and the Local Conservatives returned to power, it is alleged that the engineering difficulties cannot be overcome, and the Conservatives are laughing in their sleeves at the duped Islanders. This is a very pretty story, and would be a capital exposé of the political dodges of the Tories, but for one little fact. This little fact is that $3,000,000 was not voted for the tunnel by the last Dominion Parliament. The Dominion Parliament did not vote a cent for the tunnel.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

We congratulate the Water Department on its determination to have the new mains laid by day work. Mr. Lesage expresses himself as strongly opposed to the contract system for underground work. There is generally, it is to be feared, a great deal of "underground work" in connection with civic contracts, especially contracts for labor. Minimize the contract system, and the city's work will be done better and cheaper. Mr. Lesage is obviously right in saying that the contract system is particularly objectionable in the construction of water mains and sewers, where defects in the work are covered up.

We would go further and say that all the city's work should be done by day work. While it may be advantageous for the city to contract for its supplies, there is too much temptation to jobbery in contracting for labor. Corrupt influences can, of course, be brought to bear in awarding contracts for supplies, but the public know more about the prices of supplies than they do about the cost of excavating and building. The testimony of the Water Department coincides with that of the Road Department, that the work which lasts the longest and requires the least repairing is not done by contract. The Fire Department might well take a hint from this. We do not suggest that it should manufacture its own hose or its own engines, but it might with great advantage do its own repairs.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AGAIN.

The honor of knighthood conferred on the Director of the Geological Survey has not only brought that gentleman into prominence, but the usefulness of the Geological Survey, under his management, as well. We are pleased to notice that the press, on the whole, does justice to the sincerity of Sir Alfred Selwyn's character, and confines itself to criticism of his capacity and his capability to conduct the Geological Survey of the Dominion of Canada. The question is one of public interest, as the Survey was originally designed for purposes of public usefulness, and the public have therefore the right to enquire as to how fully the Survey fulfils its original design. The select committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed in 1884 to enquire into the efficiency of the Survey under its present management, reported that the original design was, primarily and chiefly, the collection of such information as would lead to the development of the mineral resources of the country and reported also that the subjects to which the Survey almost entirely confined itself, such as Indian ethnology, philology and archæology, were not conducive to that end. No action has yet been taken by the Government with regard to the various suggestions offered by the Select Committee, but a marked improvement on previous reports was observed in the Report of the Survey published in 1885 for the years 1882-83-84, by those interested in the development of the mineral resources of the country.

That report, however, still leaves much to be desired. In the first place, much of the information only then published, had been in the possession of the Survey for several years and had been independently discovered in the meantime by individual enterprise. The reports of the various gentlemen of the Survey were very valuable as indications of the scientific development to which we have attained in Canada, but they had been withheld until they were practically useless for mining enterprise. It seems to us that if the country has to pay for obtaining this information it has the right to suggest that it is somewhat impatient of having to await always the long-deferred convenience of the Director of the Geological Survey.

There was one suggestion of the Select Committee that we considered an especially good one. That was, that the reports of the various gentlemen connected with the Survey should be published separately and as soon as they were completed. The high authority of Sir William Dawson is opposed to these "fasciculi," as he terms them, but we venture to think that such a plan would have its advantages. The information would be more timely to begin with and valuable matter would not be so liable to be overlooked in a small neat pamphlet, as when it is deposited in the successive layers, to use a geological phrase, of a bulky volume.

Promptness, we think, is the chief quality required at present on the part of the Director of the Geological Survey, and we trust that the honor of knighthood will have an inspiriting effect upon him in that direction. There is no question whatever as to the scientific attainments of the various members of the Survey. Those gentlemen are an honor to the country, but their light is kept too long under a bushel.

RECKLESS INSURANCE.

During the six months ending June 30th there were in the United States and Canada 999 fires, the losses of each of which amounted to $10,000 or more. The estimated aggregate loss on the thousand fires save one, was $53,900,000. Here is a frightful waste of the fruits of human labor, and most of it preventable. The fact that most of this property was insured makes the loss not one dollar less to the people of the United States and Canada. Insurance only has the effect of distributing the loss. We might go further and say that it is insurance which has made such a loss possible, by making people careless, and even by making incendiarism profitable. We have nothing to say against insurance on sound principles, but if fire insurance were carried on upon sound principles in North America, the losses from fire on that continent would not amount to $53,900,000 in six months. Even this enormous sum does not include the losses from fires which occasioned damage to a less extent than $10,000 each. It is indiscriminate insurance of bad risks and good that makes such an aggregate possible. The insurance companies might reduce these losses enormously, and if they will not do it the policy holders ought to try and ascertain the reason why.

SHOULD THE STATE TEACH RELIGION?

This is the question that President Seelye of Amherst College asks and answers in the current number of the *Forum*, a kind of "Nineteenth Century Club" among magazines. The learned President is much exercised over what he believes to be the case, namely, that the modern public school system does not turn out good citizens—that, on the contrary, concurrently with an ever increasing expenditure for education, there is a steady decline in public morals. He attributes this to the fact that the schools have been more and more secularized; and he considers that the very existence of modern society demands an immediate resort to systematic religious instruction in the public schools. Moral teaching, he says, will not suffice. "Men are not made virtuous," so he informs us, "by instruction in virtue * * * no moral renovation of society has ever been accomplished by the teaching of morality, however pure" Religious teaching alone will meet the case: even a false religion will be found more conducive to virtue than no religion.

In answer to those who contend that the proper sphere for religious instruction is the home, President Seelye says bluntly that home education is not to be depended on. "Are parents even in Christian families," he asks, "all adequate for such an undertaking? Have they the time for it? Have they the talents for it? * * * It may fairly be said that if at the present day, the children of Christian parents were left with no other religious instruction than their parents can give, they would be left lamentably lacking. I do not speak of exceptions but of the rule." This is strong language; and, if we could accept it as true, would throw a singular, and, by no means favorable, light on the Christian knowledge and character of the elder generation. President Seelye, we may here remark, however, supposes a case which does not exist and never has existed. When have the children of Christian parents been *wholly* dependent on the direct religious instructions of their own parents? Do not the parents support churches for the express purpose of helping on their own religious life and that of their children? And has not the Sunday-school been for the last hundred years a powerful adjunct to the Church? There is no need therefore to consider the case of the children of Christian parents left with no religious instruction save what their own parents can supply, for the simple reason that other religious instruction is alway available. This brings us to the learned President's opinion of what the Church is doing. He asks the question, whether we can expect the work in question to be performed by the Church, and answers it by saying that "the Church is confessedly not doing this work; and unless you give it the ubiquity and power of the State, the Church never will nor can do it." What then is the conclusion? Why that that the State must take the matter up and become the one effectual religious instructor of the people.

The question which here occurs to a person of simple mind, who wants to understand things as he goes along, is: what is the State? Is it something apart from the people, something divine or semi-divine in its character, with remarkable and special qualifications for imparting religious instruction to its subjects. If so, whence does it get these admirable properties and powers, and how is it that they have not been exercised in the cause of religion before? History does indeed record a period when the State was very zealous for religion, but those were the days when the fires of persecution were alight throughout the land, when the rack and the thumbscrew were used as dissuasives against heresy, when witchcraft was an offence for which grave and learned judges sentenced hapless old women to the stake. It was a period of great crimes, of abounding lust, of judicial corruption and cruelty, a period when the hangman's trade was brisk, when wars were incessant and when brute force was ever asserting itself over justice. It was a period the world does not desire to see return. The point, however, we have immediately to consider is how the State, as we know it, is going to get the wisdom, virtue and piety necessary to fit it for the high functions to which the learned President of Amherst would call it. In a word how is the State going to be more religious than the people who constitute it and give it every breath of life it draws? It is difficult to realize that President Seelye is an American, writing under the regime of universal suffrage. Referring to the objection many might and would have to allowing the State to teach religious doctrines, he says that "no wise government will let the conscience of its subjects control its public policy." The question we may remark is not so much what a wise government will do, but what a government elected by universal suffrage *must* do. The idea is really ridiculous that a government maintained by a people who have heretofore wished, and who, to all appearance, still wish, to have the public schools exclusively secular, should proceed, in the face of public opinion, to give them a distinctly religious character. It is ridiculous also to suppose that the state, constituted as we know it to be, could by any possibility give a really religious impulse to the community, take up the work of the churches and carry it farther, and show "Christian parents" what proper religious instruction is.

Some readers, we fancy, will be scandalized by the learned President's remark that the State need not concern itself with the truth of a religion, provided only it finds one which, practically viewed, is suited to its purpose. The question of the truth of religion is important, we are told, to an individual, but quite indifferent to the State. Here again we are face to face with an absurdity. The State, President Seelye maintains, should teach the Gospel histories. How then could the State at the same moment teach those histories as true, and yet take up the general position that it did not guarantee their truth, but merely used them as convenient means of edification? No, before the State can teach religion or anything it must be prepared to say: "These things are true, and we teach them because they are true, and not only true but important." But before the State can affirm that certain things are true, it must have satisfied itself that they are true: in other words, it must have adopted an official religion. It is very singular to see such opinions coming to the front in a country which has hitherto prided itself not a little on having effectually and forever done away with all State patronage of religion and all religious patronage of the State. President Seelye's article seems almost to sound a note of despair, for he must know full well that his practical suggestions stand not a ghost of a chance of being adopted. No, the movement must be—as regards moral and religious influence—not from the State to the people, but from the people to the State. Let the people be pervaded by a religious spirit and the State will evidence the fact in a thousand ways; but that a people in a condition of religious decline—the case supposed—should elect a government that will bring them into a condition of religious prosperity is an idea that one hardly expects to find put forward by a man of President Seelye's pretensions to scholarship and philosophy.

AUSPICIOUS DAYS.

Let not the Western barbarians laugh at the order given to the Chinese astrologers to select an auspicious day for Kwangsü to assume the actual government of China. His Majesty has reigned nominally ever since he was four years old, and dost it very well. He is now fifteen years old, and before entrusting the actual rule of China to his mature judgment, it is just as well to choose an auspicious day. Without any pretensions to astrological knowledge, and, perhaps, without as much consideration as the gravity of the subject demands, we should be disposed to at once rule out all the days of the next six years at least, as "inauspicious." There is a great deal in choosing an auspicious day for the commencement of great undertakings. Most people now concede that Mr. Gladstone chose an inauspicious day on which to introduce the Home Rule bill. Had he consulted the astrologers he would have chosen a day at least twelve months later to introduce that important measure. He would in the meantime have obtained the passing of resolutions affirming the principle of Home Rule and then set out upon the work of educating his followers up to his own ideas of Home Rule. Sir John Macdonald was suspected of intending to appeal to the country soon after the bolt of a large section of his French Canadian followers; but he evidently consulted the astrologers of the party and they evidently told him that some other time would be more auspicious. It is a grand thing to know when to strike. Most of us are chronically too late, or, to use an expressive but inelegant Americanism, "too previous."

Who's Making By It.

[From the Boston Herald.]

In nothing is the delinquency of Congress more apparent than in taking no action to stop the coinage of overvalued silver dollars, when the treasury already holds almost 100,000,000 of them that the country refuses to use in any shape.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A Nearer View.

[From the Hamilton Spectator.]

Sir John Macdonald is not looking down from above on the completed Canadian Pacific railway. He is riding over it. If there is any pride in Sir John he will be proud just about now.

Worth Pondering.

[From the Boston Herald.]

There is always a hole of some sort in prohibition legislation that will let through drink for those who want it badly. The only thing that prohibition surely prohibits is respect for the law.

Wanted, a Treaty.

[From Le Canadien.]

Whatever the American papers may say, the American fishermen will cry out for a treaty still louder than they. And the more vigorously the Canadian Government protects the Canadian fisheries, and thus holds the whole of New England in check, the sooner will the advantages of a treaty be understood all around.

Breaking Out in a New Place.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Buckle, lamenting the galling and artificial code under which men lived more than twenty years ago, wrote that "we are degenerating into machines who do the will of society." What would he have thought had he lived to see the day when men and women take for their Summer pleasure not what they find pleasurable, but what fashion decrees to be "the proper thing?"

Ready for the Fray.

[From Le Canadien.]

The news received from the different counties, news which comes from certain sources, authorizes us to inform our readers that the efforts of the Opposition will not have any appreciable results. The Ross Cabinet will certainly come out from the elections with a considerable majority. If a few Conservative counties are in peril, several Liberal divisions are in the same fix. The date of dissolution of Parliament does not yet seem to be fixed, but whenever it is, it will find our friends ready for the fray and confident in the excellence of their cause.

The Fun is Commencing.

[From L'Electeur.]

We are to have a Federal election contest in our province before the local elections. The Federal Government has promised the local to carry it at any cost and clear the way.

The county is well chosen; it is Chambly where the Conservative candidate was elected by nearly 300 majority last election. The writs are already out. The nomination takes place on the 23rd, and the polling on the 30th.

Nationalists of Montreal and Chambly, the patriots of the whole province have their eyes upon you!

A Reform Paper Lays Politics Aside.

[From the Winnipeg Free Press.]

The trip which the Premier is now making from the Capital to the Pacific should not, and we believe is not intended to be construed a "political progress" in any sense of the term, but simply a tour of recreation and hoped for recuperation of health; and we are sure that we but voice the sentiments of the people of the North-West in saying that we trust that all he or his dearest friends could wish to contribute to this end will be fully realized. This being so we confidently expect from the people all "along the line" a reception so gracious that it cannot be misunderstood. Welcome, thrice welcome, the Premier of Canada to the Canadian North-West.

Something Wrong.

[From the Fredericton Capital.]

The following brief but suggestive dialogue is going the rounds of the Ontario press:—

Tariff Reformer—Let me show you the iniquity of the system. You are a woman and will understand it. Let us take this dress you have on as an illustration. How much material does it contain?

Mrs. Bagley—Twelve yards.

T. R.—Very well. Now the first cost was ten cents a yard. That makes $1.20, doesn't it?

Mrs. B. (attentively)—Yes, sir.

T. R. (sternly)—Woman, the tax on that dress is ten cents a yard. Here we have a total of $2.40 which the rascally Government—

Mrs. B.—But the whole dress only cost $1.15. I don't really see—

T. R. (madly)—Good heavens! What is the use of arguing with a woman?

Not Injuring the Canadians.

[From the Yarmouth, N. S., Times.]

It seems providential that the Washington treaty was abrogated and the Yankees deprived of the privilege of getting bait on our shores this season. Bait has been a very scarce article this Summer. If the Yankees had been permitted to come in freely and buy it, our fishermen would certainly have been obliged to go without, and more than half our vessels would have to be laid up. The mackerel fishery so far has been the poorest for many years, but poor as it has been with us it was a total failure on the United States coast. Last year our shores were dotted with Yankee seiners who got good catches. This year our own men got what were to be had and badly as they fared, how would it have been had the usual Yankee fleet been at work chasing the fish and breaking up the schools? About the only mackerel worth speaking of sold in the United States this year were caught on the Nova Scotia shore by Nova Scotians.

Journalism Under Difficulties.

[From the Vancouver Advertiser.]

When we first struck Vancouver a small medium Goldie & McCulloch safe would have held our gold without any special strain, but when we had interviewed the enterprising business man of the city, and sized up the prospects and position of this splendid lay-out the telegraph wires were worked, and the first steamer from San Francisco brought a neat and complete newspaper plant, including the best press in the province, upon which the *Advertiser* was printed for just six weeks. The fire left us just enough type to print a respectable hand-bill, but encouraged by the example of our neighbors, and full of faith in the future of the city, we commenced business in a 14 x 17 building with a canvas roof, and we write this article in a tent next door. A small hand press, which is slow enough to turn a man's hair gray and old enough to make a gray-haired man feel young, has given us the print and enabled us once more to produce a newspaper.

Precept and Practice.

[From the New York World a week ago.]

In all kindliness and with a sense of what is due to truth and self-respect, we would call a halt to the abuses which the editors of a majority of the leading New York city newspapers are heaping upon each other.

[From the World of Friday.]

In his self-appointed capacity as chosen biographer and apologizer for the administration, the perennially impecunious striker of politicians and corporations, Hear Wilhelm Dorsheimer, proprietor of the *Star*, informs the American public in an obscure way that President Cleveland is steadily growing in strength with the people, and that in spite of a coolness between "His Excellency" and Gov. Hill are utterly without foundation. It is satisfying to have an occasional official announcement touching the grandeur of the President from the bootlick in ordinary to the White House. The last time this broddingnagian mass of adiposity performed a valuable official function was when it became necessary, a few weeks ago, to set at rest the absurd story that the President was contemplating matrimony.

Annexation Not Wanted.

[From the Chicago News.]

There is a small faction both in Canada and this country which favors a union of the two countries, but by far the vast majority of the people in both prefer that each country should remain as it is.

So far as the United States is concerned we believe there is no desire to possess the Dominion of Canada. We have territory enough, more than we can properly take care of, and we have all the foreign element we can safely run the risk of assimilating.

The Canadians are peaceable, quiet neighbors, and no demand for our national security could be subserved by annexation. The revenues of the Dominion are not more than sufficient for her own Government, and it may be doubted if they could be more judiciously expended under our form of government than under theirs.

We should like to see Canada independent of the British Crown, and itself a nation in the great family of nations, but it is difficult to see what good end could be gained, either for Canada or the United States, by a union. Each is capable alone of an independent existence that is honorable and progressive, and no doubt we shall always be the best of neighbors.

MEM.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Sir Charles Tupper.

The Hamilton *Times* says: "Goldwin Smith calls Gladstone a demagogue. He used even worse language in speaking of the late Lord Beaconsfield. Evidently Great Britain will never be satisfactorily governed till our own philosopher is made Prime Minister of the Empire."

Rev. Robert Yates Thomson, M. A., B. D., of Hensall, Ont., has accepted the new lectureship of Knox College, Toronto, that of Old Testament Introduction and Analysis. Mr. Thomson is a young man of ability; he graduated in arts at the University of Toronto in 1880, has taken a degree in theology at Edinburgh, and has had considerable experience in mission and church.

The first lieutenant-governor of the State of Illinois was a French Canadian, Mr. Pierre Ménard, a fur trader. A statue is to be erected shortly to his memory, and Mr. Washburne, the ex-American minister, is pushing it forward. The pedestal is to be in polished granite. A bronze group will show the lieutenant-governor standing life-size. Beside him an Indian, sitting on a pile of furs, tends the merchant a buckskin.

At Belleville and Kingston the question of whether there can be any more wickedness in rowing than in driving to a camp meeting on Sunday has been raised. The partisans of rowing point to a recent accident caused by the runaway of a team belonging to Joseph Snider, of Ernesttown, by which Mrs. Snider and Miss Shaw were seriously injured, as a vindication of their view, and now the partisans of driving are patiently waiting for a Sunday drowning to square the account.

Dr. P. E. Brown, of Ste. Anne's, after a short visit to Paris has returned to London on his way home towards Montreal. Dr. Brown deserves credit for being the first to introduce Canadian maple sugar and maple syrup to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, having brought on his own account about 10,000 pounds of syrup and sugar of excellent quality. Dr. Brown devoted 100 pounds of sugar for free distribution among the visitors. A London paper states that he has taken an order in Paris for delivery next Spring.

The success of the Knights of Pythias demonstration in Toronto is in a large measure due to Dr. John S. King of that city. In a speech at a meeting of the Knights, Tuesday night Dr., King said: The crossing and recrossing of the boundary line by people of Canada and United States would contribute towards obliterating the barrier of national prejudice, but as to favoring the annexation of Canada to the United States I never could do so, and I never will be prepared to exchange the Union Jack for the Stars and Stripes. If there is to be any annexation, it must be the annexation of the republic to the Dominion under British Government."

A couple of tramps commenced a fight in front of the residence of a Brantford, Ont., physician. The medical man objected to the locality selected for the ring, and being prepared in operating on gentlemen's nose, he turned the stream on the combatants. The move did not prove to be a wise one, for in a moment one of the pugilists wrested the nozzle from the doctor's hands, turned the stream full upon him, and compelled him to retreat and secure the services of a constable before the warriors to continue their fight in peace.

Trustee Skinner, of Guelph, Ont., declares that five members of the City School Board are disqualified owing to pecuniary transactions with the Board. The members against whom the charges are made are: Mr. Newton, chairman, receiving money from the Board as returning officer; Mr. Cottis, receiving money for insurance of school property; Mr. Knowles, receiving money for goods furnished to the Board; Mr. Bruce, receiving money for placing outside sash on school; Mr. Mutton, receiving money at different times for coal supplied to the school. The last meeting of the Board broke up in confusion after several hours' consideration of the position of affairs.

Welland *Tribune*:—J. C. Rykert, M. P., and J. C. Rykert, jr. (son of the former), St. Catharines, have been voting in Thorold for some fifteen years past on a vacant, unfenced lot, and the Reformers, believing the qualification to be a bogus, trumped-up one, looked into the matter and found it so. John Hawes, assessor, sworn—Know the lot in question, it is a mere unfenced common; no buildings on it; not tilled..... Dr. Rolls, sworn—I own the property. There was a lease made out to J. C. Rykert; J. C. Rykert, jr., is not a tenant. I was to have possession at any time. The lease was not for any definite time. Forget what the rent was to be. Rykert never paid me any rent.... The judge—That vote is struck off.

Major McGibbon in an interview with a Regina *Leader* reporter the other day said: "I met many of these Sarcee Indians last Summer, was at the Sun Dance, and on many occasions Father La Combe, in the goodness of his heart used to send Indian families to the Fort with a request that I would give them some provisions, as they were very poor. I never sent them away without giving them a little bacon, tea, sugar, biscuits and some tobacco. I well remember that so soon as they turned the corner they threw the biscuits away, showing that they were not very hungry, as these same biscuits were fit for anyone to eat. From what came under my own observation I am decidedly of opinion that the Indians, so long as they remain on their reserves, are better fed than most of the white people. Those Indians who prowl around the railway stations and gather up the scraps from kitchens of white people, must not be confounded with the Indians who stay on their reserves and comply with the Government rules and regulations, and strange to say, most travellers base their opinions of the state of the Indians from this source only."

Says the London *Colonial Exhibitor*: "A few days ago, by courtesy of the proprietors of the London *Times*, a small party of Canadians were invited to inspect the great establishment in Printing-House Square. The invitations were the Hon. Hector Fabre, Canadian Commissioner for France, Hon. G. Ouimet, Superintendent of Education, Quebec; Dr. May, Education Department, Ontario; Ira Cornwall, Representative of New Brunswick; J. L. Mamette, Canadian Librarian; R. A. Payne, St. John *Sun*; M. Bremner, London *Free Press*, and E. B. Biggar, representing the *Exhibitor* and Canadian press generally. Mr. Macdonald, the mechanical manager, showed the visitors the various features of the office, including the eight Walter presses on which the *Times* is printed, and the type-setting machines, which were first brought into really successful use here. The parliamentary reports are now dictated direct from the shorthand writers in the House by telephone to the operator at the machine, thus attaining the shortest transition known in journalism from the speaker's voice to the printed page."

Mr. P. B. Casgrain, M. P., has just published a biography of M. Letellier de St. Just, and in this connection the Toronto *Week* says of Mr. Casgrain himself:

"The author of this work is well known in Ottawa Society, and is a prominent member of the Liberal minority in the House of Commons. He always speaks well and sensibly, and has deservedly attracted attention by his ability and the enlarged views of public policy which he expresses. He has not pressed forward to obtain notice at the expense of character. He in no way belongs to the school of blatant politicians, who deem it a privilege to be noticed, even to be abused, and whose coarse nature's consider an accusation met by some flippant Rabelaisism. M. Casgrain, who is the member for L'Islet, has been contented to bide his time, to make his reputation carefully and cautiously, to prefer a patient and honest career of unpretending attention to the public interest—to the more showy *tour de force* which *pirouettes* into notoriety. He himself is a connection of M. Letellier de Saint Just, and thus the feeling of kin, equally with that of party ties, led him to vindicate his kinman's memory. * * * We do not doubt that if his party ever attain power, Mr. Casgrain's abilities will be favorably considered by those called on to form an administration."

Once at dinner the Duke of Altenburg, who was in poor circumstances, father of the Crown Princess, sat nearly opposite to the King of Hanover. During a pause his Majesty called across the table: "Joseph, a glass of champagne; you don't get that every day at home." One day the Hof-Marshal came in, bearing in his hand a large despatch, with a broad, black rim of deep mourning. It was the official announcement of the death of an old archduchess of Austria. The King, who had sent out cards for a court ball, declined to realize this interesting fact, and said, without breaking the seal: "There, there—take it away. I know all about it. Let her die next week."

CIVIC COMMITTEES.

Meetings of the Finance and Police Committees—L'Union des Abattoirs Refused an Extension of Time—The Positions of Sub-Chiefs of Police to be Abolished.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon, there being present, Ald. Grenier, Chairman, Laurent, Rolland, Ferrault, Archibald, Mooney and Farrell.

Mr. Emard, advocate, and a deputation of east end citizens, appeared before the committee and represented that the sewers lately built in Iberville, Frontenac, Suzanne, Notre Dame and St. Catherine streets had cost too much for the residents of the street, that the sewers were too deep in some places and not deep enough in others. He asked that the residents who had contributed towards these sewers

BE REIMBURSED

to the extent of $3000. Ald. Rolland, Archibald and Laurent were appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report.

A letter was read from the Water Committee asking for an appropriation of $5000 to repair the northeast bank of the tailrace, which was damaged last Spring. The estimate proposed to raise the banks.

The City Attorney's opinion was read, stating that it would have to be taken from the reserve fund.

The grant was passed by the chairman's casting vote.

A report from the Markets Committee asked that a sum of $1881 should be appropriated to pay cost of

REPAIRS ON BONSECOURS MARKET.

The Building Inspector had condemned some of the masonry work, and the chairman of the committees deemed it necessary to have the money voted at once.

The money was voted.

The Chairman said that the most important question for the committee was the request to extend the time for L'Union des Abatteirs to pay the interest on the sinking fund which became due on the 22nd July. A deputation, consisting of the bondholders and directors, amongst others Messrs. Dunham, Kennedy, Beique and Lavigne, had waited on him and urged that an extension of time should be granted. He had consulted the City Attorney, and from his opinion it would appear that neither the committee nor the Council had power to extend the time without the consent of the Legislature. The opinion of Mr. Ethier, the Assistant City Attorney, was the same, and he would give a verbal explanation in the

ABSENCE OF MR. ROY.

Mr. Ethier explained that according to the act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1885, the City Council could not grant an extension of time to L'Union des Abattoirs, except the Legislature gave its consent. The act said that if the interest were not paid at the dates it fell due, "the property would revert to the city." This left no alternative for the Council. The law was there, and if it were not changed, it would have to be obeyed.

Ald. Archibald—If we gave this extension, Mr. Barnard would not let us pass twenty-four hours until he would take an injunction against us and put us to all sorts of costs.

Mr. Ethier—That is the position of the city in this matter. All the resolutions you could pass would have no effect without the consent of the Legislature. If the company does not pay the interest before the 22nd of July, the deposit of $75,000 made by them will be forfeited to the city, and the property of the abattoirs will also

REVERT TO THE CITY.

Ald. Archibald—As a matter of fact, not only have we got the right, but the law itself confiscates the property, and we cannot interfere.

Mr. Ethier—That is the case.

It was finally decided that the City Auditor should be instructed to examine the books of the Company and report to the committee.

The first part of the report for extras for the architects of the new fire station was deferred.

The other portion of the money asked was for horses and men to equip the new Merryweather fire engine.

The items were as follows:—

Two men for horses	$1025
Clothing for men	100
Two horses for the engine	450
Two horses for the reel	225
Support of horses	175
Total	$ 1975

Ald. Grenier—No money, gentlemen; we have no money for this appropriation.

Ald. Farrell—You gave $5000 to the Water Committee, where $1000 would be enough, and you should give something to the Fire Committee.

Ald. Grenier—We have no appropriation for the Fire Committee.

Ald. Farrell—Why not give it out of the same fund as you gave it to the Water Committee?

Ald. Grenier—The bursting of the tail race was caused by the inundation and was an unforeseen event. They ought to have known that they would want horses for the fire engine.

Ald. Farrell—I am willing to vote for the appropriation. I think we should give security for the protection of the city from fire.

Ald. Archibald said that he saw one of the old fire engines experimenting the other day and it was no use. The horses and men belonging to this engine could be put on to the new engine.

Ald. Grenier—That is the best we can do for them: we have no money.

The matter was left in this way and the meeting adjourned.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Police Committee was also held yesterday afternoon. Present, Ald. Jeannotte (chairman), Kennedy, Brunet, Lee, McShane, Grenier and Dubuc; also Ald. Malone and Perrault.

The chairman brought up the question of the letter of Dr. J. L. Leprohon, enclosing an account for attendance at the six Western Police Stations, and asking that the tariff be raised to $3 per visit, in connection with which a sub-committee consisting of Ald. Grenier, the Chief of Police and himself were appointed at the last meeting to confer with Dr. Leprohon and ask him to reduce his account, and if he would not do so to appoint another physician. Dr. Leprohon had refused to do so and they recommended the

APPOINTMENT OF DR. LAMARCHE.

It was decided that Dr. Lamarche should be appointed and that his tariff should be $2 per visit.

A bill for $176 for the late Sub-Chief Maher's funeral was then submitted to the committee. Several of the aldermen thought it was too high. Ald. McShane said that if it was given to him, he would secure a reduction. He was given the bill with the request that he would see to its settlement.

A petition was received asking that a sub-chief should be appointed in the late Sub-Chief Maher's place.

The Chairman pointed out that a resolution had been unanimously adopted at a previous meeting that the office of sub-chief should be abolished.

Ald. Grenier said that he had promised a deputation to use his influence to appoint an Irish Catholic as sub-chief. He moved "That the resolution deciding to abolish the office of sub-chief be reconsidered." This he did with a view to the

APPOINTMENT OF AN IRISH CATHOLIC

as sub-chief until the 1st of January next.

The resolution was rejected on the following vote: Yeas, McShane and Grenier; nays, Brunet, Dubuc, Lee and Kennedy. A motion was also passed cancelling the position of Sub-Chief Lancey, and that his services be dispensed with after the 1st of January.

The cases of Sergeant Richard and Acting Sergeant Maguire were then taken up, and it was decided that Richard should be admonished and let off with a caution. Acting Sergeant Maguire was also advised to steer clear of such scrapes in the future.

Sergeant Richard, on being called on for an explanation, said that on the 20th June, the occasion referred to, he was not drunk, but only "tight." He was not in uniform, but at the time he was off duty and in plain clothes. The man who complained about him was drunk and tried to bluff him by threatening to report him to the Mayor. The sergeant then replied: "Go and report to the Mayor if you like; I don't care about him." He was sorry for what he said, and promised to be careful in future.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Statute Labor Cases.

Messrs. Rouer Roy, Q. C., City Attorney, Messrs. Ed. Barnard, Q. C., and C. J. Doherty have agreed to have all the Statute Labor cases joined into one issue and that the judgment in the sixteen cases now before the Court of Review will be considered final in every respect and definitely settling one and all of the numerous cases in dispute.

AGAIN DEVASTATED.

The Town of Vancouver Reported to be Again in Ashes.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 17.—It is reported that the town of Vancouver is again in ashes. The telegraph office has been destroyed and no particulars can be obtained.

THE PREMIER'S OUTING.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald's Excursion to Boissevain.

(Toronto Mail.)

WINNIPEG, July 15.—Sir John Macdonald and party left Government House at 7.45 this morning for the depot, where they boarded a special train on the Canadian Pacific Railway, south-western branch, and left for Boissevain. The train consisted of an engine, baggage car, dining car and the sleeper "Ignace." Besides Sir John and Lady Macdonald, there were the following passengers: Lieut. Hugh J. Macdonald, W. B. Scarth, Col. Taylor, Major Buchen, Lieut. Oswald, Lieut. Arnold, Lieut. Healy, Lt. Waugh, Col. Scott, M. P. P., Mr. Pope (Sir John's private secretary), Geo. Johnson, Consul Taylor, Acton Burrows, R. Rogers, E. F. Gigot, M. P. P., and Somerset Aikins. The train pulled out at eight o'clock and the whole party seemed to enjoy the trip in anticipation. At Rosenfield a brief stop was made. At Morden an address was presented from the Conservative Association, thanking the Premier for the railway facilities this country enjoys, and asking for other portions equal facilities to those enjoyed by Southern Manitoba. Reference was also made to the importance of the early construction of the Hudson Bay Railroad. Sir John replied in appropriate terms to the address and was again loudly cheered. Flags and bunting were liberally displayed. Sir John conversed with a number of the citizens, and many were presented to Sir John and Lady Macdonald. The train moved off amid cheers. At Pilot Mound Sir John's special arrived at thirteen o'clock (1 p. m. ordinary time), and was met by a large crowd, who greeted Sir John and Lady Macdonald with hearty cheers. An address was presented and replied to. The town presented a holiday appearance. Sir John received many warm personal greetings. The train arrived at Hamilton at 1.45, where an address was presented by the Conservative Association, and replied to by Sir John. There was a large crowd, and hearty cheers were given. Lady Macdonald rode on the engine from Morden to Manitou. At Boissevain an address was also given. The trip was greatly enjoyed by Sir John and Lady Macdonald, who were greatly interested in the rolling fertile country through which they passed, and which is commonly called "The Garden of the Province." Despite the drought the crops were found in excellent condition. The party returned to the city to-night, and will leave in the morning for the west.

ANOTHER MIRACLE.

A Quebec Woman, Suffering From Paralysis for Twenty Years, Said to Have Been Cured at La Bonne Ste. Anne.

QUEBEC, July 16.—A great sensation was created throughout the city last night by the announcement that a very striking miracle had occurred at La Bonne St. Anne in the presence of a large number of St. John's Suburbs, who went down to the shrine yesterday under the direction of their curé Rev. Mr. Piamondon. A Miss Labrie, one of the pilgrims, who, for twenty years, had lost the use of her legs from paralysis, and who, on going to the shrine had to be carried from the boat to the church in a chair, rose up, it is said, in the sight of all after mass, at which she had taken Communion, venerated the relics of the saint, and walked back to the boat without assistance. This fact was announced to Rev. Mr. Piamondon by Miss Labrie herself, who ascended to the hurricane deck for the purpose, and after satisfying himself that the cure was really a certainty, the reverend gentleman requested the pilgrims to join in singing the "Magnificat." He also announced that on the return of the boat to town a Te deum would be chanted at St. John's Church, and last evening the sacred edifice was densely crowded while the hymn of praise and thanksgiving was sung and bells of the church proclaimed the event to the community.

THE PAPAL ABLEGATE.

A Warm Reception to be Tendered Mgr. O'Brien on his Arrival at Quebec.

QUEBEC, July 16.—A meeting of the Irish National Society was held to-night in St. Patrick's Hall, presided over by Mr. H. Carbray, M. P. P., in order to make arrangements for a demonstration on the part of the Irish Catholic citizens of Quebec on the arrival of the ablegate, Mgr. O'Brien. After some preliminary discussion a resolution was passed to the effect that Mr. Carbray prepare an address, to be presented by himself to the ablegate on his arrival. The meeting then arranged other details as to the general procedure to be observed on the occasion in connection with the business, and it was determined to call on the various other societies to assemble with the national association so as

FRESH AIR

And Where Town People are Sampling it.

The Round of the Country and Seaside Resorts—Where People Are, and What They are Doing—The Hotels Filling up—The Reports of the "Star's" Friends and Correspondents.

TADOUSAC.

An Addition by Cousin Joe to Indian Legendary Lore—The Weather and the Fishing—Arrivals of Visitors.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TADOUSAC, July 16, 1886.—There are some Indians here now; strong, swarthy fellows. The squaws have a peculiar way of doing the hair, dropping a curl in front of each ear and binding a tape round the head just above the ears. I was talking to one of these Indians the other day in his own language—very bad French—and he told me a legend about an ancestor of his which I venture to transcribe, so as to get ahead of your other correspondents who haven't any legends. It appears that this ancestor, whose name was Indian for Chain-Lightning, was a mighty hunter, and very much in love with a beautiful young squaw. The latter didn't smile on his suit (which consisted simply of a fragmentary blanket and a string of beads) and Chain-Lightning was considerably broken up. In a fit of melancholy, one fine afternoon, he strolled through the picturesque *coupe* which runs between the hills to the wharf. He was thinking deeply of his inamorata, when he perceived an aged squaw diligently dodging a lively bear round a tree. It was the work of an instant for Chain-Lightning to draw his bow and arrows from his hip-pocket and slug the bear behind the ear. The old lady stated in many flowery periods her indebtedness to Chain-Lightning, and in gratitude offered to grant any request he might prefer. Our hero, naturally enough, begged his new friend, whom he rightly suspected of magical powers, to cast a spell over his sweetheart. The aged witch kindly proceeded to cast a spell over the whole *coupe*, and told Chain-Lightning that if he would lead his girl through the walk the following day near sunset and could manage to drop a handful of sand from the shore of the bay on her shoulder without attracting her attention she would agree to anything he asked. The witch then vanished, and my Indian friend assured me that Chain-Lightning having implicitly followed her directions, duly proposed and was accepted. Remarkable, wasn't it? Furthermore if anyone follows out the same instructions with any girl, he will have the same luck. So says the legend. I am just perishing now to get some handsome heiress to go through that walk with me, so that I can begin to unload sand on her shoulder and fix myself comfortably for life. I hope the legend is true.

The weather continues to be simply Tadousacian, which being interpreted, signifieth perfect, glorious, cool, sunny, etc. Mr. Hewitt, during his trip to Price's River, with the Rev. Archdeacon Evans, caught three fine salmon. A party of New Yorkers, up the Marguerite, appear to be having very good sport, from the stories that reach us from time to time.

Mr. Fennell was kind enough to let the cottagers have the spacious dining-room of the hotel for a dance last Monday evening, which was peopled with the youth, beauty and talent of this hilarious old Summer resort. There was plenty of room for dancing, notwithstanding the number present, a great desideratum at a Summer hop.

The boats have lately managed to get here by daylight, which is a great advantage to our sojourners, enabling them to get their mail at a reasonable hour. The Saguenay tourists are beginning to make their appearance in large numbers.

The latest arrivals are: Mr. Robert Dalglish and family, Montreal; Miss Tiny Bethune and Miss Young, of Montreal, are guests of the Ven. Archdeacon Evans; Miss Reid, of Philadelphia, is staying with Mrs. Powel, of the same city; Miss Boxer, of Quebec, is at Mr. Alex. Urquhart's; Mrs. R. Cameron, R. L. Cutting and C. L. Cottenet, of New York, have arrived at the "Bungalow."

At the hotel we have: England—M. J. Tiernan, E. G. Barnett. Quebec—Mr. Cuas. Levey.

Montreal—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Levy, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Fraser, master Geo. Fraser, Mrs. Geo. Macdonald, W. Townley Benson, A. F. Schmidt, M.D.

Ottawa—Judge Taschereau, F. Topley.

Woodstock—Senator Alexander.

Great Barrington, Mass.—R. I. Taylor, Wm. Hauley, jr.

Sherbrooke—L. E. Panneton, A. H. Marquis and wife.

Ingersoll—J. P. Molphy.

Varennes—Albert Lussier and son.

Brooklyn—A. H. Anderson.

Kingston—John Murray.

COUSIN JOE.

RIMOUSKI.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

RIMOUSKI, P. Q., July 10.—Following are the week's arrivals at the St. Lawrence Hotel:

Boston—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leavitt, Lorenzo Richardson, A. E. Garceau.

Liverpool—P. T. Palmer.

Scotland—T. P. Arnold, Miss Ida Campbell.

Montreal—Austin Mosher, T. Simard, John Torrance, Mrs. Torrance, Master Forbes, T. Donnelly.

Quebec—H. C. Bossé, R. Jacques, Rev. Dr. Mathew, H. Woodside.

Campbellton—Mr. and Mrs. Rainnie, Miss Rainnie, Miss Bertha Rainnie.

St. John, N. B.—Miss Doherty, J. G. Jones, T. F. Fraser, A. B. Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. MacLaren, Miss H. A. Nelson, A. Walmsley.

Cape Breton—Thos. Evans.

London, Eng.—George E. Boldick.

Halifax—William Compton, P. E. Gray, T. G. Trider, Mrs. R. Nelkio and three children.

Bermuda—C. Fred. Jones.

Ottawa—Charles Thibault.

New Carlisle—M. Tremblay.

METIS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

METIS, July 15.—The rush has now fairly set in, and the roads and paths at eventide are melodious with merry voices. The glory of the sunset lately is on every lip—a glory peculiar to the south shore, with an expanse of water to the west and north, and a view of the evening sun bath. The remarkably vivid coloring retained by the sea for an hour after the dip of the orb of day, gradually paling under the silvery light of the rising moon has kept an entranced throng evening after evening till a late hour on the shadowy shore.

Business is brisk at the hotels, and their proprietors have in their minds arrived at the usual mid season conclusion, that there are worse things to own than Summer hotels after all.

Turriff Hall, well known all over Canada, has picked up nicely, and will in a few days be well filled. Among others there are registered: Mr. and Mrs. Curris and family, Mr. and Mrs. Scholes, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Geggie, Miss Renfrew, of Quebec.

The Cascade House is filling rapidly, and since my last letter has received the following guests: Miss Webster, Mrs. W. Mann, Miss Mann, Mr. and Mrs. King, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. F. Huston, Miss Huston, Miss Shanly, Mrs. Lamb and family, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Richmond; Mrs. John Scott, Hull; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Aylmer, Richmond, Miss Holt, Miss Annie Holt, Quebec.

As this hotel has its share of patronage and a daily increasing register, I notice among the latest arrivals Miss Evans, Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Dr. Trenholme, Montreal; Mr. W. Monck, Mrs. L. Thomas and family, Melbourne; Mr. Riddell, Danville; Mrs. E. R. Ryckeman, London. The music hall connected with this establishment, where youth ordinarily trips the light fantastic, and where the merry chorus not unfrequently succeeds in chasing sheep from many a pillow, is yet silent. Mr. Astle says the present inactivity is all on account of the absence of a merry Toronto young lady, the daughter of a distinguished judge, without whose cheery leadership the neighborhood ran a chance of lapsing into listlessness, and for whose return young and old impatiently wait.

Mrs. Redpath and family are installed in Sir William Dawson's lovely cottage for the Summer.

The new villa being built for Prof. Bovey, nearly opposite, is making some progress, and promises to become an ornament to the locality.

Sir George Stephen has cast his last fly for this season, and reluctantly departed. The sport this week was excellent, and the fish of fine proportion. Mr. Alexander Mitchell was his guest for a day or two, and participated in the fishing. Sir George has definitely fixed the site for his new residence on the elevated point of land, commanding at once a perfect view of the river, with its banks winding southward to the source, and the wide gulf to the north. B.

RIVER DU LOUP.

Some of the People Gathered in the Neighborhood of the Rival of Cacouna.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

RIVER DU LOUP, EN BAS, July 13.—The season here commenced with rather cold and disagreeable weather, but during the last fortnight there has been nothing but what was most enjoyable, and the steady influx of visitors has been rapidly filling up the hotels and cottages. "Haycart parties" have been in order, and the wild strawberries are abundant, and ripening fast, much to the satisfaction of many of the habitants who eke out their living by the sale of berries to the summer residents.

River du Loup as a Summer resort is quite an extensive locality. The town itself, which includes most of the hotels, contains three or four thousand people. Above the town a long line of cottages extends for miles along the cliffs overlooking the St. Lawrence, here about ten miles wide. Below the town there are other cottages, and at Frazerville, three or four miles below, is quite a little settlement of Summer residents.

The St. Lawrence at River du Loup is always very salt, and the tide has a considerable rise and fall. The train on the Intercolonial which leaves Quebec at 7 or 8 a. m. gets here about 2. There is besides a steamer daily. The

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

up to last week were as follows:

Fraserville Hotel—Messrs. C. E. McNaughton, J. J. McEwan, H. P. McMartin and W. H. Brunell, from Ottawa; Messrs. J. P. McGarth, A. Belanger, W. E. Boon and E. Tassé, from Montreal; Mr. J. W. Michaud, and Mr. and Mrs. Hudon, from Quebec; Mr. J. F. Rice and lady, Mr. J. Morris and lady, Mrs. Cyr and Miss N. Costello, from Edmunston, N. B.; Mr. McEwen, Dalhousie; Mr. E. Rioux, Trois Pistoles; Mr. K. Evans, Toronto; Mr. C. Dionne, St. Anne's; Mr. J. W. Bailey, Fredericton.

The cottages below River du Loup are occupied by: Miss McColl, St. Joseph du Lac; Miss K. Mathison, Lachine; Mrs. Jackson, do; Mrs. Andrew Metcalf and family, Vankleek Hills; Mr. D. Fraser and family, Montreal; Mrs. P. S. Ross and family, do; Mr. W. A. Oswald, Belle Riviere; Mrs. Daze and family, Montreal; Mrs. Smardon and family, do; Mrs. Carter and family, do; Mr. Andrew MacFarlane and family, do.

CHENOBIS.

CACOUNA.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

CACOUNA, July 9.—Following is a list of the arrivals at St. Lawrence Hall for the past week:

Montreal—Mrs J. C. Alston, W. T. Carsley Master J. Carsley, Master C. Carsley, Master C. L. Carsley, R. Dalglush, C. C. Claggett, W. C. Blumhart and Madame Blumhart, L. A. Senecal and Madam Senecal, A. B. Chaffee, wife and son, Master G. McIntyre, Mrs. Claggett, Misses Alice Claggett, Miss Louise Claggett, Miss Rosebud Claggett, Joseph Hickson, J. J. Lanning, J. I. Thomson, M., Richot, Miss Davis, Miss B. Davis, Master D. T. Davis, W. C. Boon, Miss H. Davis, Miss Minna Kruse, Mrs. L. Armstrong, two children and maid, J. B. Jones, jr., Mrs. C. J. McIntyre, three children and nurse, S. Waddell, A. W. King, W. Maury, Mrs. Maury, Mrs. Vennor, Mrs. S. Davis and maid, Mr. H. H. Davis, Frank Smith, James Gardiner, wife, child and nurse, J. W. Macdonlle, wife and three children, Frank Elliott, wife, child and nurse.

Sorel—Judge Gill, Madame Gill, Miss Gill, Chas. Gill, jun., Hon. J. Guevrement, Madame Guevrement, H. Beaulieu, Madame Beaulieu and five children, Dr. Ladoneau, J. Beauchemin, C. H. Beaulieu, Miss Beaulieu.

Three Rivers—L. P. Panneton, Madame Panneton and son.

London, Eng.—Miss M. C. Carsley, A. Nickerson and wife.

London, Ont.—M. J. Tiernan.

Levis—Mr. Chabot, Mrs. Chabot, Master Chabot and Miss Chabot.

Bishops College—Rev. Thos. Adams.

Fraserville—J. O. Roy, C. Boulet.

Cornwall—D. A. McMartin.

Ottawa—J. S. Melamphy, Mrs. J. A. M. Aikins, T. E. McLelan, Sir Adolphe Caron, A. Fergusson.

Quebec—S. Harris.

Toronto—W. H. Draper, W. Bonnell, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wood.

Ingersoll—J. B. Molphy.

Sheffield, Eng.—E. H. Maiples.

The following cottagers have arrived: Mrs. Cantry and family, Hon. Mr. White, Misses White, Ottawa, Mr. J. A. Allan, Miss Brenda Allan, Mr. T. Hodgson's family, Mr. J. C. Hodgson's family, Mr. George Drummond's family, Mrs. Forrier and family, Joseph Hickson and family, Mrs. Misses Dow, Montreal; Dr. Montizambert's family, F. Ross' family, John Hamilton and family, Quebec; Mr. Cassils and family, Toronto.

The weather is delightful and visitors are arriving in large numbers daily.

Mr. Elliott has his riding school from Montreal in congection with the hotel, which will be a great convenience for a large number of his patrons who intend spending the Summer at this delightful resort.

The genial host Elder intends making the season a red letter one, and bespeaks the patronage of his former guests. A.

NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE.

The South Shore of the St. Lawrence—New Faces and Old Ones—The Visitors.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE, July 16.—The old saying that "absence makes the heart grow fonder," may be applied to places as well as to persons. I fell in love with the Portage upon my first visit, and certain it is that the months passed away from it have only strengthened the tie.

To those who have never come in this direction, but who intend doing so, I would say, by all means go by boat from Montreal to Quebec, and by rail the rest of the way to Riviere du Loup, which makes a pleasant break in the journey. Then the drive from Riviere du Loup to the "Portage" is a lovely one. That is my opinion, at least, which may be a prejudiced one, seeing that I am looking at everything through rose-tinted spectacles. But after the journey in the dusty cars one is glad to get out and breathe the sweet fresh air again.

After passing through the town of Riviere du Loup, we reach the high ground of St. Patrick or the Coteau, as it is called. On one hand we see the shining stretch of waters; on the other, an endless line of undulating hills. The road is shaded part of the way by immense trees mostly evergreens. Here, tall cedars spread out their high branches. There, staid spruces stand like dark robed nuns, with pale fingers crossed or pointing upwards. Everywhere the air is filled with the scent of wild roses, which grow in rich profusion. From the high hills of the Coteau, we catch our first glimpse of the Portage, prettily lying in a bay, and looking as if nature had curved her mighty arm to gather in and keep in safety these quiet dwellers by the sea.

I find quite a number of changes here. Several new houses have been erected, and with the exception of one or two are already occupied. The principal hotel has been newly painted, a large verandah added, and is greatly improved, both inside and out. A new Post Office has been built much larger and more modern in appearance, than the old one; it and the hotel, are full of boarders. However, the hearts and the houses here, are both hostle, and can always find room for "one more."

The Portage is a paradise for children they are "thick as falling leaves in Vallombrosa." One comes upon them in every kind of costume, and in every place; riding in haycarts, climbing trees, floundering around in the water and digging sand on the shore.

Watching them going down to the water in droves, always attracted by the merry music of the sea, one is reminded of the story of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," only in this case, their fate is a happier one. Speaking of the band, reminds me of the remark of one small specimen of humanity who had been knee-deep in it, and rather to her alarm, found it pouring out of her clothes. Having in mind the fate of a dear departed doll she exclaimed with tears,

"O, all de sawdust is turning out of me!"

But by right I ought to have been telling you who is here, instead of talking about everything in general and nothing in particular. I dare say I shall omit the names of a good many, but the visitors are so numerous this Summer that it is almost impossible to secure the correct number in so short a time.

From Montreal we have Mr. and Mrs. John Watson, Mrs. Samuel and family, of Cote St. Antoine; the Misses Clarke, Mrs. Jas. Richardson, Mrs. John Bulmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. McIntyre, Mrs. Benn, Mr. and Mrs. John Stephens, Mrs. A. K. McAllen, Mrs. Philbin, Mrs. Fred. Whitley, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Henry Wadsworth, Mrs. —— Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Grafftey, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jarvis, Mrs. F. Boxers, Miss A. Elliot, Miss A. Beers, Miss McKay, the Misses White, Mr. Leithhead, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Douglass, Mrs. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Miller, Mrs. D. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Tasker, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson, Mrs. H. Millben, Mrs. W. Adams, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. Virtue, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Henry.

From Ottawa—Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Bradley.

From Quebec—Miss Newton.

From New York—Mrs. and Miss Foster.

Those among the number, who are blessed with olive branches have them here in full force. I must plead guilty to forgetfulness or ignorance, where the rest of the visitors are concerned, but among such a crowd of strange faces one is puzzled sometimes to know who is who. As every day brings its own arrivals, so I expect to have another list to send you, when, I hope, I shall not overlook any.

We have had rather more than our share of rain lately, but to-day has been what someone calls a "blue day," when the air and the water are at their bluest and best, and only ourselves are not blue.

DOLORES.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

Its Progress as a Summer Resort—The Present Season—Canadians There—Odds and Ends.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., July 15.—Put on a pair of good substantial shoes and perambulate over every inch of the New England coast, inspect every town, village and hamlet washed by the wet Atlantic, and I doubt if a more congenial spot in which to sojourn during the Summer season can be found than Old Orchard Beach. It is situated on the line of the Boston and Maine railroad, one hundred miles from Boston, and fifteen miles from Portland. With its ten miles of hard, smooth beach, its delightful suburban drives, its picturesque parks and promenades; with its innumerable hotels *par excellence*, Old Orchard offers inducements and facilities unsurpassed in beachism.

But a decade and a half ago Old Orchard was a *terra incognita*. To-day it is a flourishing and popular resort, containing many permanent residents, over twenty-five hotels, a large number of stores, innumerable private cottages of beautiful and artistic design, and a cool, refreshing breeze that never ceaseth. If you wish to be afflicted with an incessant coolness (and not be obliged to wear a gauze suit either), if you wish to enjoy solid comfort, while the denizens of the city are sweltering 'neath the rays of a vertical sun, and while collars and cuffs are being wilted by the legion, Old Orchard Beach is the place. This resort never looked more attractive than it does at the present season. The sound of the hammer and saw has been heard in the land, and, during the Spring, cottage after cottage sprang up like "toadstools in the dewfall of a night." The grounds about the hotel have also been improved and adorned to a large extent, producing a pleasing effect which will be heartily appreciated by Summer guests. The plaza, the catch-penny devices and curiosity shops are now on tap, the euphonious sound of the roller coaster strikes upon the tympanum, the Salvationists are having their "war-whoop" at the camp-ground, and everything may be said to be on the *qui vive*. Yes, the red-jerseyed soldiers of the Salvation Army are having their annual "blow-out" on the camp-ground, and during the last few days the air has been filled with lusty hallelujahs and soul-stirring choruses. Crowds have witnessed the exercises, and a few converts have been led into the fold. Major Smith, the chief Mogul of the American division of the Army, and the life and spirit of the institution, will lend his magnetic presence to the assembly next week.

Speaking of camp grounds, the one under consideration is located about a mile from Old Orchard proper, and is unusually well adapted by nature for open air meetings. Over a large extent of ground the land rises in a semi-circle, and gradually slopes on all sides towards the centre after the style of the amphitheatre. A large number of rough cottages and tents are scattered throughout the camp ground, and many people remain there throughout the season. Near by is Fern Park, and though of late years somewhat neglected, still speaks to the poetic soul, and contains many sequestered nooks and walks that are lovely and romantic. The Orchard Beach railroad has commenced running, and it is safe to affirm that it is one of the best patronized institutions at the Beach. It extends along the sea wall nearly four miles, just above high water mark, and on exceptional occasions when the atmosphere is apparently in a state of inertia, a ride in these observation cars will seldom fail to invigorate and refresh. When the timid bather or festive boater comes to Old Orchard this year we will present to him a long-felt desideratum. It is a marine novelty in the shape of a

COMBINATION BOATING AND BATHING CAR,

by means of which boats can be launched over the surf into the placid deep with impunity. The invention consists of a cradle or open car, upon large wheels. In the car a boat is placed, and by the use of cables the machine is propelled over the beach and far out into the water beyond the surf. The main feature and purpose of the machine is to convey passengers in safety over the breakers to such a point seaward that the frail boat will float beyond the chance of danger. It can, however, be used for many other purposes. In the car is an upright iron frame fitted with ropes as hand grips for timid bathers. The possibilities of this invention are varied and its application must relieve almost insurmountable difficulties connected with beach services, where no wharf or pier is available. It is also likely to be an additional safeguard in connection with the present Government Life Saving Service. The invention is hailed with delight, and will doubtless become very popular this season with Summer sojourners.

Canadian people have ever played a prominent part in social affairs at Old Orchard, and this resort has increased in favor with

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC PEOPLE

every season. They are, as a rule, polite, affable, kind-hearted, genial, and full of life and spirit, and many of the social gatherings and entertainments at this resort have been due to their energy and initiative. We hope to see a large quorum present this season. The following are the Canadian arrivals thus far:

Old Orchard House—E. P. Hannaford and wife, J. Bement, wife and three children, E. P. Eacle.

Lawrence House—James Griffin and wife, Miss L. S. Griffin.

Sea Shore House—S. Stone.

Bay View House—Ottawa—R. M. Birks, Mrs. Birks and child. Montreal—Miss Adeline Richardson, Miss Minnie Richardson.

The following Montreal people have engaged rooms at the Ocean House: F. W. Kusick, W. L. Clepalas, Arthur Hadrill, Thomas Conroy, James Feran, George R. Carpenter, M. A. Kempton, F. A. Cory, W. J. Kempton, Rev. James J. McCann, Miss M. F. Lammel, W. H. Scott, Daniel Gonzt and family.

Bay View House—A. S. Zockesky, James O'Brien and daughter, W. F. Cummings.

Sea Shore House—William Agnew.

ZEPHYRS.

The Ocean House orchestra arrived on the tenth.

Open air concerts are being agitated.

Lawn tennis will be more popular than ever this season.

Electric lights are to be placed on the camp ground.

Golden Rod parties will be prevalent.

Mr. George R. Chick will officiate as Master of Forms and Ceremonies at the Old Orchard House this season.

Two baseball clubs are now being organized.

Mrs. Capt. Green, of Savanagh, has arrived at her beautiful cottage on the seaboard.

A shooting gallery has been built between Lane's restaurant and the roller coaster.

Seals have been seen on the rocks in large numbers in the harbor lately.

Mr. E. Woodworth Masters, of the National Dancing Association, will be at hotel Fiske this season.

Boating and yachting augurs brisk.

No one has seen the sea serpent here yet.

GIDEON STEVENS.

STE. ROSE.

The Advantages and Drawbacks of the Most Popular Suburban Resort on the C. P. R.—The People Sammering There.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

STE. ROSE, July 16.—The citizens of Montreal have a greater number of summer resorts—in juxtaposition—than any city in the Dominion, or in the United States, with the exception of New York and Boston.

As is the case with citizens of other cities, our people seek country places that contain numerous visitors, and as as naturally the result, a greater inducement is offered for fatigue in the line of excitement; hops and parties comprise in many places the principal features of attraction. Although the majority, ostensibly, go to the country for rest and quietude, but more especially because it is the fashion, they, nevertheless, are attracted by people of prominence in our community, who in a great measure, make society and fashion. In brief, the natural features and scenery of the place are secondary attractions of all the summer resorts that the writer has visited, particularly between St. Leon Springs and St. Anne's. The writer was more favorably impressed with the fact that for beautiful flat scenery, picturesque islands, safe boating and invigorating atmosphere, the Thousand Island River, west of the old wooden bridge and village of Ste. Rose, offered the greatest attractions; not in the matter of hotels, or for society or other such attractions, but for the grand scenery, safe boating and cool, breezy weather, Ste. Rose excels.

The village of Ste. Rose, about 40 minutes by rail from Montreal, contains 1300 inhabitants. The village proper is situated on the most undesirable portion of the river front. The land is passable, but impoverished. The beach, with few exceptions, is low; in many portions a good crop of weeds is produced.

Captain Barclay, of the Allan line, owns the best island (100 acres) on the river. Mr. Gagnon, mayor of the village, is also the owner of the most frequented island (24 acres). Both of the islands are for sale. Between Capt. Barclay's island and the wooden bridge there are some thirty islands, with as much pretty foliage as could be found on any river.

The natives are exceedingly slow and unprogressive. Contentment here reigns supreme. They have, however, a very good idea of values, especially in the matter of rents. During the past decade the natives have been discussing the council, and at the church door, the desirability of erecting lamp posts. Recently they have accomplished the stupendous undertaking, with stylish lamps added, but the coal oil has not been found, nor the agile lamplighter. It is to be wished that in the course of a year or two, an oil well may be discovered in the village.

There are stones on the islands and farms sufficient to raise the beach or shore lands at a trifling outlay that would enhance the value of the land 200 per cent., making the place ready for drives and building purposes, but that class of people do not live in the village of Ste. Rose at the present time.

The prettiest drive out of Ste. Rose is the historic village of St. Eustache, a drive of six miles.

There are at present here some 46 families, numbering fully 140 persons. A large proportion of the visitors are French Canadians, and a more agreeable, sociable or desirable company of ladies or gentlemen could not be desired.

There is a Fish and Game Club in existence here. Already the club have had two fishing competitions. The president is Mr. Thomas Fortin, a lyocate, of Montreal, and the most successful fisherman in the county of Laval.

Ste. Rose, unfortunately, has inferior hotel accommodation. The hotels offer no attraction to the visitor, not but what the proprietors are polite and surfeited with good intentions, but the fact remains. The bus service could not be surpassed—but the roads, easily. The visitors principally rent cottages; a few board in the families and hotels. The most prominent resident here is Lieut.-Col. Ouimet. To make Ste. Rose, that is that portion west of the wooden bridge, the most desirable Summer resort in Canada, requires a large hotel or two and thirty to forty cottages.

If Montrealers are not desirous of investing in a small way, in organizing a stock company for the erection of a hotel, then the Canadian Pacific Railroad should take hold of the matter by offering fair inducements to parties willing to take hold of the enterprise. The writer, with several other Montrealers, are ready to join in the carrying out of such a scheme in a practical manner.

Following are

THE SUMMER VISITORS:

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Belanger, Miss Bessie Barr, Miss L. Barr (Baldwinsville, Mass.), J. R. Bourdon and family, Mr. H. Britton and family, Mr. Hugh Brown, Mr. C. A. Cornellier and family, Miss M. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chapman, Mr. G. Delorme, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Darling, Mr. J. D. Davison and family, Mr. Alfred Elliott and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Ewing, Mr. G. Fautaux and family, Dr. F. Filmault, Mr. Thomas Fortin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Garneau (Ottawa), Miss Minnette Garneau (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Globensky, Mr. E. Globensky, Mr. Chas. E. Gagnon and family, Mr. A. E. Gagnon and family, Col. Hughes and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gagnon, Mr. E. Hecker and wife, Mr. John Kennedy and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Lanthier, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lecaille, Mr. Arthur Meagher, the Misses Meagher, Miss M. Mathieu, Mr. M. Millard and family, Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald, Mr. J. H. Masson, Mr. Albert Mussen, Mrs. P. Henry and the Misses Henry, Mrs. Marceau, Miss P. Marceau, Mr. F. R. Marceau, Mr. W. Meagher, Mr. James McFeat and family, Lieut.-Col. Ouimet and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. N. Prattc, Miss Pratte, Mr. P. D. Quinn, Miss Lizzie Robinson, Miss Annie Robinson, Miss Katie Robinson, Mr. E. Von Rappard and family, Mr. Jos. Simard, N. P., and family, Mr. E. Somerville and children, Mr. Jos. Simpson and family, Mr. James Simpson, jr. (Hamilton), Mr. J. E. Vanier and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Mr. Arthur Wilkes.

In addition to these we have on the Ste. Therese side, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garth, at present absent in England who have a permanent Summer house equal to many of our handsome houses on Sherbrooke street; Mr. Alfred Garth, Lieut. Garth, Mr. J. P. Withers, Mr. Tylee and family, Mr. Corriveau and family, Mr. Watts and Mr. Maurice Dubue and family.

FACTS.

BERTHIER (EN HAUT).

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

BERTHIER (en haut), July 15.—Many persons had confidently settled their faces into an "oh! how-hot-it-is" expression, and that, for the season too, when, behold, in the early part of the week a cold snap suddenly came, which froze the look on their countenances! The effect was, of course, most ludicrous, the victims going about *looking* unutterably warm things, but talking and shivering in a most contradictory fashion. There is, however, now every sign of an approaching thaw, which will draw the afflicted ones out of their embarrassment.

A party of American tourists came down from Montreal by the "Three Rivers" steamer to catch a glimpse of the river scenery, which they pronounced with enthusiasm to be "perfectly lovely." They returned to the city by train.

The Rev. Mr. Carmichael is comfortably settled in the rectory which has been neatly repaired, painted, etc. Mrs. Carmichael arrived on Wednesday afternoon and was cordially received by a number of fresh young ladies who had carried in a very acceptable, ready-made tea. The good rector and his wife will not probably soon forget their first "five o'clock" in their new home.

Miss C. Simpson and Masters G. and W. Simpson, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Church who has lately moved into the house formerly occupied by Mr. G. H. Howard.

The Misses Wurtele, of Sorel, have been visiting the Misses Cuthbert.

Mr. Godden, of Toronto, is a guest at Dautrale Manor.

Mr. G. Stephen, nephew of Sir George Stephen, of Montreal is greatly enjoying his stay at Mr. Robert Taylor's, the farm home *par excellence*, flowing with real cream and delicious, rich milk.

Miss L. Clements, of Joliette, has left to spend a week at York Manor.

Rev. Mr. Lockhart has left Berthier for New Glasgow, carrying with him the good wishes of his many friends.

The moonlight excursion around the islands, which was to have taken place this evening, is postponed on account of the rain, to the disappointment of both old and young.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, Que., July 13.—Following is a list of the arrivals at the Abenakis House during the past week:

Montreal—R. A. Massey, W. Walker, Andrew Balfour, clerk, Mrs. Balfour, Pantaleau Jobin, L. Abrahams and wife, Miss Luttrel, Guil Lamothe, Thomas Teehey, A. Guivennout, A. C. Wurtele, Judge Loranger, Mr. and Mrs. J. sheldon Stephens, Master Harrison J. Stephens, Master Lawrence K. Stephens and maid, J. H. Hall and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gilman, E. W. Gilman, Fred A. Thompson and wife, M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Weallard, four children and maid, Mrs. O. Calska and child, Mrs. and Miss Gosselin.

Sherbrooke—S. C. Nutter, W. J. Fuller, C. E. Armitage, Henry Armitage, Mrs. N. S. Woodward.

St. Guillaume—Miss Laura Pichette, Miss Louise Pichette.

La Baie—F. L. Belwurt.

Farnham—W. J. Swan and wife, Miss O. Swan.

Quebec—Mr. and Mrs. John Simons.

St. Germain—Thos. Girard.

Sorel—J. A. Polbriand, Geo. Crebassa, J. H. Lane, L. Morasse.

Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn.

Drummondsville—H. T. Cowan, E. T. Keene, T. Manning, Samuel Newton, wife and two children; J. A. Bothwell.

Somerset—Geo. Belleau.

Chicago—Rev. John Bailey.

Santa Barbara, Mexico—Dr. M. T. Johnston.

Richmond—John Linihan, Miss Lutrell, E. R. Pendegrast, Rev. A. J. Balfour.

Marbleton—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Braedon and child.

Kingsey Falls—W. T. Abercrombie.

River David—C. G. Sheppard and wife.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

CALNDONIA SPRINGS, Ont., July 15.—Arrivals at the Grand Hotel for the week ending July 14th, 1886:

Montreal—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Raymond, Mr. Robt. Benny, Mrs. John Jones, Mr. Frank McMartin, Mrs. D. A. Flemiur, Miss Maltby, Miss Robinson, Rev. P. T. O'Donnell, Miss Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. A. J. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Benjamin, son and maid.

Ottawa—Mr. John R. Arnoldi, Mrs. John O'Reilly, Miss M. H. O'Reilly, Miss Tessie O'Reilly, Mrs. A. McCann, Miss Evelina McCann.

Pembroke—Mr. Thos. O'Hagan, Mrs. and Miss Caverhill, Mr. E. Irving, Mr. A. Foster, Mrs. A. Foster, Miss C. Foster, Miss Annie Gordon, Miss Maude Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sutton, Mrs. Summers.

Point Fortune—Mr. and Mrs. A. St. Denis, Miss St. Denis.

Three Rivers—Mr. and Mrs. S. Dumoulin.

Perth—Mr. R. H. Balderson, Mr. J. T. Henderson.

North Bay, Ont.—Mr. W. C. Caverhill.

Dundee, Que.—Miss Dora McPhee, Miss Maggie McMillan.

London, Ont.—Mr. Alex. McBain.

Birmingham, Ala.—Mr. D. C. McPhee.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson and son.

Lanark—Mr. and Mrs. B. Caldwell, Miss Caldwell.

Carleton Place—Mrs. McArthur.

Hawkesbury Mills—G. R. Major and wife.

L'Original—Judge Daniells, Mr. J. Maxwell.

St. Anne's—Mr. M. A. Dawes.

Lancaster—Mrs. T. L. Hepworth.

Peterboro—Mr. J. S. Winch.

Aylmer—Miss McDonald.

Bedford, N. H.—Miss M. Woodbury.

Methuen, Mass.—Mr. Geo. W. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Tenney and two children.

Irasburg, Vt.—Mr. Geo. B. Rowell, M. D.

North Troy, Vt.—Mr. W. R. Rowell, Mr. B. L. Chandler.

Westfield, Vt.—Mrs. E. L. Miller, Miss Asselton.

Williston, Vt.—Mr. W. N. Murray, Mrs. H. N. Nichols.

New York—Mr. W. W. Edwards and wife.

Alexandria—Mrs. A. Devlin.

Renfrew—Mr. John McRae.

Morrisburg—Mr. Wm. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Gibson and daughter, Miss Terrier.

Notes.

Cape May is lit by electric lights.

There are said to be more hotels at Atlantic city, N. J. than at any other seaside resort in America.

Two thousand visitors are at Nawaacausott Pier.

All the New England coast resorts report a much better beginning of the season than last year.

The luxurious "club house"—in plain words, gambling house—of the notorious Philip Daly at Long Branch, has again been raided by the authorities at that place. This is by no means, the first, the second or the third time that a raid has been made on this infamous establishment, but the influence of friends and money has heretofore been successful in extricating Daly from these difficulties. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: "It is to be hoped the authorities at Long Branch will not be so easily baffled this time. The Pennsylvania 'club house' is a disgrace to that resort. Standing almost within a stone's throw of the most fashionable hotel at Long Branch, it flaunts its shame right in the face of every visitor. Summer after Summer it has lured in its victims, and the most skilful and unscrupulous gamblers from Philadelphia and New York have made it their headquarters. How many men it has been instrumental in ruining it would be difficult to calculate.

People in the North-West

Know from experience that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only remedy to be relied upon for the extraction of corns. This is the case everywhere throughout the Dominion. Be sure to get Putnam's sure-pop corn cure. At dealers everywhere.

When you see a young man with a red necktie and a brace of ear muffs, he always puts down his cane as if he were trying to sink an artesian well.

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator: nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

In these days a boy shall forsake his father and mother, and leave the kindling pile an orphan, to go out and wear all the seclusion out of his best pants on a moonlit hillside.

Storm Signals.

As the coming of a great storm is heralded by the display of cautionary signals, so is the approach of that dread and fatal disease, Consumption of the Lungs, usually announced in advance by pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, glandular swellings, and kindred *outward* manifestations of the internal blood poison, which, if not promptly expelled from the system, attacks the delicate tissues of the l

Fourth Edition.

For Other Late News see Pages 7th and 8th.

GLADSTONE TO RESIGN.

Attempts to be Made to Form a Coalition Government.

The Difficulties the Tories Have to Meet—More of the Unionist Leaders Willing to Accept Office Under Lord Salisbury—Premature Forecasts.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, July 17.—Mr. Gladstone is on the point of resignation, and there will be an attempt made to form a coalition Government. These two points may be regarded as certain. Mr. Gladstone dined last night with a number of members of his Government, when the whole situation was exhaustively discussed. Although some, especially Sir William Vernon Harcourt, were in favor of holding on to office, the feeling of the majority, which is the conviction of Mr. Gladstone, was for immediate resignation. The Cabinet meeting, at which this will be formally decided, will be held immediately after the last election. Possibly Mr. Gladstone will advise the Queen to invite Lord Hartington to form a Ministry, as the people calling themselves Liberals constitute

THE MAJORITY OF THE HOUSE.

The invitation will be formal, and will be declined. The Queen will then summon Lord Salisbury to England and office, and he will accept. He will invite Lord Hartington to enter a coalition Ministry. This Lord Hartington will promptly refuse to do under any circumstances. Therefore, in a few weeks England will again be under the control of a purely Conservative administration. Neither Sir Henry James, Mr. Chamberlain, nor Sir George Trevelyan, even if the latter found a seat, would enter a coalition Cabinet. Mr. Goschen is the chief hope of the Tories among the Unionists. He will not join the Government, therefore the

FORECASTS OF THE TORY MINISTRY

now beginning to be made are all necessarily without foundation, because the two persons chiefly concerned, Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill, are out of England. Lord Salisbury's chief difficulty will be the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, as of course Lord Carnarvon will have nothing to do with it. It will probably be offered either to Lord Ashbourne, the Earl of Dufferin, or the Marquis of Lorne. Mr. Stanhope will probably be Chief Secretary. Mr. Gladstone's wonderful spirits surprise those who have best known his intense interest in the struggle. He has no idea of giving up the fight, and will lead the opposition to the Tories as soon as they are in power. As the *Times* characteristically puts it this morning, "Mr. Gladstone seems all unconscious of

THE DEPTH OF HIS DESCENT,

and that enormity of his offence" against his betrayed country. Tory journals throughout the country are beginning, with simultaneous eagerness, to call for the production of a Tory scheme for Ireland, of which Lord Salisbury and Lord Iddesleigh can say, "this is what we recommend to the commons and to the country." A Birmingham paper declares itself in a position to state that this is Mr. Chamberlain's ultimatum: Mr. Gladstone can reunite the Liberal party if he wishes, but he must definitely abandon his Irish proposal and recognize that he has made a mistake, otherwise the Conservatives reaction will last twenty years.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES.

The Tories-elect now number 317. Of the the nine elections remaining, three will be Parnellites, five Gladstonians and one Tory. It is, therefore, clear that the Tories will reach the total of 320 predicted.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Grand Duchess Sophia, of Saxe Weimar, is preparing a monumental edition of Goethe's works, including diaries and letters; also a biography in three volumes. The Duchess appeals to all who possess manuscript or matter bearing on the subject to send them for the purpose of this work.

Dr. Charles Mackay is writing his autobiography, which Allen will publish.

An English translation of Lareleye's "Peninsula des Balkans" is about to be published by Unwin.

Outda has written a new romance, called "The Story of a House Party."

Alfred Austin is engaged on a long poem, entitled "Prince Lucifer," its purpose being to reflect the religious conflict and ethical uncertainties of the present day.

NORMAN.

FOREST FIRES.

Michigan Enveloped in Clouds of Smoke—Great Want of Rain.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 17.—For the past twenty-four hours this city has been enveloped in smoke from fires in the surrounding forests. It is impossible to see any distance at all, and if it were not for occasional puffs of air from the lake, the atmosphere would be almost suffocating. There has been no rain for weeks and no sign of it. The crops are suffering severely. From all quarters come reports of extensive forest fires. The farmers about Twin Lakes, Holten, Whitehall and North Holland have been battling with the flames for days, and many of them have been obliged to move their families and household goods on account of the threatened danger.

CANADIAN OARSMEN FOR ALBANY.

TORONTO, July 17. The following amateur oarsmen left last night for Albany, to row in the regatta of the United States National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, next Tuesday and Wednesday: Toronto, junior four—James E. Knox, Bow; Henry Pierce, No. 2; F. H. Thompson, No. 3; Jos. Wright, stroke; Jno. Wilson, captain. Four-oared shells—S. Scholes for the senior, M. Shea for the junior, Bayside; J. J. Ryan for the senior, Argonaut, senior four in McKay, bow; O. Murphy, No. 2; A. G. Thompson, No. 3; J. W. Hogg, stroke. They went by special car accompanied by about twenty-five friends.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, July 17.—James Gregoire, a miner, has been accidentally killed at Black Lake, Megantic, by a large rock falling upon him. On the same day at Ireland in the same county, a young man fell in front of the wheels of a vehicle he was driving, and was instantly killed.

FETED BY THE HURON INDIANS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, July 17.—Count Gazzoli, the *Garde Nobile* of the Pope, was feted by the Huron Indians yesterday at Lorette. They presented him with an address written on birch bark, and made him an honorary chief of the tribe with an Indian name.

INTENSELY HOT.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 17.—Yesterday the thermometer registered 100 to 120 in the shade in Northern Texas.

When there are no prisoners in the Whitby, Ont., gaol, a white flag flies from the staff.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE.

Sir Charles Dilke Denies all the Charges Preferred Against Him—He Claims That the Charges Were a Conspiracy to Blacken His Character.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, July 17.—Many prominent persons were present at the re-hearing in the Crawford-Dilke case yesterday. Sir Charles was attended by a few friends. Mr. Crawford was in attendance, and when Sir Charles Dilke was called to the box he walked there like an actor under stage fright, but when his cues came he began recovering his equanimity. As he was sworn Mrs. Crawford's vinagrette did rapid service. On his direct examination, Sir Charles testified as follows: "I never seduced Mrs. Crawford, nor held illicit relations with her, nor made assignations with her, nor took her to houses and rooms, as she confessed, nor visited her much, nor had her come to my house."

The shorthand notes of her statements to her husband being read, he swore them down in platoons and in single file.

Continuing, Sir Charles said: "I was present at the trial before Justice Butt. I heard the whole of Mr. Crawford's evidence, and I had known the purport and effect of that evidence a day or two before it was given. I had a month to think about it. I believe at the time of the trial Mrs. Crawford was in her sound mind and I do so now."

"Do you believe Mrs. Crawford had a motive for making her confession?"

"Yes; finding she was discovered in adultery with other persons, she desired to fix upon some person agreed upon between herself and others."

"Who were the other persons with whom she had at various times continued to commit adultery?"

"Who were they? Well, I am sorry to mention names; but, there was Dr. A. Warner, spoken of as Freddy, her brother-in-law; but that charge I utterly disbelieve."

"You believe, then, that Mrs. Crawford was a perfectly sane woman who conspired with others to concoct a story of adultery in order to get rid of the marriage tie?"

No answer.

"Who were the others?"

"I don't know. She herself has mentioned some, and there are the authors of the anonymous letters."

"Do you believe that Mrs. Crawford conspired with her mother?"

"I have no means of knowing who else but Captain Forster."

"Then you mean to say that Captain Forster, Mrs. Smith, her mother, and Mrs. Crawford conspired to invent this story about you?"

"No, I don't say so; but there are the anonymous letters."

"Then will you say that Captain Forster and Mrs. Crawford conspired to get up this story against you, a story without the shadow of foundation?"

"To me everything appears to point that way."

"And you thought that at the late trial?"

"Yes."

"That is to say, that at the time of the late trial you thought it was a deliberate conspiracy on the part of Mrs. Crawford to get a divorce by accusations against you, which were without foundation?"

"As regards myself certainly, but not as to other people. Mrs. Crawford has confessed to adultery with other people, and I believe such evidence is in the possession of the Queen's Proctor."

"You say that all this was in your mind at the time Mrs. Crawford gave her evidence at the late trial?"

"It was."

At this answer, Sir Henry James, who, at the first trial, advised silence, looked disturbed.

"Is it true that there were indiscretions you did not wish disclosed?"

"Yes, but acts which came to a conclusion eleven years ago."

"Then there were acts of indiscretion?"

"Yes."

"Do you consider the account given of you by Mrs. Crawford creditable or discreditable?"

"I consider the charge so monstrous as to carry its own refutation."

"Did you prefer to leave the story as it stood or refute it?"

"I confess that at the time it never entered my mind that anyone would believe it."

The day's business concluded by a reference to the angry interviews with Captain Forster, in which the latter called Sir Charles Dilke a "scoundrel," the *casus belli* being Mrs. Crawford. This will be followed up today with the likelihood of Sir Charles Dilke being all day in the box. The case will evidently be a protracted one, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Ashton Dilke and a lot of male and female servants, Captain Forster and Mr. Crawford being expected to swear.

BOLTON SPRINGS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

BOLTON SPRINGS, QUE., July 15.—The weather during the past week has been delightful at this old and well tried resort. Mountain House has again been opened by Mrs. Green and as usual has been filled with delighted guests. The house is situated in the midst of mountains, and truly merits its name. From all sides of the house a most charming and extensive view of rural scenery, undulating and most restful to the eye is obtained, which one never tires of looking upon. It is always a fresh, cool and pleasant as there is always a breeze laden with perfume of trees and flowers. This should be called the "Angler's Paradise" as there is good fishing at convenient distances in both lake and stream.

Bolton Springs is situated between the two famous lakes, Brome and Magog, and the most convenient way of getting here is to take the South Eastern to Knowlton, then stage it to the Springs through the noted Knowlton Pass, which is acknowledged by all lovers of nature to be one of the world's wonders.

The Mountain House is chiefly noted for the medicinal quantities of its springs, the healthful and picturesque locality and the cleanliness and comfort of the house. For a pleasure seeking retreat this place can scarcely be equaled, many having been relieved and the majority permanently cured of diseases of the kidneys, sciatica, rheumatism, lumbago and many kindred diseases. Patients have been treated for sore eyes, tumors, swellings, etc., and have gone away perfectly cured. It stimulates the appetite, strengthens the nerves, and invigorates the whole system. As I am not strong I have visited many Summer resorts in search of health, but think Bolton Springs should have the palm.

RHEUMATISM.

Last Vacation.

I met her on West Hampton Beach,
Where I was spending my vacation,
And pelted her with flowers of speech—
It was my only recreation.

I told her that I loved her well,
Admired her face, her graceful carriage,
And in the name of ocean's swell
Hinted of our prospective marriage.

We sought the beach at morn and eve,
On the piazza took our mooning,
And in two weeks, you may believe,
We did an awful lot of spooning.

I was a fool; I might have known
That I, in town, would soon recover;
While she still claims me as her own
Accepted and acknowledged lover.

She sends me gushing missives, all
About her heart—and how I won it;
And, oh, my salary's so small,
I really wish I hadn't done it!
—*Horner's Banner.*

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The Minister of Marine says that the Treaty of 1818 will be Enforced, and that Canada has the Full Support of England.

(New York Sun.)

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., July 14.—The first official statement of Canada's attitude and plans regarding the fisheries imbroglio was furnished a correspondent to-day by the Hon. Mr. Foster, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who arrived here to-day on a tour of investigation of the fisheries situation.

"Has there been any change in the orders for the enforcement of the terms of the treaty of 1818 since the seizure of the 'David G. Adams' at Digby?" asked the correspondent.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Foster. "I have noticed reports published to the effect that there has been, and that it was the intention to hereafter enforce the treaty only against the fishing within the three-mile limit restriction. Such reports had no foundation, and the reported interviews with me that have been sent out from Ottawa have been just as baseless. I have never been interviewed upon the subject until now. In our position we have the approval of the Imperial Government, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary."

IMPERIAL SUPPORT.

"Then the Imperial Government has not recently reported the Canadian Government, and notified you that it would not support you in the course you have been pursuing toward the American fishermen?"

"Oh, no. We have the full support of the Imperial Government. It has been claimed by some persons, notably Senator Frye and Mr. Dingley, that the treaty of 1818 has become obsolete because of subsequent reciprocal legislation. I cannot see how that can be. The convention was for the settlement of the fisheries question alone, and the legislation that has subsequently taken place, and has been extended, for the benefit of the commercial relations of England and the United States. For this reason I cannot see how it can affect the fisheries at all. In all customs matters there is a very distinct line drawn between merchants' vessels and fishing vessels. Each are expected to pursue a different business, and to take out different papers from the Custom House. The business pursued is totally unlike, and why then should legislation for the benefit of commercial relations be construed as affecting the action of the convention that settled the fisheries question in 1818?"

TOUCH AND TRADE PERMITS.

"Then any papers giving an American fishing vessel the right to touch and trade are of no value in Canadian ports?"

"I have noticed that some confusion has existed over that matter, and it has been claimed that an American Customs Collector could give a fisherman papers allowing him to touch and trade at Canadian ports. If that could be done to an American vessel the Canadian Government could do it to one of our fishing vessels, and the distinction between a fishing vessel and a merchant vessel would be destroyed. If an American merchant vessel comes into our ports it experiences no difficulty in obtaining anything it may desire, as long as it obeys the customs law. The fishing vessels are likewise expected to obey the laws regarding the fisheries, and they are based on the treaty of 1818."

HOW TO OBTAIN BAIT.

"Then the only way in which an American fishing vessel could lawfully obtain bait would be to change its character for the time being; that is, to take out papers of a merchantman and clear for Digby or some other port. After entering at the Custom House she could buy what bait might be desired, but on leaving she must clear in the same character for Eastport or some other American port?"

"That's it. A vessel doing business as a merchantman could do that. No vessel could go from a Canadian port to the fishing grounds without first going to an American port."

ORDERS TO CAPTAINS AND COLLECTORS.

"Are the orders given the Collectors of Customs and the captains of the cruisers identical regarding the enforcement of the treaty?"

"Not quite. Each, you know, is appointed for a special purpose, and for that reason we have not given the Collectors of Customs so rigid orders as we have given the captains of cruisers. Many of the Collectors, while good men for their regular work, are not exactly the men who would be selected for the rigid enforcement of the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty. They have not been selected for such discretionary works. They look out for violators as closely as they can. Their orders are to hold a vessel believed to have violated the treaty till the matter is reported to Ottawa for advice. It is of less injury to detain a vessel twenty-four hours than to allow Customs officers to make seizures on the amount of information they can at first obtain."

HOW SEIZURES CAN BE MADE.

"Are the cruisers under similar orders regarding first reporting cases to Ottawa?"

"Not quite. They can make seizures without such delays. When the cruisers are sent out they are given the orders that have been prepared for them, and they are also interpreted to them personally, that they may not be construed differently by the different captains. These orders are all private, and have never been made public, although I have seen published what was reported to be the orders given to the cruisers and collectors."

THE COAL AND ICE PROHIBITION.

"Is not the forbidding of vessels to obtain coal and ice a pretty rigid interpretation of the treaty which allows fishing vessels to obtain wood and water?"

"I don't know about that. When the treaty was made, you know, coal was not used for a motive power. The provisions placed in the treaty were intended to cover possible necessities. If a fishing vessel were to use coal in its stove for cooking purposes, of course no objection would be made to its taking on board a half ton of coal to keep its fires going, but as the supply of wood was not intended to be used as a motive power, so we cannot allow coal to be taken on to furnish motive power."

A NEW YORK BANKRUPT.

Henry de Rivera, of the Great New York Sugar Firm, in Montreal.

Henry de Rivera, the head of the great New York sugar firm, whose crash a few days ago startled the commercial world, is a guest at the Balmoral Hotel in this city. To a STAR reporter he said this morning: "I left New York because I was completely broken down and disbirited. My creditors were harassing me on every side. I became nervous and alarmed, and thought a few days' change would do me good. Mr. de Rivera is charged with having re-hypothecated warehouse receipts for sugar. This he denies and says that time will show the sensational reports published in the New York papers to be false and untrue. He is a large shareholder in the Esperanza Marble company of Rutland and the Poultney State works, both of which concerns have been forced to suspend.

The firm was one of the largest in New York. Their liabilities have been placed at six million dollars, which is considered a very modest estimate. On the day following the failure there was a grab for the spoils, the creditors trying to take advantage of two law suits recently decided in favor of the Sugar Company. Writs of attachment were also secured against the youngest De Rivera's effects, he being charged with attempting to defraud his creditors by secreting $14,000 worth of the bonds of the Esperanza Marble Company, and with having disposed of large invoices of sugar on false representations.

Some of the less impulsive creditors signed a circular promising not to prosecute Henry C. De Rivera criminally provided he return and assist the assignee in straightening the indebtedness.

When asked by the STAR reporter to-day how he thought the estate would turn out, Mr. De Rivera said it very much depended upon the future of the sugar market and the sale of their estates in St. Domingo. However, were the estate to be carefully and prudently administered, it would pay a large dividend to the creditors.

Exhibiting their War Paint.

Twenty-five Indians from Caughnawaga went this morning to Albany by the Delaware & Hudson Railway to participate in the bi-centennial festivities which commence there to-morrow. They have taken all their paraphernalia and war paint, and will probably produce a big sensation.

Dr. O. A. Watier, of Stillwater, Minnesota, is in the city with his family, and stopping at the residence of his brother, Dr. Geo. Watier.

THE GAS COMPANY PROTESTS

Against the Introduction of Electricity for the Lighting of the Streets—A Game of Bluff—To-night's Illumination.

Some surprise has been lately expressed at the apparent intention of the monopolists the Gas Company to quietly submit to part of its contract for lighting the city streets being captured by the Royal Electric Light Company. Such an unlikely occurrence was not, however, to be, and shortly before 12 o'clock to-day a bailiff of the Superior Court strolled into the office of Mr. Gosselin, Assistant City Clerk, and, in the absence of the City Clerk, served him with a notarial protest issued by the Montreal Gas Company, protesting against the proposed curtailment of their contract with the city. The protest sets forth that the company has a contract for an extended period of time for lighting the city streets, that the company will still continue to maintain its street lamps in operation as required by the terms of the contract in the streets in which the electric light has been introduced, and that the company will hold the city liable for the full payment for the maintenance of the same

UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR,

at the rate of twenty dollars a lamp per year.

A STAR reporter this afternoon interviewed Ald. Rainville, chairman of the Light Committee, upon the matter. Ald. Rainville expressed his surprise at the Gas Company taking such action, as they have not the least grounds on which to base their protest.

In the last contract between the city and the company it was distinctly specified that the city could, at any time they chose to introduce the electric light, rescind the contract with the Gas Company. The right of the city to this action appeared so evident that it was not deemed necessary to consult the City Attorney in the matter. For the sake of making doubly sure, however, the Gas Company's contract was submitted to the City Attorney before the Electric Light Company's contract was signed, and he said that there could not be the smallest legal excuse for any attempt on the part of the Gas Company to prevent the new contract being entered into. Ald. Rainville said that he regarded this protest business as

MERELY A GAME OF BLUFF.

The Royal Electric Light Company have everything ready for the commencement of operations this evening, as called for by their contract with the city. The work of preparation has been a very difficult job, owing to the short time allowed the Company and the inability to secure more than a limited number of experts in this system of illumination. Some of the men were kept constantly at work for three days and three nights, several of them dropped off to sleep while at work at the top of the poles. The lights, which will be put in operation to-night, will be distributed as follows: St. James street, 17; Notre Dame street, 37; St. Catherine street, 39; McGill street, 7; Craig street, 15; St. Lawrence, 9; and Victoria Square, 1.

THE CROPS.

Satisfactory Reports from Eastern Quebec—The Yield Generally Expected to be Over the Average.

The *Gazette* this morning publishes the following crop reports:

Levis.—Crops good; hay, grain and vegetables over an average.

St. Francois Station—Hay and all kinds of grain and potatoes promise more than average crops.

Ste. Anne la Pocatiere—Hay not so good as last year. Roots very promising. Grain will be an average.

Ste. Helene Station—All crops are an average.

St. Thomas Station—Crops in this parish promise to be the best for many years.

St. Jean, Port Joli—Crops have a good appearance. Prospect better than last year.

St. Paschal Station—Crops in this vicinity very good; over an average.

River du Loup, en bas—Grain crop generally fine appearance. Hay plentiful.

Cacouna—Crops better than they have been for many years.

St. Flavie Station—Crops better than they have been for fifteen years past.

Trois Pistoles—Hay splendid. Grain and roots look healthy.

Etchemin—Crop plentiful prospect. Grain and cereals over an average.

St. Nicholas—All crops looking well. More acreage down in grain than last year. Yield promises to surpass that of many years. Late rains much needed.

Lorette Station—Hay not as good as last year. Grain and cereals promise more than previous years.

Chateau Richer—Potatoes promise an extraordinary crop. Other crops flourishing.

St. Gabriel—Hay average. Potatoes backward. Grain fair.

Reports from Champlain, Cap Sante, St. Anne do La Perade and Deschambault show crops to be flourishing. Hay, grain and cereals will be about an average.

Chicoutimi—Up to date reports from all over this county, especially in Lake St. John district, for all grain and roots are very good, except hay, which will be one-third less than last year.

Murray Bay—Wheat not very good. Other grains and roots very good.

Reports from Robertson station, St. Alphonse, St. Frederic and St. Henedine say the crops look well and promising.

St. Anselme—Hay and grain one-fourth more than last year. Cereals over an average.

St. Croix—Hay splendid. Grain not so good.

Reports from all quarters go to show that the crop yield will be a good deal over the average.

BAR EXAMINATIONS.

Official List of the Successful Candidates.

The following is the official list of successful candidates at the recent bar examination in Three Rivers:

For practice—Messrs. L. P. Demers, L. H. Gendrou, Naz. Olivier, S. Lacourcière, D. B. Murphy, J. A. Brown, J. D. Cameron, Hector C. Champagne, P. V. Savard, Jos. Grignon, A. Gabourry, W. S. Shurtleff, U. Primer, Ernest Tremblay, Blaise Letellier, Gustave Hamel, Chas. D'Amour, L. W. Sicotte, H. Villiard, A. Rocher, G. Beland, G. Mackay, J. R. Murray.

For admission to study—Messrs. L. A. Taschereau, J. W. Jocks, Jno. Ferguson, Samuel Martel, J. E. Bernier, F. X. Roy, Jos. Leblanc, Arthur Giroulx, Hector Meunier, L. G. I. Gauthier, Henri Trudel, Chas. Choquette, Geo. E. Mathieu, Fred. Villeneuve, C. A. Bernard, E. B. Ladouceur, L. P. Dupré and Raoul DeLorimier.

A Charivari.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., Mr. Azarie Bourassa, a widower of Laprairie, celebrated his second nuptials. The happy bride was a lady who has hitherto lived a life of single blessedness. The occasion caused the assemblage of a large crowd, who in the *charivari* which followed, caused Mr. Bourrassa great annoyance. Complaint was lodged yesterday in the Police Court, and in the evening Deputy High Constable Bissonnette succeeded in arresting nine of the alleged offenders. But all promising to come to Court this morning, none were put in prison. Of the nine, eight true to their promise, appeared to answer the charge preferred against them, viz., Isidore Brosseau, Eustache Bachaud, Alphonse Poupart, Ernest Ste. Marie, Toussain Doré, Francois X. Poupart, Louis Charron and Antoine Charron. These have given bail for their re-appearance at their trial, which is fixed for next Friday.

Amusements.

VIGER GARDEN.—Sunday evening at 8.15 the City Band will play the following programme at Viger Garden:

1. March.....“King of Terror”.....Marie
2. Overture.....“Fra Diavolo”.....Auber
3. Waltz.....“Soldaten Lieder”.....Gung'l
4. Mexican Serenade.....“Manolinata”.....Langley
5. March.....“Chinese War”.....Michaelis
6. Grand selection.....“Lohengrin”.....Wagner
7. Descriptive music.....“The Forge in the Forest”.....Michaelis

(By general request.)

8. Galop.....“Hop! Hop!”.....Fischer

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Real Estate.

Mr. Potter has sold four more vacant lots on St. Catherine street, west of Fort street, at an advance on 60 cents cash. Building on this street will go on with more vigor than ever this Summer and Autumn.

—The western patrol, McWilliams, Dempsey and Laporte, found a door burst open in Mr. Robt. McShane's store, corner McGill and Commissioners streets, last night. Mr. McShane was sent for at once, and search was made within and in the vicinity, but nobody was found. A few bottles of brandy are missing.

CHAMBLY'S CONTEST.

Another Conservative Candidate in the Field—A Castor on the War Path.

Another Conservative candidate is in the field in Chambly, in the person of Mr. J. N. E. Chagnon, advocate, of this city. His candidature will be announced at Longueuil and Chambly to-morrow. He presents himself, it is understood, as the representative of the Castors, and if rumor is to be believed, is the candidate of Sir Hector Langevin, as opposed to Mr. Jodoin, who is credited with being the nominee of the Secretary of State. This would appear to bear out the news from Ottawa which is to the effect that Mr. Benoit was appointed superintendent to the Chambly canal by Chapleau against the express desire of Sir Hector Langevin, who was of opinion that it was injudicious to open the constituency at this time. Sir John, however, gave way to the Secretary of State, and now Sir Hector has brought out a candidate to oppose him. *Le Monde* of yesterday, however, which is credited with being Sir Hector's organ, does not give one the impression that there is any truth in this story, as it warmly champions the cause of Mr. Jodoin.

Meetings are to be held throughout the county to-morrow, and canvassing has commenced with great vigor.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau arrived in the city to-day, and it is understood will address the electors to-morrow.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Langelier held a political meeting at Leeds yesterday. It is said that Mr. McVey will be the Parti-National candidate in Soulac in opposition to Mr. Pouport, M. P. P.

It is said by *L'Electeur* that Sir A. P. Caron has prevailed upon Mr. B. Parent to have him oppose Hon. P. Garneau.

The Liberal chieftains will speak at St. Guillaume d'Upton on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

To-day's *Monde* in an editorial again supports Mr. Jodoin, saying that Mr. Jodoin is the Government candidate, that all the cabinet are united on this point, and that there is no division between any of the members. It says the candidate chosen to oppose him is an "unhappy victim."

Mr. Jodoin will hold several meetings throughout Chambly to-morrow, and Hon. Mr. Chapleau will address the constituents of that county in his behalf on nomination day.

UNLICENSED DOGS.

Fewer Licenses Taken Out This Year Than Last—Loss of Revenue.

The police are just now engaged in their annual crusade against unlicensed dogs and the number of licenses taken out is increasing daily. So far the number of licenses taken out is not so large by several hundred as that of those registered at the same time last year. It is not half so large as the total number of dogs licensed last year.

Chief Paradis informed a STAR reporter to-day that the reason there have been so few licenses taken out this year is that the special duty police who attend to these matters have had their time until recently occupied by looking after the licenses of carters who on account of losses by the flood were allowed an extension of time for taking out their licenses. Each station now has a special duty man attached to see that all dogs in the several districts are licensed.

Several of the Aldermen have recently complained that this work of enforcing the licencing of dogs is not systematically carried out and that a considerable revenue is thereby lost to the city.

Carters' Mass Meeting.

The carters of this city called a meeting Friday evening, the 14th inst., for the purpose of founding a mutual, protective and benevolent association. Mr. John Logan acted as chairman and Mr. Joseph Orsali was appointed secretary *pro tem.* Mr. Geo. S. Warren was invited to address the meeting and explained the necessity of organization in the province of Quebec. The speaker stated that the carters of this city should have been organized before for the simple reason that they were heavy taxpayers, and that as citizens they should take an active part in local affairs in order to regulate their tariff and guard against the monopoly, and to mutually protect and aid one another. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mr. Wm. Christie, President; Mr. Emerie Fontaine, 1st Vice-President; Mr. Alexis Plante, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. Jos. Orsali, Recording Secretary, representing the French members, and Mr. James Ryan, English Recording Secretary; Mr. Louis Dufude, Financial Secretary; Mr. Ovila Peltier, Treasurer; Mr. John Gravel and Mr. James Carle, Trustees.

The meeting then adjourned.

The next meeting will take place Wednesday evening, July 21st, and all carters of the city are invited to attend.

The place of meeting is at Loiseau Hall, 803 Notre Dame street.

Buffet Car.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have fitted their No. 50 parlor car on the Ottawa division with a first-class buffet, to be managed by Mr. Rabbits, the caterer at the Bonaventure depot. The passengers will now be able to obtain light refreshments, tea, coffee and a cold collation on the train. The buffet is fitted up with every convenience, water tanks, stove, refrigerator and every requisite appliance.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Prince Fushimi, brother of the Mikado of Japan, is visiting Paris.

Christine Nilsson's age off the stage is forty-four. She cares not who knows it.

Miss Cleveland has chosen literature as her profession, but she finds time to cultivate flowers of which she is fond.

Harriet Beecher Stowe has lived to hear her great fame spoken of as a thing of the far away past. She is seventy-five.

Lieutenant Greely's book is selling well. Many people desire to possess a memento of heroic daring and unparalleled suffering.

According to the census returns of Paris, just issued, the population is 2,254,306, an increase of only 14,378 since the census of 1881.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt wore her $100,000 diamond necklace at her last court presentation. Queen Victoria can only beat that by one.

When Mme. Modjeska goes in bathing she wears a costume of yellow silk embroidered with gorgeous colors, and the fishes believe she is a new kind of "fly" for them to swallow.

Somebody who has seen the Oscar Wildes in London recently says he looks old and shabby, while she is as chipper as a cricket and wears the most outlandish gowns of deeply, darkly esthetic construction. How very commonplace this does sound! There can be not a shade of doubt that Oscar is really a married man.

It must be almost as good as marrying a duke to have the Prince and Princess of Wales "assist" in breaking an engagement! Should Miss Grant die a spinster, she can say on her tombstone, or rather it can be said for her, that she was the one sensible American beauty of the age, and royalty helped her to deserve the fame.

There is no truth in the statement that the Prince Imperial of Brazil dyes his hair and mustache the buttercup yellow they are. Nature thought she would see what she could do in making him up as a blonde burlesquer, but after he was half completed she changed her mind and turned him out a Brazilian princelet. He ought to be a brune of the Spanish type, instead of which he resembles a piece of Saxe china. The girls think he's just too awfully sweet for life, you know.

* * * * * *

To revert for a moment to Miss Genevieve Ward, I may mention that she has just returned from a triumphantly successful dramatic tour round the world. Between January, 1884, and November, 1885, I followed pretty closely in her footsteps from the Atlantic and all through Australia and New Zealand, and everywhere I found she had left a lasting impression behind her of admiration for her genius and esteem for her character. Ere leaving Melbourne, she did a great work of mercy and compassion in that marvellous city by organizing, at the Town Hall, a performance of "Antigone" for the benefit of the funds of the Melbourne Hospital for Women. The entertainment was under the direct auspices of Lady Loch, the wife of His Excellency Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria, and the net result has been the addition to the funds of the charity in question of not less than £3000. A little bird has whispered to me that about August next Miss Ward will undertake, before retiring from the stage, a final campaign in the United States. I hope she will take a good working company from England with her.—*G. A. Sala.*

THE CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Services to-morrow in Trinity Church will be held at the usual hours, the rector, the Rev. Canon Mills, B. D., officiating. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

The services will be as follows in Christ Church Cathedral: 9 a. m., Holy Communion: 11 a. m., morning prayer, "Te Deum," Hopkins in G. Preacher, Rev. Canon Henderson, D. D. offertory: "There is a river" (Solo; Marcello. 4.15 p.m., choral litany, offertory: "O how kindly hast Thou led me," (Solo) Beethoven. 7 p. m., Evening prayer, "Service" G. Barnby's in C; anthem "Love never failing" (female voices), Rossini. Preacher, Rev. J. G. Norton, M. A., rector. Offertory, "The Lord shall increase you more and more" (Solo Baritone), Mendelssohn. Daily Service, 5 p. m.

In the Church of St. James the Apostle the Holy Communion will be administered at 8 a. m. Morning and evening services will be held at the usual hours, the Rev. Canon Ellegood preaching on both occasions.

The Very Rev. Dean Carmichael will preach at the morning services in St. George's Church, and the Rev. L. N. Tucker in the evening. Sunday-school and Bible class at three, p. m.

The rector, the Rev. J. H. Dixon, will preach at both services in St. Jude's Church. Sunday-school and Bible classes for young men and ladies at 3 p.m.

The new Episcopal Church at St. Lambert will be opened to-morrow. The Ven. Archdeacon Evans will preach in the morning, and the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael in the evening. Jackson's "Te Deum" will be sung in the morning, and Himmel's "Incline Thine Ear" at the evening service.

There will be preaching at the usual hours in St. Stephen's. The Holy Communion will be administered after the evening service. Sunday-school and rector's Bible class at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The following order of services will be observed in the Church of St. John the Evangelist to-morrow, Rev. Edmund Wood, rector: Holy Communion at 7 and 7.45 a. m. Matins, 10.30; choral celebration and sermon, 11.15. Litany, 4.15 p. m. Evensong, 7 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Right Rev. Bishop Ussher will officiate at both services in St. Bartholomew's Church. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. Edgar Hill will officiate in St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) at both services.

The Rev. Professor McLaren, D. D., of Toronto, will preach in Crescent Street Church, both morning and evening.

The Rev. John Scrimger, M. A., will conduct the services in Knox Church.

Rev. Dr. Bennet, of St. John, New Brunswick, will officiate at the morning and evening services in St. Gabriel Church. Sunday-school at 3 p. m.

Rev C. A. Doudiet will preach at both services in St. Paul's Church.

Both services in Erskine Church will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. L. H. Jordan, B. D. Topic of to-morrow's discourses: Mountain visions and meditations. Social prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

The Rev. A. Ogilvie, B. A., will conduct both services in Stanley Street Church.

St. Joseph Street Church services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. W. J. Smyth, M. A., Ph. D.

Services in Chalmers' Church will be held at the usual hours, the pastor, Rev. J. Colborne Heine, B. A., officiating. Sabbath School and Bible class at 3 p. m. Meeting for prayer and praise, Wednesday at 8 p. m.

METHODIST.

The Rev. W. Jackson will preach at the morning service in Douglas Church and the Rev. A. Truax, in the evening.

In St. James Street Methodist Church, the Rev. A. Truax will preach at 11 a. m., and Rev. W. Jackson at 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible classes at 9 30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Young people's meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m. Public prayer and praise service, Wednesday at 8 p. m.

The Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, M. A., B. D., pastor, will preach in Dominion Square Church at the usual hours.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

Rev. Professor Shaw will conduct divine worship at 3 p. m. in the Protestant House of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe.

Rev. S. Massey will preach in Salem Church at 7 p. m.; Sunday-school at 9.30 a. m.

The English service in German church will be conducted at 7 p. m.; Sunday-school at 9.30 a. m.

Services in the Montreal Sailors' Institute will be held at 10.30 a. m and 7 p. m.; Bible reading at 3 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Services in Emmanuel Church will be conducted morning and evening by the Rev. Wm. Cuthbertson, of Woodstock, Ont.

UNITARIAN.

The pastor, Rev. Wm. S. Barnes, will preach in the morning in the Church of the Messiah.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. J. T. Barber, of Algonquin, will preach in the First Baptist Church. Sunday-school and Mr. Craig's adult Bible class at 3 p. m.

ADVENTIST.

"The new Health Bill and our moral obligations with reference to it," will form the subject of discourse by Mr. Wm. W. Robertson at the Advent Christian Church lecture hall, 1310 St. Catherine street, at 7 p.m.

CATHOLIC.

Public prayers will be held at seven o'clock every evening throughout next week in the Cathedral in connection with the novena of St. James.

A novena, preparatory to the feast of St. Ann, will begin in the Church of St. Joseph, Richmond street, at seven o'clock this evening.

A religious profession will be held at the Hotel Dieu next Saturday morning.

Mgr. Lorrain will consecrate the inaugural stone of the new church of L'Epiphanie next Tuesday.

Archbishop Fabre will hold confirmation services at St. Augustin and St. Eustache to-morrow, and at Ste. Rose on Monday.

The members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will present an address of congratulation to Archbishop Fabre at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.

Sir John's Monument.

[From the Toronto Week.]

The Canadian Pacific railway is certainly the greatest industrial work ever undertaken by a country of the size of Canada, and might be deemed a fit monument to the great statesman who carried it to completion, were it not that a fitter will be hereafter found in the nation covering half

BIRTHS.

DRESSER—On July 12, Mrs. Frank Dresser, of a daughter. 164 3

PERRIGO—July 15, the wife of Dr. Perrigo, of a prematurely dead born daughter. 165 2

WALSH—On Thursday, July 15, at 133 Cadieux street, the wife of T. H. Walsh of a son. 165 2

MARRIAGES.

BULLEN-OWEN—On July 8, by the Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Arthur Brakenbury Bullen to Jemima Cornish Owen, fifth daughter of the late Prof. Henry Owen, of Quebec.

HAWLEY-EMPEY—At Camden East, Ont., July 8, by Rev. H. C. Garbutt, Perry Hawley to Annie Empey.

MAPPIN-MATHEWS—At St. James Church, Hatley, Quebec, July 14, by the Rev. Albert Stevens, M. A., assisted by the Rev. George Thompson, M. A., Frederick Thorpe, youngest son of the late Edward Mappin, of Sheffield, England, to Maud Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Richard Mathews, of Hatley, and of Athlone, Ireland. 165 3

MURRISON-BUSH—At St. Thomas, Ont., July 14, by Rev. W. H. Allworth, James Murrison to Susie Bush.

McCLURE-GENTLES—At Dartmouth, N. S., July 14, by Rev. J. M. Morrison, Rev. J. R. McClure to Jessie P. Gentles.

PARKER-PUGSLEY — At Richmond, Que., July 7, by the Rev. Father Quinn, Robert Parker, of this city, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. James Pugsley.

ROSS-SPEER—At Richmond, P. Qué., July 8, by Rev. F. M. Dewey, M. A., Robt. Ross to Matilda Speer.

THOMPSON-DRYSDALE—In this city, July 16, by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, George Thompson to Marria, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Drysdale, all of this city.

WOODS-SMITH—At St. George's Church, July 15, by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, Robert George Woods, of this city, to Louisa Elizabeth Englefield, third daughter of the late Wm. Smith, of London, England.

DEATHS.

GRICE—At Frelighsburg, Que., July 8, Shepherd R. Grice, 86 yrs. 165 2

HENDERSON On the morning of July 16, Wm. Henderson, formerly merchant of Beauharnois, aged 72 years. Funeral Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock from his daughter's residence, 378 St. Antoine street. 165 2

JONES—In this city, July 15, George D. Jones, aged 15 years, only son of John S. Jones. Funeral from his father's residence, 1229 St. James street, Saturday afternoon, July 17, at 2 p.m. 165 2

McLEOD—At Hantsport, July 7, of water on the brain, eldest daughter of Alex. McLeod, aged 10 yrs. (Port Arthur, Ont., papers please copy.)

OSBORNE—At Hamilton, Ont., July 15, John Osborne, 41 years.

POIRIER — At Ste. Scholastique, Que., on July 11, Georgie, aged 10 months, beloved child of Charles Poirier, hotelkeeper.

RYMAL—At Hamilton, Ont., July 15, Elsie Rymal, 56 years.

SWAIL—Suddenly at Rockland Heights, Cote des Neiges, on Friday evening, the 16th inst., Esther Hanna, widow of the late John Swail, aged 76 yrs. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, July 20, at 2.30 p. m. 166 2

WATSON—At 35 Mackay street, on July 16, Susan Beresford Allan, wife of Robert G. Watson. Funeral on Monday afternoon, the 19th inst., at half past two o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation. 165 2

WHEELER—On July 16, Mary O'Loughlin, beloved wife of Edward Wheeler, aged 44. Funeral will take place from her husband's residence, 33½ Wellington street, on Sunday at 2.30 p. m., to the R. C. Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. [Kidderminster, Eng., Toronto and Detroit papers please copy.] 166 2

The Weather.

1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours: Moderate to fresh north winds, generally fair weather, with a few local thunder showers; stationary or slightly lower temperature.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's standard Thermometer this day: Max., 80°; Min., 60°; same date last year: Max., 88°; min., 64°.

Barometer readings to-day: 8 a. m. 29.77; 12 m., 29.77; 3 p. m., 29.77.

A Good old Story from Chicago.

Mr. Kuhn, the proprietor of Kuhn's garden, was thrifty in money matters, but cared little for his own personal appearance. He had worn the same old greasy overcoat until his sons were ashamed of him and tried to induce him to buy a new one.

"Oh, no," the old gentleman would always say, "I would rather have the $50 that it would cost."

One day the sons determined that he should wear a new coat, and, believing that if he could get one at a good bargain he would buy it, arranged with a tailor to sell him a $50 one for $10, they to pay the difference. Then they went home and told their father that a handsome coat they had seen, and what a bargain it would be to buy it. So the father went and looked at it, and, after beating the tailor down to $9, took it and started for home.

But when he reached home he had no coat with him.

"Didn't you buy the coat, father?"

"Yes; got it for $9," replied the old gentleman.

"Where is it?"

"Oh, I was showing it to a friend in the street car, and when he offered me $15 for it I let him have it. I cleared $6 on that transaction.—*Chicago News.*

Steamer "OCEAN,"

FOR TORONTO AND ST. CATHARINES, EVERY TUESDAY, 7 A.M.

Fares include Meals and Sleeping Berths.

Toronto, $7.50; Return, $14.00.
St. Catharines, $8.00; Return, $14.00.

W. TOWNLEY BENSON, 13 Foundling St. | T. H. TURTON, 154 St. James St.

G. E. JAQUES & CO., 110 COMMON STREET. 142?aw

PERSONAL—M. E. R. WOULD LIKE TO see J. T. Regan at City Hotel. 166 1

SPECIAL NOTICE!

To Mothers, Nurses, and all interested in the care and comfort of the Baby: Be sure and call at our oldest, largest and decidedly cheapest Wholesale and Retail Furniture and Baby Carriage and Perambulator Warerooms in the city. Our large stock and assortment of the different styles and newest designs of Baby Carriages and Perambulators, varying in price from $5, $7.50, $9, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, and up to $75 is marked at prices which will reduce the present stock in time to receive a very large shipment by the end of this month. A call of inspection by those in want of Baby Carriages, Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining-room Furniture, or any articles we sell, will enable them to obtain reliable articles at OWEN, McGARVEY & SONS', Nos. 1810, 1812 and 1814 Notre Dame street, corner of McGill street, where all goods are warranted as represented; and with our new Elevator they can examine any goods they may require on any of our six flats, without the fatigue of stairs, which is certainly to be considered in this hot weather. 165?2

CITY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 1826 NOTRE DAME.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING. GOOD, CHEAP and RELIABLE. 102?awtf

MONTREAL BLACK GOODS STORE.

MANUFACTURERS' STOCK —or— —BLACK WORSTED LACE— Bought at a Large Discount, will be sold by us on —MONDAY— At less than half usual price.

ROW & DIETERLE, 1791 NOTRE DAME ST. 110 & 112 ST. PETER ST. 166 4

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

SATURDAY, July 17, 1886.

ENGINE FOR SALE.

A four horse power Doty Steam Engine for sale, in first-class running order. Apply AT S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Colored Silk Plush only $1.10 per yard; sold elsewhere at from $1.25 to $1.35.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Black Velveteens 36c; sold elsewhere at from 40c to 45c.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

What are called Checked Dress Silks, 22c, sold elsewhere at from 25c to 30c. These goods are not Silk, but are sold as such by some firms.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Colored Satins, 25c; sold elsewhere at from 35c to 45c.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Colored Dress Silks (all Silk) 38c, much lower than Montreal regular rates.

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JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

JULY SALE. JULY SALE.

SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Great reductions in Jackets.
Great reductions in Dolmans.
Great reductions in Dolman Wraps.
Great reductions in Ulsters.

Large lines of the above Goods, must be sold, and at the reduced prices they are selling fast, come and make your selection early, and get the best choice.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Ladies' Jackets, $6.00, reduced to $3.00.
Ladies' Jackets, $6.50, reduced to $3.25.
Ladies' Jackets, $7.50, reduced to $4.00.
Ladies' Jackets, $8.00, reduced to $4.00.
Ladies' Jackets, $10.50, reduced to $4.90.
Ladies' Jackets, $11.00, reduced to $5.50.
Ladies' Jackets, $12.00, reduced to $7.50.
Ladies' Jackets, $19.00, reduced to $9.00.

DOLMANS. DOLMANS. DOLMANS.

Ladies' Dolmans, reduced to $4.50.
Ladies' Dolmans, reduced to $5.50.
Ladies' Dolmans, reduced to $7.00.
Ladies' Dolmans, reduced to $8.00.
All Paris Mantles reduced to nearly Half-price.
Dolman Ulsters, $12.00, for $6.50.
Dolman Ulsters, 15.00, for 7.00.
Dolman Ulsters, 15.00, for 7.50.
Dolman Ulsters, 13.00, for 8.50.
Dolman Ulsters, 14.00, for 9.00.
Dolman Ulsters, 14.00, for 6.50.
Dolman Ulsters, 15.00, for 11.00.
Dolman Ulsters, 13.00, for 13.00.

Silk Braid Fichus, $3.75, now $2.00.
Linen Ulsters, 90c.
Linen Ulsters, $2.50.

BATHING SUITS. BATHING SUITS. BATHING SUITS.

We show Bathing Suits in Grey, we show Bathing Suits in Navy, all nicely trimmed and improved styles.

Headquarters for best value in Dry Goods,

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781 & 1783 NOTRE DAME ST., 105, 107, 109, 111 ST. PETER ST.

Terms Cash and only One Price. 166?

N. E. HAMILTON & CO.

JULY! JULY! JULY!

THIS WEEK OUR STORES WERE CROWDED WITH CUSTOMERS BUYING

ORIENTAL LACE, SPANISH LACE, FRENCH PERCALE DRESS GOODS, SATIN SURAH, SATIN MERVEILLEUX, Etc., which we are selling at astonishing prices.

REMEMBER!

143 dozen CROMPTON CORSETS, worth $1.25, —FOR— 50c.

About the Bankrupt Stock bought at Messrs. Suckling, Cassidy & Co., Auctioneers of Toronto, we really give Great Bargains. If any customers have not yet been in our Stores, they will do well to come and secure a quantity of these goods, as such an advantage is not to be seen again, in a life-time.

The Public know well that we do all, what we advertise.

FOR NEXT WEEK: MILLINERY DEPARTMENT!

We have re-marked all the Goods in this Department at less than 50c on the dollar.

N. E. HAMILTON & CO., 1895 NOTRE DAME ST. —AND— 1849 ST. CATHERINE ST.

USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD. 166 1?

LIGGET & HAMILTON

Have just purchased a manufacturer's stock of rich all silk SASH RIBBONS at about 20 cents on the dollar.

Prices commence at 12½ cents. This lot is a wonderful bargain.

LIGGET & HAMILTON 1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St. 163?2 2aw

Fly Traps, Wire Dish Covers, Oil and Gas Stoves, AND A FULL LINE OF Pressed and Japanned Tinware. THOS. DAVIDSON & CO., 474 ST. PAUL STREET. Works—Ste. Cunegonde, Que. 158?2aw6

S. D. HAMILTON.

What more do you want?

What better inducements can we offer?

We have a finely assorted stock and our prices are under the other dealers.

YOU ASK

How can they afford to do this. They buy low, do their own work; there expenses are consequently smaller than any of the other dealers and they guarantee to please the Ladies every time.

RECEIVED TO-DAY

Another large lot of Colored NUNS' VEILING, double width, 30c yard.

SOMETHING NEW

In Ladies' and Children's LACE COLLARS and FICHUS to be sold at half-price.

BLACK CASHMERE,

Very wide, from 25 cents yard up.

COME AND SEE

Our Wonderful FURNITURE PRINT, only 2 cents yard.

JOB LOT

Of Light Colored Prints, all new patterns, 8 cents yards.

JOB LOT

Of SATEEN PRINTS, worth 15c yard, to be sold for 10 cents yard.

LARGE LOT

Of Ladies' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, all wool, 40 cents yard.

S. D. HAMILTON, 1935 NOTRE DAME STREET. Opposite Dupré Lane. 166 2aw?

Johnston's Fluid Beef

The Only Nutritious and Reliable Preparation in the Market. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS. 601?awtf

F. X. BRAZEAU & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

GO CAMPING. HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS! of every Style, Shape or Make, —AT— F. X. Brazeau & Co.'s Indian Store, 252, 254—ST. PAUL STREET.—252, 254

COMPACT CAMP FURNITURE.

Folding Beds, $1.25, Folding Tables, $3.00, Folding Chairs, 60c., Hammocks, 60c., Folding Stoves, $3.00, and Camp Requisites, —AT— F. X. Brazeau & Co.'s Indian Bazaar, 252, 254—ST. PAUL STREET.—252, 254

OUR FAIRY LAWN TENTS.

A departure from all other known shapes, combining usefulness, grace and beauty, "THE LADIES' DELIGHT," 9 x 9 feet, $12.00. Every Style, Size and Shape, made to order, —AT— F. X. Brazeau & Co.'s Old Stand, 252, 254—ST. PAUL STREET.—252, 254

FAMILY TENTS.

These Tents are truly a Complete Portable Canvas House, with Bedrooms and Dining Room, divided into compartments. A Life Study. New Idea.

F. X. Brazeau & Co.'s Indian Museum, 252, 254—ST. PAUL STREET.—252, 254

SPECIAL VALUE TENTS.

Our Boys' (full grown boys) Tent, 7½ x 10, small wall, strong cotton, $4.00.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD TO BEAT THESE.

OUR $6 SQUARE WALL TENT, 7½x7½ ft., Tenting Drill. A fine Camping Tent, with wall. Large, roomy and comfortable.

F. X. BRAZEAU & CO.'S Old Establishment, 252, 254—ST. PAUL STREET.—252, 254

Hammocks, Hammocks, Hammocks, For the Million.

FLAGS of every kind and size.

Ensign, Union Jack, Dominion, Stars and Stripes, etc.

Write for liberal discounts to the trade.

F. X. Brazeau & Co.'s Indian Bazaar, 252, 254—ST. PAUL STREET.—252, 254

Tent and Camp Furniture for Rent. Our renting department is more extensive and complete than any other concern in the country.

Catalogues mailed free. Correspondence solicited.

Comparison challenged with any or all in quality and price.

Tent and Camping Depot: 252, 254—ST. PAUL STREET.—252, 254 F. X. BRAZEAU & CO. Established in 1835. No Branch Store. 163?2eod

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR. Ask for it, and take no other. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Trade Mark. Made by THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.

BOISSEAU BROTHERS, THE MAIN ST. HOUSE, NOTED FOR GENERAL DRAPERY. 235 & 237 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

CONTINUATION OF SALE ALL NEXT WEEK.

SPECIAL CUTTING PRICES FOR SILKS, SATINS, PLUSHES, DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS.

Extra Cutting Prices next week.

For Black Cashmere, 21c.

All Wool Colored Cashmeres, 25c.

10,000 Remnants American Linings, good Skirt Linings, only 5c.

Best Waist Linings, only 8c.

Mimton Cotton Checks for Dresses, 8c.

Scotch Ginghams for Dresses, 8c.

See the large lot of Tweeds, all wool, 35c, 37c, 40c, 45c.

See the Job Lot of Boys' and Men's Shirts, they are Half Regular Trade Prices.

Good Grey Cotton, for 2½c. 166?

POIRIER'S ADVERTISEMENT.

A JOB LOT.

50 pieces of Colored Nuns' Veiling, all wool, 25 inches wide, to be sold at 13c per yard.

BLACK NUNS' VEILINGS.

I have just received one case of Black Nuns' Veiling, fine quality, which I will sell at 20c per yard, these goods are very scarce in the market.

BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS.

100 dozen of Ladies' Black Cashmere Stockings, fine quality, to be sold at 39c per pair, sizes 8½, 9, and 9½ inches.

BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS.

A few dozen left of my Ladies' Black Cashmere Stockings, at 50c per pair.

PLEASE REMEMBER.

Please remember that my Summer Cheap Sale, at reduced prices, is now going on, and the greatest bargains are given in every department.

H. F. POIRIER, 1811 & 1813 ST. CATHERINE ST., QUEEN'S HALL BLOCK. 165?

ATTEND THE AU BON MARCHE, MAISON ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE.

ANNUAL SUMMER CHEAP SALE.

At 50 per cent. reduction, regardless of cost.

Take advantage of the $1.00 Bargains.

20 yards Useful Linen, for $1.00.
20 yards Stair Linen, for $1.00.
20 pairs of Towels, for $1.00.
20 fine Linen Handkerchiefs, for $1.00.
20 pairs of Hose, for $1.00.
20 yards of wide Embroidery, for $1.00.
20 yards of Sash Ribbons, for $1.00.
20 yards Fancy Dress Goods, for $1.00.
20 yards Striped Dress Goods, for $1.00.
20 fine Ladies' Linen Collars, for $1.00.
20 yards Striped Muslin, for $1.00.
20 yards Fancy Colored Muslin, for $1.00.
20 Gents' Linen Collars, for $1.00.
20 Seaside Hats, for $1.00.
10 Ladies' Summer Hats, for $1.00.

Also a host of other goods, too long to enumerate, at 20 yards for $1.00.

COTTONS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

1 Webb of Cotton, for $1.00.
20 yards 1 yd. wide Grey Cotton, for $1.00.
20 yards 1 yd. wide White Cotton, for $1.00.
28 yards Heavy Sheeting, for $5.00.
12½ yards Oatmeal Cloth, for $1.00.
12¼ yards (latest designs) Beersuckers, for $1.00.
20 yards fast colored Fringes, for $1.00.
10 yards Chenille Trimmings, for $1.00.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE —OF— CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

All remnants of Carpets and Oilcloths to be almost given away.

20 yards of Good Oilcloth, for $5.00.
20 yards of Good Useful Carpet, for $5.00.

—ALSO—

Good Tapestry Carpets, at 30c.
Good Brussels Carpets, at 75c.
Good Wool Carpets, at 50c.

—AT THE— AU BON MARCHE, MAISON ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE, 1869 and 1871 NOTRE DAME ST., NEAR McGILL ST.

Clapperton's Thread, the best in use, 2 dozen for $1.00, at the Au Bon Marche. 166?4

One evening last week Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould took a trip on the flying "Atalanta" that was a little unique in its way. How they sailed or where they sailed is not of consequence, but it was who sailed with them and how they entertained—there lies the interesting feature of the excursion. A dozen boys and a dozen girls, such were the guests—tiny tots in their first pantalettes, lasses not yet old enough to worry over beaux. Mrs. Gould planned the excursion, and the little ones whom she treated are the children of neighbors round about Irvington. "It was a jolly, jolly time." That is the way that Russell Sage describes the trip. What a picture on the "Atalanta's" deck for folk to look upon, who believe that the powerful men of Wall street never dare be unmindful of the grinding cares and anxieties of business. Russell Sage with teasing triplets in his arms! Think of it! Jay Gould playing puss in the corner with romping little ones! Imagine it! Sage and Gould sending their own shouts of laughter over the Hudson in chorus with the gleeful cries of a score and more of enthusiastic children! Conceive it, ye who can.

Third Edition.

NEWFOUNDLAND CODFISHERY.

A New Era Inaugurated—Fish to be Shipped Direct to Mediterranean Markets.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HALIFAX, N. S., July 17.—Advices from Newfoundland show that the shore codfishing there is very backward for the season, and at present appearances will be little if any improvement over last year. But a new era has been inaugurated in codfishery that promises to revolutionize the business. The great exporting houses of Job Brothers and Baine, Johnston & Co., of St. John's, and John Munn & Co., of Harbor Grace, have each decided to send a steamer to the Labrador coast to load prime fish, and sail direct for the Mediterranean markets.

DISTRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Government Petitioned for Work by Starving Workmen—A Famine-Stricken Man Suicides.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 17.—Advices from Newfoundland say that terrible distress continues to prevail at St. John's. A man suicided because he was unable to procure bread for his starving children. A few days ago a deputation waited on the Governor, Sir John Devoeux, with the following petition:

"The petition of the undersigned laborers, fishermen and inhabitants of St. John's sheweth that there is no fish to be caught, no work or labor to be had, and that the town is filled with idle men, who are in a state of extreme destitution and cannot exist unless some employment is given us immediately; that we received but three days' work in a fortnight, at three shillings a day, out of which we have to support our families; that we peaceably and quietly, as loyal subjects, petition Your Excellency to advise your Government to give us work at once, as we do not want to be driven by famine and poverty into a breach of the peace."

THE CUT OF LOGS.

Extensive Operations on the Saguenay—Numbers of Vessels Loading.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, July 17.—Numbers of vessels are loading this year in the Saguenay for the account of Messrs. Price Bros. & Co. The cut of logs in the Saguenay district was very large last Winter, and in most of the establishments on the North Shore, operations were conducted entirely on Messrs. Messrs. Price Bros.' account. In the vicinity of Chicoutimi three hundred thousand logs were cut, and from Grande Baie from sixty to eighty thousand. At St. Etienne Bay the cut was over a hundred and twenty thousand logs, including those made by Mr. O. Bouliane on the St. Marguerite river, and at Sault au Cochon eighty-one thousand. At the Little Bergeronnes, eighteen thousand logs have been cut. The Messrs. Price have also bought the deals produced by the logs cut by the English Company of the Seigniory of Mille Vaches, the site of whose operations is Portneuf *en bas*.

THE RETURN OF "A" BATTERY.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, July 17.—The members of "A" Battery who were stationed at Moosejaw and who were ordered home a few days ago, will arrive this evening in the city. They come by the Kingston & Pembroke RR. The detachment numbers about fifty men. Great preparations are making for their reception. It is expected that as soon as the battery reaches its old strength, the two companies of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles in Fort Henry will be relieved from service. The officers at the fort believe that the force will be dismissed about the end of July.

CROP REPORTS.

ST. PAUL, July 17.—Special crop reports state that wheat harvesting has commenced in Southern Minnesota and Dakota, and will be well under way in the entire southern tier of counties next week. In northern Minnesota and Dakota the harvesting is not begun much before August. Reports show little change in the condition. There has been no rain in the North-West for ten days. It is now the general expectation that Minnesota and Dakota will not produce more than three-quarters as much wheat as last year. The hot weather of the past ten days has been very favorable to corn in the North-West. Chinch bugs reported active at several places.

ANOTHER WHIRLPOOL CRANK.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—George W. White, of Oswego, is now at Niagara Falls studying the Rapids and the Whirlpool. He proposes to make the swim in a cork suit if the authorities do not prevent him. If he does he will probably not live to tell his story. The swimming and rowing craze is now on, and from all quarters come reports of men who are to attempt a feat of some sort or another in connection with the Falls, the Rapids, and the Whirlpool. Two men in the city are now building a balloon boat in which they intend to go over the Falls, through the Rapids and all, in August.

LABOR TROUBLES.

WILWAUKEE, July 17.—Four hundred striking journeymen masons and bricklayers, who went out because the bosses would not return from the eight to the ten hours system, are taking steps to form a co-operative association, as there is no prospects of either side yielding. Work on all buildings in the city is at a standstill, and next week the boss masons will begin to import non-union workmen.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The strike of quarrymen at Lemont, Ill., is over. A compromise was agreed upon.

CHOLERA RETURNS.

ROME, July 17.—Cholera returns yesterday: Brindisi, 75 new cases and 44 deaths; Fontana, 37 new cases and 19 deaths; Latino, 16 new cases and 7 deaths; Conigoro, 7 new cases and 2 deaths; Venice, 1 new case and 1 death.

LONDON, July 17.—Since the last report there have been eight cases of cholera and three deaths at Trieste and six cases and two deaths at Fiume.

THAT IMPENDING DUEL.

PARIS, July 7.—President Grevy and several members of the Cabinet are attempting to avert the proposed duel between General Boulanger and Baron Larcintz. The General, however, is obdurate, and offers to resign if his office is an obstacle to the vindication of his honor.

A COMMANDER RETIRED.

VIENNA, July 17.—Baron Gyula, commander-in-chief of the forces in Hungary, has been retired. General Jauksy succeeds him. Baron Gyula was reproached with showing over much sympathy for the Hungarians during the demonstrations at Pesth.

BULGARIAN CREDITS.

LONDON, July 17.—The Bulgarian Parliament has voted a credit for the expenses of the late war with Servia and has authorized the Government to contract loans for the equipment of the army and for railway purposes.

DROUGHT AND FOREST FIRES.

FLORENCE, Wis., July 17.—The drought in this section continues. Forest fires are widespread and doing great damage. A prominent lumberman estimates that 100,000,000 feet of pine has been destroyed.

DEATH OF NED BUNTLINE.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A despatch from Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y., says that Edward Z. C. Gudson (Ned Buntline) died of heart disease at his home there yesterday afternoon, in the 64th year of his age.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

BLOOMER, Wis., July 17.—Three children of Fred. Clark, aged 6, 8 and 10 years, were struck by lightning yesterday. The eldest was killed and the others are in a critical condition.

CHAMBERLAIN AGAINST COALITION.

LONDON, July 17.—The Birmingham *Mail* states positively that Mr. Chamberlain will not join a coalition Cabinet.

CHAMBLY'S CONTEST.

Alderman Raymond Prefontaine Selected as the Liberal Candidate At the Meeting at Longueuil Yesterday Afternoon.

At their meeting yesterday afternoon at Longueuil, the Liberal and Parti-national electors of Chambly County unanimously accepted Ald. Prefontaine as their candidate. Among those present were Hon. Mr. Mercier, M. P. P., Ald. Prefontaine, Geo. Duhamel, S. T. Willett, L. Brosseau, H. A. Rouillard of *L'Impartial*, L. O. David and others. Hon. Mr. Mercier spoke, saying this was the first Federal election in the county since 1880 and the question before the electors was whether they approved of the Government's action in the Riel matter or not. Mr. Benoit had been well paid for his treason. There had never been a more important election in the county and its honor and welfare were deeply concerned. Mr. Benoit could not have been re-elected so the Government had given him a position as superintendent of the canal. But though Mr. Benoit could sell himself he could not sell his constituency. The speaker felt much encouraged for the reason that old, lifelong Conservatives had joined him to repudiate the Government's action and support the national honor of the French Canadian people. He said the feeling was very deep against the Ottawa Government. In concluding, the Hon. Mr. Mercier called upon the electors to punish the traitors to their country. Mr. George Duhamel said he had not changed from a Conservative to a Liberal, but had joined the *Parti National* in answer to the impulse of his conscience. Every one remembered that famous telegram which Mr. Benoit had sent to Sir John A. Macdonald, saying the Quebec Government would not take the responsibility of the execution of Riel. And three or four days after Mr. Benoit had been called to Ottawa, and there and then accepted to vote with the Government. He was rewarded with the position he now holds. The French Canadian honor had been attacked, and both the Federal and Provincial Governments were equally guilty, no man were the hangmen and the other those who applauded them. This election would show the Government what they could expect at the general elections, that is to say, if the electors of that county know how to do their duty on the 30th of July next.

Mr. L. O. David spoke of the disinterestedness of Mr. Mercier and the proposal he had made to the Hon. Mr. Chapleau to follow him as his chief if he would save Riel from the scaffold. He reminded them that patriotism should be their first and only choice, and of the importance of the coming contest. Mr. S. T. Willett, of Chambly, in the course of his remarks stated that he employed 150 to 200 men, nine-tenths of whom were French Canadians. He had always respected their convictions, and always gave them the full enjoyment of them. This was the reason he had always been respected by them. He thought that the French Canadians were bound to overthrow the present Government, which had done so much to insult their nationality. He thought the execution of Riel had taken place to satisfy the Orangemen of Ontario, and he would say that any one who would not vote against the Government was a Canadian without honor.

The convention was then held to select a candidate and Mr. Prefontaine unanimously selected, who made a short speech, saying that his opponent, Mr. Jodoin, had been for thirteen years and was still a Government employé. As to himself he would endeavor to protect the interests of the county favoring the canal scheme to connect Chambly with Longueuil. Owing to the rain the meeting then broke up.

SUB-CHIEF LANCEY.

A Man Well Liked by Comrades and Citizens—His Services to the City.

Very general indignation is expressed among citizens to-day over the action of the Police Committee yesterday in deciding to dispense, for alleged economical reasons, with the services of Sub-Chief Lancey. The dissatisfaction also extends to the members of the force, with whom Sub-Chief Lancey is a prime favorite. Sub-Chief Lancey is one of the oldest members of the police force, and has won great popularity of late years from the gallant and successful manner in which he has led the detachments of the police which have been called upon to cope with organized resistance to the law. The latest occasions upon which he came to the fore in this way were the Chiniquy riots, the smallpox riots at the Ste. Cunégonde boundaries in the west end and the disturbance at the branch office of the Board of Health in the east end. Upon every occasion in fact where a large body of the police has required to act in concert, Sub-Chief Lancey has commanded with credit to himself and satisfaction to the men under him. He also commanded the detachment of police detailed to guard the Civic hospitals when the troops were relieved from duty.

Grocers' Picnic.

The members of the Grocers' Association at their meeting last Thursday, elected the officers and committee to make arrangements for their annual picnic. It was decided to hold it at St. Hyacinthe on the 12th August, and the citizens of that flourishing town have resolved to make it a general *fête* day. The following are the gentlemen appointed to organize the affair: President, Mr. George Graham; vice-president, Mr. Thomas Gauthier; secretary, Mr. Alex. D. Fraser; treasurer, Mr. Edward Elliott. Committee, Alderman Mathieu, Messrs. J. F. Gillespie, John Johnston, John Robertson, T. Corcoran, David Crawford, R. S. Auld, J. Scanlan, Walter Paul, J. Dagenais, T. J. Howard, H. Vigor, S. Demers, J. B. Daoust, A. A. Labrecque, B. Connaughton, W. McGowan, D. McGarvey, E. Cunningham, T. H. Mallette, A. Vanier, M. P. Laverty, J. S. Manning, W. V. Gordon, A. Desjardins, Francis Webb, J. C. Marchand, J. D. White, W. Cooke, J. C. Campbell, Alex. Graham, T. Kinsella, Thomas Fraser, M. Elliott, J. M. Dufresne, A. Sennatt, with power to add to their number.

A Sad Story.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of Wilfred Street, the little son of Mr. John Street, the well known masonic jeweller of 1641 Notre Dame street. The body was found floating in the canal as described in yesterday's STAR. It appears that the little fellow was told by his mother on Monday afternoon to get rid of a stray dog, and of his own accord went down to the canal, where, it is supposed, he fell in. Every enquiry was made by his parents and to their great grief they found last night that the body recovered from the canal was the remains of their little one. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned." The funeral took place this morning, and a large number of friends attended to testify their sympathy with the bereaved family. The poor boy was a bright little lad of ten years. He was a general favorite with the neighbors, and had already carried off several medals at college.

A Double Compliment.

The day before the Norwegian corvette "Norner" left port, Captain Mathison, her commander, after calling on Mr. H. St. A. Ormond, Inspector of Government Police, and expressing his satisfaction with the conduct of the Harbor Police, addressed Mr. Ormond the following letter:

"As I am going to leave this place at three o'clock to-morrow morning, I take the liberty to express my best thanks for the good assistance given by your splendid corps of police in keeping order on the wharf during our stay here."

Mr. Ormond, in his reply, paid a high tribute to the character of the "Norner's" crew, stating that a more respectable, orderly and generally well conducted body of men had never come under his notice. Not one arrest or charge against any of the men was made during the ship's stay here, which is rather remarkable in the case of a man-of-war's men's crew ashore.

Shipping Notes.

The Allan mail SS. "Polynesian" passed Father Point at 10.50 a. m. on Saturday.

The Dominion Line Royal Mail SS. "Oregon," from Quebec, 8th instant, arrived at Moville on Saturday.

The State Line SS. "State of Pennsylvania," from Glasgow and Belfast, arrived at New York on Friday.

The Hamburg American Packet Co.'s SS. "Rugia" sailed from New York July 15th, with over 70 saloon passengers. Among her saloon passengers are the following: Mrs. Burgoyne Maitland, Mr. Thos. McKenzie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bain, Misses Taylor, Mr. Robt. Reid, Prof. Elliott, Dr. Hy. A. Todd, Mr. H. L. Preston.

DIRTY AND DILAPIDATED.

The City Markets in an Advanced Stage of Decay—A Heavy Expenditure Necessary.

The inspection made by the Market Committee on Wednesday, which has been already briefly announced in THE STAR, resulted in a revelation that the city markets are in a very dilapidated condition, and that an expenditure of $20,000 or $30,000 will be necessary to prevent their getting beyond repair altogether. The buildings were found in a very filthy condition, and the blame for this is to a certain extent laid upon some of the market officials, and some investigations in this department will probably be held. The blame is, however, shared by the City Council for allowing such a paltry sum as $1000 a year for the repairs of all the city markets, which is quite inadequate. Bonsecours market has never been thoroughly repaired since it was built, and the lower part is in a shocking state, the floors being rotten throughout and the sidewalks all round it in the same condition. The roof is in a state of collapse and the masonry is loose in places. The St. Gabriel market is a wreck, principally owing to the floods, allowing the piles on which the foundation rests to sink. Daylight is seen through the walls in many places and doors and windows are immovable. This market is not half occupied and the revenue does not cover the expenditure. Consequently as the building is apparently beyond repair it is proposed to demolish it and replace it by a fire station or something else substantial. St. Ann's market was found to be dirty, and also needing considerable repairs. St. Antoine market was found to be the best and cleanest kept one, the trade apparently taking great pride in kee

Last Edition.

For additional Evening News see 6th and 7th Pages.

THE LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Montrealers and Torontos Victorious.

The Matches To-Day and Their Bearing on the Result of the Series.

The matches in the lacrosse championship series played this afternoon affect materially the season's contest. On the Montreal Lacrosse grounds the Montreal Club, present champions, met the Cornwall club, while in Toronto the Torontos and Ontarios faced each other.

In the championship series each club plays three matches during the season with each other club, or twelve matches in all, there being five clubs in the field. Previous to this afternoon the contest stood as follows: Torontos, three matches won, one drawn, none lost; Montrealers, two matches won, two lost; Cornwalls, two matches won, two lost; Shamrocks, one won, three lost; and Ontarios, one won, one drawn, and two lost.

MONTREAL VS. CORNWALL.

The lacrosse match this afternoon has caused considerable excitement in the city. The reverses of the Montreal team gave the Torontos an advantage in the first series, and now the chances are pretty even. The Montrealers have put in good practice lately and feel perfectly confident. The Cornwalls arrived this morning in good feather accompanied by about 300 of their friends and feel perfectly sanguine of the result as their easy victory over the Ontario lads Saturday made them feel rather puffed. Among the visitors were Messrs. R. McClennan, C. J. Mantise, the President, Mr. J. Harper, of the Cornwall *Standard*, Messrs. Young, McDonald, R. Hodge, A. and D. Hack, J. Moyse, C. Evans, A. Finley, J. Brackenridge, J. W. Liddle and Mr. M. Mulhern, Treasurer. There were nine cars from Cornwall and two others were attached at Coteau.

The following are the names and positions of the respective teams:

MONTREAL.	POSITION.	CORNWALLS.
W. D. Aird	Goal	F. Laity
W. J. Hutcheson	Point	Lewis
R. A. Elliott	Cover Point	Adams
E. Shepherd	1st Defence Field	Cries
A. Cameron	2nd Defence Field	W. G. Grant
J. F. Fraser	3rd Defence Field	J. McAleer
D. Patterson	Centre	A. G. Grant
T. Carlind	3rd Home Field	A. Smith
A. T. McNaughton	2nd Home Field	
T. L. Paton	1st Home Field	H. McDonnell
W. S. Hodgson	Outside Home	J. Broderick
J. Grant	Inside Home	W. Blackiock

The captain of the Cornwall team, Mr. J. R. McLellan, said to a STAR reporter that he never saw his men in better form. Our backers have confidence in our boys, and brought down lots of money to put on the game.

The Montreal team are pleased to have secured their old goal-keeper, W. Aird, who has again come forward, although he had fully intended not to play again in championship matches.

Betting was even round the Hall, where the Cornwall men are staying.

First game was taken by Cornwalls in eight and a half minutes.

The Montrealers took the second game in 42 minutes.

The Montrealers took the third game in eight minutes.

The fourth game was taken by the Montrealers in six minutes, the home team thus winning the match.

Three Straights for Toronto.

The Torontos won the first game in 25 minutes.

Torontos won the second game in nine minutes.

The Torontos won the third game in 15 minutes, thus giving them the match in three straight games.

THE $4000 FEE.

More Charges and Counter-Charges — The "Witness" and "Gazette" Still at It.

The controversy between the *Gazette* and the *Witness* still continues. Last night's *Witness* published an interview with Mr. Mason, the editor of the *Trade Bulletin*, in which the latter stated that after the 25th June Mr. R. S. White, of the *Gazette*, admitted having received a telegram from Mr. Macmaster saying he would be in town the next day to explain the article that had appeared in the *Trade Bulletin*. Accordingly Mr. White says the witness afterward told Mr. Mason he knew who the ambassador was who went to Ottawa, and that the Hon. Peter Mitchell, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, and the Hon. Thos. White were stated to have received $1000 each. "But," added Mr. White, "that's all nonsense; I know where the bulk of the money went." Mr. Mason stated further that Mr. White was the first to mention these names and that no mention was made of the $4000 as a fee until several days later. In reply to this the *Gazette* this morning publishes a letter from Mr. Mason to the following effect:

"I have to say that you never stated to me that the $4000 paid him by Messrs. McLachlan Bros. & Co. was for any other purpose than to retain his legal services, or that any portion of it was improperly employed or that his statement of the case to you varied in any degree on different occasions."

AN AFFRAY IN A BOARDING HOUSE.

A Narrow Escape From a Pistol Shot—A Visitor Roughly Treated.

An employe of a wholesale clothing store in the city boards at No. 24 St. Elizabeth street. Two friends called upon him yesterday with the intention of passing a convivial time. While enjoying themselves one of them unfortunately upset a jug of water. The host, becoming enraged, ordered him to leave the house at once. The former said he would do so, but he did not intend to put up with any insulting language. The host at once seized a stick to strike him but it was wrested from him, whereupon the host endeavored to choke his adversary. However, the combatants were again separated with much difficulty but the host rushed for his revolver which was loaded. This hand was held but he quickly changed the weapon to his left hand and aimed straight at his opponent. Happily, however, the ball did not take effect, but merely singed the hair. Hearing the shot some of the other boarders rushed in and succeeded in taking the pistol, when the two visitors at once departed for their homes.

Yesterday's Storm.

Yesterday afternoon a heavy thunderstorm broke over the city and the rain came down in torrents. Cellars at Point St. Charles and Griffintown were flooded, owing to the sewers being unable to carry off the surplus water. Opposite the Grand Trunk offices there was over a foot of water, seven or eight inches in several portions of Craig street, and the hay and grain on the South sheds and on the island was laid flat in many places. For an hour the water came down in sheets and deluged the streets. There was one extremely loud clap of thunder immediately over the city, which startled many persons. The storm lasted about three quarters of an hour. The rain force is said to have been the heaviest in ten years.

Fatal Accident to an Old Lady.

Mrs. Quail, an Irish lady, over 75 years of age, met with an unfortunate accident while visiting her daughter Mrs. Fotheringham, at Cote St. Antoine last night. She was going from one room to another when in the darkness she lost her way and fell head foremost into the cellar. Her fall awakened her friends, and when placed on a couch her skull was found to be fractured. She breathed her last a few moments after.

Political Notes.

Mr. Eugene Lafontaine, advocate of this city, has been chosen as the Liberal candidate for Napierville at the local election.

The political meeting at Ste. Rose on Monday will, it is believed, be largely attended. The train leaves Dalhousie Station at 7.15 a.m.

The members and friends of the Methodist Church at Point St. Charles, numbering about 500, went to Vaudreuil to-day.

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Wanted, a Free Public Library Worthy of the City.

The Fraser Institute and its History and Capabilities—No Books Lent as Yet—Further Development Wanted.

The absence from the city of a large proportion of the people who are accustomed to patronize lending libraries is not much affecting the "Fraser Institute," Montreal's only pretence at a free public library. The Fraser Institute does not lend books, yet. Its library and capabilities are limited, and rather than disappoint the public, the management prefers to maintain it for the present as a purely reference or reading library. Nevertheless, it is felt that the approach of another Winter without any effort to increase the city's educational facilities by the development of a real Public Library, is a reproach to the city, and it is tolerably certain that a movement to develop or strengthen the Fraser Institute so as to fill the want would be heartily co-operated in by the citizens.

The history of the Fraser Institute is one of litigation. Mr. Hugh Fraser, about six months previous to his death in 1870 conceived the idea of establishing the "Fraser Institute," to be composed of a free public library, museum and gallery, to be open to all honest and respectable persons whomsoever, of every rank in life without distinction and without fee or reward of any kind." In his will he left instructions to his trustees to procure such charter or act of incorporation as they should deem necessary, at the time of his death.

THE ESTATE HE LEFT

for this purpose consisted of 600 shares of Merchants Bank stock (paid up and 500 shares on which ten per cent. had been paid; the stock of cattle, etc., on the farm known as the "King's Post Farm," and real estate consisting of a property on St. Sacrament street, and three farms in the parish of Lachine, containing in all about 770 acres. These properties were covered by mortgages for a little over $37,000.

The trustees took possession and the heirs contested the will. Costly litigation ensued, necessarily damaging the estate, delaying the founding of the Institute; much of the property depreciated very seriously in value. The last suit entered against the trustees was in April, '83, which was dismissed. Since then the Governors of the Institute have felt at liberty to act effectively in the furtherance of the object for which they were incorporated. The costs of these proceedings have been paid out of the revenue. The mortgages upon the property have been reduced by about $8000, the interest payable upon the balance has been reduced from 8 and 7 per cent. to 6 per cent., and all debts and legacies have been paid.

The revenue when the governors took over the estate was insufficient to pay the charges, but now yields a revenue on the right side, not as large as is required by the urgent needs of the Institute.

In 1882 the present property on Dorchester street was acquired, and a combination made with the Mercantile Library Association and the Institut Canadien. On the 15th October, 1885,

THE INSTITUTE WAS OPENED,

and has been very successful, considering its limited income, and is well patronized. The average attendance in the morning has been 30, afternoon 60, and evening 25. It is greatly used by our French Canadian citizens, probably in the ratio of three to one, as compared with English residents. There is a special room, greatly patronized, and reserved for ladies and members of the Montreal Book Club, which is auxiliary to the Institute.

There are two requests that are being constantly made, namely, to take out books and also that the library should be open on Sunday afternoons. The library is badly in need of works of reference, since 1876, in fact the additions to the library since 1876 have been very trifling. In scientific works there is a lamentable deficiency, many of the works of the Mercantile library are sadly in need of binding and many of the sets are imperfect. Yet, in spite of these defects, it is well patronized and would be much more so were the governors in a position to make the necessary additions to the library. Newspapers are constantly asked for. There has been some talk of combining with the Natural History society, and though the testator left his estate to establish a

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY,

many of the readers hope that attention will be given to the library alone in order to make it as large and complete as possible. It was thought by some that more interest might be taken in the Institute were the executive committee enlarged, and with this view a proposition was carried out to the effect that all those who gave $1000 should be made members of the executive committee. The following gentlemen were therefore elected (the governors being members *ex officio*): Messrs. Hugh McLennan, Wm. C. MacDonald, and R. B. Angus.

Much has been done for the Fraser Institute, and it is doing a good work; still

MORE REQUIRES TO BE DONE

to bring it on a level with libraries in other cities of this continent. The present sources of income are bank stock to the value of $16,000, the St. Sacrament street property which has been improved by means of a loan, farms and real estate on the Lower Lachine road. There are mortgages on these to the amount of $29,000, so that the net revenue after payment of all charges is not large. It is hoped that a larger revenue will be had from the St. Sacrament street property since the new building has been inaugurated. It may be stated that the management can not make any additions to their library or extend the educational influence of the library without further funds. The site is an excellent one, the rooms are always pleasantly cool, and its value is appreciated by many readers, yet who, like Oliver Twist, ask for more, and more books must be had.

Archbishop Tache.

Archbishop Tache, accompanied by Rev. Messrs. Dugas and Cloutier, has arrived in Montreal. They are on their way to Quebec where they intend to take part in the festivities attending Cardinal Taschereau's elevation.

Five Per Cent. Call.

The directors of La Banque de St. Jean have issued a call of five per cent. upon the subscribed capital of this institution.

Mr. Conkling and the Artist.

During the time of the Electoral Commission, early in 1877, when Conkling was in the Senate and was its most prominent Republican figure, an artist of the London *News* was sent here to make sketches of the great event for his paper, and he wished to make Senator Conkling a part of these pictures. He called upon Conkling at his residence, and found him engaged in writing. He was received in a dignified way, and told Senator Conkling that he would like to have a photograph of him to send to London, and that if he had no photographs he would make arrangements for him to sit at any time with any Washington photographer Conkling should select, and that the London *News* would pay the bill.

"That is out of the question," replied Conkling. "I have something else to do than sit for photographs. I am sorry I can't oblige you."

At this the artist turned to go, whereupon Senator Conkling said: "I suppose, sir, you sketch, and if you really want my picture, though I can't give you a photograph, I don't see how I can prevent you from taking a sketch of me."

More than this, he was perfectly willing that the artist should take the sketch then and there, and while he was writing away the artist sat down and rapidly moved his pencil over the paper. In the course of ten minutes he got up and bade Conkling good-day, when Senator Conkling asked to see the sketch. It was handed to him, and he was so much pleased with it that he told the artist that he would like to keep it, and that if he would allow him to do so he would pose for him.

The artist wanted nothing better than this, and he got Senator Conkling to assume a position he had taken in one of his noted speeches, delivered a day or two before. He kept him standing until he had made an excellent sketch, and this sketch he sent off to his paper.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE EXTRADITION TREATY

Supplementary to That of 1842—New Crimes Added—Manslaughter, Burglary, Embezzlement or Larceny, and Malicious Destruction of Property—Dynamiters and Socialists, Beware!

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that the new extradition treaty was sent to the Senate on July 8, and adds: "The new treaty is supplementary to that of 1842, which was signed in Washington by Daniel Webster, as Secretary of State, and Lord Ashburton, as Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain. It continues in force the provisions of article 10 of that treaty, which deals entirely with the question of the extradition of criminals, and includes among the crimes made extraditable, murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery and the utterance of forged paper.

THE NEW CLAUSES.

To these crimes the new treaty adds four others, manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larceny involving the amount of $50 or £10 or upward, and finally, the malicious destruction of property, which, in either country, is made a crime by law. This last provision, of course, is meant to cover the crimes of which dynamiters and Socialists have been guilty. The treaty, however, specifically exempts from extradition persons who have been convicted of merely political offences. Upon this point the treaty is explicit. The provisions are clear, and are believed to admit of no possible misinterpretation.

NOT RETROACTIVE.

It is also specially provided for that in no manner shall the treaty be considered as retroactive in its scope, or be so construed as to include under its operations past offences. These will be glad tidings, no doubt, to the bank presidents, cashiers and aldermen who have made Canada their home for the last few years. The treaty is to go into effect ten days after ratification and is to be terminated at the pleasure of either contracting party."

The *Post's* Washington special confirms the above.

SUPPOSED DROWNING CASE.

Mr. W. C. Blair Supposed to Have Been Drowned While Sketching on the Upper Ottawa.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, July 17.—About two months ago, W. C. Blair, a landscape painter, of Montreal, accompanied by Miss Morgan, from one of Montreal's colleges, arrived here on a sketching tour in the neighborhood. They then returned to Montreal. Three weeks ago Blair returned to Ottawa, and announced his intention of going to the Upper Ottawa River, near its junction with the Chalk River, to sketch. He engaged an Indian guide and departed. A few days ago Blair's friends were telegraphed by the guide that Blair had probably been drowned while out sketching. Ten days ago Blair took his sketch book, the guide says, and started up the river in a canoe from the camp. Since then he has not been seen, but his hat was found in the river yesterday. E. Alexander and T. Botsford, of Montreal, started for the camp with the hope of finding traces of the missing man. Miss Morgan and Blair's sister are here waiting for news.

[Mr. William Blair was a Scottish gentleman and an artist, who has been on a visit to relatives in this city for the past year. He was a gentleman of independent means, highly educated and of artistic ability. He was about 30 years of age, and belonged to Kincardine, though he had not resided there for some years, having spent most of his time lately in travelling. He was related to several families in this city.]

TEA BY A NEW ROUTE.

OMAHA, July 17.—The first train of eighty car loads of tea, bound from Japan to Europe, passed here yesterday. A contest is taking place to determine whether the tea can be shipped from China and Japan to Europe quicker by the American route than by the Suez Canal.

THE NORTH-WEST CENTRAL.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, July 17.—Senator Clemow's company has been granted the charter for the North-West Central Company.

Married Women's Names.

It is becoming the fashion among married ladies to keep their maiden name in addition to their husband's surname. This practice has long been in vogue among actresses and other ladies who have made a reputation for themselves before marriage, to the benefit of which they are unwilling to lose. The names of Mesdames Gougenheim-Lind, Trebelli-Bettini, Lemmens-Sherrington, and hosts of others, will readily occur to everyone as cases in point. But until lately the fashion was confined to actresses, singers, authoresses, and other ladies whose loss at marriage through the change of name would have been so substantial a pecuniary one that it might be estimated in thousands of pounds. It is only now that ladies of a humbler life have begun to realize the fact that their own lot in unchanging their name, and thus, to a great extent losing their identity, is quite as real, and quite as important to themselves as the actress' would be to her, although possibly no one would go so far as to say it had a monetary value.

When a girl marries, it is usually only the favored few who are present at the wedding breakfast who really manage to remember her new name and address. How often we hear the question: "What is Mary Jones-so's name now, and where does she live?" How often the answer brings the rejoinder: "Dear me! we must have been quite close to her the other day—what a pity we did not know, we should have liked so much to go and see her." Hence the present movement on the part of married women. It certainly will have many advantages if it becomes general, not only to the ladies themselves, but to all their friends and acquaintances, especially if the double surname comes, in course of time, to be the distinguishing mark of a married woman, for, as it would form part of a lady's ordinary signature, which the title of Mrs. or Miss does not, many a correspondent would be relieved from the harassing doubt which now besets him as to whether he is to address his reply to Mrs., Miss, or Esq.—*London Society.*

It's English, You Know.

There is another peculiarity of the English that is not generally known amongst Americans, and that is, they never invite ladies, except on rare occasions. In America the practice of introducing is absolutely run into the ground with mania, as nearly any one being introduced to people whom he never expects to see again, and for whom he cares nothing. In England it is just the reverse. While crossing the ocean on the "Celtic" several years ago, when our trip occupied seventeen days on account of an accident, I became quite well acquainted with an English gentleman, and when we arrived at Queenstown we took the cars together for London, crossing the channel from Dublin. He gave me his card and tendered me a very earnest invitation to call upon him at his place of business. When we arrived at London he was met at the depot by his wife. After the greeting was over, I naturally expected that our subsequent days' acquaintance on the ocean, his knowing who I was, and his having invited me to call at his place of business, would entitle me to an introduction to his wife. But he did not do so, and I considered it an oversight and thought nothing more of it. When I called at his place of business I was most cordially received by him, and had a pleasant visit of over half an hour; his brother and partner conversed with me during that time and I was never introduced to either of them. I afterward mentioned this apparent want of politeness to an American friend, an ex-naval officer, who had lived in England for a number of months. "Why, of course," he said, "I have attended dinners at one of the navy clubs and I was never introduced to a soul."—*Cleveland Leader.*

WHILE THE FOLKS WERE AWAY.

The Residence of Mr. D. Watson Entered by Burglars and a Quantity of Valuables Taken Away.

The residence of Mr. D. Watson, of the firm of Kerry, Watson & Co., No. 15 Ernest street, was burglarized some time this week and over $1000 worth of jewellery and effects stolen. It was a very easy matter for the burglars to do their work. In the first place Mr. Watson's house is situated in a very quiet part of the city, where police protection is not believed to be needed, there being only one constable on duty in the locality, and he only until eleven o'clock p.m. This officer's beat is confined to St. Louis Square, and from this point the officer could never have seen the miscreants as they effected an entrance by the back yard. Then Mr. Watson and all his family were out of town spending the Summer months at Beloeil, and the place was therefore left totally unprotected and almost entirely at the

MERCY OF BURGLARS.

With the aid of a diamond, part of a pane of glass in a rear window was cut out and with the aid of a screw driver or some similar instrument to this the catch over the window was forced back. The next moment the burglars were in the house. They visited the servant girl's room first, and in their endeavors to find something to take away, they tore the whole cover off a trunk which was lying in this apartment. From this room, however, they only carried off some clothing. They then broke open a large box in an adjoining room which contained valuable furs belonging to Mr. Watson, his son and daughter. Among these were a brand new Persian lamb coat valued at $150, and another fur trimmed cloth coat worth fully $50. They then opened a door leading to the dining hall with a skeleton or other keys, and visited every corner of that apartment, taking away a quantity of silver ware, among which was a valuable fish carver in a silk plush case. They then set the pantry topsy turvy, but found nothing but dishes and preserves. After fully indulging in the latter delicacy they made for upstairs. In the smoking room they found

A TIN CASH BOX

stowed away in the library. This was forced open, and a quantity of jewellery, which had belonged to the late Mrs. Watson ten years ago, and which her husband was keeping as relics of her memory, was discovered. They carried off a gold brooch, three sets of earrings, eight finger rings, and a gold locket. The mercantile value of these effects was about $200. All they left in the box was a lock of the late Mrs. Watson's hair and Mr. Watson's private papers.

They left a magnificent silver jug and cups in the parlor and a marble clock, very likely owing to the fact that their bulk and weight would have incommoded them when carrying them away. They then ascended to the third flat and stole several articles from the housekeeper's room. From Miss Watson's apartment they took some jewellery, two pearl card cases, etc. From Mr. Watson's room they carried off a quantity of dress goods, etc., and a costly gold and pearl set breast pin. They then forced a lunch box, but it contained nothing. In the room of Mr. Watson, jr., they turned everything up side down but took nothing. The burglars is supposed to have been committed during Wednesday night last, as one Mrs. Joubert, who lives next door, saw a man roaming about the place that day. The first that was learned of the affair was on Thursday, when it was reported to Mr. Watson that his yard door was open. His son fastened it, but noticed nothing unusual about the house. It was when Mr. Watson himself entered his house yesterday that the burglary was discovered. Detectives Arcand and Murphy have been entrusted with the case.

Fitz John Porter's Balloon Ride.

"Fitz John Porter's balloon ride," said an old army officer, "was one of the most romantic events in the life of that gallant soldier. He was with McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and was distinguished for his intelligent activity. Porter conceived the idea that balloons could be made very useful in reconnoitring, and at his request Gen. McClellan obtained for the necessary equipment for this service. The balloons and the apparatus for the manufacture of the gas were procured without much difficulty, but an aeronaut was not so easy to obtain. Some of the officers of the Engineer Corps agreed to make short trip in the balloon which was to afford a view of the Confederate operations. Porter watched their preparations with keen interest. Just as they had everything ready he stepped into the basket of the clumsy gas bag to see that everything had been properly prepared. While he was examining the machine it slipped from the grip of the man who held it and shot like an arrow up into the air, carrying Porter as its lone passenger. He had never been in a balloon before, and knew nothing about managing one.

"A stiff breeze was blowing, and the great bulb flew like a bird away from the astonished camp, until it became a mere speck in the sky and then faded completely from sight. Not a man who watched it disappear expected that he would ever see Porter alive again. He started on his wild flight at 7 o'clock in the morning. The day wore away with the camp in a state of great commotion over the probable death of its favorite officer. When night came and nothing had been seen of the balloon, it was the general conviction that Porter had either been killed by a fall from his balloon, or had been captured by the Confederates. About daybreak next morning a picket challenged a man coming toward the Federal line, and a moment later recognized Gen. Porter. His balloon had carried him clean over the Confederate army. He was fired at a dozen times by the Confederate artillery. At night the wind changed and brought him back, and when he saw that he was over his own army he let out the gas gradually and safely descended, after being twenty hours in the air with the vision of a horrible death constantly before him. After this strange adventure no more experiments with balloons were made in McClellan's army."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Pasteur's Headquarters In Paris.

A most extraordinary museum has just been opened in the Rue Vaugeulin. It is difficult to say whether it should best be called a museum, or a factory, or a farm, or a menagerie. It is in fact all four combined, and grouped together for a purpose hitherto untried and presenting an appearance hitherto unparalleled. These are the new headquarters of M. Pasteur, and here are to be found cow houses, sheepfolds, fowl walks, rabbit hutches, and dog kennels. They are all, moreover, fully occupied.

On one floor is a laboratory, where the vaccine soups and preparations are made up. Above it a museum, where specimens connected with the new cure are exhibited. There are operating rooms and rooms for post-mortem investigations and dissecting purposes. Two of the kennels are devoted to dogs in various interesting stages of early or advanced rabies. The cholera is communicated, watched, and cured in the fowlhouse. The cattle exhibit various stages of vaccination.

Human beings have also their provided quarter. A spacious waiting-room is set apart for patients, who troop in daily in picturesque groups—according to the French press—representing all nationalities. In the mean time the great savant occupies the former quarters of the Pasteur Institut in the Rue d'Ulm, and devotes himself in dignified seclusion to scientific research.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Mr. Cleveland's Carefulness.

I heard yesterday a good story illustrating the care that President Cleveland exercises before approving bills which are sent to him by Congress. The late Senator Miller of California had been much interested in the passage of a bill for the relief of certain informers, whose claim accrued while he was Collector of the Port of San Francisco. After his death the fact that he had been interested in the bill was quite influential in securing its passage in both Houses. When it reached the President he looked into it with his usual care and discovered that some $800, which the bill appropriated, had already been paid to the parties. When Representative Felton went to urge the President to approve the bill he was informed of that fact, and told that it would be necessary to have the money refunded, and that if it were not refunded he would be compelled to veto the bill. Mr. Felton went away and returned on the ninth day after the bill reached the President, and again spoke about the matter. Mr. Cleveland then told him that he would insist on the payment of the money, and that if Mr. Felton chose to give his check for the amount, which was $803.96, he would approve the bill, but otherwise he would certainly veto it. Mr. Felton thereupon gave his check for the amount, which was turned into the Treasury, and the President signed the bill. —*Washington Capital.*

A BLOODLESS DUEL.

Baron de Lareintz Challenges Boulanger, and the General Fires into the Air.

PARIS, July 17.—The duel between General Boulanger, Minister of War, and Baron de Lareintz, arising from the remarks of the Baron in the Senate and Thursday relative to the expulsion of the Duc D'Aumale, was fought at nine o'clock this morning. The weapons were pistols. The place of meeting was in the forest near Meudon, five miles west of Paris. When the command to fire was given Baron de Lareintz shot at General Boulanger. The latter coolly awaited the result of the shot without firing. Finding himself untouched by his opponent's bullet, General Boulanger raised his own pistol and fired up into the air. The combatants then left the field. General Boulanger returned to Paris and went straight to his office at the War Department. A large party had assembled to learn the result of the duel and they gave General Boulanger an ovation when he appeared.

AN OLD HAND AT THE BUSINESS.

OMAHA, July 17.—Cashier Beltzer, who wrecked the Dundy County Bank at Brakleman, also wrecked the Chase County Bank at Imperial, of which he was president.

Special Notice.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large stock of second-hand pianos, both square and upright of good makers, can be seen at the New York Piano Co.'s warerooms, St. James street, where an instrument can be purchased on very reasonable terms. 166 4

FINANCIAL.

London Consols closed at 101 3-16, and Canada Pacific 68¾. Paris Rentes opened at 83 and closed at 82.75.

Money in London, 1 p. c.

NEW YORK STOCKS. (By MEREDITH & MONK.) The market has been dull but strong throughout the day. The earnings of St. Paul show an increase of $44,000 for the second week in July in spite of the rate cutting on the Western railroads. There seems to be a desire on the part of large traders to accumulate more stock before joining in an advance, and conservative houses seem to think that while prices may sell off on realizations rapid rallies may be looked for. The strength of Pacific mail would indicate that the transcontinental difficulties are in a fair way of speedy settlement. The bank statement shows an increase in reserve of $440,000 and a decrease in loans of $1,380,000, and an increase of deposits of $1,580,000.

COMMERCIAL.

STOCKS IN STORE.

	July 17.	July 10.	July 18 '85.
Wheat, bus.	756,873	654,897	435,395
Corn, do.	35,595	30,605	36,372
Peas, do.	220,169	224,962	150,593
Oats, do.	116,049	82,256	13,840
Barley, do.	7,263	9,353	8,141
Rye, do.	27,593	27,503	6,691
Flour, brls.	55,412	60,245	62,544
Oatmeal do.	181	322	641
Cornmeal			173

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported by Macdougall Bros., Stock Brokers, St. Francois Xavier Street, July 17.

	Op'g	Clos'g		Op'g	Clos'g
W. U. Tel.	67¾	....	Kansas & T.	31	....
Lake Shore	85½	....	Can. South.	....	....
Pacific Mail	56¾	....	St. P. & O.	46½	....
Erie	32¾	....	Do Pref.	....	....
Do 2nd	98½	....	Den & Rio G.	....	....
Do Pref.	....	....	N. Pacific	....	....
Ohio & Miss.	....	....	Do Pref.	....	....
N'or'West	113½	....	Ont. & West.	....	....
Do Pref.	....	....	Ohio Cent.	....	....
St. Paul	93	....	Erie & W.	....	....
Do Pref.	....	....	Mob. & Ohio	....	....
Mich. Central	....	....	Lake & Nash.	42½	....
Jersey Cen.	55¼	....	C. C. C. & I.	....	....
N. Y. Cen.	106½	....	Texas Pac.	10¾	....
Del. L. & W.	126¾	....	Cent. Pac.	....	....
Del. & Hud.	98¼	....	Mo Pac	....	....
Rock Island	126¾	....	St. P. M. & M.	....	....
Ill Cent'l.	....	....	Ontario Can	....	....
C. B. & Q.	....	....	Oregon Trans	33¼	....
Do Pref.	....	....	West. S. Bk.	....	....
Union Pac.	55⅝	....	Can. Sou'n.	68	....
Leading	....	....	Exchange	....	....
			Money	....	....

DON'T RUIN YOUR EYES BY USING common cheap spectacles, but visit the celebrated Opticians, HENRY GRANT & SON, and purchase a pair of the Perfected Lenses, which improve and preserve the eyesight, now selling cheap at the firm's store, COR. BEAVER HALL & DORCHESTER ST.

DONALD DOWNIE, B.C.L. HUBERT LANCTOT, B.C.L.

DOWNIE & LANCTOT, ADVOCATES, &c., Offices:—St. Lawrence Hall Building, 145 St. James street, Montreal. 16x

HUGHES & STEPHENSON (LATE R. PATTON), (ESTABLISHED - - - - - - - 1860). PRACTICAL SANITARIANS.

WANTED:

Two Apprentices for the Plumbing and Piping, and one for Brass Finishing; must show school certificates and reside with parents. 163xtf

CRYSTAL BATH! The very place to learn to swim; also, the place to swim after you have learned. Open 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 10 cents. Everything in good running order now. SAM'L. ROBERTSON. 166 1

CHEAP FARES —TO— BRITISH COLUMBIA, —BY THE— CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. MONTREAL to VANCOUVER and VICTORIA. Second Class, $50.00. First Class, $75.00. Return First Class, $110.00. Apply to any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway for Tickets and full information. TICKET OFFICE, 266 ST. JAMES ST. W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President. GEO. OLDS, General Traffic Manager. D. McNICOLL, General Passenger Agent. 166 4 eod

GENERAL BAZAAR.

Children's Damaged Boots	15c pair.
Children's Lace Boots	25c "
Women's Shoes and Slippers	75c "
Damaged Cotton	5c.
Double Width Cloth	35c.
All Wool Tweed	30c.
Brocaded Velvets	35c.

GEORGE R. ROWELL, 1695 NOTRE DAME STREET. 1st Flat, Red Door. 3 doors East Place d'Armes. 165x

PLEASE DO NOT FORGET that our Establishment is closed at 1 o'clock, on SATURDAYS, till 1st September. L. CHAPUT FILS & CIE., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 309, 311, 313 Commissioners Street, Cor. St. Peter st. 163x4

Drug Store For Sale

Splendidly located and doing a good business. A RARE OPPORTUNITY. For particulars call on or address KERRY, WATSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Q. 164x3

Dorchester Street.

Three Fine Building Lots for sale, near the Windsor Hotel.

R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, 30 St. John Street. 166 1x

FOR SALE—AT $5, $7, $10, $12, EACH, all kinds sewing machines, or rented 50c week, also pianos from $40, easy payments. 4 Organs from $15, rented $2 month. 1866 Ontario street, near Bleury. 166 2

FOR SALE CHEAP—BEAUTIFULLY situated building lot in St. Gabriel Village, near G. T. R. boating club and convenient to suburban train. Address "Lot," P. O. Box 1380, city. 166 1

FOR SALE—STORES AND TENEMENT houses, paying 8, 9 and 10 per cent, clear of taxes. G. D. ROSS, Real Estate Agent, 166 1 1613 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE—AT $2100, SOLID BRICK Cottage, good location. G. D. ROSS, Real Estate Agent, 166 1 1613 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZE SAFE (GOLDIE & McCulloch), only a few months in use. Price $90 cash, cost $120. Address "O 1129," STAR office. 166 4

FOR SALE—BRADLEY ROAD CART, NEARLY new, Road Express (platform spring), cover and box complete, suitable for Peddler or Pet, in order, set of light harness. Address "P 1168," STAR office. 166 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE SINGLE BARREL, breech-loading, shot gun (Remington pattern), can be seen at 72½ Bleury street. 166 1

FOR SALE—A GUN; CAN BE SEEN AT 233 ST. CONSTANT street.

FOR SALE—SLOOP RIGGED, HALF DECKED, centre board yacht in good order, price reasonable. Address "R 1109," STAR office. 166 2

FOR SALE—A BICYCLE, A 48 INCH "ROYAL CANADIAN," including lamp, etc., almost new. Address "C 840," STAR office. 166 1

WANTED—A SALESMAN, thoroughly posted in Dye stuffs, Aniline Colors and Chemicals. Address 166 12 Box 1307, Post Office, Montreal.

WANTED—BARBER, WHITE, STEADY and good workman; none other need apply; wages $6 per week and board; no Sunday work and steady job; must speak English. J. S. BOWEN, Cobourg, Ont. 166 1

WANTED—SMALL FARM OR FEW acres, good land, convenient to railway, also comforta ble house, with garden, in some village or Montreal, give full particulars and price. Address "J 1135," STAR office. 166 1

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SHORT-hand clerk. Apply Evans Sons, & Mason (Ltd.), Wholesale Druggists, 167 2 City.

WANTED—20 GIRLS EXPERIENCED IN PAPER box making; also a strong boy to work about the factory. Star Collar and Box Company, 28 and 30 St. George street. 166 1

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, COOKS-tablemaids, housemaid, nurse, at Central Employment Agency Bureau, 1062 St. Catherine st. 166 1

WANTED—SEWING GIRLS, ACCUSTOMED TO manufacturing suspenders. 427 St. James street. 166 1

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WRITER FOR A Notary's office, one able to do German or English Text. Address with testimonials, P. O. Box 292. 166 1

WANTED—A GOOD HARDWARE CLERK, AND a storeman. Apply to G. Boudrias & Co., 635 St. Catherine street. 166 2

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AGED 17, strong and accustomed to children, a situation as nursery governess, or to assist in the care of a family. Address "O 1158," STAR office, Montreal. 166 2

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EMPLOYMENT, willing to work at anything, just arrived from the old country, good references. Address J. C. D., 43 St. George street. 166 1

WANTED—TEN COOKERS AT LACHINE, ON scows for Dominion Bridge Co. 166 3

WANTED—AT THE WINDSOR, TWO FIRST-class ironers. Apply to head laundress, Stanley street gate. 166 1

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL BETWEEN 14 AND 16 years of age, to assist with housework. Apply to 83 Bleury st. 166 1

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FUR COAT, CAP AND muff finishers, also operators on Boland's Fur Machine. Wm. Thomas & Co., 441 St. Paul st. 166 2

WANTED—SMART BOYS AS MESSENGERS. Apply Dawson Bros., 333 St. James st. 166 2

WANTED—WASHING BY THE DAY OR ANY kind of day work. Apply to Mrs. Wood's Registry Office, 1426 St. Catherine street. 166 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT FOR SMALL family. Apply 687 St. Dominique street. 166 1

WANTED—BELL BOYS. APPLY AT ALBION Hotel. 166 2

WANTED—A CITY CANVASSER, TO SOLICIT orders for printing, a liberal commission to the right man. City Printing Co., 9 St. Craig st. 166 1

WANTED—FOR A BOYS' ACADEMY, A FIRST-class male teacher, R. Catholic, Model 3 grade. Preference required. Address "S 1250," STAR office, stating qualifications and salary expected. 166 2

WANTED—OPERATORS ON SINGER SEWING Machines. Apply International Hoopskirt Co., 90 McGill street, entrance, 2 William st. 166 1

WANTED—5 HALL BOYS, 6 CHAMBERMAIDS, and 5 waiters, speaking French and English. Apply Richelieu Hotel. 166 1

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD, ABOUT 16 OR 17 years,