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The Montreal Daily Star

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VOL. XXI.—No. 292. MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—NOTICE TO ANYONE WANTING employment or employees, apply to GELINAS & CO., Registry Office and Accountants, 16 St. James street. Special hours for Servants between 12 and 3 p.m. 166s

WANTED — DRUG CLERK, CERTIFIED AP prentice of not less than two years experience, good pay and permanent situation. Address Robinson & Co., Druggists, Coaticooke, P. Q. 287 8

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR THE MACHINE DEpartment, in a furniture and chair factory, in Newfoundland, must be a practical machinist, competent to take charge of help and keep machinery in good order. Apply with references to G. H. Archibald, 758 Notre Dame st. 287 6

WANTED—VARNISH SALESMAN FOR CANADA —State experience, salary and references. Excelsior Varnish Works, New York, N. Y. 289 4

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT IN A SMALL family, must be good plain cook, no washing. Apply in morning between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 49 Lorne ave. 290 3

WANTED—MESS MAN IMMEDIATELY. A mess man for "B Battery" Regt. Canadian Artillery, at present quartered at The Citadel, Quebec, must have good references. For further particulars apply to Major I. F. Wilson, Regt. C. A., Mess President 290 3

WANTED—AT THE INFIRMARY OF BISHOP'S College, Lennoxville, a general servant, who can cook, good wages. Apply by letter, giving references, to Miss Crawford, Superintendent of Infirmary, P. Q. S., Lennoxville. 290 3

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERK, WITH ONE OR two years experience in office work. Address, "H 880," STAR office. 290 4

WANTED—BLACKSMITH FOR GENERAL MILL repair work in country, permanent work. Address naming experience, references and wages, also whether able to shoe horses, No. "H 866," STAR office. 290 3

WANTED—COOK FOR COUNTRY BOARDING house, must be able to cook for fifteen to twenty persons and take charge of house with help, good place for widow or married woman to whose husband work might also be given. Address No. "H 867," STAR office. 290 3

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, FOR A family of three. Apply 395 Mance street. 291 2

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT OR plain cook, at 221 Greene ave., at once. 291 3

WANTED—AT MISS GEE'S HOSPITAL BY THE 21st, a strong young girl for general housework, one lately from England preferred. 40 McGill College ave. 291 4

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID. WELL RECOMmended. Apply to 804 Sherbrooke st. 291 2

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, GOOD REferences required. Apply at No. 25 Essex ave. 291 2

WANTED—A GOOD CARTER. APPLY TO JOHN Allan, 26 Stanley st. 291 2

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY GOOD GENERAL servant by a small family. Apply 2672 St. Catherine st. 291 2

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT AT ONCE, Mrs. de Grucby, 2807 St. Catherine street. 291 2

WANTED — TINSMITH, MUST BE GOOD general hand, used to outside jobbing work, steady. Address in own handwriting, "L 940," STAR office. 291 3

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR FAMILY of three. Apply at once with references, 132 Bishop street. 291 2

WANTED—YOUNG MEN, TO LEARN CUSTOM cutting thoroughly of a first class custom cutter from New York, taught days or evenings, terms moderate, call at 1618 St. Catherine street. 289 6

WANTED—RELIABLE LOCAL AND TRAVELling salesmen, positions permanent. Special inducements now, fast selling specialties. No delay. Salary from start. BROWN BROS., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. 219eod

Wanted, Salesmen, at once—Few good men to sell good by sample to the wholesale & retail trade. We are largest man'f'r's in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O. eod

WANTED—BOY TO ADDRESS CIRCULARS. One who attends School and could devote two hours daily preferred. Call at 295 St. Antoine St. 292 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, MUST BE A good plain cook and have city references. Apply at 143 Durocher st. 292 2

WANTED ORGANIST—AN ORGANIST FOR ST. Andrew's Presbyterian church, at Lachine. Apply to A. G. Cross, 11 Place d' Armes, Montreal. 292 1

WANTED — FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC printer, at once. Apply 3069 St. Lawrence Main st. 292 2

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK FOR restaurant, references required. Apply Foster House, McGill st. 292 2

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITH A KNOWledge of shorthand and of the Remington typewriting machine. Apply by letter to Clerk, P. O. Box 525, City. 292 1

WANTED—A DRESS MAKER, MUST BE A first-class fit, to make lady ulster. Address "O 1030," STAR office. 292 1

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO MIND A BABY during the day. 3 St. Alexander st. 292 1

WANTED—FOR WINDSOR HOTEL LAUNDRY, good washer and ironer. Apply Stanley street entrance. 292

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS AT DR. Fulton's, English preferred. 2444 St. Catherine st. 292

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook. Calling to wash and iron, also a housemaid. Apply at 2649 St. Catherine st. 292 2

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY FOUR GOOD CITY canvassers, those with knowledge of paper business preferred. Apply between 12 and 1 and 6 and 7 p. m. only, Mr. Marcil, 118 St. James st. 292 1

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family, must have city references and be agreeable with children, wages $2.50 a week. 91 Cathcart st. 292 1

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, family of three, no children, No. 373 Mance st. 292 2

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, SPEAKING FRENCH and English, to assist in a fancy goods store, at 25 St. Lawrence st. 292 1

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD STRONG kitchen girl. Apply to the Arlington Dining Rooms, 751 Lagauchetiere st. 292 1

WANTED—GOOD WOMAN COOK, 109 WINDsor st., also a general servant, 2 in family, 1908 Notre Dame st. 292 1

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY GENERAL SERvant in a small family, 33 City Councillors st. 292 2

WANTED — THREE SMART YOUNG GIRLS, speaking French and English, for fancy goods store, 33 St. Lawrence st. 292

WANTED—CLERK, CONVERSANT WITH BOTH languages and bookkeeping and with some knowledge of stenography, good capacity. Apply P. O. Box 543, Montreal. 292 1

WANTED—A MAN ACQUAINTED IN THE city, to act as outside order clerk, salary and commission. Bring references after 9 a. m., to F. F. Collier, 162 St. James st. 292 1

WANTED—A FRENCH CANADIAN GIRL, AS general servant in small family, with or without washing, good wages, good situation. Apply at 76 St. Gabriel st. (upstairs). 292 1

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND ON PROMISSORY NOTES, REPAYABLE BY INSTALMENTS. Please apply personally. Every transaction most confidential. 329 St. Hubert street. Office hours, 11 to 12, 4 to 6 p.m. 248z

Wanted to Borrow.

WANTED TO BORROW—$1800 FOR ONE YEAR on 15 years' tontine endowment policy for $5000 Equitable Insurance Co., N.Y., twenty-seven hundred dollars paid up, six and a half years to run with one year's premium paid out of loan. Address Box 89, Post Office, Montreal. 292 3

WANTED—TO BORROW ON THE SECURITY OF good house rents, payable monthly, fair rate and commission paid. Address "O 1048," STAR office. 292 1

Partner Wanted.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2000 CAPITAL, to associate with advertiser, who has the above capital already invested, to take hold of five good French agencies in wines and liquors, already introduced, business men only. Address "R 936" STAR office. 291 4

WANTED-PARTNER WITH $10,000 TO $15,000, to increase a well established manufacturing business, paying large profits, good investment. "L 947," STAR office. 291 2

WANTED — TWO BUSINESS MEN, OF INfluence and good standing, as partners in a paying business, no capital required. Address by letter "H 857," STAR office. 290 5

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED—PUPILS IN CLASSICS, ENGLISH, French, mathematics. 3rd Arts McGill, 44 Victoria st. 292 3

WANTED—PUPILS BY A. A. OXFORD, AND UNdergraduate of McGill, Kingston. James, 896 Dorchester st. 292 3

Horses and Carriages.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE SLEIGH, FOR DOUBLE and single, made by Lariviere, 1 set double harness, silver mounted, by Irwin, and four musk ox robes very fine. Apply to 156 St. Antoine st. 286 6

Lost.

LOST—OR STOLEN, SINCE 30th NOVEMBER, 1889, large black mare, hitched to a hay sleigh. Any information will be kindly received by Detective Gladu. 290 5

LOST—BETWEEN QUEEN'S HALL AND MANCE st., a boy's patent leather shoe, reward at 93 Mance st. 292 1

LOST—MONDAY NIGHT ON BONSECOURS ST., A pug dog, with brass collar with red flannel underneath. Reward on returning to No. 434 St. Urbain st. 292 1

LOST — WEDNESDAY, 11TH, ST. BERNARD bitch, yellow, with black muzzle, answering to name of "Jess." Reward by bringing same to 35 Aylmer st. 292 2

LOST—FOX TERRIER, WILL PARTY RETURN at once (license No. 1836,) at 533 Sherbrooke street. 292 1

Found.

FOUND—ON THE EVENING OF 11TH INST., on St. Urbain st., above Bagg st., a ladies' black muff, owner can obtain same at 95 Durocher street. 292 1

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—MENDING AND DARNING FOR gentlemen neatly done. 89 St. Urbain street. 263 52

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY. APPLY 76 Lagauchetiere st. 275 22

WANTED — HOUSEPAINTING, GLAZING, paperhanging, tinting and whitewashing, by J. Bannister, 41 Alexander st. 281 12

WANTED — ENGAGEMENTS BY MONTHLY nurse, 4 Dameresan, Papineau Road. 289 4

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT AS WET NURSE. Apply to 169 Hypolite st. 289 5

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN, AS general office hand, good penman and correct at figures, best of references. Address "D 756," STAR office. 289 6

WANTED—SITUATION BY MARRIED COUPLE (French), as coachman, general servant, table-maid or otherwise. Address "C. 716," STAR office. 289 4

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE EXPERIENCED Englishman, situation as coachman, good references, total abstainer, best of city references. Address "G 820," STAR office. 290 3

WANTED — SITUATION BY SICK NURSE. 607½ St. Lawrence st. 290 5

WANTED—SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper, who can furnish the best of references, both languages. Address "H 868," STAR office. 290 3

WANTED — SITUATION, A YOUNG MAN OF 10 years experience in bookkeeping and finances, best references, "O 1038," STAR office. 292 6

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, SITUATION FOR the holiday week, to assist with books or as salesman. Address before Monday, "O 1029," STAR office. 292 1

WANTED — WASHING BY THE DAY, GOOD ironer, works well and applies scientifically the strength which she receives from daily meal on lady charlotte gelatine. P. M. 292 1

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A COMPETENT dress and mantle maker, also mantles, relined at her own home. Apply at 32 Aylmer st., Mrs. Stewart, terms moderate. 292 2

WANTED — BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, from England, situations as waitresses, or otherwise, in hotel or restaurant, good waitresses. Please address "Q 1088," STAR office. 292 2

WANTED — BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, situation in private houses, three or four days a week. 210 St. Constant street. 292 1

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, SITUATION AS groom or coachman, careful driver, knows the city, best references. Address "Q 1087," STAR office. 292 1

WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN, WORK OF ANY kind, has had experience with horses; good references. Address "Q 1101," STAR office. 292 1

WANTED—SITUATION, AS PLAIN COOK OR general servant, 38 Alexander st. (No. 2 in rear). 292 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY GOOD PLAIN COOK, or as general servant, city references. Apply 36 Bernard st. 292 1

Houses to Let.

TO LET—SELF CONTAINED HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, 23 William st., near corner of Vinette street, St. Cunegonde, rent cheap to desirable tenant. 18 Coursol st. 289 4

TO LET—233 ST. URBAIN, POSSESSION IMmediately, just painted and papered, lower tenement cheap to desirable tenant. E. Lyman Mills, 2215 St. Catherine st. 291 4

TO LET — LOWER PART OF HOUSE, NO. 68 Dubord st., six rooms, bath and w. c., opposite Vigo Gardens, immediate possession. Apply at 127 Commissioners st. 291 4

TO LET—NOS. 143 AND 151 ISLAND ST. (NEAR Centre st.). Point St Charles, two tenements (newly built), each containing 8 rooms, bath and w. c., low rental. 291 3

TO LET—GENTLEMAN LOST HIS WIFE WOULD like gentleman or two friends to share house with him, or rent to married couple and board with them, situated West End, furniture new, bath, gas, coals. Terms moderate. Address, "L 944," STAR office. 292 1

Stores, Hotels, &c., to Let.

TO LET — FIRST-CLASS STORE, ON NOTRE Dame st., central part, rent low, "L 948," STAR office. 291 2

Flats to Let.

TO LET—TWO FLATS, AT 1 & 3 DeBRESOLES street. Apply at 337 St. Paul st. 150eod tf

Miscellaneous.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—

Drain Pipes,	Portland Cement,
Chimney Tops,	Water Lime,
Vent Linings,	Whiting,
Flue Covers,	Plaster of Paris,
Fire Bricks,	Borax,
Fire Clay,	China Clay,
Canada Cement,	Roman Cement.

Manufacturers of
Bessemer Steel
SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS.
256z

Dry and Clean Storage.
Storage for Household Furniture.
Storage for Dry Goods.
Storage for Pianos and Pictures.
Storage for General Merchandise.
W. WATSON,
724 Craig street.
262z

DR. FULTON, GRADUATE OF McGILL COLlege, also Homœopathic Physician, cures Piles, Pimples, Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Tumors and Enlarged Glands without operations. Hours: All afternoons and evenings, at 2444 St. Catherine st. 238

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS—FRONT DOUBLE AND SINGLE, WELL furnished, with or without board, private family, no children, 240 Guy, near St. Antoine street. 287 8

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED DOUBLE room, on parlor floor with board, also table board, No. 4 McGill College ave. 288 5

ROOMS—TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED on bath room flat. Breakfast and supper. Gentlemen only. Apply, 2077 St. Catherine st. 288 6

ROOM — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, STEAM heater in room. Apply at 114 Champde Mars street. 289 6

ROOMS—TO LET, FOR GENTLEMEN, DOUBLE and single, hot, cold water bath. 21 Mansfield st. 289 6

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED, ON BATH ROOM flat, hot water in bath, third door from the Windsor. 134 Peel st. 290 5

ROOM — UNFURNISHED TO LET, WITH OR without board. Apply at 165 Vitre st., in central locality. 290 3

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE, ON BATH room flat, cosy and newly furnished, in private family. 2067 St. Catherine st. 290 5

ROOM — LARGE ROOM COMFORTABLY FURnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen, private family. 28 Union Avenue. 290 3

ROOM—VERY NICELY FURNISHED, WITH OR without board, all modern improvements, at 934 Dorchester st. 290 3

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT 736 Sherbrooke st. 290 3

ROOM—1 LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH FIRE grate, unfurnished and warm, 2416 St. Catherine st., near Peel st. 291 2

ROOM—FURNISHED BEDROOM, 49 BEAVER Hall Hill. 291 6

ROOMS — FURNISHED, WELL HEATED, with or without board, hot water bath, all home comforts. 37 Richmond Square. 291 3

ROOM—LARGE WELL FURNISHED BEDROOM, 87 Union avenue. 291 4

ROOMS—FRONT ROOM NICELY FURNISHED, also unfurnished room with use of kitchen, in private family. 1372 St. Georges st. 291 2

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT ROOMS vacant, 56 University st., opposite English Cathedral. 291 2

ROOMS — WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, SUperior accommodation, transient boarders, $1.5C per day, also table board, 711 Sherbrooke st. 291 4

ROOM — A NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE room, warm and comfortable, would suit a gentleman or two ladies out during the day, locality good and central. Address "L 945," STAR office. 291 2

ROOM TO LET, ONE DOUBLE AND ONE single room, comfortably furnished, warm, central locality. Apply 933½ Alexander st. 291 2

ROOMS—2 DOUBLE, 1 SINGLE, FURNISHED, bath flat, hot and cold water, gas, kitchen and dining room if necessary, 211 Bleury. 291 2

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, WITH OR without board, for a married couple or two gentlemen, private family, no children, 1994 St. Catherine st. 291 3

ROOM—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board, use of kitchen if required. Apply upstairs. 182 Mountain st. 292 3

ROOM — WARM, WELL FURNISHED FRONT bedroom, bathroom flat, board if required, private family. Terms very moderate, 29 St. Genevieve st. 292 3

ROOM—AND BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG LADIES engaged during the day. 2328 St. Catherine st. 292 3

ROOMS—A GOOD BASEMENT OF THREE ah apartments, 2328 St. Catherine st. 292 1

ROOMS—WARM AND COMFORTABLY FURNISHed rooms, single and double, front and back, terms moderate. 746 Dorchester st., west of Bleury st. 292

ROOM—A LARGE ROOM WITH EXCELLENT table board, also table board, at 49 McGill College ave. 292 3

ROOM—YOUNG LADY CAN SHARE NICE double room with another, good locality, near Windsor Hotel, with board (home comforts). Address "P 1073," STAR office. 292 3

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE ROOMS ON BATH room flat, with or without board. 139 Mansfield st. 292 3

ROOMS — TWO ROOMS FURNISHED, FOR light housekeeping, on St. Antoine st., near Windsor "O 1047," STAR office. 292 2

ROOM—FRONT ROOM, ON BATHROOM FLAT, unfurnished. Apply 2420 St. Catherine street. 292 3

ROOM—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, ON BATH room flat, hot and cold water and gas. 342 St. Antoine st. 292 3

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH good board in private family, Shuter st. Address "O. 1046," STAR office. 292 3

Board.

BOARD—GOOD ENGLISH BOARD, $3.50 PER week, washing included, at 625 St. James st. 281 12

BOARD — OR ROOMS AT MRS. MITCHELL, 39 ladies' doctress, 806 Lagauchetiere st., near St. Urbain st. 287 20

BOARD—VACANCIES, AT 15 LATOUR STREET. 288 5

BOARD—AND 4 FURNISHED ROOMS, 2 SINGLE and 1 double, references exchanged. 897 Dorchester st. 286 7

BOARD — AND ROOMS, ALSO TABLE BOARD, 2.50 per week. 201 Bleury st. 289 3

BOARD—VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS, AT 90 St. Martin st., $2.50 per week. 290 6

BOARD—AND ROOM, 21 CATHCART street. 290 5

BOARD—CHANCE FOR YOUNG MAN DESIRING to pick up French, vacancy at 1928 Notre Dame st., good board and comfortable quarters. 291 2

BOARD—BOARDERS WANTED AT MISS GEE'S Hospital, good accommodation for two or three chronic invalids, with or without a companion. 291 4

BOARD—VACANCIES, ALSO TABLE BOARD, 10 Jurors st. 291 4

BOARD—FOR LADIES WITH ATTENDANCE during confinement, private, at 258 St. Antoine st. 291 4

BOARD — FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR married couple, or gentlemen, wishing really comfortable winter quarters, in private house, 1 or 2 pleasant rooms, heated by hot water, excellent table, cheerful surroundings, every convenience, telephone, Park ave. "P 394," STAR office. 292 1

BOARD—AND ROOMS WELL FURNISHED, FOR a married couple or single gentlemen, with gas and bath, with hot water. Terms $3.50 per week, 595 Lagauchetiere st. 292

BOARD—TABLE BOARD, AT 15 HANOVER ST. 292 3

BOARD — VACANCIES FOR A FEW TABLE boarders, at 743 Sherbrooke st. 292 3

Board Wanted.

WANTED—BY YOUNG COUPLE, GOOD BOARD in private family, where there would be no other boarders, between St. Denis and St. Hubert sts., or west end. Address stating terms, to "P 1083," STAR office. 292 1

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—PAWNBROKERS' TICKETS BOUGHT. Any one having in his possession pawnbrokers' tickets, and not able to redeem them, can sell the same at fair price at No. 498 Craig street, near St. Lawrence st., from 4 to 9 p.m. 290

WANTED—TO PURCHASE GENTS' CAST OFF clothing, highest price will be paid. Orders by post promptly attended to. A. Isidore, 461 St. Lawrence Main st. 290 4

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND EMBOSSing press, must be in first class order. Address "M. 970," STAR office. 291 3

WANTED—TO PURCHASE CHEAP, FOR CASH, a good pair of Howe or Fairbank scales, that will weigh a ton. Address or call at Young & Son, No 21 DeBresoles st. 292 2eod

WANTED—SOME GERMAN CANARIES, SINgers, must be cheap. Address N. Moore, Cote St. Pierre, Que. 292 1

WANTED—A LOP EAR RABBIT, "BUCK." APply giving address to "Q 1100," STAR office. 292 1

Specific Articles.

Ah! DeLORIMIER.
For Scotch Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers, $1.00 each. Shirts made to order
263 z 1700 NOTRE DAME ST.

BUECKH'S STANDARD BRUSHES.
Quality and size guaranteed.
For sale by all Leading Houses. 54z

SHAFTING, HANGERS, AND PULLEYS, SECOND-hand, in good order.
MILLER BROS. & TOMS
(Successors to MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL),
912z Montreal.

SKATES—ALL SIZES, CHEAP, ICE CREEPERS, Snow Shovels, Weather Strips, &c., at
L. J. A. SURVEYER,
286z2aw1 1688 Notre Dame.

Property for Sale, Etc.

By R. K. Thomas,
Real Estate Agent,
30 St. John Street.

CHEAP PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ST. ANN'S Ward to close an estate, Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33 McCord street, and 30 and 34 Murray st, this property runs through from McCord to Murray st, and pays over 10 per cent interest. Apply at once.
E. E. FREGEAU,
291 3aw 30 St. John street.

By G. M. Millar,
Real Estate and Financial Agent.
126 St. James Street,

FOR PROMPT SALE—MEDIUM SIZE STONE front Dwelling Houses, on the best street in west end, well rented. Good for investment or speculation.
G. M. MILLAR,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
292 1 126 St. James street.

By Charles Holland,
Real Estate Agent.
249 St. James Street.

FOR SALE—STORES, RESIDENCES AND SHOPS also building lots in desirable localities.
CHARLES HOLLAND,
Real Estate Agent,
13eodtf 249 St. James street.

Business Chances.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS OPENING.
The real estate and business of a concern making about $10,000 a year can be had for $15,000. Easy terms to responsible party.
288z1mo eod Box 448, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

FOR SALE—GOOD STANDS IN ALL BUSINESSES, hotels, saloons, grocers, dry goods, restaurants, confectionery. Best opportunities for those starting in business. Houses, stores and all kinds of properties for sale and to let, in all parts of the city. L. HARRIS, 44 Victoria square, 3 doors above Craig. 270 tf

FOR SALE—A FINE CIGAR STORE WITH FULL stock of tobacco, cigars, pipes, etc. etc., A 1 fixtures, also gas and oil stoves, with nice dwelling. Situated on principal street in the city. Cheap rent, good reasons for selling. Apply to L. Harris, 44 Victoria square. 270 tf

FOR SALE—LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING business, situated in this city, on the Lachine Canal, comprising 46,000 ft. of land and 75 h. p. water and steam, with necessary buildings and machinery, in full operation, since a great number of years. Address P. O. Box 1414, city. 272 eod tf

FOR SALE — AN OLD ESTABLISHED RESTaurant with license, dwelling house attached, satisfactory reasons for selling. Address "Q 1071," STAR office. 292 3

FOR SALE—SMALL WELL ESTABLISHED fancy goods and toy store, goods in first-class condition, rent of house could be had if desired, stock taken at valuation, for cash. Address "Q 1089," STAR office. 292 1

FOR SALE—THAT VERY DESIRABLE PROPERty, known as Des Rivieres Mills, at Des Rivieres P. Q., consisting of grist-mill, saw-mill, granary, 2 good houses and about 3 acres of land, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. The grist-mill has five run of stones in very good order, the saw-mill has one large circular saw, slab saw, etc. The water power is excellent. For price and particulars, address or apply to T. G. Des Rivieres, Malmaison, Des Rivieres Station, P. Q. 292 3

FOR SALE — RESTAURANT AND LICENSE, cheap, must be sold at once. Apply immediately, on the premises, 1500 St. Catherine street.

WANTED — PARTIES WITH $1000 EACH, TO take an interest in a new financial company, which is secured by the Dominion and United States Governments. Those meaning business apply in person, room 15 Albion Hotel, from 9 to 12 a. m., or 3 to 6 p. m. 291 2

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF FINE GERMAN canaries (singers), very cheap, 3151 Notre Dame, corner Vinet st., at Paul Desjardins. 287 6

FOR SALE — AN ELEGANT KARN ORGAN, almost new, handsome walnut case, eleven stops, carve top legs, full sub bass. A great bargain to an immediate purchaser. Apply at 143 Bleury st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FAMILY SLEIGH IN good order. Apply at No. 30 St. Lambert Hill. 292 2

FOR SALE—TABLE CUTLERY, PLATED TIN, granite and Japanned ware, skates, toboggans, sleigh bells, fancy goods, hardware, at cost before closing, 10 Phillips square. 292 3

FOR SALE—EARLY ROSE POTATOES, 1ST quality, at 750 Craig st. (lane entrance) or at 314 St. Lawrence st. 292 1

FOR SALE—A NO. 3 CARNIVAL HALL STOVE perfectly new, cheap, at 662 Dorchester st. 292 1

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF OPERA GLASSES, MADE in Hospital, good accommodation for two or three chronic invalids, with or without a companion. 291 4

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT PIANO, $75.00, SEVEN octaves, Rosewood case, also three or four dozen others (squares and uprights), by Gabier, Weber, Vose and other makers, special prices and easy payments to immediate purchasers, at C. W. Lindsay's piano rooms, 2270 St. Catherine st. N. B. These instruments have been given as part payment for new Decker and Heintzman pianos. 292 1

FOR SALE GAS ENGINE, 10 HORSE POWER, IN good working order, reasons for selling require more power. Address Box 766 P. O. 292 1

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND, THREE PAIRS OF counter scales, three coffee bins, one No. 12 Enterprise coffee mill and spice drums. Address "O. 1049," STAR office. 292 2

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT PIANO, SPLENDID TONE and not long in use, the owner wishes to sell at once; to be seen at 296 Charles Borromee street.

O don't you remember, 'tis almost December,
And soon will the Holidays come!

CANTATAS FOR CHILDREN.
Christmas at the Kerchiefs, (20c.; $1.80 doz.) Lewis. Caught Napping, (30c.; $3.00 doz.) Lewis. Jingle Bells, (30c.; $3.00 doz.) Lewis. Christmas Gift, (15c.; $1.44 doz.) Rosabel. Good Tidings, (25c.; $2.40 doz.) Rosabel. King Winter, (30c.; $3.00 doz.) Emerson. Message of Christmas, (30c.; $3. doz.) Towne.

FOUR CHRISTMAS SERVICES.
By Rosabel. Each 5c.; $4 per hundred.
Birthday of our Lord. Holy Christ Child.
Old Sweet Story. Joyful Chimes.

CAROLS AND SONGS.
3 Collections by Howard, 11 Carols; 10 Carols; 7 Carols; (each 10c.) Holly Boughs, (15c.; $1.44 doz.) 10 New Pieces for Xmas, (10c.)

WE PUBLISH, IN SHEET MUSIC FORM, a very many superior pieces, that, for quality, might well be termed Prize Songs. Six good Specimens are:
SIGNAL BELLS AT SEA, (40c.) Hays.
VISIONS OF OLD FOLKS AT HOME, (40c.) Stults.
MAMMY'S LIL' BOY, (40c.) Edwards.
COTTON FIELD DANCE For Piano, (40c.) Gilder.
PARIS EXPOSITION GRAND MARCH, (60c.) Knight.
MILITARY SCHOTTISCH, (30c.) Rollinson.
Any Book or Piece Mailed for Retail Price.
OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, BOSTON.
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CITY IMPROVEMENT.

WIDENING OF INSPECTOR STREET,

And Opening to Lagauchetiere Street Recommended by the Road Committee—The Cannons to Go to Dominion Square.

At the meeting of the Road Committee yesterday, after the hour of going to press, it was decided to report to Council in favor of widening Inspector street from St. Stephen's Church to St. Antoine street, and to open Inspector street from St. Antoine street to Lagauchetiere. It was also decided to report to Council in favor of the opening of Stanley street from St. Catherine street to Mount Royal Park. It was decided to report favorably to Council on the petition of the property owners of Balmoral street that the city should take over the street. A resolution was passed favoring the opening of St. Catherine street from Quibilier street to the city limits, the proprietors to pay the whole cost.

The City Surveyor read a report from Mr. Flynn, Street Inspector, on the accident to Mr. Valiquette and which went to show that the city was not responsible. The City Surveyor explained that this was a case which the Finance Committee had settled

OVER THE HEADS

of the Road Committee without waiting for the report of the Road Inspector. It was decided to report to the Finance Committee as to the real circumstances of the case.

Ald. Dufresne complained that the Sebastapol cannons had not been removed from Jacques Cartier square. Ald. Wilson suggested that they be placed in the Mountain Park, and Ald. Dufresne that they be sent to Clendinneng's foundry to be melted down. It was finally decided to place them in Dominion square.

An old claim for $2000 damages to Judge Pagnuelo's house at the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis streets, due to the lowering of the level of St. Denis street, was discussed. The City Attorney recommended that the claim be compromised for $1000. Ald. Stephens objected, claiming that he recollected a previous settlement of the claim when the property belonged to the Bishop of Montreal. Ald. Wilson, after looking over the records of the case, claimed that they were not complete. He had given expert testimony in the case and his evidence, which was favorable to the city, was not among the papers. The officials of the Road and Law Departments were instructed to look the records up.

The meeting adjourned after deciding to meet again on Saturday.

FORCING EMIGRATION.

Government Officials Charged With Forcing Undesirable Persons to Emigrate.

NEW YORK, December 12.—A Pittsburg despatch to the *Tribune* says: Mr. Schamberg, the Austro-Hungarian Consul there, expects to receive orders from the Government of Galicia to collect evidence and probably forward witnesses for the trial of 300 Government officials, who are charged with making common cause with steamship and railway lines in forcing men, women and children to emigrate to America. These officials, some of them of high rank, received a bonus for each emigrant transported. Treason was the favorite charge on which the heads of families were frightened into selling their homes and fleeing the country. About 15,000 of these people have come to Pittsburg within the past two years and the majority are working in the Connellsville coke regions. The gendarmes at four points on the Galician frontier were either bribed or their imprisonment secured on false charges, and through these four outlets the poor peasants, without passport, were driven over the mountains in droves, put on freight trains and carried to Hamburg, where they were shipped to America.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

Confederation Medal—Looking for Silcott—Quebec Land Slide—Chess Tourney.

OTTAWA, December 12.—The Dominion Government has awarded a confederation medal to Lieutenant-Governor Schultz. The last one issued was given to Bonaparte Wise, the distinguished Frenchman, who visited Canada some time ago.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau is somewhat indisposed to-day.

Mr. Percy Sherwood, Superintendent of the Dominion Police, has been asked by the U. S. Treasury Department to be on the lookout for Silcott, the Washington absconder.

The Cabinet is engaged considering claims for losses in connection with the Quebec land slide. The claims aggregate $200,000.

The International chess tourney, sixty players a side, between Canada and the United States, conducted by correspondence, was won by the Americans, the score standing 17½ games to 12½ games for the Canadians. Nine games remain to be played, but they cannot affect the result.

ANOTHER AMERICAN WINS A TITLE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, December 12. — Another American heiress is to marry a foreigner of title. The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Stokes, eldest daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes, to Baron Halcott, a young Englishman whose title, however, is not English, but German, being derived through his mother's family, which is German. Miss Stokes is about nineteen, and has a strong, interesting face, dark hair and eyes and is unusually tall, being nearly six feet in height. She met Baron Halcott while abroad with her parents during the summer of 1888.

DALTON M'CARTHY IN OTTAWA.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 12.—A mass meeting will be held in the Grand Opera House tonight, under the auspices of the Equal Rights Association, to hear Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., speak on the dual language and school questions. Hon. William McDougall, C. B., and Mr. P. D. Ross, editor of the *Journal*, will also speak.

LAST BOAT OF THE SEASON.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OWEN SOUND, Ont., December 12.—The steamer "Alberta," of the Canadian Pacific Company's line, has arrived down from Port Arthur, being the last boat of the season. Navigation at this port may now be considered closed. The season on the whole has been a very successful one.

THE KINGSTON MAYORALTY.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, December 12.—Mayor Thompson will not be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy next year. It is hinted that the next mayor will be elected by acclamation, and that Alderman Harty will be the lucky individual.

ORDERED TO BE RESTORED.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ROME, December 12.—The Pope has ordered the Borgia apartment in the Vatican to be completely restored.

Sad Tragedy at Port Washington.

PORT WASHINGTON, Wis., December 12.—Mrs. Claude Augustin, her 17 year old daughter and two infant sons were drowned at Sankville yesterday. One boy broke through the ice and Mrs. Augustin attempted to rescue. The daughter tried to help her mother, and as the three were disappearing the remaining son tottled out on the ice, crying "Mamma, I want you." The little fellow threw himself, as he seemingly supposed, into his mother's arms. In an instant he, like the others, was carried beneath the ice. A man saw the tragedy, but it was all over before he could reach the spot.

The Offer to Sullivan and Jackson.

BOSTON, Mass., December 12.—Yesterday Captain Cooke received a letter from Ellis Powell, Santa Fe Springs, Cala. the latest bidder for the fight between Sullivan and Jackson. Powell says: "I will guarantee $50,000 to the men if they will do battle at my place, guaranteeing that there will be no hippodroming; also that they are to give three sparring exhibitions in places in this State that I may designate." This is the latest offer made the pugilists but it is very doubtful if they fight outside the California Club, which has Jackson under control till July. The California Club will probably increase its offer five or ten thousand, and there is little doubt both men will accept its offer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cala., December 12.—The California Athletic Club has received word that Jackson will fight Sullivan.

Opium Smugglers Captured.

TACOMA, W. T., December 12.—For several years the Puget Sound country has been infested with an organized gang of opium smugglers, with headquarters at Victoria, B. C. Although inspectors have been constantly patrolling the border and searching in-coming steamers, only a few of the smugglers have been captured, and they were generally stool-pigeons for the leaders of the gang. Yesterday the most important capture ever made on the coast was effected here. Bill Easton, *alias* "Black Bill," Jack Powers, chief of the gang, and a conductor on the Northern Pacific Railroad who acted as a Confederate were arrested by the United States Marshal. Opium valued at $2200 was found in their possession.

Emin Pasha's Condition.

LONDON, December 12.—Dr. Parkes sends a bulletin reporting that Emin Pasha suffered severely on the evening of the 9th, with a distressing cough and great difficulty in expectoration. He was much better on Wednesday, and there was no longer any bloody sputa. His injured eye was almost restored. Serum still flows from the right ear, and he requires assistance in every movement, owing to the great number of bruises. He is in good spirits.

Thieves to be Brought to Justice.

DENVER, Col., December 12.—The thie

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

CULLINGS FROM VARIOUS EXCHANGES.

Interesting Items Gathered From the Newspapers of England, Ireland, Scotland and Elsewhere.

England.

A Queen's messenger was sent all the way to Athens with her Majesty's wedding-present to the Crown Princess of Greece.

Lord Coventry has lately sold a number of pure-bred Hereford cattle, from his famous herd at Croome Court, for exportation to South America and Mexico.

A woman living in Penzance recently gave birth to a boy, 25 lbs in weight, 2 ft 3 in. tall, and 11 in. across the chest. The child was born alive and well, but afterwards died from croup.

Last year 813,000 cwts. of cheese were imported by Great Britain from the United States and 668,000 cwts. from Canada, making together 1,481,000 cwts., and this year the figures promise to be as large.

A Leeds omnibus driver has received a legacy of £7000 from an old gentleman whom he had not seen for three years. They were in the habit of formerly meeting at a suburban public house, and the driver always undertook to see the gentleman home.

There died a short time ago at Anglesey a woman, aged 98 years, who had recently cut three new teeth, and who was the mother of 13 children. Her husband is still alive. The couple were married 74 years ago, and were the oldest married couple in the country.

Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg has nearly completed a life-size marble statue of the Prince of Wales, which he is executing for the Royal College of Music. The Prince is represented standing in a Wellingtonian attitude, and arrayed in his Field-Marshal's uniform.

Sir Edward Guinness has given £250,000 for the erection of dwellings for the laboring poor. Two hundred thousand pounds is to be expended in London and £50,000 in Dublin; and the income from the rents of the houses erected is to be re-invested with a view of the further development of the scheme.

Owing to the unusual mildness of the season, quantities of violets were at the end of last month growing in the open at Newington, near Sittingbourne. Cherry trees were budding in the same locality, while at Bredgar, another village in the vicinity of Sittingbourne, a field of poppies was in full bloom.

A woman residing in Leeds recently committed suicide in a most extraordinary manner. After cutting her throat almost from ear to ear with a razor, she muffled up her wounds and walked to Roundhay Park, nearly three miles distant, and drowned herself in the lake. In the house two knives were found covered with blood and pools of blood were on the kitchen and scullery floor.

A boy who had his foot taken off by a threshing machine was recently admitted to Preston Infirmary in a state of collapse due to loss of blood. On restorative measures being taken, Dr. Oliver, the junior house surgeon, volunteered to furnish blood for transfusion. Four ounces were transfused from his arm and the boy rallied, but sank again, and died.

A movement has been started in London to boycott all the poulterers' shops at which dead larks are known to be sold. Quite a large trade is carried on in these birds. Long strings of them, each with its neck pulled out, are hung outside many of the fish and game dealers' shops in the city and suburbs. The wholesale supplies, it is stated, come largely from Lincolnshire. The birds are sold at about is 6d per dozen.

The remains of the late Mr. R W. Boyle, editor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, were cremated at Woking on Saturday, November 21. On the following Monday a "memorial" service was conducted at Highgate Cemetery and the ashes of the deceased, enclosed in an urn, were deposited in the catacombs in the upper part of the cemetery. The Church of England burial service was used, the only variation being the substitution of the word "ashes" for "body" in the committal sentence, and the omission of the ceremony of casting earth upon the urn.

The *Pall Mall Budget* of November 21 says: "It is difficult to recall the memory of a warmer period in the month of November than that which has just been experienced in all parts of the British Islands. It is safe to state that not within the memory of the oldest person has so little snow been seen on the extreme top of the highest hills in Britain at the middle of November as there is now, and as snow began to disappear from the hills very early in the spring, it has been a season all throughout of surprisingly little snow. It is a curious fact that in all parts of the British Islands there was more rough and cold weather, with a lower thermometer, in the last fortnight of September than in the first fortnight of November.

There is good reason to believe, says the *Engineer*, that there is at present a considerable number of spurious half-crowns in circulation in Great Britain, for which we are indebted to German commercial enterprise. These coins have nothing in common with the base metal imitations of the vulgar coiner; on the contrary, they are equal in quality to the half-crowns issued from Her Majesty's Mint. They are not cast but stamped in proper coining machinery from excellent dies. They are of full weight; indeed, the only difference between them and the English coin is that the German coin is a minute fraction of an inch larger in diameter and slightly thinner. The worst of the affair is that it seems to be impossible to stop the importation. So difficult is it to detect the difference between the English and the German coin that the Goldsmiths' Company have, we are told, pronounced genuine, half-crowns which the Mint authorities assert they never issued.

Ireland.

Mr. John Armstrong, formerly governor of Armagh Gaol, has died from the effects of injuries received in the Armagh railway disaster. This brings the number of deaths up to eighty-three.

On November 18, says the *Irish Times*, when evictions were being carried out on the estate of Lord Clanricarde, in the vicinity of Woodford, "an infernal machine" was found immediately inside the door of the houses. It was apparently intended that the opening of the door should cause an explosion, but the plot did not succeed, owing to some mismanagement when depositing the machine.

A warder in Cork Prison has been suspended for disobeying orders in refusing to require the Rev. Father O'Dwyer, the Catholic curate, who is confined under the Coercion Act, to clean out his cell and pick oakum. Father O'Dwyer refuses to pay the sum which would secure his immunity from ordinary prison labour, as he says he does not wish to assist Mr. Balfour out of a difficulty.

Lord George Hamilton in a recent speech on the Irish question at Rhyl, North Wales, said that in all parts of Ireland the Land League was collapsing, and coincident with its collapse, trade and confidence were reviving, employment was multiplying, and wages rising. But something even more satisfactory was evident. Through the courage of Mr. Balfour, law and order were now thoroughly asserted in Ireland and although there might be parts where still the struggle would continue, the game of disorder and lawlessness, so far as Ireland was concerned, was up.

At a recent meeting of the Tenants' Defence League at Drumheda, it was reported that Archdeacon Murphy had peremptorily refused to allow the proposed collection at the chapel doors, as agreed upon at a former convention. This unexpected difficulty gave rise to a long and noisy discussion. It was proposed that the collectors should make the collection on the footpath opposite the chapels, but it was pointed out that in that case the police would interfere for obstruction, and that if the Archdeacon objected, the collectors would be prosecuted. It was resolved, on a division, to have a house-to-house collection. It is understood that the police have received strict orders to watch the manner in which the collectors proceed in demanding the contributions.

The Cork *News* says: The truth about Mrs. Parnell is this: For years she has been addicted to Stock Exchange speculation, her successes having been just enough to foster her folly. But she has suffered a variety of reverses in Wall Street, and her distress has consequently been periodical. Two years ago the lady was in a position identical with that in which she is reported to be now. On very many occasions her son has sent relief, and has extricated his mother from her Stock jobbing embarrassments, and I am assured that she has received in this way a large slice out of the National testimonial raised in recognition of the public services of the Irish leader. Mrs. Parnell is a source of anxiety and trouble to her distinguished son, who has had to bear the brunt of her ill-directed efforts to grow rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

On the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of William III at Belfast on November 16, Col. Saunderson, M. P., delivered a stirring speech in the course of which he said: We commemorate the memory of King William the Third. He fought the same foe that confronts you and confronts me—the foe that pursued then, and follows still precisely the same methods and has for its object and aim the same ultimate intention. Their methods are murder, treason, intimidation, and roobery, and the end and aim at which they aimed then, and at which they aim now, is this—the rupture of the Empire, and the subjugation of every Protestant, every fr eman to the dominion of Rome. Against that King William fought; against that we are ready to fight.

Scotland.

A golden eagle, which measured 5ft. 5in from tip to tip of its wings, was recently caught in a common rabbit-trap at Rannoch.

At a meeting of those interested in the proposed new Forth and Clyde canal held in Edinburgh, a committee was appointed to enquire into the scheme.

The value of pedigreed Clydesdales in the South of Scotland is indicated by the fact that a colt bred at Garthland Mains, Wigtownshire, was recently sold for £625.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope of Niddrie has been nominated by the Mid-Lothian Liberal Unionist Association as Unionist candidate for the county to oppose Mr. Gladstone at the next election.

Although the Firth of Forth is now bridged, it is not expected that trains will begin to run over the new route until March next, at the earliest. It is probable that the bridge will be formally opened by Prince George of Wales.

A yellow trout weighing 2¼ lbs. was caught recently in the River Forss at Caithness. On being opened it was found to contain about 100 salmon ova in addition to 13 young salmon about 3in. each in length, and some of which were perfectly fresh.

As the result of the recent visits of the Marquis of Lorne to ascertain the suitableness of the coast of Kintyre for the cultivation of oysters, operations have been commenced for forming beds near the Dorling. The part of the shore fixed upon, it is stated, at one time yielded oysters in abundance.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has on several occasions given large sums of money in aid of the establishment of public libraries in different parts of the country, has given towards the formation of a free library at Peterhead the last £1000 which he intends to devote to this purpose.

No. 1 Brown's Pit, Kelgramie, Ayrshire, took fire one day recently and the men at work had a very narrow escape. The pit takes its name from a miner named Brown, who, about fifty years ago, was entombed for twenty-three days, and was rescued alive after that long interval.

The Home Secretary has further commuted the sentence upon William Kerr, who was sentenced to death at the last Carlisle assizes for the murder of Seora Troughear. The first sentence after a public trial was death; the second, after a trial by petition, was penal servitude for life; and the third, after a one sided investigation, is penal servitude for fourteen years.

United States.

An exchange chronicles the fact that Mrs. Sophia Bennington, of Xenia, Ohio, aged forty, has given birth to her twenty-fifth child.

A New York man proposes to revive the ancient sport of falconry at his country seat in New Jersey, and has gone to Europe to procure the birds and trainer.

The sheriff of Warren County attended a theatre at Oil City, Pa., a few nights ago, with a prisoner shackled to his arm. They were on their way to the penitentiary.

By the re-survey of the boundary line between Nevada and California the latter gains a strip over two hundred miles long and three-quarters of a mile broad.

It is reported that the sheep raisers of eastern Oregon are selling off their flocks as fast as they can. About one hundred thousand sheep have already been disposed of.

The Chinamen in New York are threatening to depart utterly out of the great Babel and to form a new community just on the outskirts, because their landlords in Mott street are raising their rents.

Jesse O'Cooly, of Jefferson, Ind., was recently arrested for desecrating the Sabbath at Scottsburg. He is a section hand on the J. M. & I. railroad, and his crime consisted in repairing a broken rail to prevent a wreck.

E. S. Baker, a young law student from Boston, committed suicide at Cincinnati recently by making a paper tube, attaching one end to the gas burner, putting the other end in his mouth, turning on the gas and lying on a bed.

An express train in Alabama going at full speed struck a woman and threw her twenty feet in the air, landing her outside the right of way. She was picked up dead, without a bruise anywhere on her body, but the soles of her shoes had been cut off as smooth as if done by a cobbler.

A western inventor is endeavoring to interest capital in his electrical magic lantern for casting or reflecting advertisements on the dark clouds that often hang low over a city. The inventor claims to have secured contracts for several well known firms for displaying their cards in this manner.

The other day at Jackson, Mich., a dog chased a mouse, and the frightened little animal ran up a telegraph pole, and then started out on a wire for the next pole, 160 feet distant. The wire swung in the breeze, but the mouse hung on and reached the next station in about an hour. He descended the pole, and when he reached the base he was so tired that he allowed himself to be picked up by a spectator.

World Over.

Owing to the spread of foot and mouth disease among the cattle in Germany, the chief milk establishments in Berlin are now forced by law to boil their milk before selling it to the public.

The secretary of public works of Mexico has signed a contract with two colored delegates of San Antonio, Texas, with the object of establishing negro colonies in the states of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan and San Luis.

Foxes are increasing so rapidly in several districts of Australia that the colonists are beginning to consider them as bad an importation as the rabbits. In the west of Victoria and over the border into South Australia the foxes are said to be "too thick to hunt."

A Jersey newspaper, which is understood to represent the views of the chief authorities on the island, recently published an article intimating that, on a repetition of such demonstrations as have occurred, General Boulanger might find himself suddenly expelled, as in the case of Victor Hugo.

From the final statement of receipts and expenditure of the Paris Exhibition, it appears that the latter exceeded the former by 17 million francs. The deficit was met by a subsidy of 18 millions from the State and seven millions from the city, but these subventions cannot be regarded as legitimate revenue.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., states that H. M. S. "Egeria" has recently completed a remarkable cruise of annexation, formally declaring as protectorates of Great Britain no fewer than 13 islands in the South Pacific. The islands are situated in the neighborhood of the Phœnix and Union Groups, and are said to be very productive.

During the first two days of an exceedingly sensational murder trial at Albi, France, the gallery of the court was filled with ladies belonging to the better class of society. On the following Sunday the Bishop of Albi preached a sermon, in which he declared that if such a scandal were repeated he would publish the names of the fair ones in the religious paper of the city. On the Monday the gallery was completely empty.

An English merchant in Calcutta recently received a letter from a Hindoo gentleman who desired to enter the merchant's office. The following were the grounds on which he based his application: "1. I am poor; 2. I entered for the Arts examination last year and failed to pass; 3. I. you take me in I promise that I will always grow hot water upon all your aims and objects."

Some of the gentlemen designated for the reception of medals distributed in connection with the Paris Exhibition, have had their satisfaction marred by an intimation that the medal will be forwarded on receipt of a remittance covering its price. Mr. Gilbert, the English sculptor, to whom a gold medal was awarded, has declined the proffered honor, frankly declaring that it was not worth the sum demanded.

CASTE AND MEDICINE.

HOW LADY DOCTORS FARE IN INDIA.

Difficulties in the Way of the Professor—A Visit to A Remarkable Oriental Potentate Exiled For Domestic Difficulties.

[Special Correspondence of the STAR.]

CALCUTTA, September 15.—We had heard so much at home of the hospital system founded by Lady Dufferin for the Zenana women of India, that we were delighted when a memsahib who was a directress offered to take us to the main institution in Calcutta one morning. We were late for our appointment, and the memsahib, while we waited for the brougham to be brought round and she plied us with sherry and sponge cake, scolded us well. We had expected, in return for our apologies, that she would say it didn't make any difference, but the memsahib tells fewer polite lies than any other woman in creation, and did nothing of the kind. She forgave us by the time we were half way there though, and told us something of the scheme and its difficulties, overcome in the past or to be overcome in the future. It seemed that the Dufferins themselves subscribed chiefly their influence to it, being rather poor for a vice-regal pair, and blessed with a large family and many demands upon their income; but Lady Dufferin put such enthusiasm and energy into her efforts that they were worth many thousands of rupees to the cause. The main difficulty was in the beginning, and still is, to get wealthy natives to subscribe. A few had done generously, but the majority had made meagre, forced contributions. The plan was only for the benefit of women; and it may be supposed that while the educated native has stopped drowning his girl babies it is still a little difficult for him to understand the unnecessary detention of superfluous members of the sex in the world. He is not, moreover, by nature a generous animal, except where his own son or his own splendor is concerned. He will invest largely to attract the attention of the White Rajah and secure a C. I. E. or C. S. I., but he is not fond of putting his

LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL.

So the bulk of the burden fell upon the Europeans, who, while their contributions have been large, naturally grumble a little that more cannot be squeezed out of the treasuries of the Rejah and the Maharajah.

Then there was the caste difficulty. They had only, so far, one ward, and the women who came were often of different castes, which sometimes made it necessary for her friends to withdraw one or another; though the directresses managed as well as they could and hoped for new and more commodious quarters as soon as the one was completed that was required. The memsahib sighed over this; it was evidently a fruitful trouble. The hospital was entirely managed by a Board of Directresses, who invited a man, however, the viceroy when they could get him, to preside over their annual meetings. The sahibs generally were much in sympathy with the work, and gave all the praise and encouragement, and nearly all the rupees, the ladies could expect. The Executive Committee of the Board met every week to consult with the Medical Superintendent about the working of the hospital and to make necessary arrangements—and here was the hospital.

I confess I was disappointed. The coachman had brought up before a small, one-storied building, with plastered walls and an air of having been just redeemed from dilapidation in time. Half-a-dozen native women, some with babies on their hips, were hanging about the door. "It is consultation hour," said the memsahib, "just as I expected. Now perhaps you can't see the superintendent at all, and it will be quite your own faults." But the superintendent inside, where she was examining patients and making up medicines with an assistant, nodded to us kindly and said that she would take us round in a minute. So we sat down and waited, watching the white woman of the West use the new

BLESSINGS AND OPPORTUNITIES

this nineteenth century has brought her for the human needs of her brown Eastern sister. She was Doctor Foggo, a middle-aged woman with a clever face, full of humanity and strength. She had the odd, decided ways which we are inclined to call mannish in lady doctors, but which really belong to the profession and not to either sex. She had received her medical training in England first and then in Germany, taking to the profession after wifehood, motherhood and widowhood has fallen to her. The Dufferin hospital was her first charge; in addition to its demand upon her she had a native and European practice in Calcutta. The men of the profession in Calcutta respected and consulted her, as well they might, for the memsahib as we sat there told us stories of cases saved by Dr. Foggo after being given up by more than one male physician, of operations, too, requiring great nerve and skill, which she had performed successfully. Evidently the directresses were very proud of their superintendent, and as I looked at her and listened to her I could easily imagine that they might be.

Presently the last grateful "Sala'am" was said and the last shuffling figure with its crimson *sari* wrapped light about it had slipped away to its unknown squalid life again holding close the wonderful decoction of the "Doctor Memsahib," which was a better charm against the evil eye than any the priest could give. Then Doctor Foggo turned to us with the physician's cheerful handshake and said she could give us ten minutes with pleasure.

"We haven't much to show yet," she said smilingly, "but we have made a very good beginning, and this of course, is only

ONE OF SEVERAL HOSPITALS,

in different parts of the country, all under the same general direction, supported by the same fund, and the fruit of the same effort."

She led us into the single ward the hospital boasts as yet. It was a plain, clean, well-aired room, with eight or ten beds in it. All full. I asked Doctor Foggo whether she ever had a vacancy, and she said, smilingly, "Yes, sometimes for a quarter of an hour."

The women were all slender little creatures and mostly young. One had been a hod-carrier and fallen from the top of a house, one had pneumonia; but most owed their ills to motherhood. This could be understood when Doctor Foggo explained the popular native treatment for young mothers, who are stood up against the wall a few hours after their children are born, and have pails of cold water thrown over them. The husband of one child of sixteen or seventeen had died since she came into the hospital, and she was so inconsolable, though one of several wives, that her recovery was very doubtful. They were all *purdah-nashin* — curtain-hidden — women. None of them would have been allowed to see a male physician; they might have died in agony first. Several of them were very pretty, and these covered their heads with the sheets as we approached. One—the young widow—took no notice of us, but looked through her

WIDE LIQUID BROWN EYES

straight into space. "She is too ill," said Doctor Foggo, "to care."

Then we went into the compound to see the kitchens, where we might not enter for fear of polluting the food of the castes. Each caste had its own cook, would touch food from no other hand. We thought public institutions managed on this basis must be rather complex, and Dr. Foggo replied that though the caste prejudice gave no end of trouble, it was not a thing that could be subdued or ignored, and that if good were to be done to the natives it must be done in native ways. "Our civilization," she said, "has been a matter of a good many hundred years to us; and yet we expect these people to adopt it in ten or twenty."

Dr. Foggo asked us to tiffin with her next day and to go with her afterward to see some of her patients. Naturally, we were charmed to go; and the following afternoon at two saw us at her hospitable table, hearing a few things about the medical profession for women in India that I am sure some young lady readers of the STAR who are thinking of it ought to know.

The popular idea at home is that India wants lady doctors at high prices, rather more than she wants anything else. That Rajahs are plentiful, with zenanas that require constant attention. That the said Rajahs are only waiting to bestow rubies and elephants and

THOUSANDS OF RUPEES

per annum upon the spirited young woman who will take her Kingston or Toronto diploma in her hand and her healing in her head and fare forth to be the medical adviser of such zenanas. The only objection usually urged is the climate. I had the popular idea, until I "tiffined" with Dr. Foggo.

"I would say," she said, "that while there is plenty of work for women who are medical philanthropists, content to find their reward in that, the lady doctor who comes to India depending upon a practice among the natives will fail to make a living."

In connection with the popular idea this was astonishing and I asked for explanations.

"It is because the life of women is too cheap," Dr. Foggo went on. "A man will not pay to cure a wife—he can get another. I assure you this is the way he generally looks at it. He will sometimes disburse for a daughter, she has a better chance; but the wife is so easily replaced that he thinks the outlay not worth while."

"Another thing which makes it difficult for a woman in medicine," she said, "is the extraordinary mean cunning, which natives, even natives of position, are not ashamed to practise upon her. I find cases of it almost every day in my own experience. The native sends a servant, who represents that

HIS GRANDMOTHER OR AUNT,

or somebody is very sick, and asks my lowest fee for visiting her. I say sixteen rupees—about six dollars—is my regular fee, but if it is a case of poverty and distress I will charge only eight. His jaw drops and he turns away, the grandmother apparently must die because of my grasping nature. He says he cannot possibly afford to pay eight—he is very, very poor. I suggest five, and he looks up hopefully, but shakes his head; he cannot pay five, but he *might* manage four. I give in, order my trap and go to the address. I find it to be a fine native establishment—many wives, horses, stables. The grandmother is produced, not the servant's grandmother, who has disappeared, but the grandmother of the master of the house. And not only is the grandmother produced, but every member of the family who has been ailing for the past six months, all the relations and usually some sick friend. The four rupees must cover it all."

"The natives are very timid besides," Dr. Foggo went on. "They will trust no independent practitioner. She must be connected with some mission or society to be recognized at all." And Dr. Foggo told us a story of a lady who was sent for by a native potentate to take a journey of some fifty miles to see a wife, the lady being

CONNECTED WITH A MISSION.

When she arrived she found no one to receive her and no one who would acknowledge having sent for her. The native had simply been so much afraid of public opinion that he would not own to a desire to introduce the innovation after it had travelled fifty miles to see what was wanted in the rather sultry temperature of an Indian September.

We were all wondering why her fee was not forthcoming, when she returned, and heard that they were, that several were studying in the Calcutta hospital at that time. The doctors who had to do with them found, however, that beyond matriculation they had very little capacity, and doubted any success among them. Up to that point they were very bright, and they made excellent nurses. The Eurasians were cleverer, but Doctor Foggo had evidently very little faith in the profession of medicine for the women of India for many years to come.

Then we started to see Run Beer Jung, Bahadur Rana and his family, which he had committed to the charge of Doctor Foggo during his temporary residence in Calcutta. The residence, though temporary, was enforced for the time, Run Beer being a Prince of Nepaul in exile with a price on his head for killing his uncle, the ruling price. He had taken refuge in Calcutta, for British India is to India that is not British as Canada is to the United States for people who are "wanted" on many grounds. This makes a

PLEASANT EXCITEMENT,

especially when the refugee's enemies follow him secretly and poison him, vanishing and leaving no trace; and it gives the newspapers something to talk about. Run Beer Jung, for instance, was declared a rascal unhung by *The Englishman*, while *The Statesman* believed him a deeply wronged potentate, suffering cruel banishment for the crimes of others. We asked Dr. Foggo her opinion, but, naturally, she had none to offer. "You must ask him about it," she said, "he doesn't mind."

The little naked children we saw playing about in the streets with gold bracelets and anklets, and rings in their ears and noses, were often made away with for their jewels, the jewels representing what their parents had to leave them, and accumulating as the child grew. We asked about the girl-children of India, with the idea that any cruelty to them had long been put an end to by the British Government, and were startled to hear that in many interior parts of the country unnecessary female infants are disposed of just as effectually, if not as openly, as in the days they used to tell us of in Sunday-school. In the wilder, less populous parts of India the animals from the jungle prowl about the huts at night—the baby is simply left outside. The wolf or tiger cannot be subpœnaed for evidence. The baby has been stolen; there is much lamentation, and the father secretly bows to the decree of Heaven, which in sending the wolf clearly shows that he is not to be burdened

WITH A SUPERFLUOUS DAUGHTER.

The crime of India is an unspeakable, sealed book; but the women who are practising medicine there have the opportunity of turning a few pages of it. A great Maharanee (wife of a Maharajah) had lately died under suspicious circumstances, the trial was even then dragging on in Calcutta, and when the time came the evidence which would establish poisoning would be given by a lady doctor who was summoned once or twice, at the Maharanee's request, to attend her.

But we had arrived at Run Beer Jung's, and there was no more time for stories. The exile and his establishment were expecting us; there was an air of preparation. It was a great bare room into which we were shown, but the empty champagne bottles along the walls were standing neatly in rows, two or three newspapers were lying folded on the table, and all the cigar-ends and pieces of soda-crackers had been swept into a corner. The half dozen chairs and one sofa were grouped round the table sociably—the upper part of the wall had long narrow apertures in it, out of which presently craned the heads and necks of half a dozen women and as many children.

We sat down, and as the tall thin old servant who let us in, went to announce us to Run Beer Jung. Dr. Foggo told us that he was a eunuch and had entire charge of the Zenana.

I don't know what I expected the ex-Prince of Nepaul to be like, but his appearance was decidedly surprising. He was a short, fat young man, with a slight moustache on the upper lip of his handsome,

SENSUOUS, ROUND FACE.

He walked jauntily in rather soiled white ducks, well made in the European way. He shook hands with both of us politely and begged us to sit down. He might have been, in looks and manner, a mulatto waiter of a Broadway restaurant and little down in his luck. And his English had very much the accent the waiter's would have. It was, however, rather more untrammelled. The natural man in him was not accustomed to the restraints of polite society.

"Damn hot day!" said the Prince of Nepaul, with an urbane smile, by way of opening the conversation.

Louis jumped, recovered, and said yes, it was extremely hot.

"Have a peg! Don't mind if I do myself, —Hi!" and the eunuch came forward. "Bring some lizz for the ladies, and a B. and S. for me."

"Any of the brats sick?" he asked of Dr. Foggo, cheerfully, which led us to enquire how many children he had.

Run Beer thought a minute and then slapped his knee jocosely. "Hanged if I know exactly," he said, "twenty-three or four, aint there, Mrs. Foggo?" Dr. Foggo corroborated the last guess; but said that they were all in good health when she last reviewed them—she had come to see Run Beer's youngest wife. Rub Beer said something to the eunuch in his own tongue, who took a huge iron key from a fold in his gown and opened a heavy door at the end of the room, locking it

AGAIN AFTER HIM.

The children in the gallery above became uproarious.

"Listen to the little devils!" said their fond parent, the Prince of Nepaul.

Presently the door re-opened to the eunuch's key, and six little black-eyed creatures appeared, two and two.

The poor little souls looked glad enough to see Dr. Foggo, and one of them carressed her dress while she sat talking to them through the eunuch. Run Beer took no notice of them, but chatted away to us in English about the roller skating rink. He had taken, it seemed, a great fancy to roller skating. He asked us where we came from, and repeated "Canada," thoughtfully. Suddenly he was inspired, "Canada!" he said, "Oh, yes! I know, jolly well. The place our viceroy has just come from!"

He was a curious mixture of old savagery and new civilization; and we did not remember until we went away, that we had not asked him if he really killed his uncle.

But we were both distinctly of the impression that he did.

SARA JEANNETTE DUNCAN.
(Garth Grafton).

FOUND AT LAST.

CHAPTER XVII.—*(Continued.)*

"It is beautiful hair, ma'am," she said; 'out we don't do a very great business, and I couldn't say better than five pounds, for ——"

"Cut it off," interposed Sylvia, recklessly, as she sat down. "No, don't bring a light. My eyes are very weak."

"But I can't see, Miss!"

"Do the best you can, then! I won't have a light."

Secretly wondering within herself, the little woman diligently sheared away at the black glossy masses, occasionally hazarding a remark or two, to which Sylvia made no answer.

"Have you done?" she asked, as the woman stepped back a pace or two.

"Yes, miss."

"Give me the money, then."

Sylvia left the shop, her five pounds safe in her pocket, and her magnificent waves of shining hair lying on the counter. Yet she cared not—her girlish pride in her own beauty seemed to have deserted her.

At the next hairdresser's establishment she bought a wig of coarse, dark brown hair for about a guinea, and smiled bitterly as she adjusted it on her head, to see how its square, low line across the forehead disguised the outline of her face.

"It is better so," she thought. "What the world calls beauty has been my curse—I have no further ambition for it."

But her shopping was not yet concluded. As she walked along, looking cautiously at the gas-lighted windows of the shops, which at that end of the town were growing few and far between, she paused again to examine a little cap or *coiffure*, of coarse imitation lace, with a fluted ruffle surrounding it, and a white apron to match.

She went in and asked the price of these articles.

"Only two shillings," was the answer, and Sylvia bought them, putting them on at once.

Her plans had already taken definite shape in her mind, and she was putting them systematically into operation.

A pair of steel-rimmed spectacles of light-blue glass consumed twelve shillings more, and transformed Sylvia Burton into an odd-looking woman, with the appearance of being at least ten years older than she really was.

She surveyed herself in the optician's glass with a vague wonder whether this reflected apparition were really she, or some strange-looking Phœnix, that had, as it were, sprung from the ashes of the beautiful bride who had stood at the altar that day.

"I scarcely need any completer disguise," she thought; "and now for the first act of this drama of my new life. I must not stop to hesitate, or think, or I shall assuredly go mad. I must not let myself know how rich I was this morning—wholly miserably, utterly poor to-night! Thank heaven, I have but one moment to live at a time, and existence cannot last for ever."

They were the same thoughts that had eddied through Edgar Talbot's mind the night before; but Sylvia's cry came from the depths of a crushed mind, and was far, far the bitterest.

Poor, lonely child—for she was but a child still, with her sixteen brief years of privation and hardship.

Horribly dark fate was frowning upon her! She would sooner have thrown herself into the sea than have returned to the protection of her husband, knowing what she now knew of his heart; to seek her mother again was equally impracticable, and as for friends—real, disinterested friends—Sylvia had none.

Yet, youthful and inexperienced as she was, she had a will and a native resolution of her own. She would neither beg nor starve—yes she would live independent of the world, and her plans were formed.

Disguised effectually by her false hair and spectacles, she boldly went up the steps of the Crown Hotel, and, ringing the bell, asked to see Miss Strong.

Presently the slippered servant came shuffling back.

"Miss Strong was dressing for the evening—what was her business?"

Sylvia paused a moment.

"Tell her I have come to ask for the situation of maid that I heard about."

The man went up stairs again, and returned once more, ungraciously bidding Sylvia to follow him.

Miss Strong's room was rather small, and crowded with all sorts of things, from which Sylvia drew the inference that she was a young lady who did not like trouble.

She herself stood at the glass in a crushed silk wrapper, falling from her shoulders in one unbroken line—a tall, coarse girl of some two or three and thirty, with a complexion evidently "made up" out of lily-white and carmine saucers, heavy black hair, and blue-gray eyes, who stared at you in a way which her friends called "confident," and her enemies dubbed "insolent."

"Well, young woman, what do you want?" demanded Miss Strong, in a voice that corresponded with the coarseness of her general appearance. "Don't stand staring there, for goodness gracious' sake, but come in and shut the door!"

Sylvia obeyed, a little dismayed at the cavalier address of the lady.

"I heard you were needing a maid," she began, "and thought, perhaps, I might be able to suit you."

"Hem!" observed Miss Strong, critically surveying the applicant from the crown of her head to the sole of her feet. "Are you French?"

"No, English."

"You've got a French way with you, but maybe it's the little cap. What's your name?"

"Jane Jones," answered Sylvia, speaking the first appellation that occurred to her mind.

"A horrid, odious name!" unceremoniously commented Miss Strong. "Can you dress hair?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Can you do up laces, and flute frills, and fit dresses?"

"Yes, ma'am," Sylvia answered, recklessly, and with a sort of blind confidence in the latest skill of the long, beautiful fingers that had done so little actual work in their time.

"I want my maid to do fine sewing, and to be able to read to me; I get nervous sometimes, and require to be read to sleep."

"I could do that, ma'am."

"You look pale—I hope you're not one of the complaining kind."

"No, ma'am."

"What wages do you want?"

"Two pounds a month," answered Sylvia, quietly.

Miss Strong's eyes gleamed.

"Where are your references," she asked.

"I have none."

"No references," echoed Miss Strong.

"I have never lived as lady's-maid before," Sylvia answered, with a composure which went far to reassure Miss Strong, "consequently, I have no written reference."

"But what have you been doing?"

"I have never worked out. Family misfortunes have rendered it desirable for me to earn my living, and I believe I am quite competent to do it as lady's maid."

"It's very risky," said Miss Strong, "but really"—and she thought of Sylvia's "cheapness"—"I've almost a mind to try you. I hope you haven't any relations. My last maid had so many coming to see her every night that I got fairly out of patience."

"No, ma'am, none," the girl answered, with a bitterness she could hardly conceal. "I am quite alone."

"That's well," said Miss Strong, complacently. "Well, let us see. I think you may come a month on trial, at all events. But I want you distinctly to understand one thing, I don't like your name of Jane Jones, and I always call my maids Finette; it sounds foreign, and is easily spoken. You will not object to that, I suppose?"

"Not at all, ma'am."

"Very well, Finette, when can you come?"

"At once, if you please, I could stay now."

"Then you may as well stay, and do up my back hair—I'm worried to death with it."

She sat down in a low chair with a motion of her head to indicate the little dressing-box in which lay brushes, combs, hair-pins, "*cosmetique surfine*," bandoline, and various other auxiliaries to the human hair, divine, while Sylvia, with a self-possession and composure which astonished herself, went to work and "did" Miss Strong's coarse hair in a style that was at once novel and graceful.

"Dear me," said Miss Strong, surveying the rear portion of her head with a hand-glass, as Sylvia pinned in a huge artificial cactus with a tassel-like droop over the lower puffs, "that's real Parisian. When did you learn this, Finette?"

"I really cannot remember, ma'am," the new maid answered, not thinking it necessary to tell Miss Strong that she had caught the knack, almost unconsciously, from the fashionable "artist in hair" who had arrayed her own lovely tresses for two bridals.

Miss Strong was delighted with Finette's skill and quickness in looping her sash, tying her multitudinous ribbon-streamers, and adjusting her ornaments, and finally went down to tea in a very amiable frame of mind, leaving Finette at work with a pair of fluting scissors upon a costly Valenciennes edged pocket-handkerchief.

She had never fluted anything before, but she had considerable self-reliance, which, added to feminine ingenuity, was all that was requisite in this business, and as she sat alone by the shaded gas-light, with the indescribable hum of the great hotel sounding round her like the murmuring, a million times magnified, of a bee-hive, in the glow of a summer noon, she laid down her work, and almost wondered whether she were awake or dreaming.

"It all seems so strange," she pondered to herself, "so very strange! But I think I am safe enough here, as Miss Strong's maid, in spectacles and a brown wig occupying the fourth story of the Crown Hotel. They will hardly think of looking for me so near, and when once the first vigilance of search and pursuit has died away I can seek my fortunes elsewhere—it matters little in what quarter of the globe."

Sylvia was right. The anxious seekers that were striving in vain to obtain the least clue to her whereabouts, whose hearts and minds were strained to the uttermost to solve the problem of her disappearance, never once dreamed that all the while she remained almost within a stone's throw of them.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISS ALBERTINA LAURIE.

The Miss Strong who had engaged Sylvia was compelled to give her up, and she had to seek another mistress, whom, on the recommendation of her late employer, she soon found. Her new mistress, Miss Albertina Laurie of London, was not a pleasant woman to live with, as Sylvia soon discovered.

Having passed her first youth without being able to secure that paragon of her hopes and aspirations, a rich husband, she was now desperately striving to make up for the loss of youthful grace by artificial resorts. She had some little money, but she was, nevertheless, avaricious in the extremest degree, and nothing short of actual necessity would have induced her to go to the extravagance of a maid. But she could not herself apply the coats of rouge and enamel which gave dazzling brilliance to her complexion, nor pencil her eyebrows of the requisite shade and shape, neither had she ingenuity in trimming, changing, and altering ball dresses, *coiffures*, and hats to meet the various exigencies of Cheltenham, so that, after all, a maid was what might be regarded as a cheap investment.

"Finette, and this Miss Strong called her, really does very well with a little instruction," said Miss Laurie.

From six in the morning until the chimes of midnight, and often later, "Finette" was kept employed in her mistress's behalf, often visited by sudden storms of temper, kept standing until she thought she should drop, scolded sometimes for doing what Miss Laurie had expressly ordered, and sometimes for neglecting things which Miss Laurie had never thought of mentioning to her. It seemed to Sylvia, at times, that she could no longer endure this life of fatigue and tyranny—yet she was safe here, and that was no mean consideration.

(To be Continued.)

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CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

About to Celebrate its Centenary.

REARED BY THE RECOLLETS, CRADLED BY THE JESUITS, PROTECTED BY THE PRESBYTERIANS.

How the Church of England Grew in Montreal—Its Early History and Struggles.

PHŒNIX-LIKE TWICE IT RISES FROM THE FLAMES.

The Formation of the Parish and Diocese and an Account of the Bishops and Rectors.

It is a notable incident that at the time when so much is being heard about the Jesuits' Estates that the English Church should be celebrating her centenary in this city, for the confiscated chapel of the disestablished Jesuits formed the cradle of the growing Anglican Church. The building was situated on the site of the present Court House, and on the suppression of the Jesuits became the property of the Government.

One hundred years ago on the Sunday next before Christmas, 1789, Divine service was held for the first time in Christ Church, Montreal, and a dedicatory sermon preached by Rev. David Charles De Lisle, the first clergyman of the Anglican Church regularly stationed in this city. Prior to their acquirement of this building the members of the English Church had been much hampered by the fact of their having no church building of their own; and the fact of their being a little band with circumscribed means precluded the possibility of their erecting one. On the arrival of Rev. Mr. De Lisle to be their resident pastor, they applied in their difficulty to the Recollet Fathers, who, with an amount of Christian charity and toleration most refreshing to consider, came to their aid and granted them the use of their own church at the hours in which they themselves did not require it for worship. In the month of July, 1789, a great event happened for the small Protestant community in Montreal, it being no less than an episcopal visitation from the Bishop of Nova Scotia,

WHOSE MIGHTY DIOCESE

extended from the tropical climate of Bermuda through the fogs of Newfoundland, the early settlements of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the snow banks of Quebec, the vast regions of Ontario, then a land of huge forests, lakes and rivers, as yet almost unknown, the boundless prairies and frozen lands of the North-West, the great lone land of the fur trader and the Indian, to the lofty mountains and rugged scenery of British Columbia. The occupant of the see at that time was the Right Rev. Charles Inglis, a man of great virtue and learning, who not only was the first occupant of the see of Nova Scotia, but was the first bishop sent out to the colonies by the mother church in England. He had formerly occupied the important position of rector of Trinity Church, New York, which he had resigned on the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It is difficult, perhaps, in these days to appreciate the flutter that the announcement of the approaching Episcopal visit caused in the small Protestant community. Candidates were prepared for the ordinance of confirmation, and an address was prepared in which it was stated that his presence filled every heart well affected to the church and state with joy and comfort. On Thursday, July 9, 1789, the Bishop arrived; being met at Point-aux-Trembles and conducted into the city. He preached on the Sunday morning, and on the following day was presented with the address, which bore seventy-three signatures. In reply to this address the Bishop delivered a very eloquent reply, in which he congratulated his hearers on the recovery from a recent illness of His Majesty, who, they were assured, was the munificent patron of science and exhibited in his own person a shining example of every Christian and princely virtue. After this interchange of compliments, the congregation approached the Bishop

WITH TWO REQUESTS.

Firstly, their clergyman, Mr. De Lisle, was getting old, and they asked that an assistant might be appointed him, at the same time binding themselves to raise by subscription the sum of £100 per annum, to pay the salary of such assistant, and secondly, they reported the inconvenience they suffered from the want of a place of public worship for themselves and prayed the Bishop to use his influence with Lord Dorchester, the then Governor of the Province, to grant them the chapel formerly belonging to the Jesuits College, also for a sum of money to put the building into repair and fit it for the purposes of worship. The Bishop readily promised his assistance, which was crowned with success, as on August 23, 1789, a letter was read from the Bishop to the churchwardens, informing them that the application for the church had been granted, and that Lord Dorchester had given orders for the repairs to be done immediately, leaving the congregation only the burden of fitting up and furnishing the interior. The Bishop recommended them to have the pews, pulpit, reading desk and communion table built in a small neat chancel, and directed them to have a proper pew reserved for the Governor, and also one for the Bishop, which, however, he takes care to add, he would very seldom use, and he proposes that the edifice should be called

CHRIST CHURCH

and finally he tells them he is sending them as assistant minister a Mr. Tunstall, "a modest, sensible young man, of good learning and unblemished moral character, whose voice is harmonious and strong enough when he exerts it." Mr. De Lisle was to remain the first minister and to preach in French at such times as should be judged expedient, while Mr. Tunstall was to be assistant and regular English preacher. The efforts of the congregation having, through the influence of the Bishop, been so far successful, they next appointed a vestry to carry out the necessary works in conformity with the recommendations contained in the Bishop's letter. It was necessary to raise the sum of £400 for this purpose, and the following ingenious method, which would hardly meet with approval now-a-days, was devised. The money was to be raised by subscription, to be refunded by the sale of the pews, which latter, in addition to the purchase money, should be subject as well to a small annual rent to be applied to exonerate those who had become bound to pay the salary of the assistant and other necessary expenses. The number of pews they decided upon having was sixty, and these were divided into six classes and valued. The subscription list was soon filled up and the works were carried forward rapidly and the key was delivered to the clergyman, Rev. Mr. De Lisle, about the middle of November by a deputation from the vestry, who waited upon him and begged him to prepare

A DEDICATORY SERMON

to be delivered by himself at the opening of the church on the Sunday next before Christmas Day. The church appears to have passed a quiet existence, the only incident of note in the vestry records being that in the month of July, 1792, a resolution was passed that a piece of ground in a proper situation should be purchased and enclosed as a burying ground. In the subsequent year, 1793, an event took place which had a material effect upon the Anglican church in this country, namely the erection of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada into an episcopal see, with Quebec as its see city, and the appointment of Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, D. D., who was sent out from England as its first Bishop. The congregation of Christ Church were not slow to acknowledge the benefit this event was likely to confer upon themselves, and soon after the arrival of the Bishop in Quebec the minister and churchwardens, on behalf of the congregation, addressed him a letter of congratulation, at the same time praying his Lordship that he would use his influence with the Lieut.-Governor that they might be erected into a rectory. These applications do not, however, appear to have been attended with success, as Christ Church was not incorporated until several years subsequent to this period. The zeal and harmony which had hitherto marked the congregation, received a temporary check in the year 1800. The aged pastor, Rev. Mr. Delisle, having been gathered to his fathers, after a twenty-eight years' pastorate, his assistant, Rev. Mr Tunstall had been appointed as his successor, but some differences arose between him and his people which caused serious dissensions, so much so that the only way to secure peace was seen to lie in his removal, and the congregation having appealed to the Bishop to carry their desire into effect he did so, and appointed Rev. Dr. Mountain, his own chaplain, to the living, Rev. Mr. Tunstall being given another charge, and by these judicial changes peace and harmony were

AGAIN RESTORED.

The practice of selling the pews in the church was still continued, as may be gathered from the following public notice, dated May 7, 1802, still extant, which would doubtless shock the nerves of the Ministerial Association of to-day.

"On Sunday, the 16th inst., immediately after divine service in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at Christ Church, two pews, which lay behind the rector's pew."

The purchasers, whoever they were, did not long enjoy their pews, for in the year 1803, early in the month of June, a most destructive fire broke out in an old building adjoining the church, which had formerly been the Jesuits' monastery, but was then used as the common gaol. Before the flames could be subdued, the church, together with fifteen houses in the suburbs and the same number in the town, were destroyed. By this disaster the congregation was again rendered houseless and although their numbers had been augmented and they were generally in more affluent circumstances than when they had taken possession of the building, they were still too few and too poor

RIGHT REV. DR. MOUNTAIN.
First Bishop of Montreal.

not to feel the loss of their church as a serious calamity. Once again they had to look round for a temporary home, and, as before the Recollet Fathers had as it were cradled the Church of England, so now did the Scotch Presbyterian Church come to her aid in her distress and opening the doors of her newly-erected St. Gabriel church, bid her Episcopal brethren welcome. The offer was gratefully accepted and services were regularly performed therein. But the zeal of the congregation was witnessed by the promptitude of their actions to get another church of their own. A few days after the fire they met and wrote to the Bishop, acquainting him with the disaster, and

PETITION WAS DRAWN UP

and forwarded through Sir James Henry Craig, the Governor-in-Chief, for the consideration of the Prince regent. In reply to this petition in 1810 it was discovered that among the supplies voted by the Imperial Parliament for the Colonies, a sum of £4000 was appropriated towards finishing the church in Montreal, but owing to a singular mistake in including the amount in the estimates for Upper Canada it was not till after a considerable lapse of time and frequent communications by letters, representations, memorials, etc., that the error could be rectified, during which delay the rate of exchange had fallen so much against the Canadas that nearly £800 currency was lost. In consequence of this timely assistance the work was proceeded with and was sufficiently advanced to permit of the church being opened for Divine service on Sunday, the 9th day of October, 1814, when it is recorded that an appropriate and excellent sermon was preached on the occasion

THE FIRST CHRIST CHURCH.

to a large and respectable congregation by Rev. Dr. Mountain. In the month of December, 1816, an elegant choir organ, made by Thomas Elliott, of London, was placed in the church at the cost of £1600 and was opened with the performance of an appropriate selection of sacred music. The following year the church experienced a great loss in the death of Rev. Dr. Mountain, whose was the first corpse carried into the new church. He was succeeded by Rev. John Leeds, who had been for some time acting as assistant. He was not, however, popular with the congregation and after about a year's incumbency he effected an exchange with Rev-

over 1800 miles, for the most part done in a canoe paddled by twelve *voyageurs*, seven in the bow and five in the stern and the Bishop with his chaplain in the centre. This wearisome journey, however, enabled him to make such representations to the Church Missionary Society as eventually led to the establishment of the Diocese of Rupert's Land. While, however, Bishop Mountain thus performed a noble act for the Church in the North-West, he was also alive to the fact that his own diocese of Quebec was far beyond the reach of one man's supervision. He had the true idea for the foundation that should be laid for the future progress of the church. He knew that it lay in the establishment of bishoprics. He had assisted in the establishment of Toronto and Rupert's Land, and now began to look earnestly nearer home. He still retained the title of Bishop of Montreal, for his great desire was to see a new diocese formed, with Montreal as its see city. This was at last accomplished through the British Government, and in 1850 the heart of the zealous prelate was gladdened by the formation of the Diocese of Montreal, and in due course the Rev. Francis Fulford, D. D., was appointed the first Bishop. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey on July 25, 1850. By a royal patent Christ Church became a cathedral, the seat of the Bishop, and the congregation increased and prospered until once again in December, 1856, it was rendered homeless by fire. On the morning of the 10th of that month the whole building was destroyed, the beautiful spire fell a prey to the flames and toppled over on to the adjoining building, being the store of Mr. Thomas Mussen. The fire also communicated to that building and to the nunnery on the other side of Notre Dame street. In about two hours the beautiful church was a

MASS OF BLACKENED RUINS.

The following Sunday the congregation met for worship in the Mechanics Hall, where they continued for some time, but eventually migrated to the church on Gosford street formerly known as St. John's church and now the vinegar factory of Messrs. M. Lefebvre & Co. But meanwhile an influential committee had been formed to build a new cathedral and parish church in accordance with the needs of the rapidly increasing city and diocese, of which committee Hon. George Moffat was elected chairman. The congregation had decided with unanimity not to build upon the old site but to dispose of it, and seek a situation less confined, and having regard to the westward extension of the city, and after some discussion the present site was selected. The services of a talented young architect from England were secured in the person of Mr. Frank Wills, who also designed the Cathedral at Fredericton, but he never lived to see his designs carried out, and the execution of them was entrusted to Mr. T. S. Scott. The cost was estimated at £30,000, and Bishop Fulford made a journey to England in order to raise the money, but the good bishop, who was so efficient in most things, was acknowledged by his best friends to be but an indifferent beggar, and did not bring back a very large sum with him. On Ascension day, being May 21, 1857, £24,000 having been raised, the corner stone was laid by the Lord Bishop with considerable ceremony, and in the presence of a large congregation, including Rev. John Bethune, D. D., Dean of the Cathedral, Ven. Archdeacon Gilson, Mr. John Dyde and Dr. William Fraser, churchwardens; Hon. Mr. Justice McCord, Messrs. T. B. Anderson, David Kinnear, Joseph Knapp, Thomas Mussen, Frederick Penn, George Smith and Robert Smith Tylee, members of the building committee. The plan of the cathedral is cruciform in shape, of the early decorated style of English Gothic architecture, and is considered to be as correct in its style as any building on the continent of America. It consists of nave, aisles, triple arcaded porch, transepts, central tower and spire, chancel, organ chamber, vestries and chapter house, and is 200 feet from end of chancel to front porch, and 100 feet across the transepts.

CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTIES

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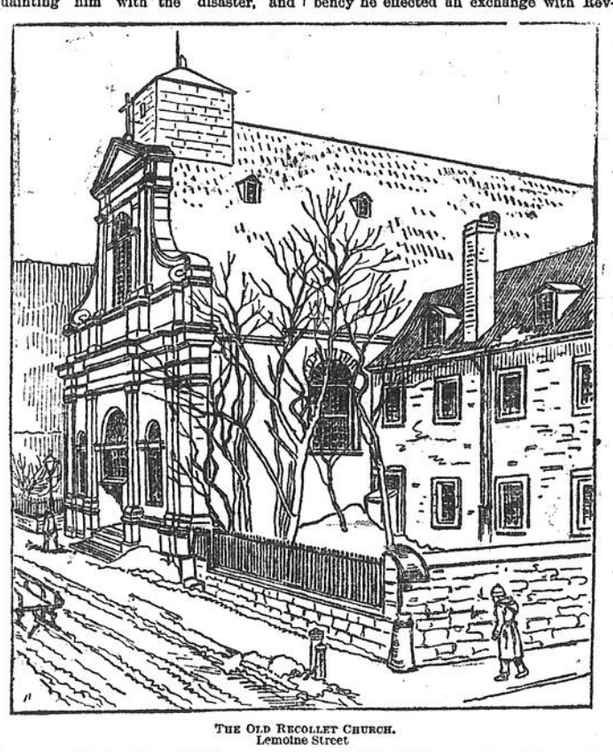
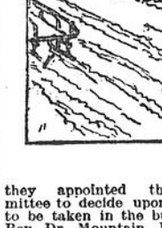


THE OLD RECOLLET CHURCH.
Lemoine Street

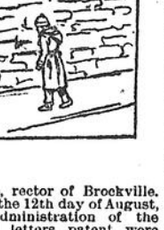
they appointed the following committee to decide upon the requisite steps to be taken in the business: The Rector, Rev. Dr. Mountain, Hon. James McGill, Hon. Judge Ogden, Joseph Frobisher, David Ross, Stephen Sayille, and Jonathan A. Gray. Upon investigation by these gentlemen it was found that it would be preferable

TO BUILD A NEW CHURCH

rather than repair the old one, and this opinion, upon being laid before the congregation, was concurred in and carried into effect with as much celerity as circumstances would permit. The committee, having procured plans from various architects, at a meeting held on August 20, 1803, decided in favor of one by Mr. Berry, of a church which they considered of sufficient magnitude to contain the then congregation, and capable of being enlarged by the addition of galleries, so as to meet the increase in the population for several years to come. The estimated cost of such a building, to seat 800 persons on the ground floor, was £7500, and in order to raise this sum the committee had recourse in the first instance to the old sale of pews system. They also agreed to ask donations from all, so that those who could not afford to buy a pew might contribute to the funds. At the same time it was agreed to apply for pecuniary aid to His Majesty, through the Governor-in-Chief of the Province, to the Archbishop of Canterbury through the Bishop of Quebec, and likewise to the merchants of London who were interested in the trade of this country. From all these sources it was confidently expected that the necessary sum would be raised, but as some of them were at a remote distance, and a considerable time must elapse before the result of the application could be known, it became a matter of discussion whether they should commence forthwith or wait till the funds should be realized. It was decided to adopt the former course, and that what could be raised in Montreal should with the least possible delay be obtained. A site was granted by the then Lieut.-Governor, Sir R. S. Milnes, on Notre Dame street, where the old French prison formerly stood, and not far from the present Court House.



RT.-REV. BISHOP BOND.



REV. DR. NORTON.

NO TIME WAS LOST

in preparing for the work. Tenders were advertised for, and in January, 1805, the contracts were awarded. On the 21st day of June, 1805, the corner stone was laid with the usual formalities by the Bishop of Quebec, who came to Montreal for the purpose. A plate which was embedded in the stone bore the following inscription:

Glory be to God.

This sacred edifice is raised upon ground granted for that purpose by our Most Gracious Sovereign George III. by the pious exertions of the Protestant inhabitants of this city, and dedicated to the service of Almighty God according to the establishment of the Church of England.

This corner stone was laid by Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec, on the 21st day of June, in the year of our Lord 1805. In a cavity formed in the stone there was placed a glass bottle, hermetically sealed, containing coins and medals, and a roll of parchment containing the names of the building committee. The work progressed with as much speed as was consistent with making it sufficient and durable, so that by the autumn of that year the walls were raised and the whole roofed in. In this state the building remained for several years. In 1808 there was £4000 received from the London merchants interested in the trade of Canada, but as the sum actually collected in Montreal had fallen short of the amount provided, and as the committee had been obliged immediately to make advances to pay off arrears due to the workmen, nothing further could be undertaken with this amount towards finishing the building. Other means were, therefore, had recourse to, and a

PETITION WAS DRAWN UP

and forwarded through Sir James Henry Craig, the Governor-in-Chief, for the consideration of the Prince regent. In reply to this petition in 1810 it was discovered that among the supplies voted by the Imperial Parliament for the Colonies, a sum of £4000 was appropriated towards finishing the church in Montreal, but owing to a singular mistake in including the amount in the estimates for Upper Canada it was not till after a considerable lapse of time and frequent communications by letters, representations, memorials, etc., that the error could be rectified, during which delay the rate of exchange had fallen so much against the Canadas that nearly £800 currency was lost. In consequence of this timely assistance the work was proceeded with and was sufficiently advanced to permit of the church being opened for Divine service on Sunday, the 9th day of October, 1814, when it is recorded that an appropriate and excellent sermon was preached on the occasion

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SURROUNDING THE BASE

of the spire on the top of the tower was a neat iron railing forming a gallery, whence there was an extensive view over the whole city and adjacent country. The interior was not less tastefully finished than the outside. The pews were painted white and capped with cherry wood. The side galleries were supported by the main columns and the organ gallery in the end, in which the choir sat, was supported by beautifully executed Corinthian columns. The pulpit was neat and of a fanciful design with a circular front. It was supported upon six columns and ascended by two circular flights of stairs meeting in a platform at the rear, the whole with the reading desk and clerk's seat of mahogany. The communion table stood in a rounded recess with a semi-domical ceiling. At the key of the arch was the figure of a dove with an olive branch in her mouth, encircled with rays and in the attitude of descending towards the communion table. The whole building was well finished, with every attention to durability, correctness in design and elegance of execution. The services of the church appear to have been beautifully rendered. Paragraphs in the newspapers of the day make frequent reference to their excellence, especially to that of the military service, held between two and three on Sunday afternoon. Notwithstanding that the diocese of Montreal was not formed until 1850, the first Bishop of Montreal, the Right Rev. George Jacob Mountain, was consecrated in 1836, as coadjutor to his father, the venerable Bishop of Quebec. Perhaps to no one man's exertions is due the present prosperous condition of the English Church in Canada more than to this energetic prelate's wise forethought and steady purpose. Succeeding his father the year subsequent to his consecration, he brought all influence to bear upon the Home Government to set off Upper Canada as a separate diocese, which he succeeded in accomplishing in 1839. One of the events of history is the visit of

THIS ZEALOUS BISHOP

to the North-West. It involved a journey

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MR. MURRAY REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

Certain Obscure but Familiar Proverbial Sayings—Oxymoron—Dr. Thom's Mob—Touching Anti-Climax.

The First Atlantic Steamer.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR:—Will you allow me to add a few words in reply to the query in the STAR of the 7th Nov. regarding the first Atlantic steamer. Although it is stated in recent editions of "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates" that the "Rising Sun," built by Lord Cochrane, crossed the Atlantic in 1818, I have been unable as yet to discover the source of this information. In the life of Thomas, Lord Cochrane, 10th Earl of Dundonald (London, 1869,), we read that his departure for Chili was delayed for more than a year, chiefly on account of the non-readiness of the war steamer, the "Rising Sun," which it was arranged to build and equip in London under his superintendence. "But the work proceeded so slowly, in consequence of the difficulty experienced by Alvarez in raising the requisite funds that, at last, Lord Cochrane, being urgently needed in South America, where the Spaniards were steadily gaining ground, was requested to leave the superintendence of the "Rising Sun" in other hands, and to cross the Atlantic without her. Accompanied by Lady Cochrane and his two children, he went first from Rye to Boulogne, and there, on the 15th of August, 1818, embarked on the "Rose." Valparaiso was reached on the 28th of November. But what became of the "Rising Sun," and when, if ever, did it cross the Atlantic? Its name does not appear among those of the ships under Lord Cochrane's command which are mentioned frequently in the succeeding pages of his life. Both by Haydn and the *Globe's* correspondent, whose letter you refer to, the date of the "Savannah's" voyage is incorrectly given. She sailed from Savannah on the 26th of May, 1819, and reached Liverpool on the 20th of June. But she was a steamer little more than in name, and this is admitted even by some American writers. Her paddle-wheels were so constructed that they could be hoisted on deck, and there, in fact, they were during most of the voyage. On her return from Europe she was employed as a sailing vessel only. See the *Magazine of American History*, vol. 8, page 774, and also the log of the "Savannah" in *Harper's Magazine* for 1877.

American writers, in contesting the claim of the "Royal William," have usually been misled by the fact that an English-built steamer of that name left Liverpool for New York on the 5th of July, 1838, that is to say, after the "Sirius" and "Great Western." But our "Royal William" left Quebec on the 5th of August, 1833, touched at Pictou, and arrived at Gravesend on the 11th of September. The winner of the prize questions contest in 1880, whom you cite, gives incorrectly the date of sailing and the name of the captain, which was McDougall, not McDonald. A year after her arrival in England the "Royal William" was purchased by the Spaniards, and became their first war-steamer. For a more detailed account of this vessel and of her claim to be considered the first Atlantic steamer, see "The Handbook of Canadian Dates," (Dawson Brothers, Montreal, 1888,) pages 60 and 97. FRED A. MCCORD.

Ottawa, November 9, 1889.

An Anti-Climax.

Some time ago I wrote a note on the rhetorical figure climax. The profound treatise by the Scriblerus Club on "The Art of Sinking," contains no finer instance of the *bathelie*, or anti-climax, than is afforded by a sentence of a work on Iceland, by Ebenezer Henderson, Doctor in Philosophy, member of the Royal Society of Gottenburg, honorary member of the Literary Society of Fuhnen, and corresponding member of the Scandinavian Literary Society, Copenhagen. "Having," writes this pluralist of honors, "returned thanks to my Almighty Deliverer for this fresh instance of his mercy, *and emptied my boots of the water that had got into them*, I bent my course into the desert." Vol. I, p. 183, of "Journal of a Residence in Iceland during the years 1814 and 1815, by Ebenezer Henderson, etc., etc., etc." (Edinb., 1818.)

Two Proverbial Sayings.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—Will some one kindly give me the origin of the proverb "at sixes and sevens"? I shall be grateful to any one who can give me the origin of the proverb "history repeats itself."

Dorchester, Mass. L. M.

L. M., perhaps unconsciously, has asked two questions that are difficult to answer satisfactorily.

I. All the attempts hitherto made to explain the phrase "at sixes and sevens" have been very lame. One writer says: "May not this expression bear reference to the card game of *piquet*?" Another traces it back to the words of Elphaz in "Job." v. 19: "He shall deliver thee in *six* troubles; yea, in *seven* there shall no evil touch thee." Mr. Halliwell, in his "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," vol. II, page 274, quotes the phrase as occurring in the "Towneley Mysteries," p. 143, but does not attempt to explain how it obtained its meaning of "in confusion or disorder." The editor of the London *Notes and Queries*, in May, 1851, wrote: "Six and seven make the proverbially unlucky number, thirteen, and we are inclined to believe that the allusion in this popular phrase is to this combination." A later editor, in July, 1874, was, I think, wiser when he wrote: "'At sixes and sevens' is a phrase in 'The Widow,' Act I, Sc. 2 (1652), a piece by Jonson, Fletcher and Middleton. It became a popular phrase to denote confusion. It was, however, of earlier date, and its derivation has never been satisfactorily accounted for."

It may be as well to quote what Archdeacon Nares says of the expression in his famous "Glossary" 1822). He writes: "'Six and seven,' or 'at sixes and sevens,' that is in a state of neglect and hazard. This odd phrase, which is still in use, has been fully exemplified by Johnson, and very admirably, from Bacon. The oldest examples are in the singular form, as in Shakespeare:

"All is uneven,
And everything is left at six and seven."
"Richard II," Act 2, Sc. 2.

The plural form, which is now exclusively used, suggests the idea that it might be taken from the game of tables, or backgammon, in which to leave single men exposed to the throw of six and seven is to leave them negligently, and under the greatest hazard, since there are more chances for throwing those numbers than any other.

Finally, in my opinion all that we know about the phrase is that it is of considerable antiquity; that it is used by Bacon, Shakespeare, Arbuthnot, Swift, and many other authors; and that to be at "sixes and sevens" is to be "in a state of utter confusion and disorder."

II. Many attempts have been made to discover an early use of the expression, "History repeats itself," but they have all failed. There is no particular wisdom in the saying, and, though it is of course true that in different ages of the world similar events have taken place, and similar characters have existed, still the opposite belief that "history does *not* repeat itself," is entertained by many people. In an article on "The Reign of Terror," in the *Quarterly Review* of July, 1872, the reviewer writes: "History, it is said, does not repeat itself, etc." The originator of the saying, at whatever value we may rate it, remains up to this time undiscovered.

Oxymoron.

In a recent number of the STAR, I answered a question put to me by Mr. Frees, of Dallas, Texas, which involved an explanation of the rhetorical figure known as *Oxymoron*, or the juxtaposition of seemingly contradictory terms. Of this figure I gave several instances from prose-writers and poets, English and foreign. I add a few more apposite examples. Where the contradictory terms are brought sharply together, the figure is called *Oxymoron*; when they are not so closely joined, *Paradox*. Keats is a poet fond of such figures:

"And then there crept
A little *noiseless noise* among the leaves
Born of the *very sigh that silence heaves*."

Here is another instance from the same poet:

"A half-heard strain
Full of *sweet desolation, balmy pain*."

To these examples we may add:

"O heavy lightness, serious vanity!"
Romeo and Juliet, 1. 1.

Chaucer:

"And smale fowles maken melodie,
That sleepen alle night with open eye."

Pope:

"And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake."

Milton:

"By merit raised to that bad eminence."

Shirley:

"Upon death's purple altar now,
See where the victor-victim bleeds."

Tennyson speaks of the beauty of Maud's face thus:

"Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null."

A good example of *Paradox* is:

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."—*Lovelace*.

See an interesting volume entitled "A Handbook of Poetics, for Students of English Verse," by Francis B. Gummere, Ph. D. (Boston, Ginn & Co., 1885.)

What Was Dr. Thom's Mob?

In the first letter from his father, date April 27, 1814, to be found in Carlyle's "Reminiscences," the following passage occurs: "Sandy (Thomas Carlyle's next youngest brother) was summoned about Dr. Thom's mob; he was libelled with 13 pages of paper written about the business. Dr. Henderson and Tom Minto were likewise summoned, and Peggy Kerr; there being no proof against Sandy, he, of course, was discharged from the Bar."

On this incident, the editor, Mr. C. E. Norton, has the following note: "What 'Dr. Thom's mob' was, and what share, if any, Sandy had in it, there is now no telling." This is not the way, I think, for an editor to write notes. Surely the history of an event that took place in Edinburgh in 1814 could have been traced out (even by reference to newspapers of the day), and must have been of some importance at the time. Will some Scottish correspondent who happens to know anything about "Dr. Thom's mob" kindly impart his knowledge to the public through this column?

ROUNDS OF A FIVE CENT PIECE.

How it Paid Seven Debts Within a Few Minutes.

A stout man handed a dime to the conductor, who, before returning the change, collected a nickel from a female passenger, evidently a washerwoman, and handed the nickel to the stout man. Turning to a passenger, a friend evidently, and who had got on before the stout man, the latter handed him the nickle, remarking with a laugh at the same time: "There, Bob, I owe you five cents, and that squares us."

Bob took the coin with a smile, and leaning across the aisle, said to an acquaintance with whom he had been talking, and who was accompanied by a lady, evidently his wife:

"There's that five cents I bet you on Boer's majority."

The acquaintance flipped the coin from his right to his left hand and handed it to his female companion with the remark:

"There's that five cents I borrowed for that cigar this morning."

Smiling sweetly, the lady accepted the coin, and reaching over, dropped it into the washerwoman's hand, saying:

"There's the five cents I owe you, and that just makes us square."

It was all done so quickly and in such an off-hand way that it was not until the coin was in the hand of its first possessor that the passengers whose ownership had passed realized what a number of debts the small piece had paid, passing in turn through the hands of the washerwoman, the conductor, the stout man, the stout man's friend, the stout man's friend's acquaintance, the stout man's friend's acquaintance's wife, and the stout man's friend's acquaintance's wife's washerwoman, in all paying seven debts, and coming back to the original possessor.

It sent all hands into a brown study, and the story is true, too.

A BABY POSTAGE STAMP.

Letters which have recently arrived from Spain have borne a new postage stamp, marked with the effigy of the King of Spain, Don Alfonso XIII. The fact in itself is nothing at all remarkable, since the postage stamps of every monarchical country bear the portrait of its monarch.

But the fact is that the King of Spain is less than four years old, having been born May 17, 1886, and the further fact that the stamps of the kingdom have been marked with his effigy but a short time, makes the circumstance an interesting one.

Never, before, has a postage stamp borne the portrait of a baby monarch. There have been many child potentates, but Don Alfonso XIII is the first baby who has reigned over a European country since the introduction of the use of postage stamps.

To this generation, which considers the postage stamp almost as much a necessity of life as food or raiment, it seems hard to believe that forty years have not yet gone by since postage stamps came into general use in Europe and the United States.

No doubt this new baby stamp of Spain will be sought for, at least for a time, by thousands of stamp collectors, for its novelty. It is quite sure however, to become common. But within a few years Don Alfonso, growing so old that he may fairly claim to be "quite a big boy," will need a new postage stamp and then perhaps another and another still, before he has become a man. So that people who preserve these stamps will possess a record in postage stamps of a young king's growth from babyhood to manhood.

The present stamp is quite a pretty one. It is printed in several colors, according to the denomination.

HOW PAPERS ARE READ.

"It is peculiar how personal characteristics manifest themselves," said an elderly gentleman to a companion, "and perhaps not the least noticeable is the way different people read newspapers, especially in public conveyances. Everybody has his own pet way. Take the way they hold them. Did it ever strike you in how many different ways this can be and is done?"

"This peculiarity had never struck his companion, so the elderly gentleman, who wore a shining silk hat, a pair of gold-bowed spectacles, and white tie, continued his aphorisms.

"Just look across at those men on the other side. No two are reading their papers in the same way."

The eavesdropper at his side also looked across, and the observation was true. One man had doubled the sheet, another had made it into a quarto, still another had folded it in three straight sections the full length of the column.

"I have found," continued the oracle, "that a large proportion of the men read the papers folded in half, the quarter section men come next, and the full length sectionist next. It is rarely you see two men sitting side by side reading a paper the same way."

HOW SHE CURED FROWNING.

A great many earnest thinkers of a nervous temperament fall into the habit of scowling when they read, write or talk seriously. This causes two little perpendicular lines to plough in between the eyes, and ages the face ten years.

It is a habit almost impossible to correct, once formed, as it is done unconsciously by a great many young people. Even in sleep their brows will be drawn together in this malicious little frown, that is the elder and abettor of age.

A bright, studious young woman still in her early twenties found herself the victim of this scowl, which had already made two fine hair-lines in her white brow. She set herself to work to cure the habit by setting her mirror before her face when she read, wrote or studied; but as this distracted her attention from her work she finally placed a ribbon band tightly across her brow, tying it in a knot at the back of her head, and at night she slept in the band.

After several months the little hair-lines disappeared from her pretty forehead, and she is quite cured of the disfiguring habit. —New York *Journal*.

STORY OF A PIGEON.

The pathetic adventures of a carrier pigeon lately employed by the Empress of Austria to bear a letter to her daughter the Archduchess Marie Valerie may be noted by writers of fiction in quest of new incidents. The bird was one of those which are trained for service at the arsenal of Pola, and when the Empress recently sailed from Pola to Corfu she took this pigeon on board her yacht, having arranged to let it fly with a letter for her daughter at a certain distance from the coast. It was supposed that the pigeon would return to Pola, and orders were given to forward the contents of the letter which it carried immediately by telegraph to the young Archduchess. Unfortunately, a peasant with a gun saw the bird and shot it. He did not notice the letter, which was, no doubt, blown off by the shot, and so, while he bore home the Empress's winged messenger for supper, the letter remained on the ground. It was accidentally found a few days afterwards; and now some loyal newspapers are proposing that to prevent a recurrence of such mishaps, pigeons should no more be shot at all.

STEPPED INTO THE WATER.

A Decatur, Ala., special to the Memphis *Avalanche* of Nov. 19 says: Last night, as the Memphis and Charleston passenger train was nearing Decatur the brakeman, as is customary, announced in the coaches, "Next stop is Decatur."

One sleeping passenger, being aroused by the cry, thought he said, "Decatur," and arising deliberately walked out on the platform and stepped off, alighting in the middle of Swan Lake, a body of water about 250 yards wide and 20 feet deep. He hit out for terra firma, reaching it in safety unhurt, with overcoat and pair of boots on. The train was running at about thirty miles an hour, and the fall was forty feet.

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
1889—WINTER SERVICES—1890

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Mail Line.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
7 Nov.	Sardinian	28 Nov.	30 Nov.
21 do	Parisian	12 Dec.	14 Dec.
5 Dec.	Polynesian	26 do	28 do
		1890.	1890.
12 do	Circassian	2 Jan.	4 Jan.
19 do	Sardinian	9 do

The Daily Star.

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

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

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

Agents for French advertising are Messrs. Amadee Prince & Cie., No. 36 Rue Lafayette, Paris, France.

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR

For week ending Dec. 7th, 1889.

Monday	30,386
Tuesday	29,920
Wednesday	29,745
Thursday	30,011
Friday	29,743
Saturday	32,358
Total	182,163

Present Daily Average

For the Week ending Dec. 7th, 1889,

30,360.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is winning for himself the reputation of being the greatest gad-about in Europe. He seems to be possessed by a very demon of unrest, and "bobs up serenely" in all sorts of places at most unexpected times. He has none of the characteristics of the spider, which insect the King Solomon of England, James I, regarded as the prototype of kingcraft. He cannot content himself in the centre of his web, where he could feel every breath of wind among the nations, every flutter of a wing among his subjects, every whisper in the nooks and crannies of cabinets. Perhaps he travels for information, to see things for himself, and to observe the effect of his presence at various places, Bismarck playing the spider in the meantime. But he may discover, while flying about, that he is not a spider at all—only a fly who ought to have known enough to have remained a spider, and not turn fly when so many flies are being metamorphosed into spiders and building webs in all sorts of places.

MR. MCDONALD, manager of the London *Times*, whose death has just been announced, enjoyed the distinction in his day of being one of the best abused men in England. The fact that the "Thunderer" declined in power and prestige during his management should, however, not be laid to his charge. The real cause was probably that the *Times'* owners departed from the traditions of the paper in one direction when adherence to them would have been salutary, while clinging to others which had become obsolete and injurious. Thus it became violently partisan, instead of preserving its lofty national independent character, and, at the same time, preserved its old-fashioned system of furnishing news and keeping up the price of the paper, while younger, more vigorous, more enterprising, cheaper rivals cut in upon its constituency from every side. It was, in short, owing to bad business management, and an unwillingness to move on the lines of advancing popular thought, not lack of editorial ability, that the *Times* lost its place in public estimation.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD did a rather clever thing in calling Mr. Colby into his cabinet and thus opening his constituency. The new president of the Council is the favorite aversion of the Equal Rights party. Representing a Quebec constituency mainly Protestant he dared to say from his place in the House of Commons that while he would have opposed the Jesuit Estates act had he been in the Provincial Legislature, he believed the act to be within the legitimate scope of provincial legislation, and was therefore opposed to interference by the Dominion Government. The Equal Rights agitators have never spared Mr. Colby, they have talked about him so much that they were morally forced to oppose his return, although they must know that they are fighting an almost hopeless battle. Mr. Colby has always been a popular man in his own constituency; he has gained prestige by his elevation to the Cabinet, and he no doubt has the sympathy of a great many Liberals who think with him on the question of disallowance. Sir John, intentionally or otherwise, has forced the Equal Rights party to give battle on ground of his own choosing, under circumstances favorable to himself and under conditions which will render the battle decisive.

THE proposal for a survey of the tides and currents of the river and gulf of St. Lawrence is one which should be adopted and thoroughly carried out. If Montreal is to become the entrepot of the commerce of the West, much needs to be done on the river and gulf as well as at the city. The several marine accidents, accompanied by loss of vessels and cargoes, during the past season points to the necessity for a complete survey. The trade of the river is growing enormously and is bound to increase still more, and as that trade benefits the whole country as well as this city, it is the duty of the Government to render navigation as safe as possible. The light-house and telegraph services have been greatly improved of late years. With these perfected and a thoroughly reliable chart of the river and gulf prepared, danger and loss would be reduced to a minimum. It is to be hoped the Government will attend to the representations of the Board of Trade and order the survey to be taken next summer. The hydrographic survey of Georgian Bay was an important work, and one, we believe, which has resulted in great practical usefulness to navigators on those waters. A similar survey of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence is vastly more important on account of the greater interests involved and the fact that they form the ocean gateway to the extensive system of river and lake navigation extending half way across the continent.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Next year's civic elections will be held on February 1st, a month earlier than in past years, and the voting will be by ballot. This election offers a good opportunity of testing public opinion on the saloon question, and those who are opposed to free trade in drink can never expect to have a better opportunity of accomplishing a great reform than they will then get. Montreal has 510 saloons now, if many more licenses are granted the liquor interest will soon control the City Council absolutely. The saloon keeper can influence more votes in a civic election than the parson. For one thing the issues are not so involved for him. He does not feel called upon to choose between a total abstainer who believes in the licensing system, and a prohibitionist who occasionally gets drunk; nor between a Reformed Episcopalian, who disbelieves in high license, and an Unreformed Episcopalian who is sound on the Athanasian Creed, but sceptical as to whether prohibition prohibits. The liquor-man when voting on the liquor question, votes whiskey—straight; the temperance man votes all kinds of ways, from whiskey and water to light wines and from lager beer to ice water. When the interests of the liquor trade are directly involved in the result of an election the liquor vote and influence is wonderfully solid. Those who have the general welfare of the community at heart are wonderfully divided. There has been any amount of earnest, conscientious, well-meant work in Montreal for the suppression of the liquor traffic and what have the workers to show for it to day? Five hundred and ten licensed saloons and nobody knows how many unlicensed ones! We are far from saying that the temperance work has been wasted. Quite the contrary, for one thing drunkenness has been removed from the list of respectable vices, public opinion on the subject has been elevated, and notwithstanding the five hundred and ten saloons, society is more sober than it used to be. But as far as attempts to control the traffic by law and police are concerned could the temperance reformers have failed more signally if they had tried?

We are convinced that the great majority of the voters of Montreal, and an overwhelming majority of the people who are not voters, are heartily opposed to so many saloons being licensed in Montreal. They are not in accord with the Provincial Government on this question, their interests are not the same; but they have the power to check the granting of licenses if they choose to unite and exercise it. A thumping big special tax imposed by the city, and the city has the power under the new charter to impose it, would clear out two or three hundred saloons at a single blow. Why there are 217 liquor dealers who only pay $27 a year special tax to the city. If they were in any other trade their business tax would come to more. Make them pay $1000 a year to the city as in St. Paul and Minneapolis. If the privilege of poisoning the public with bad whiskey is not worth a thousand dollars a year, it is not worth a cent, and it is an outrage to tax anybody $27 for it. What are the temperance people going to do about it. In the ordinary course they will elect a prohibitionist in one ward; and fail to elect a prohibitionist in another ward and the one they fail to elect will be in just as good a position to advance the cause of temperance as the one they elect. They may as well lay themselves out to elect a council composed of hydropathists or hydraulic engineers. We are confronted with a grave and serious problem, the liquor interest is gaining yearly in strength and influence, if it is not to become supreme in Montreal some practical means must be taken to check it at once. Prohibition is not practical. The one practical step to be taken is to make high license the issue in every ward. The disposition in the City Council is to shirk this issue, a committee on the subject exists, but is not likely to report until after the elections, unless some pressure is brought to bear. The only way to minimise the drink traffic is for the temperance men to insist upon an immediate understanding with the present aldermen as to whether they are willing to impose a tax of $1000 on saloons, and to make that the principal test of every candidate's fitness for election. There is no time to be lost if anything is to be done, because the nominations will take place in a month's time.

A DISCUSSION ON THE LAND QUESTION.

There have lately appeared in the London *Times* several communications on the Land Question—two by men as eminent as Prof. Huxley and Mr. Herbert Spencer, and others by different writers of more or less note, such as Mr. Frederick Greenwood and Sir Louis Mallet. The discussion had its origin in the report of an interview between Mr. John Morley and some of his radical Newcastle constituents, in the course of which Mr. Morley was asked what he thought of the "nationalization of the land." Mr. Morley's reply was that, in his opinion, the thing was either robbery or folly. A pertinacious individual, John Laidler by name and a bricklayer by trade, then quoted the views expressed by Herbert Spencer in his "Social Statics" in favor of state ownership of the land, and against allowing private persons to possess it absolutely. To this Mr. Morley replied that since the publication of "Social Statics" in 1850, Mr. Spencer had greatly modified his views, so much so that for some years past he had been trying to keep the book out of circulation. The undaunted Laidler replied that the truth was not less the truth because Mr. Spencer, after defending it, had chosen to turn his back on it. Upon the whole Mr. Morley had not a very pleasant time of it: the electors of Newcastle love a philosophic radical, but they love still more a man who is not too squeamish over the popular radical creed; and Mr. Laidler, rather than the ex-editor of the *Fortnightly*, was the hero of the hour.

It is not surprising that Mr. Spencer whose opinions were so pointedly appealed to, should have felt it incumbent upon him to come forward and explain. He accordingly addressed a letter to the *Times* in which he endeavored to show how his opinions had changed since he wrote "Social Statics," and what his present position was. The attempt was not very successful. Forty years ago Mr. Spencer held that most land titles had originally been obtained by force or fraud, and that such titles could not stand on the same footing as if they had been obtained by free contract. He does not apparently think differently to-day. He even draws a comparison between the ownership of land and the ownership of human beings. A slave may be sold over and over again, and honestly earned money may be given by the purchasers; but the original title being fundamentally bad, the last title cannot be any better. So, he says, with land; "though multiplied sales and purchasers have tacitly assimilated" the title acquired by force to a title acquired by contract, "the assimilations may eventually be denied." Society has reached the stage at which the ownership of man by man is no longer recognized: "similarly, at a stage still more advanced, it may be that private ownership of land will disappear." It sounds very weak, it must be admitted, when Mr. Spencer, after citing from his later "Political Institutions" the passage in which these expressions occur calls attention to his use of the words "possible," "possibly" and "perhaps," as showing that he has "no positive opinion as to what may hereafter take place." It sounds equally weak, if not more so, when he remarks that what he said in his "Social Statics" was said "in the belief that the questions raised were not likely to come to the front in our time, or for many generations." Are we then to conclude that, if Mr. Spencer had known that "these questions" were about to become living ones he would have been careful not to discuss them? One would suppose that the nearer any issue seemed to be coming a practical one the more philosophers would consider themselves bound to give us some true guidance in regard thereto. Then, again, how did so profound a student of sociology as Mr. Spencer come to form the belief that the land question was not likely to come to the front "in our time or for many a generation?" A very gigantic blunder certainly! A couple of generations before Mr. Spencer, the great French statesman Turgot had taken up the position that all taxes should be levied on the land, and some years before Mr. Spencer wrote the "Social Statics" the Belgian economist Colins had anticipated all the views of Henry George and presented them with a breadth of learning and with logical developments that are not to be found in "Progress and Poverty." We incline to think that Mr. Spencer, like other great men in advanced years, is somewhat mistaken in his reminiscences, and that, when he wrote his early work, it was rather with the idea that the questions discussed therein *would* "come to the front" before many years. He could hardly have made it far the liveliest of his works—as it incontestably is—if in his own mind he had relegated the practical significance of its conclusions to a far distant generation.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood undertakes to read a lesson to Mr. Spencer and "political philosophers" in general. "They are taught," he says, by the Morley-Laidler incident, "to remember that this is an age of popular education as well as of social unrest; that their books are read not only by students like themselves, but by thousands of men who are ever on the alert for warranted theories of social reform that will better their condition. And if such theories should happen to be ill-considered before publication the mischief they may do is enormous." The lesson is good as far as it goes, but it does not go quite as far, perhaps, as Mr. Greenwood supposes. All political, as well as other theories, are liable to error; and if a man waited to publish his views until he could be absolutely certain that they were sound in all points, he would probably defer publication for ever. The great safeguard against error lies in perfect freedom of opinion. If Mr. Spencer forty years ago published ill-considered and easily refutable views on the land question what have sounder thinkers been doing ever since that they have not crushed his errors under the weight of their counter demonstrations? It is too bad to hold one man responsible for having misled his generation if there were hundreds of men who could have counteracted the mischief and did not. What was Mr. Greenwood himself doing that he did not rush into the breach, and show the essential sacredness of private property in land. The man who puts forward an honest though mistaken view is not strictly speaking responsible for those who are misled by it. He has simply said, in effect: "This is my opinion; judge ye, what I say." The responsibility rests upon the man who judges for himself, who accepts the argument as valid or rejects it, as the case may be. If he is ignorant or light-headed, the philosopher did not make him so. The fault may be his own or it may be chargeable upon those who brought him up; and therefore no one but himself or those who controlled his education can be held responsible for his errors. A true doctrine may sometimes be wrongly understood and applied; even Holy Writ, we are told, has been "wrested" by some "to their destruction." What remedy is there for that, except greater intelligence and more honesty of purpose through the community at large? We are quite willing, therefore, to recognize the truth of what Mr. Greenwood says, but not to the extent of holding the man who promulgates an error responsible for all the consequences that may seem to flow from it. To do so would be to disguise the infinitely important principle of individual responsibility. Why were you mislead by so and so? is always a pertinent question. Why did you not from the first combat the error you now denounce? is a pertinent question to address to those who, all of a sudden, begin to talk of the seriousness of a situation which they have done nothing heretofore to remedy. Every man owes to the world his best thoughts, his best efforts, his best service generally. A man cannot give his best thoughts unless he uses deliberation; but when a man can see nothing more true than that which he has to utter, let him utter it, and let those who have clearer vision point out any error it may contain. Human thought will probably ever be a more or less tangled web of truth and error; but as the ages roll on we get more of truth to live by; for the truths remain, while one by one the errors perish.

CHIT-CHAT.

If some bright, clever woman wants to confer a lasting blessing on unhappy man, says the *N. Y. Tribune*, and at the same time open for herself a short road to fortune, let her establish a bureau and agency for Christmas and holiday shopping. Some place where a man may go and say to an intelligent woman—for only a woman understands the mysterious secret of buying Christmas presents—"Here is a cheque for $50. Buy me something suitable for my wife, my sister or my daughters." The system might be so perfected that one could fill in blanks as one does for a post office order. Say the man goes in, fills in the amount, the person for whom the gift is intended, the age, the relationship, etc. He gets a receipt for his check and order, and at a certain time the package is delivered at his office for his approval and the collection of the commission on the transaction. A man is not a success at shopping. He generally rushes into a place, nervously tosses over a dozen or more things, buys something in a hurry, tears away to his business, and gradually wakens to the fact that he has not bought the thing he wanted. There is no patent on this idea, and any woman of the right kind is heartily welcome to it.

* * *

The Salvation Army has appropriated the tune of "I have a song to sing, O!" from "The Yeomen of the Guard." The new refrain is "I have a soul to save, O! Sa-ave my soul, O!"

* * *

The *Pall Mall Gazette* endorses the views of the Brazilian revolution taken by the Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard*. This is that the rising is really the work of the priests. The theory is that "since the abolition of state religion and the grant of freedom of worship to all creeds by the act of June, 1888, the priests have openly declared a republic." Curiously, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, assuming that this is true, says that should the revolution be crowned with success it will enormously increase the temptation—already quite strong enough—which suggests to the Pope the possibility of upsetting the Italian kingdom by an alliance with the Republicans. To this the *Gazette* adds that the social revolutionary party in the south of Italy is quite strong enough, if suddenly reinforced by the Catholic abstentionists throughout the kingdom, to upset the monarchy.

* * *

There has lately been a controversy as to whether it was Lord Beaconsfield or Lord John Russell who originated the famous phrase, "Peace with honor," which is also said to have been invented by Shakespeare first, in the sense in which it has been used in our time. It was undoubtedly coined by Edmund Burke, as it will be found in the peroration of his great speech on the American War, in which he declared that "the superior force may offer peace with honor and safety."

* * *

"Mr. Gladstone's glowing panegyric on the Brazilian Revolution caused a shock of surprise at Windsor," says Edmund Yates. "The change of Government in Brazil must be accepted as a fact, but was not one over which the English ought to have gone into ecstasies. The praise which he lavished on the conduct of the Brazilian Revolution was suggestive whether it was intended as a hint to European and, above all, English Liberals. I do not know but what it will be interpreted in that light by many of them. When a man who three times has been the chief adviser of the constitutional monarch, and who hopes to fill that position again, appears as the enthusiastic eulogist of a republican movement, his action is certainly open to misinterpretation."

* * *

Lord Salisbury, Earl Granville, Mr. Gladstone and Earl Kimberley are High Churchmen. Low Churchmen comprise Lord Cross, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Stanhope. Lord Cranbrook is a High Churchman, the Duke of Northumberland is a Irvingite, the Duke of Richmond is a High Churchman, likewise the Earl of Carnarvon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. W. H. Smith are Low Churchmen; Sir William Harcourt is a Low Churchman, and so are Earl Spencer, Mr. Childers, the Marquis of Hartington, and the Earl of Northbrook. Lord Lytton is a Low Churchman. The Marquis of Ripon is a Roman Catholic convert; Mr. Chamberlain is a Unitarian.

* * *

The high-pressure methods of New York business men develop some odd effects that are noticeable even on the street. No more striking demonstration of this mental absorption is apparent than the habit of soliloquizing aloud while hurrying along the street at midday. It is astonishing how common this habit has become, even among men not yet advanced in years. Let any one curious to observe it stroll along Broad, or Nassau, or Wall street during the business hours and notice how many of the men who hurry by are muttering or talking aloud, with no listeners but themselves. A broker connected with a big Broad street house, who was hurrying along behind a *Sun* reporter toward the Stock Exchange yesterday, argued aloud with himself about the advisability of selling a block of Missouri Pacific stock. "I'll be —— if I don't close it out this afternoon," was the final fragment of the soliloquy which came to the reporter's ears. That broker will be astonished some day when some big stock deal which he is engineering mysteriously leaks out. But there are hundreds like him in this absent-minded, hustling age.—*N. Y. Sun.*

* * *

The mention of the name of Dom Pedro, the exiled Emperor of Brazil, in the presence of Anthony Trollope, used to have the same effect on him as the sight of a red rag on a bull. It appears that, at the time when Trollope held one of the principal permanent places in the General Post Office, it fell to his lot to show the Emperor over the department at St. Martin's le Grand. Trollope, who was the most vain of mortals, had just bowed His Imperial Majesty to his carriage, and was pluming himself on the manner in which he had accomplished his task, when an aide-de-camp stepped up, and, desiring to shake hands with Mr. Trollope, left him standing on the pavement with a couple of florins in the palm of his hand. Trollope met with many rebuffs in life, but nothing could ever approach the horror with which he was wont to refer to Dom Pedro's recognition of his services.

* * *

It is comical, perhaps, but a serious matter when a young man trying to jump into a front seat in the gallery lands between the occupants of the pit stalls. This, however, is what happened at the Shakespeare Theatre, Liverpool, the other day, and it is satisfactory to read that the individuals between whom he alighted only received "a shock to the system." Galleries in theatres where such gymnastics are practised should be protected by an iron railing.

* * *

Count Herbert Bismarck, during his sojourn in the Orient, learned a new proverb, which he repeated in a recent speech: "There are three things with which no man should play: The fire, because it can burn him; the viper, because it can sting him; a woman, because she—can love him."

POT POURRI.

Apropos of the story of the physician who increased his charges when he was made an F. R. S., and said the letters stood for "Fees Raised Since," somebody tells of a famous London doctor who said to a patient that "M. D." meant "Money Down."

* * *

A PROMISING SPECULATION.

A countryman strayed into a Petroleum Exchange, and watched the proceedings with great interest.

"What are they doin'?" he inquired of Frank Tack.

"Buying and selling oil," replied Mr. Tack, indulgently.

"What's oil wuth?"

"Sixty-five cents a barrel."

"What!" whispered the countryman, with suppressed excitement, "only sixty-five cents? You buy me all you can git, Mister. The barrels alone 'll fetch more'n that."

* * *

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

Mr. Layman: "See here, doctor, you said there wasn't any such disease as hydrophobia."

Dr. Schmerz (emphatically): "No, sir, there is not."

Mr. Layman: "But old Grubbs got it all the same, and last night he died."

Dr. Schmerz (meditatively): "Well, a man who goes and catches diseases that don't exist ought to die."—*Puck.*

* * *

"How are you succeeding, Mr. Hornblower, in your work in the West?"

Rev. Mr. Hornblower: "Magnificently. There's a great awakening at the close of every sermon."—*Jewish Messenger.*

* * *

A DELICATE QUESTION.

Waggish Friend: "Where did you get that—"

Sprigings (gasping): "Eh? Wha—"

"That hat?"

"Oh! Hat? Of course, of course! Bought it around the corner. I was afraid you were going to ask me where I got this umbrella."—*New York Weekly.*

* * *

NO USE TRYING.

First Robber—"Goin' to rob Bronson's house to-night?" Second Robber—"Naw." First Robber—"Why not?" Second Robber—"Ain't nothin' there. Bronson paid his gas bill yesterday."—*Life.*

* * *

The Philadelphia *Press* says that, years ago, when Thomas Hughes was in this country, the head of the house of Lippincott showed him over the Philadelphia establishment, the visit coming to an end with this *contretemps:*

"Now, Mr. Hughes, I want to show you one of our greatest publications—Allibone's Dictionary. It contains some information about every author of any account in England and America. Now let us see, for example, what it says about Mr. Thomas Hughes." So he turned to H. and, lo! the name of the author of "Tom Brown's School-Days" wasn't there.

* * *

A farmer's boy in Scotland was brought up charged with pushing a girl into a mill-pond. In pleading his case he said he did not push her in—he was only "gaun to do't;" whereupon the Bailie summarily informed him that "do't and gaun to do't" were all the same, and that he would have to pay a fine of 10s, or go for 10 days to gaol. The boy, not having the necessary wherewithal, was allowed to go and get it from a friend. In a little while he was again seen standing in court, when the Bailie asked if he had paid his fine yet. "No," said he; "but I was gaun to do't, an', as ye say 'do't and gaun to do't' are a' the same, I'm thinkin' you an' me'll be clear noo!"

* * *

Master—"How was this vase smashed, Mary?" Mary—"If you please, sir, it tumbled down and broke of itself." Master—"Humph! The automatic brake again!"

* * *

A Birthday Greeting:—"Grandpa, dear, we wish you many happy returns, and mamma said, if you gave each of us half-a-crown, we were to mind and not lose it on our way home.—*Volkszeitung.*

* * *

Peter Macnally, a lame Dublin attorney, wanted to be enrolled in a volunteer corps. "You'd never do, Peter," said the officer to whom he applied for admission; "the more we told you to march, the more you'd halt."

* * *

Had Him There!—Fashionable doctor out for a day's shooting: "Never saw such luck! What's the matter with the birds? I can't kill one of them!" Noble host: "Write 'em a prescription, doctor!"

* * *

A good story used to be told of Mr. Disraeli about the time when, on leaving office, he was scattering the usual golden shower of titles and rewards. A well known supporter, who had amassed a good deal of money, but retained the original roughness of his low origin, pestered the Premier with demands for a baronetcy. At last Disraeli said, "No, my dear fellow, I can't really give you a baronetcy; but I'll tell you what you can do. You can say that I offered you one, and that you refused it."

* * *

Steward: "Did you ring, sir?"

De Mash: "Wing! wather. Got an engagement on deck this morning with Miss Jenkins. This confounded steamer wobbles wound so, I can't awange my hair. Take this bottle of oil to the captain and ask him to thwow it overboard and see if it won't get the Atlantic quiet enough for me to awange my toilet.

WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BRAZILIAN CROWN JEWELS STOLEN.

Archbishop Walsh and the Tenants' League—Stanley to Visit Emperor William—Great Snowstorm in Germany.

CABLE.

Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, refuses to abdicate in favor of his grandson.

It is said that Henry M. Stanley will visit Emperor William in Berlin immediately after his return to London.

The American Legation at Constantinople has decided to demand the trial of Moussa Bey for the murder of a missionary.

A detachment of soldiers, with a full complement of officers, has been despatched from Berlin for Zanzibar, to augment Major Wissman's command.

There is a great snowstorm throughout central Germany. All the Thuringian railways and those in the Rhine provinces are obstructed, and travel has ceased.

Frederick Krupp, the head of the great metal and gun foundry, at Essen, Germany, has established a fund of $100,000 to enable his employés to build their own houses.

Negotiations entered upon in the hope of preventing the general strike of the gas workers in London have failed. A strike is now imminent, which may leave all London that depends upon gas in total darkness.

Senor Bocayura, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has cabled to the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon a formal request that he shall have proclaimed the recognition of the Brazilian republic.

Roetlinghoff, the treasurer of the Socialist club, declared on the witness stand, at Elberfeld, Germany, that in the Socialist club he had acted as a spy for the police and had betrayed the secrets of the Socialist movement.

A committee of the Irish landlords, who are about to hold a convention, waited upon Lord Salisbury, in London yesterday, and urged that the Cabinet ought not to decide upon a land bill for Ireland until the resolutions adopted by the convention are known.

The Shah of Persia has ordered his ministers to form a commission to study the laws of European countries with a view to forming the draft of new civil and criminal codes. He expresses a willingness to forego many of his personal prerogatives in the interest of his people.

A member of the Plantation company in Berlin has received a letter from Dr. Peters, written during his march into the Somali country. The letter refers to a treaty with the Somali emissaries. It is believed this treaty lured Peters to his doom, and that the emissaries were spies.

The enormous collieries and furnaces in Staffordshire, England, employing thousands of men, are combining with the Shelton Iron and Steel Company, employing many thousands more, in a common enterprise designing to control the trade in iron, steel and coal, and have invited the co-operation of several other firms and companies.

The ex-Empress of Brazil has received a telegram from Rio de Janeiro informing her that all her jewels have been stolen, and that the police are investigating the case. The jewels comprised the finest Brazilian diamonds in the world. If the republic should decline to continue Dom Pedro's income the loss of the treasure will be severely felt, as they were looked upon as the chief immediate resource of the family.

The medical reports upon the prevalent epidemic in Paris snow there are 670 cases among the employés in the great dry goods store, Magazin du Louvre. These are all cases of benign influenza, which ordinarily lasts only about four days. Complications arise in some cases which make it more serious. In other large stores it prevails to an extent to that in the Louvre. The epidemic is making itself severely felt at Berlin.

Archbishop Walsh addressed a meeting of the Tenants' League in the Rotunda, Dublin, yesterday. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided, supported by Mr. Shaw Lefebvre and others. The Archbishop warned his hearers against the proposed land purchase scheme, or extension of Lord Ashbourne's act, which would give the tenants no guarantee whatever against wholesale extortion. The state, he said, would take good care of the landlords. The league must guard the interests of tenants.

It is reported that the Russian Government will settle the application of Prince Louis Bonaparte, the son of Jerome, in a way not to offend the French Government by appointing him to a regiment stationed in the Caucasus. This Prince was in the Italian reserve and resigned at the request of his father when there was much irritation in France against Italy because of the alliance with Germany. He subsequently obtained a commission of major in the Russian service and asked to be assigned to the Imperial Guards, but the Czar has now decided against that.

AMERICAN.

C. D. Palmer has been re-elected mayor of Lowell, Mass., by a good majority.

Oliver Johnson, the veteran editor and abolitionist, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, aged 80 years.

The steamer "Michigan," which was reported wrecked, ran on Enterprise reef, W. T., but got off again without damage.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's net earnings for the quarter ending December 31 are estimated at $2,000,000.

All the leather factories, in Woburn, Mass., have shut down except one. About 1500 men are out. In four shops the men were locked out.

E. B. Hemmingway, druggist and private banker at Whitney's Point, N. Y., who assigned Monday and has not been seen since the Saturday previous, is an embezzler to the extent of probably about $75,000.

Great damage has been done in California by the raising of the water in the Sacramento river. Levees have broken, washouts have occurred, and bridges have been washed away.

A severe wind and rain storm passed over the new city of Jeannette, Pa., yesterday. Houses were blown down and unroofed and trees torn up by the roots and carried a long distance.

In the United States Senate yesterday Mr. Call introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to begin negotiations with the Government of Spain for the establishment of a republic on the Island of Cuba.

It is reported that ex-President Cleveland and Joe Jefferson have purchased the island in Wakeby Lake, one of the largest in Massachusetts, located in South Sandwich. The spot is most picturesque, and is admired by a great many summer visitors to Cape Cod, the water affording excellent fishing. They will erect a commodious club house on the most central of the islands.

CANADIAN.

The local option by-law is carried in Turtle Mountain municipality, N. W. T.

The fortifications in and around Halifax, N. S., are being thoroughly examined and strengthened.

In the Supreme Court, Ottawa, yesterday, it was announced that the Haldimand election appeal would be heard on Friday, and that on Saturday the court would deliver some judgments.

Mr. Colin Campbell, of Ottawa, has given instructions to his lawyers to institute divorce proceedings against his wife, Christy Campbell, who left her home recently under painful circumstances, being alleged to have eloped.

Archbishop Walsh, in presenting the certificates awarded the Catholic pupils at the midsummer departmental examinations for teachers in the De La Salle Institute, Toronto, praised the growing efficiency of the parish schools and pointed out that their existence was necessary in the interests of Catholic morality and religion.

George F. Baird, M. P., has returned to St. John, N. B., from New York. He has engaged on time charter the steamship "Portia" to go on the route between St. John and the West Indies as provided for by the Federal subsidy. She will make her first trip on the new route about the last of this month.

Mrs. Kyte, wife of a stonecutter of Wiarton, Ont., committed suicide yesterday by taking arsenic and in addition cutting her throat with a razor. Death resulted from the poison, as she failed to sever the jugular vein. She had been ill a long time and was in a very despondent state. She leaves a family of six small children, the youngest twins about two weeks old.

Protestant Infant's Home.

The Protestant Infants' Home has removed to No. 463 St. Urbain street. The managers have been compelled to refuse many applications for admission during the past two months on account of the infants having whooping cough, but they hope that this hindrance to their work will be removed in a few weeks. Owing to the home, 508 Guy street, not being ready for occupancy, they could not as they had hoped, move to it in November, but they expect that the alterations and enlargements will be completed early in the new year. There will then be accommodation for double the former number of inmates, besides many additional comforts and conveniences which will enable the managers to enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

TIDES AND CURRENTS

In the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence—Re-Survey Asked.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade, Mr. James C. Cleghorn presiding, and Messrs. H. A. Budden, H. Montagu Allan, A. F. Gault, E. B. Greenshields, J. K. Ward, M. L. C. Geo. W. Stephens, M. Hannan and Charles Chaput attending, a letter was read from Mr. Andrew Allan asking the Council to appoint a deputation from the shipping interests and the British Association for the Advancement of Science to interview Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. C. H. Tupper, and to impress upon them the necessity of a re-survey of the tides and currents of the river and gulf of St. Lawrence. Messrs. J. P. Cleghorn, C. Chaput and H. Montagu Allan were appointed. They left by the Canada Atlantic train this morning. Messrs. E. Leduc, J. B. Bourassa, E. Lavigne and McDuff Lamb, a deputation from the Butchers Association, appeared before the council and asked them to use their influence with the City Council in regard to the proposed prohibition of the importation of all dressed meats. The Council promised to consider the petition. A reply was also received from the Post Office department to the council's request that all unpaid letters should be forwarded to their destination for collection of postage. The department promised to take the matter into consideration.

THE ABUSE OF THE CAPIAS SYSTEM.

The Capias Becoming the Rule and Not the Exception.

Mr. Justice Doherty gave lawyers a severe lecture in regard to the application of the *capias* law, in the Practice Court Tuesday. "A *capias*," said His Honor, "is an exceptional proceeding, but now it seems that it is treated as an everyday regular proceeding. *Capiases* are taken out without even examining into the probable beneficial results from such a step, such as is intended by the law providing that extreme measure. There is such a thing as a professional duty to warn people to look carefully into the matter before they make costs. But I can repeat and repeat all this over and over again, and still the world is getting no better; the *capias* law is played with."

His Honor then referred to the case on which he was giving judgment, the case of Bonin and Allaire against Joseph Benard, whom the former had *capiased* for a debt of $46. "This poor fellow," said His Honor, "has nothing but a few razors; and thinking that he could make a better living in the States he intended to leave Montreal to better his condition. He has no money to pay the $46. Still the *capias* must be maintained, as both his debt and his intention to leave the country are proved. But how will the plaintiffs get their $46?"

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT MISS LULU WARRENTON, the young dramatic reader, will give an entertainment at Victoria Rifles Armory, aided by the Irving Club in the "Garrick Fever," for the benefit of St. Margaret's nursery.

THE VICTORIA RIFLES are sparing no pains to make a success of the smoking concert for the benefit of the drum and bugle corps of the regiment on Friday evening. Among those to take part besides the drummers and buglers are Messrs. S. Brodie, E. A. Wright, W. T. Rodden, Harry Doucet, J. B. Dupuis, T. Mild, E. C. P. Guy, C. Howard, and A. G. Cunningham.

THE DRESS REHEARSAL of the M. A. A. A. Dramatic Club, to which friends of the actors and members of the press were invited last evening, went off very smoothly, and was as good as the average regular performance. It is a pity, however, that the Club should confine its efforts to Byron's plays, which unless much pruned are rather tedious and consist of one plot disguised by various names. It is true they give the actors and especially the actresses a chance to dress *à la mode*, but they are hardly worthy of the talent which the Club at present possesses, and the audiences which they draw. The parts were well cast. Mr. Baylis as *Geoffrey Twinkleham* was good, if at times inaudible. Mr. Bennoldson as *Jack Sycamore* upheld a hard-earned reputation. Mr. Wright as *Fred Latham* did well and Mr. Miller as *Captain Bagot*, a part like that which he had in the "Old Soldier," seemed perfectly at home. Mr. Sheppard's *Boozer* was best in the tipsy scene, though once or twice he forgot his Irish accent and Mr. Brodie's *Staggs* was a creation and one that caused roars of laughter. The ladies looked charming and Mrs. McArthur made an excellent captain's sister, while Miss Mabel McGavin, though her voice was a little hard at times, was delightful as *Effie* and found a pleasant companion in Mrs. Sheppard as *Bessie*. Mrs. Bennoldson made the most she could out of the part of *Payson*. The scenes were very prettily arranged, and the music did much to reduce the length of the waits between acts. The public performance takes place to-night.

Concert by Mr. F. Johin Prume.

A most attractive programme is that of the concert to be given at the Queen's Hall on Friday night, 13th inst., by our talented resident violinist, Mr. Johin Prume, assisted by his pupils, Miss Marguerite Sym, pianiste, and Mr. Paul Wiallard, tenor. Among the composers from whose works selections have been made are Wagner, Saint Saens, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Alard, Jules Massenet. Saint Saens "Danse Macabre" (two pianos, eight hands), Beethoven's "Kreutzer-Sonata" (piano and violin) by Miss Marguerite Sym and Mr. F. Johin Prume are among the numbers to be given, while the second part will open and close with selections by a string quartette.

Rescued by a Constable.

An old laborer in the employ of the corporation was digging a drain at the corner of St. Andre and St. Catherine streets yesterday morning, but before the pipe was reached the gas commenced to escape and partially suffocated the man, who fell insensible in the bottom of the excavation. Constable John Payne, who was attracted to the spot by a crowd, none of whom would try to rescue the victim, jumped into the hole and pulled the unfortunate man out. After being a few minutes in the fresh air he was able to return home.

Loitering Carters.

Six carters were arrested Tuesday night by the special constables for loitering off the stands and trying to solicit fares along St. James street. The accused appeared before the Recorder this morning and were fined $1 each.

BUSINESS CHATS.

THE INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF IRON.

Coal Likely to Remain Stationary for Some Time—Trans-Atlantic Passenger Traffic During the Past Season.

"We have had a very good season's business," said Mr. D. Torrance, of the Dominion line of steamers. "Passenger traffic to Europe commenced very early in the season on account of the Paris Exhibition, and it is very largely owing to that attraction that our cabin passenger list is so much in advance of last year's. But the steerage passenger business from England has been very poor; which goes to show that the number of immigrants has not been up to last year's proportions. We intend replacing the lost "Montreal" by a new steamer. Messrs. Harland and Wolfe, of Belfast, the builders for the White Star line, are now at work on a large steamer for us, and we expect her to be completed in about a year's time. She will be larger than the "Montreal" and will be very handsomely fitted up."

"Never since I have been in the business can I recall the time when coal remained at one price so long as it is doing this season," said W. D. O'Brien. "It certainly is wonderful," he continued. "Coal rose on the 25th of June from $5.75 to $6 a ton, and at that figure it has remained ever since; and what is still stranger as far as I can see, it is

LIKELY TO REMAIN

so for some time yet. The chief reason, I think, is the great amount that has been mined. The sales have been as heavy, if not heavier this year than formerly; but there has been such a vast amount of it on the market that there seems no exhausting it. Of course this is what keeps prices down; for it would be foolish of the American syndicate to raise the price when they cannot dispose of the stock they have on hand. The state of the market, however, is a good thing for the poorer classes who buy their coal through the winter in small quantities; as there is quite a difference in their paying six dollars instead of eight dollars a ton as they have to do some winters."

Mr. Robertson, of Thos. Robertson & Co., metal merchants, says: "Our trade is principally in all fittings in connection with steam, water and gas. The great rise in the price of pig iron, as much as 50 per cent., has

THE DEAD CHIEFTAIN.

FUNERAL OF MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Representatives of the Wealth and Chivalry of the South Pay their Last Tribute of Respect to the Ex-President.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—The city was crowded with thousands of people representing the prominence, the wealth and chivalry of the Southern States to attend the funeral of Jefferson Davis. Six or seven governors were here, attended by their staffs and bringing with them great delegations of people. The military parade was a marked one. A dozen companies from Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama were here, and the Louisiana State National Guards and volunteer militia of New Orleans also participated. The crush on the streets was very great. The town was draped from one end to the other with most elaborate showings of black. As soon as the doors of the City Hall were opened a stream of visitors began to pour through the death chamber to take a farewell view of the remains of the famous Confederate leader. The remains were then conveyed to the front portico of the City Hall building, where the simple but impressive rites of the Episcopal Church were performed. Over the casket was thrown the soft folds of a silken flag of

THE LOST CAUSE,

as also the glittering sabre of the dead soldier. Immediately surrounding the coffin were the clergy and the armed sentries, they being the only persons admitted to a place on the portico during the service. The relatives of the deceased were assigned to seats in the Mayor's parlor, from the windows of which they were enabled to witness the ceremonies. The obsequies were conducted by Bishop Galleher, assisted by five officiating clergymen, including a Catholic priest. There were fully twenty surpliced ministers, besides the attendance of numerous clergymen of different denominations from the various Southern states. At the conclusion of the religious services the casket was borne by a detachment of soldiers to the handsomely decorated caisson on which it was to be conveyed to the cemetery. The casket rested on a slight elevation and the caisson was drawn by six black horses, two abreast, caparisoned in artillery harness and plumes, and each animal led by a soldier in uniform. With

MARVELLOUS MILITARY PRECISION

the various battalions wheeled into line, preceded by a detachment of thirty police and followed by the clergy, pall-bearers and so on, in their respective order, until the mammoth procession was formed and marched to the cemetery. It was an hour and ten minutes passing a given point. As the grand funeral cortege traversed the streets, from the turrets of the churches knells were tolled. The entry of the pageant into the cemetery was made with all the pomp and circumstances of a military and civic procession. The remains were placed in one of the tombs of the Army of Northern Virginia, beneath the monument of Stonewall Jackson. The monument was decorated with extreme simplicity. The mound was covered with green moss and around the shaft was wound a chain of laurel and oak leaves. The mound was entirely covered with floral offerings, which have been very numerous.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Despatches from many cities in the South state that memorial services in honor of the late Jefferson Davis w[illegible] held to-day. Bells were tolled and in many places business was suspended during the funeral hour.

THE FATAL CANDY.

Trial of the Alleged Poisoner at St. John, N. B.—Testimony for the Crown.

ST. JOHN, N. B., December 11.—The McDonald case was resumed this morning. Rev. Mr. Shaw, the first witness, was followed by Miss Fannie Shaw, who testified to the circumstances connected with the box left at their house. James L. Tinen, a clerk in the Post Office, testified to seeing a package in the Post Office on the evening of October 1st, addressed to the Rev. Donald MacRae. He identified the box produced in court as the same one he saw in the Post Office. W. F. Best, analytical chemist, produced pieces of paper cut from the wrapper received from the detective and compared them with a piece from the MacRae box. He had tested them and found the papers identical in color, texture and appearance under the microscope. On cross-examination he said he did not think the paper would be materially changed by being carried in the pocket. He had found a few crystals of strychnine in the bottom of the box, which he thought had dropped from the candies. He knew no perceptible difference between American and German strychnine crystals. Frank Bellis said he had known McDonald since the day the latter

WALKED INTO THE MARKET SLIP.

He had heard McDonald say afterwards, at G. B. Barker's house, that he had to do this, as he was the prophet Elijah and could walk across the slip. Dr. Steeves, superintendent of the lunatic asylum, testified to the prisoner being in that institution from October 29, 1888, to July 4, 1889. When admitted McDonald was suffering from a form of mania, and was depressed, at times reticent, and occasionally excited, self-absorbed and suspicious. He was troubled with insomnia and sometimes disturbed the wards at night. He was not a typical monomaniac. As he improved he became more sociable and attended religious service, though very unwillingly. He spoke with contempt of religion. When discharged his symptoms of insanity had disappeared, and to an ordinary observer he was well. But Dr. Steeves was not satisfied that he was entirely sane. H. W. Barker described the finding of the combs that had been in the boxes in which the poisoned candy was sent.

SENATOR MORGAN'S PLAN.

How He Proposes to Get Rid of the Negroes From the United States.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Senator Morgan's resolution in regard to the relations between the United States and the Congo Free State is explained by the senator, who says that when the Berlin conference fixed the status of the Congo Free State the United States did not accept the conclusions thereof, and he is anxious to see the United States obtain just political power in Congo for the reason that the Government may be able to encourage negroes of this country who have wealth and enterprise, but have not the standing and never will have here, to engage in trade in that country. "Ultimately," says the senator, "I have in view a general emigration of negroes from the United States to the Congo. They came from that country and should return. Here their civilization is wasted. There it might be devoted to the building up of a government and a country that shall be a credit to them."

WANT TO HANDLE THE CASH.

Resolutions Passed by the Women's Industrial League in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The Women's National Industrial League to-day adopted resolutions referring to the Silcott embezzlement case and declaring that Congress should pass a law giving preference to women in the appointment hereafter of Government disbursing agents in this city. The resolutions say:

Women have in other cities proven their capacity to handle millions of the public money without the loss of a dollar and would certainly do so in Washington. The proximity of Canada, the facility of getting there, and the immunity from arrest when in that country are sufficient reasons for making it the Mecca of defaulters. Men can enjoy their ill-gotten money in Montreal, Quebec or Ontario as well as if they were living in New York, Chicago or San Francisco. With women it is otherwise. No temptation is strong enough to induce an American woman to expatriate herself.

AN IMPORTANT DEPUTATION.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 11.—Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. C. H. Tupper received an important deputation to-day *re* tidal observations and Gulf and Atlantic Coast survey. They promised careful consideration.

Panama Canal Commission.

PARIS, December 11.—The commission appointed by the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company to examine into the affairs of the company on the isthmus have sailed for Aspinwall.

Reduction in Wages.

WORCESTER, Mass., December 11.—The leather manufacturers' associations price list was to go into effect on Monday next. It reduces wages fifty cents to $2 per week below the Knights of Labor list under which the men are now working. Several firms, in anticipation of trouble, were not putting in their usual amount of hides. Seeing this, Houston & Co. and Skinner & Co.'s workmen have struck. Shaw & Co.'s workmen intended to strike, but the firm closed the factory. It is thought other establishments will be closed either from strikes or lockouts.

THE LONG SPEECH ENDED.

Mr. Forrest Closes His Address for the Defence in the Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, December 11.—At the Cronin trial to-day Mr. Forrest resumed his address for the defence. He made a long argument to show that the horse which drew Cronin to his death was not Dinan's white horse. Then he took up the question of Coughlin's guilt or innocence and cited the probabilities from Coughlin's words and actions in favor of the theory of innocence. Mr. Forrest then took up the case of Marlenz, the expressman who hauled the furniture to the Carlson cottage, and said it was only the fact of his nationality which prevented him from being suspected of complicity in the crime. The case of Burke was next taken up, and the advocate argued that there was no evidence that Burke fled to Winnipeg. When questioned by the police there he voluntarily gave his true name and his alias Delaney, and gave his residence in Chicago. That did not comport with guilt. There was, he declared, no credible evidence that Burke was at the Carlson cottage on the night of the murder. Mr. Forrest closed his address, which had lasted three days and a half, with an appeal to the jury for an acquittal.

The court then adjourned until Friday, to-morrow being election day.

Complete Tranquility in Brazil.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The manager of the National Bank of Brazil, referring to the adverse English comments regarding the stability of the Republic, telegraphs that the comments are groundless. He says complete tranquility prevails throughout the country and the people have entire confidence in the Government. Everything progresses well.

Bad Railway Smash.

YORK, Pa., December 11. — A special freight train, bound south, on the Northern Central Railway, crashed into the regular freight train, bound north, on a single track at Emigsville late last night. The accident occurred on a thirty-foot embankment. Two large locomotives and 24 cars were completely demolished. Two trainmen were killed and several others were injured.

The Far Reaching

Perfume of a good name heralds the claim that Dr. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is a sure, certain, and painless remedy for corns. Fifty imitations prove it to be the best. Take no acid substitutes at druggists.

The wit is in what you hear, not in what the speaker says.

Beecham's pills cure bilious and nervous ills.

Do not yield to misfortunes, but meet them with fortitude.

Mrs. Moses Abbot, Hammondsport, N. Y., was in consumption for twenty years, became so weak as to be unable to sit up and supposed her case incurable. She was cured by using Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Where there is no combat there is no victory.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion. Ask your druggist for the genuine, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Jealousy is the homage that inferiority pays to merit.

Just think of it—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough, and heal bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, costing only 25 cents.

Sir Robert Peel, on the occasion of a ministerial fish dinner, after he had ousted the Whigs, gave as a toast, "May we keep their plaices without their flounders."

Special Notices.

Sleepless Worry

Is often occasioned by a harassing tickling cough which might easily be cured if the right remedy—Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—was made use of. Its soothing, healing and expectorant qualities make it wonderfully useful in every family for coughs and colds.

Ask your dealer for a bottle of Corby's I X L Rye, positively seven summers in oak staves and bottled at the Distillery. 282 6 eod

What is Wanted

Is something that will make a man sleep well, eat well and rise in the morning refreshed and strong, with none of the worn out tired feeling sure to be found where constipation, dyspepsia or diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood exist. Burdock Blood Bitters meets every indication expressed above.

Hard at Work.

Nearly one hundred Eminent Persons are now engaged in preparing valuable and important contributions to the Youth's Companion for 1890.

Mr. Gladstone is getting together his reminiscences of Motley, the Historian; Justin McCarthy is writing all his personal recollections of great Prime Ministers; Sir Morell Mackenzie is thinking of what he shall say to the *Companion* readers on the training of their voices in youth; Captain Kennedy is recalling the exciting episodes of his 500 different trips across the Atlantic, and making notes for his articles; P. T. Barnum is preparing the account of how he secured his White Elephant; General Wolseley is arranging to tell the boys how they can endure hardships; Carroll D. Wright is securing statistics about the boy and girl laborers of America, what they do and what they earn; Hon. James G. Blaine is writing a paper for our young politicians; popular authors are at work on serial stories; the Presidents of three leading American colleges will give advice to boys on their future; Tyndall and Shaler are to talk about the wonders of nature; Marion Harland promises to entertain the girls, while Lieutenant Schwatka will take the boys in imagination to the loneliest place in the United States.

There are hundreds of pleasures in store for the Companion readers of 1890. Every one is hard at work, as you see. $1.75 will *admit you* to 52 weeks of these entertainments.

Send for Full Prospectus for 1890. (Illustrated.)

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

USE THE ALBERT CO'Y'S

Carbolic Acid SOAPS.

Wholesale Only. 168 McCord Street

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

First class Oyster Stews and Patties. Welsh & Rough. 272 2aw tf

HOSPICE ST. JEAN DE DIEU,

LONGUE POINTE.

NOTICE.

TO RELATIONS OF PATIENTS.

Owing to the inconvenience caused by visiting patients on Sundays, you are requested to visit only on week days from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the frequency of visits proving injurious to patients, in future those desirous of visiting this establishment must procure written permission from the superior of the Hospital. Those not having such will be refused admission. 278 15

Sup with us and be happy. Welsh & Rough. 272 2aw tf

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS., Ale and Porter Brewers, 1006 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Ale and Porter in Wood and Bottles. Families regularly supplied. Mr. Wm. Watson, 31½ St. Urbain street, bottler of Ales and Porter, is authorized to use our labels. Orders received by Telephone. 2UBzeod

LADIES!—DR. DAVIS' PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS, for females, quickly correct all irregularities. For sale by all Chemists.

285* 50 CENTS PER BOX.

The cry of the overworked housewife:—

BRING ME STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP!

289*5

COLONIAL HOUSE.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

CHEAP SALE!

Children's & Misses' Ulsters & Jackets at 20 Off.
Fur-Lined Cloaks.....at 10 Off.
Ladies' Dolmans, Ulsters and Jackets at 10 Off.
Plush Jackets and Dolmans.....at 10 Off.

We have few handsome French pattern cloaks left over which will be sold at Great Reduction.

A lot of light colors, embroidered shawls and scarfs to be sold cheap. These goods are of the newest styles and suitable for evening wear.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

Corner St. James and Victoria Square.

288 3*3aw

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

BUSHMILLS OLD IRISH WHISKEY

(JUST AWARDED THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AT PARIS).

CLAYMORE RARE OLD SCOTCH

(THE FAMOUS MILITARY WHISKEY.)

CORBY'S I.X.L RYE

(7 SUMMERS IN OAK AND BOTTLED AT THE DISTILLERY.)

COMANDON'S "1828 RESERVE" BRANDY

(STANDS IN COGNAC WITHOUT A PEER).

CLODE & BAKER'S INVALID PORT WINE

(Recommended and Analyzed by DR. CHAS. S. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S., of London.)

L. A. WILSON & CO., Sole Agents,

MONTREAL. 280*15 eod

No. 174.

BY-LAW to authorize the City of Montreal to effect a loan for the purpose of aiding in the execution of permanent works to prevent inundations and improve the harbor.

PASSED 4th NOVEMBER, 1889.

Whereas it has been deemed expedient, in the interest of the City of Montreal, to provide means to effectually prevent the inundations to which it is liable, and to aid in improving its Harbor.

At a special meeting of the Council of the City of Montreal, held in the City Hall of the said City, this fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, after the observance of the formalities prescribed in and by the Act of Incorporation of the said City, at which meeting not less than two-thirds of the members of the said Council are present, viz.: His Worship the Mayor, Jacques Grenier, Esq.; Aldermen Stevenson, Archibald, Malone, Rainville, Conroy, Hamelin, Stephens, Villeneuve, Farrell, McBride, V. Grenier, Tansey, Perreault, Clendinneng, Griffin, Hurteau, Laurier, Rousseau, Thompson, Germain, J. B. R. Dufresne, Wilson, W. Kennedy, Martineau, P. Kennedy, J. M. Dufresne, Savignac.

It is ordained and enacted by the said Council, and the said Council doth ordain and enact as follows:

Sec. 1. The Corporation of the City of Montreal, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon it, in and by section 139 of the Act of the Quebec Legislature, 52 Vic., cap 79, and subject to the consent of the Municipal Electors of the City, first had and obtained in the manner provided for by law, may effect a loan, not to exceed one million dollars, for the purpose of aiding in preventing inundations and improving the Harbor of the said City, as specified in the following section:

Sec. 2. The proceeds of the said loan shall be applied exclusively to the following purposes, viz.:

1. To construct a permanent dyke in front of the City to prevent inundations (see detailed statement in annexed schedule)	$ 670,353 00
2. To widen Commissioners and Common streets (including cost of filling, macadamizing and purchase of land)	129,647 00
3. To construct a tunnel under Brock street	163,750 00
4. To aid in the construction of a ramp at Gale street	23,000 00
5. Interest and contingencies	13,250 00
Total	$1,000,000 00

The whole as shown on the accompanying plans No. 6, marked A., and No. 6¾, marked B., which, for the purpose of identification, shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the City Clerk, and sealed with the seal of the city, and afterwards deposited in the custody of the City Surveyor; provided, however, that the said plans, before being acted upon, shall be submitted to, and approved or modified by the Federal Government and the Harbor Commissioners; and such modification, if any be made, shall, to become valid, be approved by the City Council.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for the said Corporation to issue bonds or debentures, to the amount which it is herein empowered to borrow, payable in forty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually on the first day of May and the first day of November, every year, and at a rate not to exceed three and one half per cent. per annum.

Sec. 4. The said bonds or debentures shall be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the City Clerk, with the seal of the said city thereunto affixed; they may be issued from time to time, at such periods and for such amounts as shall be deemed expedient; they may have *coupons* annexed to them for the half yearly interest payable upon them; which *coupons*, being signed by the City Treasurer, shall be respectively payable to the bearer thereof when such half yearly interest becomes due; the City Treasurer may affix his signature to said *coupons* by stamping the same thereon with a stamp; and the signature so affixed shall, to all intents and purposes, be as valid as if in the handwriting of the said Treasurer.

Sec. 5. The sum which the said Corporation is empowered to borrow, as aforesaid, may be borrowed either in this Province or elsewhere, and the principal and interest thereof may be made payable either in this Province or elsewhere, and either in the currency of Canada, or in that of the place where the same shall be payable.

Sec. 6. On or before the thirty-first day of December every year, until the maturity of the said bonds or debentures, the City Treasurer may, with the sanction of the Finance Committee of the said Council, take out of the annual revenue and funds of the City a sum of money equal to one per cent. on the debt herein created, which said sum he shall keep apart from all other moneys, to be invested and applied solely and exclusively as a sinking fund towards the extinction of the said debt; and he shall invest the sum so set apart and all interest to accumulate thereon, in public securities, or bonds of the Government of Canada, or any of the local Governments of Canada, or in such other securities as the Finance Committee may approve.

[L. S.] CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk. JACQUES GRENIER, Mayor.

SCHEDULE.

Estimate of Harbor Improvements, Flood Protection Works and City Approaches.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	TOTAL COST.	PROPORTION PAYABLE BY Harbor Commissioners	City of Montreal
	$	$	$
Scheme No. 6 A. Prepared by Mr. John Kennedy, Harbor Engineer, and Mr. Percival W. St. George, City Surveyor.			
Filling and raising wharves between old and new lines of Commissioners street, &c.	103,680	36,840	66,840
Ditto, to do away with the ramps and extension of wharves outwards into the Harbor for the widening of Commissioners street	1,859,246	1,526,376	332,870
Revetment wall for flood protection, with gates and railing	179,071	.....	179,071
Macadamizing wharves	146,250	146,250	.....
Guard Pier to protect revetment wall and wharves and sheds from ice shoves	410,000	318,428	91,572
Macadamizing Commissioners street	41,125	.....	41,125
Land and buildings in Common street, from St. Peter street to Black's bridge	88,523	.....	88,523
Scheme No. 6¾ B. Prepared by Mr. St. George, City Surveyor.			
Brock street approach	163,750	.....	163,750
Gale street (*purchase of land*)	23,000	.....	23,000
Interest and contingencies	.....	.....	13,250
Amount of loan			1,000,000

[L.S.] CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk. JACQUES GRENIER, Mayor.

I, the undersigned, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of By-law No. 174, passed by the Council of the City of Montreal on the fourth November, 1889.

CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is given that a General Meeting of the Municipal Electors of the City of Montreal will be held in the City Hall, at Ten o'clock a.m., on SATURDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of DECEMBER proximo, 1889, for the purpose of considering the said by-law No. 174, to authorize the City of Montreal to effect a loan for the purpose of aiding in the execution of permanent works to prevent inundations and improve the harbor; and to approve or disapprove the said by-law.

Given at Montreal, this eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

[To be published on the 13th, 20th, and 27th November and the 7th and 12th December next.] 262 6 law

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.,

DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES, FANCY GOODS,

ARE NOW SHOWING A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

ALBUMS, BRONZE ORNAMENTS, PHOTO FRAMES, FANS, WORK BOXES, DESKS, Etc.

Dolls, Games, Blocks, Iron Toys,

TIN TOYS, WOODEN TOYS, &c., &c.

347 and 349 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

WHOLESALE ONLY. 270*17eo

Duff & Fraser's Sales.

Auction Sale of Carpets, &c

We have pleasure in announcing one of the largest and most important sales that have taken place in this city for years. The goods are all of a high grade, the consignment comprising in part:

AXMINSTER & BRUSSELS CARPETS, With borders to match.

Velvet, Tapestry, Wool & Dutch Carpets In the Piece.

To be offered in convenient and useful sized lots.

—TOGETHER WITH—

A quantity of TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS and FELT BORDERS, various widths and lengths.

—AND—

A lot of ENGLISH OIL CLOTH in various lengths.

—ALSO—

A selection of LACE, BROCADE & DAMASK CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, CORNICES, PIANO & TABLE COVERS &c.

—AND IN ADDITION—

A specially attractive line of BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY AND FELT SQUARES, made up with borders.

MATS, RUGS, &c.

The sale will take place at our Rooms, 320 St. James st., on

Wednesday, Dec. 18th, at 10 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.

and the Goods will be on view Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 17th.

AS THE SALE IS WITHOUT RESERVE

This opportunity to procure Christmas Furnishings or useful gifts at buyer's own prices should not be missed. The attention of the trade is directed to this sale.

DUFF & FRASER, Auctioneers.

289

M. Hicks & Co.'s Sales.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

—COMPRISING—

Drawing Room Suites, Parlor Sets, Fancy Odd Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Rockers, Easy Chairs, Bedroom Sets in Walnut, Oak and Cherry, Handsome Sideboards, Dining Tables, Leather Dining Chairs, Hall Stands, Desks, Book Cases, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Fancy Parlor Tables, Writing Tables, Library Chairs and Other Household Furniture.

—ALSO—

Lace Curtains, Carpets, White Quilts, Table Covers, Bellas Table Cloths, Towels, Huckaback, Diaper, Portieres, &c., &c., all new goods of the latest designs. To be held at our rooms,

NOS. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 13th, AT TWO O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

288 5

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE

—OF—

COSTLY CUSTOM-MADE FURS,

by order and for account of

WHOLESALE FUR MANUFACTURER.

—COMPRISING—

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Furs, in the most fashionable styles.

—ALSO—

for account of whom it may concern,

Gentlemen's Persian Lamb Coats, Gents' South Sea Seal Caps, Picked Skins, Otter, Persian Lamb, and Beaver Cape, Seal and Persian Muffs, Ladies' Storm Collars, Boas, Capes, Etc., Etc.

And a prime lot of

Buffalo Robes, Goat Robes, and a few very fine Deer's Antlers.

Sale at our rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Saturday Afternoon and Evening, December 14th, at 2 and 7.30 O'Clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

291 3

Thos. J. Potter's Sales.

61, 63 RICHARDSON ST.

Sale of the property for account of Estate Metcalfe, at my room, on

SATURDAY MORNING, 14th DECEMBER.

Perfect Title.—A good investment for any one wanting a small property convenient to the Factories, G. T. R. shops, Canal, Schools, &c. Large lot, good yard room, entrance by gateway. Peremptory sale eleven o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

Also, immediately after, the property, 25 Farm st., comfortable house with lot 40x120. Fine place for a carter. 288 6

Our Home-made Bread and Rolls are the Finest. Welsh & Rough. 272 2awtf

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of N. LEMIRE, St. Zephirin, Que.

The undersigned will sell by auction at No. 953 St. James street, Montreal, on Tuesday, 17th December, 1889, at Eleven o'clock, the assets of the Estate as under:

Stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, &c.	$1741 92	
Fixtures	14 70	
Rolling Stock	117 00	
		1873 62
Book debts, Judgments and Bills Receivable per list	1053 96	
		2927 58

Inventory and list of debts are on view at our office. Store will be open on 14th inst.

For further information apply to

KENT & TURCOTTE, 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal.

A. MARCOTTE & CO., Auctioneers.

291 4

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of GEORGE GAUVREAU, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction *en bloc*, at so much on the dollar, on Saturday, the 14th Dec. instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., at No. 95 St. James st., all the assets of said estate, consisting of:

Stock of Boots and Shoes	$1945 01
Stock of Rubbers	384 17
Fixtures	534 50
	$2864 58

The store No. 1391 Notre Dame street will be open for inspection of stock on Friday, the 13th December, 1889.

For further information apply to

C. DESMARTEAU, Curator, 1503 NOTRE DAME STREET.

A. MARCOTTE & CO., Auctioneers.

292 1

Ladies, try our Fancy Cakes and Pies at your home. Welsh & Rough. 272 2aw tf

TERREBONNE.

THE ESTATE MASSON

Having built their new dam, has now to rent first-class buildings on water power. And the Corporation is petitioning the legislature for power of granting bonuses to suitable parties.

Apply J. ATKINSON, 52 McGill College Ave.

DR. DUCHESNEAU, Mayor of Terrebonne.

290 2m eod*

For a Fine Steak, go to Welsh & Rough. 272 2aw tf

NOTICE.

THE HOTEL BALMORAL offers special advantages to parties desiring to make comfortable and satisfactory arrangements for Fall and Winter board.

220tf S. F. WOODRUFF, Manager.

Juicy Ribs of Beef. Welsh & Rough. 272 2aw tf

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTreal, Superior Court. In re Wm. Silverstone, absentee, Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of Dec., 1889, by order of the Court, we were appointed Joint Curators to the estate of the above named absentee. Claims must be lyled at our office within one month.

A. L. KENT, A. TURCOTTE, Joint Curators.

Office of Kent & Turcotte, 7 Place d'Armes. MONTREAL, 11th Dec., 1889 291 2

Oysters in all styles. Welsh & Rough. 272 2aw tf

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Dame Maria Dixon, widow of the late Michael Hughes, and at the time of her decease, wife of Francis Campbell, in her lifetime of Cote St. Michel, District of Montreal, are requested to lyle the same duly attested for payment with M. Pelan, Merchant Tailor, at his store, No. 1041 Notre Dame Street, and those indebted to the above Estate to make immediate payment at the above place. By authorization and order of the Heirs at law. 289

For Cream Puffs and Charlotte Russes, go to Welsh & Rough. 272 2aw tf

Meetings and Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!

HENRY THOMAS.....Lessee and Manager.

One Week Only, commencing Monday, Dec. 9th. Matinee Saturday.

THE CARLETON OPERA COY.—Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.—"NANON." Saturday Matinee.—"The Brigands."

Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's. 289 6

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL!

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, this Week.

The VAIDIS SISTERS SPECIALTY CO'Y!

Prices of admission—10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at the N. Y. Piano Co., No. 228 St. James street. COMING—In the Ranks. 289 6

QUEEN'S HALL.

CONCERT

—BY—

F. JehinPrume

AND HIS PUPILS, assisted by

MISS MARGUERITE SYM

—AND—

MISS EUGENIE TESSIER,

On FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13th.

Plan of seats at Sheppard's and Nordheimer's. Reserved Seats, 75c. ADMISSION, 50c. 291

VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA.

SMOKING CONCERT

(For the Benefit of the Drum and Bugle Corps.)

In the Armoury Hall,

FRIDAY EV'G, 13th DEC., 1889.

—PROGRAMME—

PART I.

1. March.....Drum and Bugle Corps
2. Song.....The Old Guard".....Mr. S. Brodie
3. Banjo Quartette, "selections".....Messrs. C. Howard, E. C. F. Guy, T. Wild, W. A. Rodden, accompanied by Mr. H. G. Doucet
4. Song.....Dreaming".....Mr. E. A. Wright
5. Clarionet Solo.—"Fantasie la Sommanbula".....Mons. Alphonse Hardy
6. Recitation.....Mr. Percy Barclay
7. Song, "To Me no Sorrow".....Mons. J. B. Dupuis

PART II.

8. Comic Song.....Mr. W. T. Beddon
9. Violin Solo—Selected.....Mr. C. H. Routh
10. Song.....Biz Ben".....Mr. A. G. Cunningham
11. Banjo Quartette.—"Selections".....Messrs. C. Howard, E. C. F. Guy, T. Wild, W. A. Rodden, accompanied by Mr. H. G. Doucet
12. Recitation.....Mr. G. B. Harley
13. Song.....Toreador".....Mons. J. B. Dupuis
14. Exhibition of Fancy Drumming.....Drum and Bugle Corps

TICKETS, - 50 Cts.

God Save the Queen.

The Decker Bros. Grand Piano used at this concert has been kindly furnished by Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St. Catherine street. 291 1

FOR ST. MARGARET'S NURSERY.

Dramatic and Literary Entertainment by

MISS LULE WARRENTON,

The celebrated Shakespearean and Dramatic Reader, under auspices of and assisted by the Irving Amateur Dramatic Club, in the

"GARRICK FEVER!"

In aid of St. Margaret's Nursery.

At VICTORIA RIFLES ARMORY.

Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1889, at 8 p.m. sharp.

Tickets 50c., obtainable at Nordheimer's, Windsor Hotel news stand and at the Hall. 286 7

Grand Entertainment

—WILL BE GIVEN BY—

THE HIGHLAND CADET CORPS

—IN THE—

Victoria Rifles Armoury.

—ON—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18th, 1889.

Diana forrest to see the Callants at their Physical Drill to Music.

Volunteers requested to appear in uniform.

TICKETS—25c. Reserved Seats—50c. 292 eod3

M. A. A. A.

DRAMATIC CLUB.

H. J. BYRON'S 3-ACT COMEDY DRAMA,

"BOW BELLS."

CLUB HOUSE, Mansfield st.,

Thursday Evening, Dec. 12th.

Plan at Geo. J. Sheppard's, St. Catherine street. A limited number of tickets may be had at 50 cents each. All seats reserved.

DAVID J. WATSON, Hon. Sec. 290 3

OPENING of the VICTORIA RINK

—ON—

Saturday, 14th Dec., 1889,

At 4 O'CLOCK P.M.

Season Tickets are now being issued at the Secretary-Treasurer's office,

FRASER BUILDING, 43 St. Sacrament Street,

from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. Season Tickets will also be issued at the Rink, Drummond Street, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst., from 3 to 5 p. m., until further notice.

W. ALEXR. CALDWELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

FRASER BUILDINGS, 43 St. Sacrament street. Montreal, 6th December, 1889. 286 tf

Art Association.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

(BY BRITISH ARTISTS)

Dec. 7th to January 4th, 1890.

OPEN DAILY 9 to 6—7.30 to 10.

ADMISSION:—Non-members, 25 cents. Members free. 288tf

Dancing, Department, Etc.

MR. WM. MacLENNAN, of Edinburgh (teacher to the Royal Family, three *Medailles d'Honneur* of Paris), is now in Montreal for the season.

TUITION IN EVERY GRADE OF THE ART.

288 6 141 Drummond Street.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT. PHYSICAL CULture and Walking. New classes in Dancing for Adults. New classes in Dancing for Juveniles. New classes in Physical Culture, Adults. New classes in Physical Culture, Juveniles. Ladies' military cadet corps. Private lessons, hours to suit in any of above. Assembly, Thursday evening. Italian orchestra. A. ROY MACDONALD, Jr., Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms, 222 1 St. Catherine street. Telephone 4177. 284*

DANCING — MISS OWLER'S ACADEMY. Beginners class on Monday and Thursday. Advanced class Wednesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Private lessons.—13 LATOUR STREET. 276 93

DANCING—DURKEE'S HALL & SCOTT'S BLOCK. Beginners, Monday and Thursday Evenings and Afternoons. Intermediate class, Tuesday and Friday Evenings. Learn the Yorke and Boston Schottische.

For a Good Dinner, try Welsh & Rough. 272 2aw tf

CASTOR FLUID (TRADE MARK REGISTERED) A wonderfully effective Hair-dressing for removing the dandruff, preventing the hair from falling, promoting its growth, and for keeping the scalp cool and healthy. Price 25c. at all druggist stores. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main street, sole manufacturer.

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY,

ESTABLISHED 1856.

712 Craig Street.

A FORLORN HOPE.

MR. COLBY OPPOSED IN STANSTEAD.

The Nominations Yesterday—Equal Rights Party Find a Candidate at the Last Minute—Mr. Colby's Speech.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

AYER'S FLAT, Que., December 11.—The highly important and widely asked question, "what will the Equal Rights advocates do in Stanstead, now that they have an opportunity of opposing Mr. Colby?" was very decisively answered at to-day's nomination when they placed a well known and highly respected, and life long resident of the county in the field against the newly appointed minister and veteran member for Stanstead. After considerable preliminary skirmishing, the Equal Rights leaders in Quebec are at last engaged in an actual contest, when the longed for opportunity will be afforded them of testing their mettle and strength and of crossing swords with the "inglorious majority." The nomination of Mr. Le Baron was a surprise to most of the people and a disappointment to many who hoped to see the county spared a contested election, and expected to be able to congratulate Mr. Colby this evening on a return by acclamation. The latter will now have to buckle on their electioneering armor and go to work, for however sure a party may be they are never safe until the election is over. It appears that the Equal Rights people

WERE NOT DECIDED

on their candidate until this forenoon. Early this morning Dr. Davidson, Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Harper went to North Hatley and returned shortly before noon with Mr. Benj. Le Baron. They and their friends were closeted together until the time for nomination had about expired, and the certainty of a candidate on their part, or who he was, remained a profound secret until their nomination papers were actually in the hands of the returning officer. Mr. Colby and party arrived from Stanstead Plain at 11 o'clock by special train. His nomination paper was filed early. It was signed by thirty-eight electors, among them being C. A. Fox, N. W. Thomas, P. T. Baldwin, W. H. Coward, A. K. Fox, Dr. Ives, G. M. Child, G. F. Robertson, Dr. Bachand, Pierre Beaudoin, Dr. Robinson and others.

The time fixed for receiving nominations closed at two o'clock, and an hour before that time a large crowd had gathered at the county building, where the returning officer, Mr. Otis Shirtliff, was awaiting the papers. The question everyone asked was, would there be opposition to Mr. Colby? and no one seemed able to answer it. When Mr. Colby came up to the hall he was greeted with cheers and the crowd went downstairs to hear him make a few preliminary remarks while waiting for

THE HOUR TO EXPIRE.

As the time grew short it was generally thought the Equal Rights party would make default and that they had thrown up the sponge at the last moment. But such was not the case. At five minutes of two their little party emerged from the hotel and hurried to the office. But a minute or two remained when they handed in the paper placing Mr. LeBaron in the field. Mr. Galbraith stepped forward to swear to their candidate's signature when to their general surprise the officer found no Bible at hand. His clerk was immediately despatched to the nearest house for the all important book, and rushed into the office with it with just a minute to spare. The oath was administered, the deposit made, and the papers filed just in time; and not only at the last hour, but at the last instant the Equal Rights opponent of Mr. Colby took the field.

Among the signers of Mr. Le Baron's paper are Messrs. M. McKenzie, merchant, of Ayer's Flat; J. Hitchcock, merchant, of Massawippi: Wm. Stevenson, merchant, of East Hatley; Samuel Robinson, S. W. Putney, Fred Bacon and Gilbert Emery.

The question of opposition having been answered, the usual nomination speech-making followed. Mr. C. H. McClintock was called to the chair and endeavored to secure to each speaker

A FAIR HEARING,

but the crowd was too intensely Colby to permit of this at all times and they were very impatient and uproarious at times under the Equal Rights eloquence.

Mr. Wm. White, advocate, of Sherbrooke, said he felt that if it were not for outside influence and solicitations Mr. Le Baron would not occupy the position he did. Being forced to a contest he trusted that by an overwhelming vote the county of Stanstead would show its approval of the Government's selection of Mr. Colby as minister of the Crown.

Mr. Le Baron next briefly addressed the meeting and was well listened to considering the adverse nature of his audience. He came before them as an independent candidate; he represented neither Liberals nor Conservatives. If returned he would not bind himself to support either party, but would vote for measures that were right and just, and would support whatever tended to the best interests of the county.

Mr. Harper next attempted to speak, but with little success on account of the noise and interruptions. Some one called out, "we do not want to hear any one outside of our county."

Mr. Colby rose and asked the audience to give his opponents a fair hearing, and if he was not able to defend himself, his cause and his ability to express it were not as good as he thought they were.

Mr. Harper then returned to his task, but still with

LITTLE SUCCESS,

for he was constantly interrupted and unable to make himself heard even to those willing to listen; and he finally gave place to Dr. Davidson, who proceeded to defend the Equal Rights position. He went over much of the ground traversed in former addresses in the township and already reported in the STAR. After going into the merits of the Jesuit Estates Act he proceeded to discuss the state of educational matters in Quebec. Their educational rights were being interfered with and the composition of the Council of Public Instruction was such on account of the numerous *ex-officio* Catholic members that matters were constantly worked to their disadvantage. The unfair distribution of school tax in Montreal was explained. When Mr. Colby had said in the House of Commons that the Protestants were equally treated and had no grievances he made a mistake, and the speaker said it could be shown in many ways. There was nothing personal in this contest, but they had a great principle at stake affecting the interest of every person in Canada, and it was

TO VINDICATE THIS PRINCIPLE

that they had entered upon the present contest.

Mr. Colby next addressed his constituents. He was loudly applauded and at times the cheers of his friends was as great an annoyance as their noise had been to his opponents. He complimented Dr. Davidson on the calmness and fairness of his speech. He was not responsible for the alleged injustices emanating from Quebec, for they were outside the province of his political action. It had been said he had not voted on the veto motion according to the dictates of his conscience, and that his recent appointment was his reward. It was false. His opinions expressed in an analogous case seventeen years ago were the same as those expressed at Ottawa last winter on the Jesuits Act disallowance motion. He referred to the New Brunswick separate school bill, taking away these schools from the Catholics. They felt it to be an injustice, but when asked to disallow it had refused to do so because it was beyond the province of the Federal Parliament. After the speech delivered on that occasion he had been returned by acclamation; a perfect endorsation of the position then taken. The motion to veto the Jesuits legislation was an analogous question. Upon it he had expressed the same sentiment, and gave the same legal opinion; and as in a similar case he had received the

ENDORSATION OF HIS PEOPLE

it could not be truthfully said that he was not acting according to the sentiments of his constituents. In the debate on the New Brunswick school question he said: "If there is any rock likely to imperil our ship of state it was the rock of religious differences. In mixed communities like ours the greatest respect should be paid to the religious opinions of others, their susceptibilities and prejudices, and they ought to be treated with the greatest calmness and tenderness." He believed the veto power should be used only in cases of the plainest violation of the constitution and under exceptional circumstances. The views expressed last session at Ottawa were the same as those held seventeen years ago. If the Quebec Legislature had acted within the limits of its power the Federal Parliament had no right to override it. They should not relieve a wrong by committing another, and they must let a wrong pass rather than do an unconstitutional act. He defied his opponents to go into any Protestant constituency in Quebec and get a verdict on their side. He was not going to defer in this matter to the opinions of the clergy. On this constitutional question he stood side by side with the oldest Parliamentarians in Canada, and to them he would go for political and constitutional guidance as he did to the clergy for religious guidance. He then proceeded to show that he was correct when he stated in Parliament that he voiced the sentiment of the Protestant minority on this question and quoted from the speech several passages, one in which he stated that the Protestants of Quebec had never acknowledged the legal claim of the Jesuits to the estates; nor had the press, their leading public men nor the pulpit. They had never acknowledged their moral claim. He asked if this was not Protestant sentiment, and also the statement that the introduction of the name of the Pope into the bill was

A NAUSEOUS PILL.

If they were then he had voiced Protestant sentiment. Mr. Scriver, a political opponent and one of the "glorious thirteen," had said in the same debate that he, Mr. Colby, had spoken on this matter with assumed authority, and which he had a right to assume. He also justified his statement that never was a minority treated more justly or with greater respect than the Protestant minority in Quebec, limiting this to the administrations that governed up to two years ago. The French Canadians were not aggressive, and did not wish to crush and tread down their neighbors; but they could not help remembering that their forefathers first settled this country and the glorious record they had left, and their fortitude and heroism was our common heritage, and there was no portion of this early history more ennobling than the stories of the Jesuit martyrs. If the country would prosper, the different races and religious denominations must live in harmony with each other.

In conclusion, Mr. Colby read some matter he had prepared on the Equal Rights movement.

This concluded the new minister's able defence.

Mr. M. F. Hacket made a short speech and the meeting closed.

Mr. Colby returned at once by special train to his home at Stanstead Plain.

A MEETING TO-NIGHT.

STANSTEAD, Que., December 12. — The Equal Rights party hold a meeting to-night at East Hatley. Most of their campaign work will be done in that section. There are over 4000 electors in Stanstead, a little over one-fourth of whom are French, who have always been strongly Conservative. It is expected they will support Mr. Colby. A number of the leading Liberals have written him promising their support.

HON. C. C. COLBY.

Mr. Chas. Carroll Colby was 62 years old on Tuesday last. He was born at Derby, Vt., but was brought up in the county and is a true son of the constituency he has had the honor of representing so long. His father was Dr. M. F. Colby, one of the most distinguished medical practitioners of his day, and well known throughout Canada and New England. Mr. Colby was educated at Hanover College, New Hampshire, and afterwards studied law in the office of the late Judge Sanborn, and also with the late H. B. Terrill. For a number of years he devoted himself to the practice of his profession with marked success, but since 1867 the greater part of his time has been devoted to public affairs. That year he was first elected to the Commons for Stanstead. This was the first election after confederation, and he has held the seat uninterruptedly ever since, having been twice elected by acclamation, and on all other occasions by large majorities, his last being over four hundred. Mr. Colby is a clear, forcible speaker and his speech on the national policy at the time of its inauguration was considered one of the best expositions of the question given, and has been used as a campaign sheet. Mr. Colby's home is at Stanstead Plain, in the southern end of the county, where he has a fine residence. He is very popular in his county and has always won an easy victory over every political opponent in Stanstead.

BENJAMIN LE BARON.

Mr. Benjamin Le Baron, the Equal Rights candidate, is a man 57 years of age, and was born and brought up in the township of Hatley, Stanstead County. He is of old French ancestors, as his name indicates. His wife was a sister of the late Hon. L. S. Huntington. His home is at the village of North Hatley, where he carried on a large general store for a number of years. A few years ago he retired from business in favor of his son, and now devotes himself to farming. Mr. Le Baron has held the highest municipal office in his county, and in these matters he has served the public long and faithfully. Twenty years ago he entered the local council of his township; during thirteen years he has been mayor, and has also been warden of the county. He is and has been for over forty years a total abstainer, and is strongly in favor of prohibition. He goes into this contest as a thoroughly independent Equal Rights candidate, as he stated in his nomination speech. He considered this movement of such great interest and importance that he allowed himself to be nominated.

FIGHTING IN BRAZIL.

Twenty Imperialists Killed at Maranham at the Outbreak of the Revolution.

NEW YORK, December 12.—The *World's* correspondent at Maranham, Brazil, telegraphs as follows: "I arrived at St. Louis de Maranham yesterday morning. I found the place in a repressed state of excitement. There had been fighting between the Imperialists and Republicans immediately after the dethronement of Dom Pedro, and on November 18 the excitement grew so great that the military fired upon the people, twenty of whom were killed. The attempt to create a revolt was undoubtedly the work of the Imperialists and Portuguese. Maranham is naturally inclined to Royalism. It is the fourth city of the Empire. The population is very well-to-do, and the Portuguese, who feel an interest in the upholding of the Imperial system, make an important element in it. At present the city is quiet, so far as concerns actual disturbances, but there is still much intriguing going on, and serious trouble is likely to occur if the Imperialists and Portuguese persist in refusing to acknowledge the altered condition of affairs. There have been numerous petty attempts of the Imperialists to make disturbances throughout the province of Maranham, but nothing serious enough to place the future of the Republic in danger. The *Globe*, of Maranham, is defending earnestly the cause of the Republic. Francisco de Paulo Duarte Belforte, its editor, has tried to speak at meetings, but was cried down. Most of the rich men are leaning towards Conservatism and are the hope of the Imperialists. One of the leaders of these is Baron De Guahy, a member of the late Chamber of Deputies, and one of the greatest millionaires in Brazil. He is said to be in consultation with the Conservative leaders in Bahia, Maranham and Ceara, where the cause of Dom Pedro is strongest.

COONEY THE FOX

Now Said to be in Gaol at Milwaukee, Charged With Burglary.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 12. — A special from Dodgeville says: "Developments yesterday seem to leave no doubt that 'Cooney, the Fox,' one of the men wanted for the Cronin murder, is now in gaol in this city. The man was captured here by the sheriff a month ago on suspicion of burglary, and resisted arrest, displaying a revolver. He refused to give an account of himself, saying they could call him John Jones, and he was sentenced to four months for carrying concealed weapons. He is a middle-aged man, apparently intelligent and a remarkable reader of human nature. His habit of concealing himself in the cell when any one entered the gaol aroused suspicion, and his determination to conceal his identity caused the sheriff to send to Chicago for the photograph of Cooney. The photograph came yesterday and was shown to him, and he said, without a moment's thought, "that is Cooney." He says if he has to go to Chicago he wants the sheriff here to take him. He is smooth-shaven now, and the centre of his lower lip, the shape and appearance of his head and his eyes are exactly like the picture. Since he saw the picture of Cooney and knows that he is suspected of being the man, he seems to yield to that conclusion and has ceased his efforts at concealment. The Sheriff is in correspondence with the Chicago authorities.

Strike of Printers.

BERLIN, December 12.—There is a general printers' strike throughout Germany and Switzerland.

ART NOTES.

CONSTABLE AND LAWSON COMPARED.

A Striking Painting by Mr. J. C. Pinhey Exhibited—The Christian Martyr in the Arena Chosen for the Subject.

The short comparison which has been made in the catalogue of the present small exhibition in the Art Gallery between the two great English landscape painters, John Constable and Cecil Lawson, may perhaps be slightly extended with general benefit. Constable, born in 1776, in a village called Bergholt, situated on a spot overlooking the fertile valley of the Stour, drank deep through his infancy and boyhood of the beauty of the surrounding scenery, its gentle declivities, its luxuriant meadow flats sprinkled with flocks and herds, its well cultivated uplands, its woods and rivers, the numerous scattered villages, churches and farms with their picturesque cottages, all imparting, as he says himself, "an amenity and elegance hardly anywhere else to be found." Brought up to the unromantic trade of a miller, the artist appears to have greatly benefitted by the attention to the weather and therefore to the state of the sky, which the management of his windmill necessarily involved. Abandoning business finally in 1799, for Art, Constable appears to have spent several years in drawing in the Royal Academy schools, lightening the labours by pleasant little country rambles, sketch book in hand, and gradually forming the resolution to the fulfilment of which he devoted his time and faculties through many laborious years. This was to get a pure and unaffected manner of representing the scenes that might employ him. To the mind of Constable the landscape art of England had in his day drifted into what he called a "bravura style, an attempt to do something beyond the truth," and he regarded himself as the teacher ordained to bring back his countrymen and the educated world to an admiration of nature as she really presents herself. The conventionality of his day required amongst other objects in a picture some representation of a brown tree, and the little anecdote which relates that Constable being asked on one occasion with reference to a work on his easel whether he did not find it very difficult to determine where to place his brown tree, replied: "Not in the least, for I never put such a thing into a picture," sufficiently illustrates his independent position. Without the highest development of the imaginative faculty

CONSTABLE WAS A DISCOVERER

in Art, who had the splendid executive accomplishment which led to his being, as it were, the father of the best school of the best period of landscape painting in France. To his countrymen he has proved a beacon which but brightens as time passes onward. And from his work, though never raising the spectator into the sublime, endless refreshment is obtained. The mantle of the great artist had, it was believed, descended in these later days upon the shoulders of a young painter of great promise, whose untimely death has been deplored wherever the few examples of his skill have found their way. Cecil Lawson, born in 1851, a member of a family well known in the world of art, at the age of twenty-four had taken his position in the fore part of modern British landscape painters. From the first occasion on which he exhibited, his progress was one triumphal march, but at the early age of thirty he breathed his last, leaving behind him a name second only to that of Constable himself. Lawson's style is large and imposing, his color deep and strong, and there is about his compositions a certain suggestiveness, which is at the very foundation of poetic painting. He, unlike Constable, in this respect, had very highly developed the gift of imagination. He saw in his pictures, and makes others see, something more than what is actually set down upon the canvas. He had the mind which lies open to the light that never was on sea or land, joined to a hand that could trace the vision and give it to the world as a respite from harsh realities. How deeply then must all deplore the early loss of this painter who looked on earth and sky with the eye of a poet, and whose hand, touching the strings of all men's hearts, led the human spirit through nature up to nature's God. In the present exhibition, at the Art Gallery, are two landscapes by Lawson, and it will be well for those who truly believe in the elevating influence of art to studies these works again and again, as it seems unlikely that for many years to come such another opportunity will be given to permanent residents in this city.

A CHRISTIAN MARTYR.

Messrs. Scott, of the art depository, 1789 Notre Dame street, have on view in their window a striking painting, by Mr. J. C. Pinhey, a Canadian artist, bearing the above title. It represents a woman consigned to the arena, and the painter has dealt with his subject boldly and effectively. The background is the bare white wall of the amphitheatre, and the martyr, a young golden-haired woman, kneels in front with clasped hands and upturned eyes. The expression of painful apprehension, accompanied by firm and faithful hope, has been exquisitely expressed by the painter. The plain white robe, covered by a purple mantle, forms an effective study, and the whole work, is simple but full of a singular force.

Private Schools.

Le Travailler, Worcester, Mass., says that the published statistics upon the parochial Catholic Schools in Massachusetts are very interesting from more than one point of view. They prove the earnestness of the Catholics to conform to the wise counsels of the last Council at Baltimore on the subject of the education of children, and also show the immense sums spent upon their "private schools," and proclaim the progress of Christian teaching in the State, which from the fact of the existence of these "dangerous institutions" can annually take the pretty sum of three quarters of a million. *Le Travailler* then gives a list of thirty-seven separate schools, privately sustained, with a roll of 40,000 scholars.

The Methodist Missionary Society.

A meeting of the Methodist Missionary Society was held in Mountain Street Church Tuesday evening, Mr. Moses Parker presiding. The report read showed that the sum raised for the various domestic and foreign missions amounted to $220,000. Rev. Dr. Antliff delivered an address on "The world's need of Gospel, and of the adaptation of the Gospel as a means of civilization." Rev. Dr. Ryckman, of Ottawa, spoke of the great and glorious work done by the Methodist Church in their missions throughout the world.

Anniversaries.

A number of anniversaries of many of our religious societies will come off in the opening month of the coming year. The first will be on Tuesday, January 20, the Y. M. C. A.; the Bible Society on Wednesday; Evangelical Alliance on Thursday; and French Missions on Friday. Arrangements have been made by the Sunday School Union to hold a three days' convention in the last week of January. Rev. Dr. Cornish, L.L. D., 177 Drummond street, may be communicated with on any matters relating to the doings during "Anniversary week."

Sunday School Anniversary.

The West End Methodist Church Sunday school held its anniversary meeting Tuesday evening, Mr. W. Keys in the chair. An address to the scholars was given by Mr. J. W. Knox. Rev. Dr. Smyth followed with an address on "Imitation," taking as his text, "Be ye followers of that which is good." Rev. Mr. Flanders, the pastor of the congregation, gave a brief address. The proceedings of the evening were pleasantly interspersed with songs, etc., and a distribution of sweets and fruits amongst the young people was made at the close of the meeting.

The St. Henri Disqualification Case.

The preliminary examination in the case of ex-Ald. Benoit against Ald. Despocas, of St. Henri, for the disqualification of the latter, has disclosed that Mr. Despocas has done work for the corporation of St. Henri since his entry into the town council and that his son has done about $1800 worth of work for Frigon & Lamontagne, who had the contract with the town to lay the drains. Part of that money was paid to the defendant and part to his son.

Canada Bank Note Company.

At the annual meeting of the Canada Bank Note Company yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. C. Smillie was elected president, Mr. G. H. Drechsel vice-president, Mr. E. B. Parker secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. M. M. Duff, member of the Board of Directors.

Inspecting the Rooms.

A young man giving his name as Joseph Boyer was arrested this morning whilst going through some of the rooms of the Albion Hotel. Boyer was noticed about the building last night by some of the bell boys, who supposed that he was one of the guests. They doubted this early this morning, when they found him going from one room to the other. Constable Murphy was called in, and took Boyer to the station. On being searched a large number of keys of all descriptions were found in his possession, and several checks belonging to hotels in Boston, where he has been recently. He claims to have come here with a travelling company from the States, and that he had no money to leave town. He was identified by the detectives as the young man who in August last stole from the St. Lawrence Hall. He is held for examination.

HARDSHIPS ENCOUNTERED

In the Course of the Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The hearing of the evidence in the case of John Ross against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for $200,000 was begun before Mr. Justice Davidson in the Superior Court yesterday. Mr. Ross contends that these extra charges were incurred by him in consequence of a special understanding at the time between himself and the Montreal directors of the railway company. The company deny that such a contract existed and allege that no resolution was passed to that effect, and that there is nothing else to prove such an understanding.

Mr. Charles Drinkwater, secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was examined first by Hon. Mr. Laflamme, Q.C., for Mr. Ross. He said that Sir George Stephen and Mr. Duncan McIntyre were the only active directors of the road in Montreal during the years of 1881 and 1882. There was never any resolution required when these two gentlemen decided upon the engagement of any officers. It was considered an act of the company.

Mr. Roderick McLelan, C. E., who surveyed the north shore of Lake Superior for the Government in 1878, and entered the employ of the C. P. R. in 1881, when he again surveyed that district for the C. P. R., gave a graphic description of the difficulties encountered in the construction of that part of the road. The manager or anybody who worked on that road was obliged to carry his own provisions and his means of lodging with him, and in many instances they were obliged to get Indians to carry their provisions for hundreds of miles on their backs, as there was no harbor and no communication with any centre of supply. Mr. Ross was obliged to construct a supply train, build docks along the lake, secure three tugs to carry provisions, and built several large warehouses on the banks of the lake whence to supply the workmen with the necessaries of life. In short, he was obliged to make a land and water supply road. The case is in progress.

SATISFACTION DERIVED

From Their Trip to Ottawa—The Work of Revision Promised.

Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, one of the deputation that went to Ottawa yesterday to interview the Government about the revision of the chart showing the various currents in the St. Lawrence, stated this morning that he was very well pleased with the reception they had received. The principal point urged was that it was not so much a matter of science as of necessity, and it was held that had a chart with changes up to date been in existence the steamer "Montreal" would in all probability not have been lost. The Government gave them much encouragement, and it is expected that in the estimates to be presented at next session there will be included a certain amount to carry on the proposed work of revision.

Sporting Notes.

The M. A. A. A. Bowling club will play the Canadian club to-morrow night.

The Tuque Bleue Toboggan slide was finished yesterday, including the bridge over Sherbrooke street.

Big efforts are being made to have the C. A. A. O. regatta take place at Lachine next year, and quite a sum of money has been guaranteed for the necessary expenses.

The Trappeur club inaugurated its season last night with an oyster supper, at which a number of invited guests from other clubs and officers of the 65th Battalion took part.

The Skelly Estate.

Mr. James Skelly is suing Mr. John Skelly, his uncle, to force him to divide among the heirs the estate of the late James Skelly, for whom he is executor, and which is valued at $500,000.

An Advent Lecture.

The Very Rev. Dean Carmichael will preach at the Church of St. James the Apostle this evening, at 8 o'clock, the second of a series of advent lectures.

The Cherrier Estate.

The Estate Cherrier is now building two private residences worth $50,000, on St. Denis street, opposite St. Louis square.

PERSONAL.

Rev. D. A. Coffey, of St. Albans, is a guest at the Hall.

Mr. Louis N. Vallée, C. E., of Quebec, is at the Hall.

Mr. A. Charlebois, contractor, of Quebec, is at the Hall.

Mr. W. Owens, M. P., of Lachute, is staying at the Hall.

Mr. Wm. Angus, of Toronto, is a guest at the Windsor.

Mr. T. E. Normand, Mayor of Three Rivers, is at the Hall.

Mr. A. Idsiarski, C. E., of St. Petersburg, is a guest at the Windsor.

Mr. Sanford Fleming, C. M. G., of Ottawa, is staying at the Windsor.

Mr. John Kennedy, proprietor of the Russell House, Ottawa, is at the Hall.

Mr. James Redmond, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, is a guest at the Hall.

Mr. Louis A. Vallee, Government engineer, of Quebec, is staying at the Hall.

Mr. R. J. Gooderham and Miss Gooderham, of Toronto, are guests at the Windsor.

Mr. A. W. Morris has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Molsons Bank.

Hon. A. G. Blair, Attorney-General of New Brunswick, is a guest at the Windsor.

Mr. G. W. Burbridge, Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa, is staying at the Windsor.

Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., has gone to Ottawa to interview the Government on the proposed bonus to the Harbor Police.

Mr. R. B. Angus and Mr. Duncan McIntyre have left London for Spain with the view of examining the Rio Tinto copper mines.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau and his private secretary, Mr. L. H. Taché, arrived at the Hall Tuesday night from New York and left for Ottawa yesterday.

Major General Henry Brinker, of Rochester, N. Y., commander of the 7th Div. N. G., S. N. Y., is on a pleasure trip to the city and is a guest at the Balmoral.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q. C., of Montreal, has arrived in London from Canada and intends from there to make an extended tour of the continent and also to visit India and Africa.

Mr. Andrew Dawes, Mayor of Lachine, who is shortly to leave for Europe, was tendered a complimentary dinner on Monday night by the members of the Municipal Council. Mr. Dawes will be absent three months.

Mr. Henry Archibald, of Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, has recently been elected on the Board of the Montreal Telegraph Company. He fills the vacancy there caused by the death of the late Mr. Thomas Workman.

Rev. Mr. Owen has just received a letter from the Bishop of Delaware, congratulating him on renouncing all connection with the "R. E." organization, and stating that his name has been restored to the list of clergy canonically resident in his district.

Dr. A. J. B. Rolland, who died yesterday in this city, was born here in 1860, and was the son of the late Mr. Gabriel Rolland, a wealthy boot and shoe manufacturer. Dr. Rolland, after graduating with honors at the Victoria Medical School, went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of diseases of the nose and throat. Returning to Montreal in 1887, he was appointed a lecturer by the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery. He also established a dispensary at the Hotel Dieu, where he treated a large number of patients gratuitously. He leaves a widow and young child.

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Your complexion, as well as your temper, is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. Improve both by taking Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Special Notices.

A Substantial Testimonial.

The Rev. Mr. James Kines, for many years pastor of the East End Methodist Church, writes: I have had a Heintzman piano in constant use nearly a quarter of a century, and I have much pleasure in stating it gave the best of satisfaction and consider intending purchasers would never regret calling at Mr. Lindsay's piano rooms, 2270 St. Catherine street, and selecting one of modern Heintzman upright pianos.

Look and Go.

To-morrow, Friday, bargain day at N. E. Hamilton & Co.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

A CRITIC FINDS A FLAW IN HANDEL.

The Messiah and Its Performance—A Poem on Sims Reeves—Coming Musical Treats for Montreal.

Not only in England, but also in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and many other American cities, every well established musical society gives a performance of "The Messiah" about Christmastide. In Montreal, so far, we have heard it only every four or five years. Many an English heart has felt sore on the subject, and has often wished for an annual performance of the National and Traditional Christmas Concert, exclaiming that all would gather there, from the poorest to the richest. Is this indeed the case? Time will very soon tell. But if it should really so happen, we shall see more people on the street (as at the Inauguration of the Chicago "Auditorium") than in the Hall, for, our *large hall* is not yet built. At any rate, the Philharmonic Society, in compliance with the earnest wishes so often expressed by a great many, is preparing to try the experiment, and will judge whether Montreal's eagerness to hear "The Messiah" compares favorably with that of other cities of like population. The test shall be a good and fair one, as "The Messiah" has been given here last year, although not at popular prices. It is to be hoped the venture will prove a success, a grand success. In such a case, we might perhaps also look forward to a yearly popular production of the "Elijah," or "St. Paul." These two popular concerts would very probably be twice welcome now that the society holds in reserve its three subscriber's concerts for the month of April. It would fill up the gap in the winter months, and give satisfaction to such as cannot afford to become subscribers. Let everyone have a chance of hearing the grand oratorios; they are a necessity for our English-speaking population, and

THEIR MORAL EFFECTS

are far beyond what we may at first sight realize them to be. We positively assert, without the slightest misgiving about overestimating its scope, that an oratorio concert is one of religion's most potent helps. More than one angry breast has felt its soothing, peace-making influence; more than one wearied, disheartened soul, sinking beneath a leaden weight of misery and sorrow, has felt the dread affliction grow less heavy by the shedding of some mysterious holy light, to strengthen faith and spur it onward. Hence, all who have at heart and who keep busy studying the means of improving the morality and religious education of a city should not underrate this powerful agent, and by combined, strenuous efforts, implant it so firmly in our midst that it become a permanent institution. The clergy, and all who give attention to the great considerations tending to ennoble and purify humanity, are perhaps prone to overlook the great role music is destined to play as educational agent. Yet it seems a question of moment, interesting not only for amateurs of music or the population at large, but bearing directly on their intellectual and moral future, and thereby also on their physical well-being. Church music can only progress in accordance with the style of music held highest in favor in a city. If good music be neglected or bad or indifferent music will soon step in its stead, and we should quickly fall into the mire of bad taste. The task of remedying such an evil might then grow much above the strength of the most zealous and able devotees of art. It is safer not to swerve from the strictest vigilance at the outset, to endeavor to strengthen the Philharmonic Society by a firm patronage rather than to be content simply with well meaning friendliness. He who shows indifference to such a question proves himself totally ignorant of the power of music.

All that concerns "The Messiah" is so well known that it seems superfluous to give an analysis of the work. We think it will be of greater interest to our readers if we give an account of a circumstance of rare occurrence, the condemnation of a chorus in that great work, by Rev. Will C. Wood, who supports his statement by history and the Bible itself, which he refers to in order to prove the strength of his thesis. This historical document calls attention to what Rev. Will C. Wood justly styles "one spot on the sun" in that majestic and splendid oratorio. "There is one part of the score," says he, "which always grates upon our ear, though presented with the sweet voices of the women, not because of any musical defect, but because of its historic falsity and moral incongruity. We hoped the fault was not Handel's, and that it might be one of those excrescences which have grown over this mighty oak of oratorio from composers who had blotchingly attempted to improve upon his work. But, unfortunately, the part we refer to is in the originally published "*Messiah*, composed in the year 1741, by George F. Handel." And tracing the matter still further, we are pained to find the objectionable part in the *Fac-simile of the Autograph Score of the Messiah*, published in London in 1868. So we must consider that the fault, if it be one, was Handel's. We hoped it was only a cloud *before* the sun. It must be a spot *on* the sun. The reader will remember De Quincey's profound and philosophical remarks on the fact to which he draws attention in some

ONE OF HIS ESSAYS:

That, in all that awful tragedy, in which first Duncan and then Macbeth and Lady Macbeth engage our pity and horror, there is not one prattling voice of childhood heard, though, as De Quincey observing, we know that Lady Macbeth had, or, at least, had had children. And De Quincey explains the omission by the fact that the presence of a child, their own or that of any other, on that scene of horror would have been so incongruous that even the mighty genius of Shakespeare could not have blended the two in any way to produce the tragic effect as distinct from that of horror. Among the mockers at the cross two classes of persons are conspicuously absent: they are children and women. The Gospel record says that "they that passed by reviled Him, wagging their heads." "Likewise the chief priests, mocking him, with the Scribes and Elders, said, He trusted in God: let Him deliver Him, if He will have Him. The thieves also, which were crucified with Him, cast the same in His teeth." Here are men, the passers-by, the hierarchical dignitaries, the malefactors, but no child is among the mockers. The last connection of childhood with Jesus is the sweet strain of "Hosanna" at his triumphal entry. No woman is among the mockers there. It is indeed possible to conceive of women so monstrous that they might have mocked there,—the Herodiases among women. But it is alien from the average woman nature to exult in suffering, and such suffering as that; and it graciously pleased the Providence of God that there should be

NO MOCKING WOMAN

at the Cross, but that, on the contrary, the attitude of women at the Cross should be their best nature speaking. It is unhistorical and morally incongruous, therefore, when the great composer so far forgot himself as to write for the soprano and alto music to the words, 'He trusted in God: let Him deliver Him." No woman's voice at the Cross said that. It was the coarse and brutal in mankind, which God allowed to be represented there only by the coarser nature—by men, too, whose rejection meant the rejection of Israel. But woman was spared that shame. She has, rather, been truly said to have been "last at the Cross and first at the Tomb." We can understand, in part, how Handel could have committed this fault in his desire to have the women chorus take a part; and we can see how he might have excused it by saying that, if woman was not there, she might have been, for woman has not always been angelic. But that is not a vindication. Children *might* have been in "Macbeth," but Shakspeare would not have them there. Scoffing women *might* have been at the Cross, but Divine Providence would not let them be there. And Handel ought not to have had them there. It was in a moment of obscuration of his mighty genius that he permitted them to be there: Herein he failed to be equal to himself; he failed to be equal to Shakspeare; he failed to be equal to the Divine Spirit, which, through four hundred men, sketched the Divine tragedy."

Not only did Handel use women's voices in the chorus referred to, but he uses them with the greatest dramatic energy, picturing realistically the excesses to which women are easily led when in passion. About this particular passage, Mr. Henry F. Chorley remarks, "Haughty contempt can be carried no further in sound than in the theme—'He trusted in God, that He would deliver Him,' flung out in unison by the bass voices only. There is no mistaking this, nor evading it in delivery; it cannot be sung slackly or feebly; and, when sung with the English text, it never *is*. Then the manner in which the disdain passes round, from group to group, is solely attributable to the strict contra-puntal working of a most admirable subject; and observe how, at last, after the fretting and the writhing of the hate or the bitterness, the passion thereof rises into a scream, when we arrive at the repetition of the subject (in C minor) by the high women's voice—a cry of the Furies, more implacable, more bloodthirsty, than any setting of the terrible words, "*Crucify him! Crucify him!*"—attempted by a composer who has approached his subject with a more prosaic directness. So among religious pictures: there will be found some (and even from a hand no less religious than that of *Eva Beato*) of the Passion, in which the suffering is made grotesque, by contortions of limb, and vermilion cascades

FLOWING FROM THE SIDE

of Him nailed on the tree; others, in which a Michael Angelo can express the reflected shame and the anguish, in the hatred of some one mute bystander, who watches the torture of the Son of Man, with the intense rancour of satisfied bigotry. There can be small question on which side lies the higher art." Mr. Henry Chorley only examined this number of "The Messiah" according to its musical worth and seems not to have noticed the kind of anachronism with which Rev. Will C. Wood taxes Handel. The reverend gentleman is probably not thoroughly posted in the works written by other composers on the same subject; else he could not have done otherwise than detect the same error—if error there be—in Bach's "Passion," Spohr's "Calvary," Massenet's "Mary Magdalene," and Gounod's "Redemption." Beethoven is the only one who has escaped the reproach. In his "Mount of Olives" women are not among Christ's scoffers. This question is a very interesting one, and gives an idea of the care, forethought and knowledge required by a composer outside of questions purely musical. We suppose Rev. Will C. Wood's historical assertion is correct. At all events, we do not think it has met with a contradiction. The audience will surely give this chorus a special attention on Friday next.

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ORANGES. ORANGES.

The finest Jamaica Oranges, large and sweet, only 20c per dozen.
Lemons, 15c per dozen.

APPLES. APPLES.

Greenings, good and sound, $2.50 per barrel.
Baldwins, $2.50 and $3.50 per barrel.
Spys, $2.50 and $3.50 per barrel.
Russets, $2.50 and $3.50 per barrel.

FIGS. FIGS.

10c per box or $1 per dozen, or 8lb. box for $1.
Maccaroni, 5lb. box for 30c.
Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Beans and Peas, all this year's pack, $1.25 per dozen.
Plums, in 2lb. tins, 10c per tin, $1.10 per dozen.

Just received from Glasgow, Scotland, a very fine assortment of Scotch, English and Dutch

CHEESE.

BIRTHS.

CASTLE—On December 10, at 222 Hypolite street, city, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Castle.

CRAWFORD—On the 9th instant, at 80 Aylmer street, the wife of A. Crawford of a daughter.

DUPRE—On December 10, at 189 Sugnit Avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J., Mrs. Louis Dupre, of a daughter. 291 3

PLAMONDON—In this city, on December 10, the wife of Joseph Plamondon, of a son. 292 2

SALSBURY—At 38 Chomedy st., on the 7th instant, the wife of C. Salsbury, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CORNELISON-NUGENT—At Philadelphia, on December 7, by Rev. Wm. Paden, Clarence Cornelison to Birdie Nugent, formerly of St. John, N. B.

GREGORY-McAVOY—At Annapolis, N. S., by Rev. H. D. De Blois, George Milledge Gregory to Mary Adelia McAvoy.

FITZGIBBON-ROSE—On December 12, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. James Barclay, M. A., Robert, second son of the late A. Fitzgibbon, Esq., M. I. C. E., of Bushey-Heath, Herts, England, to Marion Edith, elder daughter of the late James Rose, Esq., of Montreal. 292 3

HARTIN-SCOTT—At Napanee, Ont., by Rev. A. B. Chambers, Jas. Hartin to Minerva Scott.

KAYLER-HUFFMAN—At Ernestown, Ont., by Rev. W. H. Peake, Edward A. Kayler to Mrs. C. W. Huffman.

McAULIFFE-TONER—At Marysville, Ont., James McAuliffe to Letitia Toner.

MORTON-HALLETT—At Orono, Ont., by Rev. R. A. Rooney, Richard Morton to Bessie Hallett.

MILLER-SMITH—On the 10th December, by the Rev. Jervois A. Newnham, M. A., Frederick F. Miller to Bertha, daughter of W. Howe Smith, Esq., of this city. 291 2

STRYDE-HEMPEY—In this city, on December 10, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M. A., Mr. Henry J. Stryde to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Hempey.

DEATHS.

ALLISON—At Richmond, Ont., on December 5, Nellie B. Allison.

BAMBRIDGE—At Toronto, on December 8, Reid Bambridge, aged 22 years.

BECK—At Peterboro', Ont., on December 7, Rev. John Walton Romeyn Beck, aged 61 years.

BELANGER—At Quebec, on December 8, Jacques Belanger, aged 70 years.

BRISTOWE—At Napanee, Ont., Thomas Bristowe, aged 40 years.

CAHILL—At Halifax, on December 8, William Cahill, aged 27 years.

CRAWFORD—At Halifax, on December 7, Harriet Sophia, widow of the late Wm. Crawford.

DILLON—On the 11th December, 1889, at the Montreal General Hospital, Annie Levey, widow of the late Albert Edward Dillon, native of Dublin, Ireland, and beloved mother of Albert E. Dillon, of this city, aged 44 years. 292 2

EATON—At Toronto, on December 7, Frank Eaton, aged 26 years.

GOODALL—At Toronto, on December 7, Jennie Fawcett, wife of John H. Goodall, aged 21 years.

GILCHEN—On Thursday, December 12, 1889, Ann Weymss, relict of the late Thomas Gilchen, aged 82 years. Funeral from her late residence, 89 Cathedral street, at 2 p. m., Saturday, December 14, to St. George's Church, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are kindly requested to attend. (Quebec papers please copy.) 292 2

JONES—At Baddeck, C. B., on December 5, Janet, widow of the late Robert A. Jones, aged 60 years.

HUSTON—At Stanfold, Que., on December 6, James Huston, aged 63 years.

KAVANAGH—At New York, on Monday, 9th inst., Mary Kavanagh, daughter of Morgon Kavanagh, of Wexford Co., Ireland, and beloved wife of Henry Kelly. (New York and Wexford papers please copy.) Interred at New York. 291 2

LOCHHEAD—At Camden, Ont., Robert Lochhead, aged 72 years.

MERCER—At Tilsonburg, Ont., on December 6, Thomas Mercer, aged 78 years.

McKENZIE—At Guelph, Ont., on December 7, John McKenzie, aged 50 years.

PARTRIDGE—At Wilmington, Del., on December 7, Geo. W. Partridge, of London, Ont., aged 22 years.

ROLLAND—In this city, on Wednesday, 11th inst., Dr. A. J. B. Rolland, aged 29 years, six months. Funeral will leave his late residence, 98 St. Denis street, on Saturday, 14th, at 8.15 a. m., for the Jesuit Church, thence to the cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please attend without further notice. 291 3

RITCHIE—At Toronto, on December 8, Lillie, wife of Ald. Ritchie, aged 35 years.

SMITH—At Ottawa, on December 8, Eliza, widow of the late Edward Smith.

SIMPSON—At Guelph, Ont., on December 6, James M. Simpson, aged 30 years.

WESTBY—At London, Ont., on December 7, Charles Roy, son of Richard Westby.

WATTS—At Kingston, Ont., on December 7, James Watts, aged 74 years.

YOUNG—At Quebec, on December 9, William Christopher Young.

PERSONAL—THE CANADIAN SECRET SERvice is the only Detective Agency in Canada employed by the Government. It is also patronized by the largest Banks and Insurance Companies in the Dominion, and is connected with the leading Detective Agencies in the United States. It is prepared to undertake Legitimate detective work in any part of the world. Address, John A. Grose, Manager Canadian Secret Service, Montreal. 213

PERSONAL—DR. GOODALL, SPECIALIST IN Catarrh, Skin Diseases and Cancer, without operation, large experience in these diseases, in hospitals of Europe and round the world. 6 Phillips Place, 3rd door from Beaver Hall Sq. Hours 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. 262 tf

CURTAINS AND PORTIERES.

New lines of desirable goods just opened at
292 f 1 THOMAS LIGGET'S.

WHY SUFFER WITH A BAD BREATH, WHEN BY USING
Covernton's Carbolic Tooth Wash
daily, it not only disinfects the breath but hardens the Gums, Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth. Price 25c. For sale by all Druggists. 272f

CARPETS

The large stock shown by THOMAS LIGGET represents all grades and from best makers. 292 f 1

FINEST STOCK AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
—OF THE—
Real Vienna Chairs and Furniture
—IN—
PARLOR, HAT AND HALL STANDS, WHATNOTS, SMOKING CHAIRS, and complete assortment of their best goods, at
O. McGARVEY & SON'S,
Corner Notre Dame and McGill Streets.
292 f 2

THOMAS LIGGET
is showing new effects in MADRAS and LACE CURTAINS. 29 f 1

Wines, Wines, Wines,
MOST WHOLESOME AND NUTRITIOUS DRINKS.

Having made extensive additions to our already immense cellars, and almost entirely withdrawn from the market for the past year, in order to age our enormous stock of Wines, we are now in a position to offer good old Wines. Be convinced of their superior quality by giving them a fair trial.

THE ONTARIO GRAPE GROWING
—AND—
Wine Manufacturing Company, St. Catharines, Ont.

THE VICTORIA BOTTLING CO.,
20 St. Dizier Street,
Agents for MONTREAL.
ELL TELEPHONE, 1806.
FEDERAL do 140. 283f

PHOTOS! PHOTOS!!
J. T. LAMBLY
Just opened in his large new rooms, corner of St. Lawrence and Vitre streets, Montreal. 283x13

THOMAS LIGGET
For ART CARPETS, ART SQUARES, ANGLO-INDIAN CARPETS and KENSINGTON CARPETS in all sizes. 292 f 1

BURROUGHS & BURROUGHS
Barristers and Solicitors.
TELEPHONE No. 1521 No. 12 Place d'Armes Hill.
Chas. S. Burroughs | W. Herbert Burroughs.
1802

MACMASTER & McGIBBON,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
THE TEMPLE,
St. James Street.
D. MACMASTER, Q.C., R. D. McGIBBON,
F. S. MACLENNAN. ALFRED R. MAJOR.
113x

THOMAS LIGGET
For best grades in OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUM and CORK FLOORING. 292 f 1

MARK YOUR LINEN, &c., WITH JACKSON'S Marking Ink, which does not wash out or burn holes in the fabrics. Prepared only by H. F. JACKSON, Dispensing Chemist, 2203 St. Catherine street Montreal. 14 6x

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

NEWSBOYS' NOTICE.

Newsboys and Girls will please meet at the Weber Hall, 230 St. James st., on Friday Evening, December 13th, at half past six o'clock.

S. CARSLEY.

VELVET COVERED.

A large assortment of Velvet Covered hats for ladies at

$1.75
1.75
1.75
1.75
1.75
1.75
1.75
1.75
1.75
1.75

All the above are trimmed with ribbon and feathers.

S. CARSLEY.

A FRESH LOT.

A fresh lot of those trimmed felt hats for ladies at

$1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25

put to stock to-day.

S. CARSLEY.

THE BEATRICE HAT.

NEW SHAPE.
NEW SHAPE.

NEW COLORS.
NEW COLORS.

CLOSE FITTING.
CLOSE FITTING.

80c. $1.05, $1.50.

A full assortment of colors at each price.

S. CARSLEY.

FUR CAPS.

FOR LADIES.
FOR LADIES.

FOR CHILDREN.
FOR CHILDREN.

FOR BOYS.
FOR BOYS.

—IN—

SEAL.
SEAL.

GREY LAMB.
GREY LAMB.

PERSIAN LAMB.
PERSIAN LAMB.

OPOSSUM.
OPOSSUM.

S. CARSLEY.

XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS PRESENTS.

The stock of Corsets will be found the largest and best assorted in the city. It comprises all the newest makes and latest improvements known for comfort and a graceful and symmetrical figure. Prices range from 45c to $5.00 pair.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Best Kid Gloves.

XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS

Those New French Pattern Prints, sold only in dress lengths, are selling very fast, ladies find them a useful and most desirable present in every respect.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Winter Gloves.

XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS

The Double Shrunk Flake Wool, made up in 1 oz. and 4 oz. balls, is one of the finest and best wools made, and is therefore suitable for using in the finest work. We are selling this freely for presents, expressing it to the States and all parts of the Dominion.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Choice Kid Gloves.

XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS
XMAS PRESENTS

The Frilling and Embroidery Departments are well worth seeing, stocks are large, and the variety offered unequalled in the city. All Flannel Embroideries at exactly half the marked prices. A box of pretty frillings, or card of embroidery, would be a handsome present.

S. CARSLEY.

Children's Winter Gloves.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

An old adage runs: "A stitch in time saves nine," but let that stitch be put in with

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

And it will save ninety and nine. Once used; always used.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

EVER READY DRESS STEELS.

The famous time-saver.
In all cases where speed and neatness is required none can excel.

THE EVER READY DRESS STEEL

Is perfect in make.
Is well finished.
Is easily adjusted.
Is incomparable.

THE EVER READY DRESS STEEL.

S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775
1777 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

WEATHER REPORT, Dec. 12th, 1889.—Falling temperature, local snow or sleet.

TABLE NAPERY FOR CHRISTMAS.

We are showing a complete line of all kinds of Table Napery, including

NAPKINS,
TRAY CLOTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
CARVER'S CLOTHS,
SIDEBOARD RUNNERS,
DOYLIES

in all sizes, also a full assortment of

Fancy Bordered Breakfast Sets.

New patterns in 5 o'clock Tea Setts.
Complete Dinner Sets handsomely done up in boxes, the whole forming one of the finest selections Table Napery to be had. Prices in every instance are reasonable.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

(Mail orders for Table Napery receive careful attention.)

PRETTY PRINTS.

For Christmas trade we have a number of 8, 10 and 12 yard lengths in prettiest patterns, neatly done up in wrappers, just the right article for a useful and sensible present.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

24 IN. SILK PLUSH.

The special line of Plush at $1.10 is selling fast, make your selection soon.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
Importers of Dry Goods,
Corner Notre Dame and St. Peter Sts.,
MONTREAL.
Terms cash and only one price. 292f

Would not a nice Rug (20 patterns to select from) make your friend a suitable Xmas Gift?

We are sure a Bible or Album would please, or a handsome pair of Portieres (a dozen different patterns and colors shown), or a nice Table or Piano Cover.

An Eclipse Clothes Wringer always makes glad the heart of the thrifty housewife (8 other kinds kept in stock). Or we might suggest a Clock, either for the Parlor, Sitting-room, Hall or Kitchen. A Hanging Lamp would be a sensible gift. How would a Carpet Sweeper suit (we have them for a dollar).

Again, a pair of Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Chromos or other pictures. Here is another which always pleases and lasts forever, the Eclipse Extension Spring Mattress, made by us and warranted.

Please remember that we have a full line of Carpets and Furniture. In Parlor Suits we cannot be beaten either in variety, quality, or price. Easy Chairs of every kind in endless variety and way down in prices. Sideboards, Centre Tables, Hat Racks, Sofas, Bed Lounges, Bookcases, Desks, Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, etc., etc. Examine our stock before purchasing, and be sure you have the right address. Metropolitan Mfg. Co., 60 and 62 Victoria Square. 283tf

★ Annual Sale ★
—OF—
HOLIDAY GOODS
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES.

As usual during the month of December, previous to stock taking in January, we offer our patrons for this month *bona fide* reductions on the whole of our stock,

—COMPRISING IN PART—

Electro Plate of every description,

In FLAT, HOLLOW and TABLE WARE.

TEA SETS,
TRAYS,
CAKE BASKETS,
CRUETS, &c.

Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, and Carvers, &c., &c.

BRIC-A-BRAC!

Doulton, Tapestry, Royal Worcester, Bonn and Hungarian Faience.

CLOCKS!

Black, Onyx, Marble and Cuckoo Clocks.

LAMPS!

Piano, Banquet and Table Lamps, in Wrought Iron, Brass and Electro Silver.

FANS AT HALF PRICE.

Brass and Copper Goods!

Tea Kettles, Gongs, Tables, Sconces, Mirrors, Easels, Umbrella stands, &c.

LEATHER GOODS!

Dressing Cases, Writing Pads, Portfolios, &c., Albums, Purses, Comb Cases, &c.

☞Our friends and customers may confidently rely upon the reduced prices being genuine and not merely printed on paper.

☞INSPECTION SOLICITED!☜

Open on Saturdays during December until 6 p.m.

WATSON & PELTON,
53 St. Sulpice Street.
282eodtf

THOMAS LIGGET'S
MATS and HEARTH RUGS for the Christmas Trade are specially fine. 292f1

Rotten Lace Curtains.

We are constantly handling Lace Curtains that are so rotten that when wet will not bear their own weight, not through age or sun burnt, but being previously cleaned and bleached with Chloride of Lime or other Chemicals, which is bound to rot the article, a cheap and common practice to a cleaner, but very expensive to owner. Whose Curtains only drop to pieces after. We clean all kinds of Curtains as cheap as any House and with our new Nottingham Lace Curtain Finisher do them up far superior, and to use nothing to rot or injure them. Try us once, and if not satisfactory, no charge. Gold Medalist Dyers and Cleaners.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING COY.
Offices 221 McGill, 2425 Notre Dame,
2884eod 1595 St. Catherine.

THOMAS LIGGET'S
TAPESTRY CARPETS at 26½c, 27½c and 28½c are wonderful value. 292f1

N. E. HAMILTON & CO.

—Remember To-morrow—

FRIDAY,
Bargain Day
—AT—
N. E. HAMILTON & CO'S.

We received this week, letters congratulating us upon our enterprise in following the principle of the leading stores throughout the States and European cities, by designating

Friday of Every Week
BARGAIN DAY.

N. E. Hamilton & Co.

To-morrow we shall again offer Special BARGAINS in every department, and we invite the public to inspect them.

N. E. Hamilton & Co.,
1888, 1890, 1892, 1894,
NOTRE DAME STREET.

☞Post Order Department carefully attended to 292f1

THE SPARKLING VINTAGE
—OF THE—
Champagne

We carry in stock regularly the following brands of

FINE CHAMPAGNE!

	Per Case—1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
In hampers—Piper Heidsieck Sec	$24.00	$26.00

THE "BRUT" WINES.

	Per Case—1 dozen. qts.	2 dozen. pts.
Irroy Grand Extra Brut, Black Top	$29.00	$31.00
Delbeck "Brut," Black Label	29.00	31.00

THE EXTRA DRY WINES.

Perrier Jouet, Extra Dry Special	28.00	30.00
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry	29.00	31.00
Delbeck, Extra Dry	29.00	31.00
Louis Roederer Grand Vin Sec	29.00	31.00
Veuve Clicquot, Yellow Label	28.00	31.00
Moet & Chandon, White Seal	28.00	30.00
Piper Heidsieck, Sec	24.00	26.00
Jules Mumm, Extra Dry	22.50	23.50
And the Famous "Sec" Wine of Messrs. Pommery & Greno	29.00	31.00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

VIENNA SAUSAGES AND BOLOGNAS!

Just received from Keiser, of New York, Kosher Sausages, Vienna Sausages and Bolognas.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

LARGE WILD TURKEYS,

Also very choice PRAIRIE CHICKENS and QUAIL.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CHRISTMAS MINCE MEAT!

Atmore's Celebrated Philadelphia Mince Meat. Made of the PUREST INGREDIENTS.

Atmore's Mince Meat in 5 lb. pails.
Atmore's Mince Meat in 10 lb. pails.
Atmore's Mince Meat in glass jars.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CHRISTMAS PORTS
OUR STOCK!
Hunt's and Cockburn's.

	Per bottle.	Per gallon.	Per dozen.
"Old Reserve" £100 Wine (Cockburn's)	$2.00	$8.50	$20.00
"Private Stock," £90 Wine (Cockburn's)	1.75	6.00	18.50
"Extra Particular Old, £80 (Cockburn's)	1.50	8.00	17.00
Choice Old Delicate Port (Hunt's)	1.25	6.00	13.00
Very Superior Rich Old Port (Hunt's)	1.00	4.50	10.00
Fine Fruity Port (Hunt's)	.75	3.50	8.00
Superior Sound Young Port (Hunt's)	.55	2.50	6.00

TARRACONA PORT!

Genuine Wine, 35c. per bottle, $1.50 per gallon, $4.00 per dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Christmas Sherries.
PEMARTIN'S and MISA'S.

Pemartin's "Very Superior Pale" Sherry, £200 Sterling Wine.

We offer a limited quantity (in bottle only) of this the FINEST, OLDEST and CHOICEST SHERRY ever imported into Canada for sale, specially imported now for our present Christmas Trade, at $2.50 per bottle, $27.50 per dozen.

Misa's "Old English Gentleman" Sherry, the Choicest Amontillado, $2 per bottle, $21 per dozen.

	Per bottle.	Per gallon.	Per dozen.
"Club" Sherry, Pemartin's Fine Old and Choice Wine	$1.50	$8.00	$17.00
Vino da Pasto, Very Fine Dry	1.50	7.50	16.00
Extra Dry Special, "Pemartin"	1.50	7.50	16.00
Magnificent Dinner Sherry	.75	4.00	12.00
Glorose, Rich and Fruity	1.00	5.00	11.00
Very Dry Delicate Dinner Sherry	1.00	4.50	10.00
Superior Dinner Sherry	1.00	4.50	10.00
Table Sherry	.75	3.50	8.00
Superior Sound Pale Sherry	.55	2.50	6.00
Cooking Wine	.35	1.50	4.00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

A BOTTLE OF OLD MADEIRA!

	Per bottle.	Per gallon.	Per dozen.
Leacock's Old ne plus ultra the finest imported (£90 Wine)	$1.50	$8.00	$17.00
Cossart Gordon's Light, Pale, Delicate Madeira	.75	3.50	8.00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Our RYE WHISKIES

	Per bottle.	Per gallon.	Per dozen.
"Imperial" Old Rye	$ .40	$1.90	$4.50
Very Old (V. O.) Rye	.50	2.50	5.50
Extra Old "Hermitage"	.60	3.00	7.00
"Old Monogram Club"	.75	4.00	8.50
Cabinet Rye	.75	4.00	8.00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FINE CHAMPAGNE.

The "Irroy" Grand Extra "Brut," per case 1 dozen quarts, $29.00; per case 2 dozen pints, $31.00.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
Family Grocers & Wine Merchants,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE
199 St. James Street.
292f1

MERCHANT TAILOR'S BANKRUPT STOCK!

HENRY MORGAN & CO. respectfully announce that they have still a portion of the Bankrupt Stock purchased by them a few weeks ago, which must be cleared out previous to stock-taking, consisting of:—

Scotch and English Tweeds,
Coatings, Trouserings, etc., etc.
INSPECTION INVITED!

HENRY MORGAN & CO., - Cor. St. James St. and Victoria Square.
292f2

TO-MORROW,

Friday, Dec. 13th,

We shall show thousands of yards of rich Watered and Fancy Ribbons, worth from 20 to 40 cents per yard, all at

10 Cents.

Come early as they will go fast.
Also a lot of Wool Costume Cloth, worth 30 cents, at

19 Cents Per Yard.

This lot is quite new and suitable for Christmas Presents. All the new Heather Mixtures for Young Ladies' Dresses.

CHEAP PRINTS,
CHEAP HOSE,
CHEAP GLOVES,
CHEAP PLUSHES,

And all are GOOD as well as Cheap.

Children's Mantles.

Twenty-five per cent REDUCTION, or one-fourth of the marked price.

☞Samples mailed to all parts of the Dominion.

HENRY HAMILTON,
1883 and 1885
Notre Dame St.
298f1

—USEFUL—
Christmas Presents
—AT—
JOHN AITKEN & CO'S.

GENTS' SILK and CASHMERE MUFFLERS.
GENTS' SILK SCARFS.
GENTS' SILK and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' WINTER GLOVES in endless variety at prices to suit every one.

A Large and Carefully Selected Stock of GENTS' DRESSING GOWNS, all choice patterns; and, in order to clear these, we are selling at a CASH DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT.

In our LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT our stock is well assorted and we are making Special Reductions for the Holiday Trade.

John Aitken & Co.,
1757 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Established in 1847. 289f6

Canadian Life Assurance Company—Distribution of Profits to 31st December, 1889. The 43rd year will close on 31st December, 1889, when the profits since 1885 will be distributed, instead of 30th April, as heretofore. N. B.—Those joining now will share in these profits. 291 f tf

A FEW OF THE MANY MEDALS AND diplomas awarded the famous
HEINTZMAN PIANOS.

First Prize and Diploma, N.Y. State Fair, Syracuse	1857
First Prize and Diploma, Kingston	1867
First Prize and Diploma, Hamilton	1868
First Prize and Diploma, Square Piano, Toronto	1870
First Prize and Diploma, Upright Piano, Toronto	1870
First Prize and Diploma, Piano of any kind, Toronto	1870
First Prize and Diploma, Square Piano, Kingston	1871
First Prize and Diploma, Upright Piano, Kingston	1871
First Prize and Diploma, Square Piano, Hamilton	1872
First Prize and Diploma, Upright Piano, Hamilton	1872
Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia	1876
Medal and Diploma, Sydney, N. S. W.	1877
Gold and Bronze Medals and Diploma, Toronto	1879
Silver and Bronze Medals and Diploma, Toronto	1880
Silver and Bronze Medals and Diploma, Toronto	1881
Silver Medal and Diploma, Toronto	1882
Bronze Medal and Diploma, Toronto	1882
Diploma at Colonial and Indian Exhibition	1886
Special Silver Medal (for improvements in Pianos) Ottawa	1887

A large and assorted stock of Heintzman Uprights Pianos in Antique Oak, Natural Mahogany, Mottled Walnut and other rare woods, now on view.

C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS,
2270 ST. CATHERINE ST. 292 1

THOMAS LIGGET
is showing DUNDEE CARPET at 8, 9, 10 and up to 20 cents per yard. 292 f 1

Mr. John Blackwell, of the Bank of Commerce, Toronto, writes: "Having suffered for over four years from Dyspepsia and weak stomach, and having tried numerous remedies with but little effect, I was at last advised to give Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery a trial. I did so with a happy result, receiving great benefit from one bottle. I then tried a second and a third bottle, and now I find my appetite so much restored, and stomach strengthened, that I can partake of a hearty meal without any of the unpleasantness I formerly experienced."

If a great thing can be done at all, it can be done easily.

Pain in the side nearly always comes from a disordered liver and is promptly relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

It is in vain for you to rise up early if the kitchen chimney will not draw.

Special Notices.

Umbrellas! Umbrellas! High-class novelties in umbrellas for the Christmas trade are to be had at S. Carsley's.

Remember Bargain Day on Friday. N. E. Hamilton. 291 2

If you are about to purchase a piano you should consider that Heintzman pianos have been before the public nearly a quarter of a century, and that they were awarded gold, silver and bronze medals wherever exhibited, also that they are the first choice of our unbought musicians.

S. Carsley's corsets are much spoken of as being the best-fitting, best-wearing and best value in the city.

Look and Go.

To-morrow, Friday, bargain day at N. E Hamilton & Co.

A Cure For Toothache.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum is guaranteed to cure toothache instantly. Prepared by J. A. Gibbons & Co., Toronto, and sold by druggists. Price 15 cents. 223 eod †

The Ladies' Kid Glove Department at S. Carsley's is the busiest place in town.

Remember Bargain Day on Friday. N. E. Hamilton. 291 2

Ask to see the silk grenadines at S. Carsley's; all shades to choose from.

GERRYMANDERING.

MERCIER'S CABINET TO TRY ITS HAND.

The War in the French Press Concerning Accusations of Fanaticism—More Accusations and Denials—Quebec Notes.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, December 12.—Notwithstanding the silence of the official organs here, many influential Liberals are of the opinion that during the next session, the Mercier Government will try its hand at gerrymandering. It is quite possible that the united counties of Richmond and Wolfe and those of Chicoutimi and Saguenay will be separated, that the county of Laval will be gerrymandered so as to give Mr. Leblanc a good deal of trouble at the next elections, and that several other important changes will be made in other parts of the province, as far as electoral divisions are concerned. These rumors are readily believed here, for everybody knows that there is no love lost between the Premier and the member for Laval. Moreover, leaving that case aside, the population of this district would accept with pleasure any change that would be of a nature to give the region situated south and east of Quebec a larger number of representatives. It is held that Beauce County should also be divided, and that the County of Rimouski is far too large as it stands now, the interests of the western and eastern parts of it having interests that are diametrically opposed.

ACCUSATIONS OF FANATICISM.

The war concerning the accusations of fanaticism hurled against the Mercier administration is still raging here. The *Electeur* accuses Mr. Flynn of having blamed Mr. Mercier regarding the settlement of the Jesuit question. Last evening the *Courrier du Canada*, Sir Hector's organ here, given the lie to the Liberal organ, saying that never a Catholic would dream of blaming Mr. Mercier for having settled that knotty question. "But," continues the *Courrier*, "we have the right to blame, and we do blame, the local Government for having done all that is necessary to bring on a war of races. Moreover, it is well known that the Jesuits have our greatest respect and that never will we follow Mr. Mercier's example, that of using the name of the Jesuits as a shield to cover his political sins. It is not true," adds the *Courrier*, "that Sir John has ordered us to attack the provincial administration regarding the settlement of the claims of the Jesuits. We have said, and we repeat, that the Premier has followed a policy of provocation against the English speaking element, and that by so doing he has endangered the peace and prosperity of the Dominion."

THE OTHER SIDE.

On the other hand the *Justice*, the organ of the Nationalist wing of the party in power here, holds that the *bleu* party is composed of men whose hunger for power obliterates all sentiments of honor in their hearts. It accuses the leaders, Mr. Tarte especially, of working at a very dirty piece of work indeed, when he joins hands with the fanatics of Ontario, who are the sole and only cause of the detestable position which the French of the province are now in. *La Justice* adds that all the braying of the *bleu* press is caused by the insatiable appetite of the *clique* that has so long fed and fattened at the expense of the province. Their craving for power and spoils is such that they do not hesitate to appeal to the fanaticism of those who are dissatisfied with the manner in which Mr. Mercier settled the Jesuit Estate question.

QUEBEC NOTES.

Mr. Robert Bradley, advocate, has been named interpreter of the Court of Queen's Bench, criminal side, in place of Mr. Achille F. Carrier, who has resigned the position, as he wishes to remain in political life.

Nothing of any importance was done at the meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday. The friends of the Government claim that all the preliminary work for the coming session is now complete, and the last touch is being given to the preparing of the budget.

Anent the Quebec West election your correspondent has interviewed Messrs. Owen Murphy and R. H. McGreevy, who both express the intention of running. The writs are not out yet. The contest will be very close, Mr. Murphy being unpopular with a great number of French and Irish voters.

Messrs. Garneau and Shehyn, of the Local Cabinet, left Paris for home yesterday.

Premier Mercier goes to Montreal in a few days to spend the Christmas and New Year's festivals. Hon. Mr. Mercier has issued cards for a dinner party to-night at the Good Shepherd bazaar rooms. He also dines and wines the Nationalist politicians who took part in the Rimouski election at his residence, at noon.

Mr. Langelier, provincial registrar, has just returned from Bonaventure, where he distributed, on behalf of the Provincial Government, $17,000 to the workmen of the Baie Chaleurs railway.

A deal laden train on the Lake St. John Railway ran off the track near Chambord yesterday. Four cars were badly wrecked. There was a passenger coach attached to the train, but no one was injured.

JOHNSTOWN'S LATEST DISASTER.

The Opera House Horror—Horrible Scenes Attending the Fatal Fire Alarm.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., December 11.—The scenes attending the panic in the Opera House were fatal in the extreme. There were eight hundred people in the house. Two hundred and forty of these occupied chairs in the parquette. Possibly two hundred more were in the circle and aisles of the parquette. In the first gallery all the seats were occupied and the aisles packed. In the second, or top gallery, all the benches were occupied and many people were standing. The cause of death in every instance was the rushing at the doorway leading to the street in the frantic efforts of the people to get out of the building. The building in which the theatre was situated was condemned some years ago. The morgue where the dead were laid was visited by thousands of people to-day. The accident is an illustration of the highly nervous condition of a large number of the people of this city. There has been a disposition to draw conclusions from the Conemaugh calamity, and it has fastened itself upon the women, young folk and many excitable middle-aged people. Some of these went through the terrible experiences on May 31. It has been no uncommon thing to hear such remarks as: "Well, I wonder what will happen next?" "You can expect anything now." "We've had flood, now look out for fire." "Johnstown is under a curse." There has been more or less disposition to go to the theatre whenever there was a chance in order to

TRY TO FORGET THE HORRORS

of last spring. Other amusements have also been eagerly sought for the same purposes. These were some of the reasons for the large audience at the theatre last night. Those who first started out of their houses went from curiosity to see where the fire was, but they did so excitedly, and the instant effect was a panic. The bell which struck the alarm was so close to the theatre that it seemed to be sounding in the theatre itself. The two crowds fought against each other at the theatre doors. Strong men sprang upon the backs of those in front of them without regard to sex and jumped on heads and shoulders as though they were hallway planks or stairs. The ferocity of the struggle by some of the foreign mill workmen was as revolting as it was disastrous; what began as an attempt to get out into the street changed into a riot. A bruised delicate woman says she saw two men stop to fight when both had an opportunity to escape. One exclaimed, "It's my life or yours," and he knocked his antagonist down in a furious manner. The theatre will not reopen. The city officials are seriously criticized for permitting the use of the building as a theatre. The alleged clubbing by the police during the panic will be investigated. Besides the ten reported killed, it is said that three others have since died. The injured number eighty.

In Memory of Jefferson Davis.

NEW ORLEANS, La., December 12.—A mass meeting of Confederate veterans was held last night and resolutions adopted mourning the death of Jefferson Davis and pledging themselves to provide a fund for the family of the deceased and to raise a monument to his memory.

Disastrous Rainstorm in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 12.—The rainstorm which has continued throughout the State for eleven days appears to have been broken, although it is still raining at many points in the interior. The rainfall has been seventeen inches here which is unprecedented, and the damage threatens to be large in bridges washed away and rich valley lands overflowed. For miles above Colusa, on both sides of the Sacramento River, the valley looks like a great lake, with trees and houses standing out like islands, the breaks in the levees, as the river bed is nearly as high as the valley lands, having been artificially raised by rubbish poured into it by years of hydraulic mining. Any break means the opening of the torrent, to stop which requires the strenuous labor of hundreds of men.

AN ANCIENT UNIVERSITY.

Cambridge and its Colleges—Lecture at the Catholic Young Men's Society.

The Literary Academy held their usual weekly meeting at the rooms of the society, No. 92 St. Alexander street, last evening. Rev. James Callaghan delivered a most interesting lecture on "Cambridge University." After describing the town of Cambridge, and giving some account of the twelve colleges and four halls which make up the university, he went into the antiquity of its foundation. The most ancient of the colleges, he said, was St. Peter's, which dated away back to the year 1257. One of the sights of the university was the senate house, which was said to be the finest room in England. It was 100 feet long, 42 broad and 32 high; the gallery alone was capable of seating 1000 people. The libraries of Cambridge were splendid, the most important and chief library of the university being the gift of George I. It consisted of original editions of Greek and Latin writers; many valuable manuscripts; and large collections of ancient prints. A chancellor, a high steward, vice-chancellor, and two pivectors rule the affairs of the university. Cambridge had always been an object of great interest to the sovereigns of England, and from time to time they had conferred on the university many charters and powers. At present the number of students attending Cambridge was about 1500.

First of the Second-Class Colonist Cars.

The Canadian Pacific Railway management have now at Windsor Street Station the first of their series of Colonist cars, fitted up as a sleeper for the benefit of second-class passengers to the Pacific coast. The enterprise is, the management say, an experiment, and the improved cars are for the Pacific coast only. An inspection of the car shows it to be in every respect true to the company's description of it. An ordinary "colonist" is divided into compartments, furnishing wash-rooms with basins, towel racks and general plain toilet appurtenances. Mattresses and bedding of modern and improved quality are stowed in the usual manner, ready to be unfolded at night for use, and curtains on rings divide securely the sleeping compartments. The extra charge for the entire trip across continent on these cars is placed at $2.50, or a fraction over 50 cents per night; and, when it is considered that the services of a porter to look after the bedding and comfort of the passengers in general is thrown in, the charge can hardly be called extravagant. The car in question leaves on Friday to be followed by others in regular order.

Sons of England

HALF A MILLION

FOR PERMANENT PAVING NEXT YEAR.

All the City's Streets to be Paved With Blocks or Asphalt Within Ten Years—Ald. Prefontaine's Big Plan.

Every street in Montreal will be paved with blocks or asphalt before many years are over if the present chairman of the Road Committee and the City Surveyor are able to carry out their present design. Mr. St. George, on Ald. Prefontaine's suggestion, is now engaged in the big job of classifying the streets of the city, deciding which description of permanent pavement is best suited to each, the cost, etc. This classification over, Mr. St. George is to prepare a scheme for distributing the work, so that it may be carried out in the most economical and expeditious manner. Mr. St. George, as stated in the STAR yesterday, has prepared a report on the permanent paving recommended to be done next year. This report recommends the paving with cedar blocks of

THE FOLLOWING STREETS:

St. James street, from Victoria square to Bonaventure station, and Victoria square, from St. James street to Craig, at a cost of $60,000; Craig street, from Lacroix street to De Lorimier ave., and from Victoria square to St. James street, at a cost of $120,000; St. Catherine street, from Panet street to De Lorimier avenue, from Amherst street to St. Denis street, and from University to Guy street, at a cost of $122,000; and St. Lawrence street, from Craig to Lagauchetiere street, at a cost of $15,000. The report recommends the paving of the following streets in rock asphalt: Donegana street, from Windsor to Bisson, at a cost of $7000, and Osborne from Windsor to Stanley, at a cost of $3600. The paving of the following streets with granite blocks is also recommended: Windsor, from St. James to Dorchester, at a cost of $46,570.30; St. Leon, McCord to Wellington Bridge, $10,300; Bonsecours, Notre Dame to Craig, $10,627; Place D'Armes Hill, St. James to Craig, $5308; St. Lambert, St. James to Craig, $6877.70; St. Peter, St. James to Craig, $4053.92; William, McCord to Canning, $60,990; Notre Dame, Papineau Square to Frontenac, $103,000; Longueuil Ferry street, from Notre Dame to the wharf. The total cost of the cedar block paving recommended for next year is $317,000, rock asphalt $10,600 and granite block paving $255,326.92 or a grand total of $582,926.92.

TO RAISE THE MONEY.

"Oh, we will get the money somewhere," remarked Ald. Prefontaine in response to an enquiry. "We must get a loan, that is settled, and we must also get our streets into decent shape. You will find that the majority of the aldermen will be in favor of this work being pushed forward and we may go ahead with more work next year than is provided for in Mr. St. George's report. The City Surveyor, as soon as he gets through with the street pavements, will prepare classifications for permanent sidewalks."

Mr. St. George remarked this morning that he is in hopes that all the city streets will be paved within ten years.

INTERMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Report of the Mount Royal Cemetery Trustees.

The meeting of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the president, Mr. C. D. Proctor, in the chair. The thirty-ninth annual report for the year ending November 30, 1889, was submitted. A number of improvements have been carried out, giving an additional area of 25,000 feet ready for burial purposes. Some other improvements in the way of levelling, etc., were also done, making a total of 70,000 feet available for interments. The supply of land now available is largely in excess of what will be required for several years. The invested funds include: Bonds of Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company to five and a half per cent., $19,000; City of Montreal, five per cent., $9,656.50; total, $28,656.50, purchased this year; City of Montreal four per cent., $2097.50, total invested funds $30,754. The receipts for the year have been $19,984.19; balance from Dec. 1, 1888, $4482.62, total $24,466.81. Disbursements $23,241.77, balance $1,225.04. The statistical returns show the number of interments for the year ending 30th November, 1889, to have been 1179, a decrease of 49 compared with the preceding year.

AN ESCAPE OF GAS

Causes Sickness in a Family and an Action Against the Gas Company.

An interesting case was begun in the Superior Court before Mr. Justice Tait this morning. Mr. Wm. Haddlesay, 66 Campeau street, is suing the Montreal Gas Company for $300 damages, accrued, as they allege, from a defective gas pipe, which emitted so much gas for a lengthened period that the whole family became sick, and were only able to breathe in the house at all by opening windows and doors. They notified the Gas Company, who did nothing to relieve them. Then they notified the Health Department, the officers of which pronounced the cause of the gas a leak in the gas pipe. Then the Gas Company investigated, found the leak and repaired it. The latter claim that the leak was not the result of their negligence, but must have been caused by some party unknown to them. Mr. Haddlesay now claims damages for the illness and treatment of his family. Dr. Laberge, Mr. Radford and a number of other officers of the Health Department were called in evidence this morning and said that the cause of the illness of the family was gas. The case is in progress.

Ald. Stephens' Side not Nearly Through.

In the case of Ald. Geo. W. Stephens against Ald. Hurteau for the disqualification of the latter, the petitioners recalled Alcime Hurteau, brother of the defendant, this morning and asked him whether there was any written agreement between Gelineau and Hurteau Bros. about the wood contract with the city. Mr. Hurteau denied that there was. Hon. Alexander Lacoste asked Mr. Stephens whether this was his last witness, to which Mr. Stephens replied that he was not near through with his side. The case will be continued next Saturday.

The Truth About Mgr. Labelle.

La Presse of last evening admits the truth of the rumor that Mgr. Labelle is to leave the Provincial Cabinet shortly. It says: "Some of our *confreres* circulated certain rumors about Mgr. Labelle, which deserve a denial. It is no secret that Mgr. Labelle is to leave the public service in the course of December. He will either return to his parish at St. Jerome or go to Europe on an official mission for the Mercier Government. That is absolutely all the truth there is in those rumors."

The Commission Refused.

In the suit of J. Ross against the C. P. R. Company, involving a million and a quarter dollars, Mr. Justice Davidson this morning refused the application of the defendants to appoint a commission for the purpose of examining Mr. Harry Abbott, superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division of the C. P. R. The court, however, allowed all the expenses of bringing Mr. Abbott to Montreal to give his evidence here, excepting his railway fare.

A Boy Pigeon Thief.

Charles Beaudoin, aged 15, an incorrigible youth, undertook recently to strip Mr. Renaud's pigeon-house of about fifteen pigeons. A warrant was issued for his arrest and Deputy High Constable Douglass brought him in this morning. Beaudoin was given a bad name by his two elder brothers and in consequence Judge Desnoyers deemed it advisable to send the prisoner to three years in the reformatory.

Has Not Assigned.

The statement in yesterday's STAR that Mr. Avila Racicot, butcher, of No. 910 Mignonne street, had assigned, was an error due to a mistake of some of the officials at the Court House, who misunderstood the entry of a suit.

Death of the Captain of the "Three Rivers."

Captain Napoleon Collette, for the past eleven years commanding the R. & O. N. Company's steamer "Three Rivers," died last evening at his residence, Vercheres, at the age of 50 years, of congestion of the lungs. The deceased was one of the oldest and most popular captains on the St. Lawrence. Having chosen a boatman's life in childhood, he served on many of the river craft till 1876, when he took command of the steamer "Cultivateur" on the river Richelieu. On the purchase of that boat by the company he came into their employ, becoming captain of the "Three Rivers." His death was unexpected, having been only a few days ill. He leaves a wife and eleven children. In him the company have lost an efficient officer.

CIVIC SALARIES.

The Chairman of the Special Commission Advises the Division of the $15,000.

Ald. Perreault, chairman of the committee which presented the report on Corporation salaries, remarked this morning: "All that our committee was supposed to do was to consider the responsibilities and work attached to each position and fix the maximum and minimum salaries for them. Our instructions were not to raise the salaries. Regarding the $15,000 voted at the beginning of the year for increases to existing salaries we think that the amount should be distributed proportionately among the employés as increases to their salaries for 1889."

Ald. Prefontaine characterises the report as nonsense, Ald. Dufresne describes it as humbug, and Alderman Wm. Kennedy and Ald. P. Kennedy say they will not vote for its adoption.

"No, I will not sign the report of the special committee on the official salaries," said Ald. McBride, "because I consider the majority of the clerks in the City Hall are

TOO WELL PAID

as it is and the recommendations for increases are made, not on account of merit but on account of the influence brought to bear upon the committee. In my opinion the salaries are generally much too high, and instead of there being any increases there should have been recommended a general decrease. I do not for a single moment think the report will ever pass the Council."

A member of the committee says some things came to light during the sittings that require strict investigation and he will see that one is made, particularly as regards petty expenses. The amount paid for cab fares, he says, is enormous, the under officials of the Road Department being able to give unlimited checks for cab fares, of which privilege they avail themselves to an unreasonable extent, and another point demanding investigation is as to the $2000 appropriation to the Chief of Police for secret service.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Hunt for Candidates in St. Ann's, St. Antoine and the Centre Wards.

The interest in the approaching municipal elections has increased rapidly within the past day or two, and the usual annual demand on the City Clerk's office for copies of the voters' lists has begun. A deputation of electors of St. Ann's ward yesterday waited upon Mr. Bernard Tansey and requested him to accept the nomination in St. Ann's ward, in opposition to Ald. Malone. Mr. Tansey promised to give an answer in the course of the week and it is probable that he will accept. Requisition papers are already in circulation and the canvassers report that they are meeting with success. A requisition is going round in the Centre Ward and has been largely signed, inviting Mr. G. H. Matthews, of 209 Commissioners street, to enter the lists in opposition to Alderman Farrell. Mr. Matthews is a large property owner and the representative of the Pratt estate. Many of those who have signed the requisition feel it very desirable to have

PROPERTY HOLDERS REPRESENTED

on the Council better than they have been in the past. In St. Antoine Ward there is a possibility of another candidate in opposition to Ald. Archibald, a requisition asking Mr. A. Joyce of Phillip square to present himself being in circulation. Mr. Joyce said this morning that he had not given the matter any thought, and would not say whether if he were asked he would stand or not.

Mr. Hollis Shorey, when seen to-day about the rumor that he intended to run for alderman in St. Antoine ward said that he was not quite prepared to give a decided answer. For the last five years, ever since the smallpox epidemic, he had been urged to enter the Council Chamber, but he had continuously refused, not because he did not want to work for the city's interest, not because he was not willing to sacrifice a great part of his time to the welfare of the the city, but because he thought that he could do better work outside than inside the Council. Latterly voters had been continually requesting him to run, one of the points urged being that he had more time now to devote to public business than in former years. Still he did not wish to make a decision unless he could be convinced that he would be able to do more good to the city in than out of the Council.

FINANCIAL

A slightly more active market ruled this morning but there was no real animation, neither was there any new feature, although the feeling was firm to strong. There was considerable business in Peoples at 98. Commerce was much stronger and advanced 5/8 to 122⅝, closing with buyers at that. Merchants was firmer and sold at 141. Montreal and Ontario were dull but firm. Montreal, 226 asked, 224½ bid; Ontario, 135 asked, 132 bid. Canadian Pacific was dull but firmer at 73¼ bid, 73⅝ asked. In London it improved ¼ to 75½. Telegraph was steady at 95½, and small lots of Gas sold at 204. There was a fair supply of money which was enough to cover all requirements. The general rate for call loans is 5½ per cent.

MORNING SALES—10 shares Montreal at 225, 4 Ontario at 132, 76 Merchants at 141, 105 Peoples at 98, 100 Commerce at 122⅝, 50 Telegraph at 95¼ and 20 Gas at 204.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

Reported for the STAR by Gordon Strathy & Co., Stock Brokers, Exchange Court.

	Dec. 12				Dec. 12	
	Ask.	Bid.			Ask.	Bid.
Montreal	226	224½	Mont. Tel.		95½	95¼
Ontario	135	132	N. W. Land		85	81
Peoples	99	97¾	Rich & O.		60⅝	59½
Molsons	160	153	Do Bond		—	—
Toronto	—	210½	Street Ry. Co.		200	197¼
Jac Cartier	—	—	City Gas Co		204½	203
Merchants	141⅝	141	Can. P. R.		73⅝	73¼
E. Towns.	140	133	Do. Bonds		109	—
Quebec	—	—	Can. Shipping		75	63½
Union	—	—	Can. Cot. Co.		—	45
Commerce	122⅝	121⅜	Do. Bonds		100½	—
Ville Marie	—	—	Dundas Cot.		36	—
Hochelaga	—	—	Do. Bonds		—	—
Inter'l Co.	—	—	Monk Cot. Co.		—	—
Do. Bonds	—	—	Do. Bonds		—	—
R. E. Light	—	—	Hoch. Cot		—	—
Gas	—	—	Can. Paper Co.		—	—

Montreal Clearing House.

	Clearings.	Balances.
6th Dec., 1889	$1,813,682	$386,254
7th " "	1,561,859	242,480
9th " "	1,962,166	156,776
10th " "	1,732,267	290,010
11th " "	1,552,344	102,734
12th " "	1,236,555	160,330
Total	$9,199,075	$1,307,584
Last week	$9,034,017	$1,239,532
W. E. 14th Nov., 1889	$11,333,520	$1,634,051

New York Stock Exchange.

Reported for the STAR by MacDougall Bros., Stock Brokers, 69St. Francois Xavier st. December 12.

	Opv'g.	1.50		Opv'g.	1.50
Atch. T. & S. Fe	33⅜	33⅜	N. Pac pref.	76¾	76¾
C. B. & Q.	—	105⅜	C. & N. West	110⅝	111⅜
C. & R.	73¾	73¾	do pref	—	—
C. C. C. & I.	73½	73⅛	Ohio & Mis.	—	—
N. Y. Cen.	—	—	St. P. & Om.	—	—
Central Pac.	—	—	do pref.	—	—
Can. South'n	56⅛	55¾	Oregon Na.	—	—
Del. & Hud.	—	145¼	do & Trans.	—	54¼
Del. L. & W.	138⅜	137⅝	Ont. & West'n	19⅝	19⅝
Erie	—	27⅜	Pacific Mail.	35⅝	35⅜
do pref.	—	—	P'l'm'n Car	—	186½
do 2nd	—	—	Reading	40	39⅝
K. & N. W.	44⅜	43¾	Rock Island.	97⅜	97⅛
Erie & West'n	—	—	Rich. & Term.	22	21⅞
Ill. Central	—	—	St. Paul	69⅜	69⅜
Jersey Cent.	122⅜	121⅜	do pref	113⅛	113⅝
L. Erie & W.	—	—	Texas Pac.	10⅜	10⅜
Lou. & Nash.	85⅝	85⅞	Union Pac.	68½	68⅞
Lake Shore	108	108	W'n. Union	85⅜	85¾
Mich. Cen.	98	97¾	Wabash	15⅝	15⅝
St. P. M. & M.	111¼	111	do pref	30⅜	30⅝
Man. Elev.	—	103	W. Shore B'ds	—	—
Miss. Pac.	68	67¾	Sil. Exch'ge	481	481
N. Pacific	33¾	33⅜	Money	6 @ 6	@ 7
Sugar				61	58
Lead				19⅝	19¼

Grain and Provisions in Chicago.

Latest prices current in Chicago for Grain and Provisions, reported for the STAR by Macdougall Bros. St. Francois Xavier street. Dec. 12.

	Month	Opening	Highest	Lowest	12.41
WHEAT	Jan.	79	79½	79	79
	Feb.	—	—	—	—
	May	83¼	83¾	83⅛	83⅝
CORN	Jan.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
	Feb.	—	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
	May	33¾	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
OATS	Jan.	21⅞	20¾	20¾	20¾
	Feb.	—	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
	May	25⅞	25	24⅞	25⅛
PORK	Jan.	9.30	9.30	9.27½	9.30
	Year	—	—	—	—
LARD	Feb.	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½
	Jan.	5.90	5.92½	5.87½	5.92½
	Year	—	—	—	—
	Feb.	—	—	—	—

THE WEATHER.

11 a. m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours: Northwest to north winds; partly cloudy weather, with light snow; a little lower temperature.

READINGS BY HEARN & HARRISON'S Standard Thermometer (this day): Max., 30; min., 24: same date last year: Max., 18; min., 15: Barometer readings to-day: 8 a. m., 30.11; 12 m., 30.19.

Appointments This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Nanon."
THEATRE ROYAL—"The Valois Sisters."
CLUB HOUSE, MANSFIELD STREET—"Bow Bells."
ART ASSOCIATION—Exhibition of paintings.
VICTORIA RIFLES ARMORY—Dramatic and Literary Entertainment.
G. T. R. INSTITUTE ROOMS—"Peep o' Day."
ST. JUDE'S CHURCH—Spinsters' and Bachelors' Social.

ACUTE CRISIS.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD TROUBLE.

The Archbishop of Ottawa and the Board—A Conflict of Authority—The Board Threatens to Resign.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 12.—An acute crisis has arisen between the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ottawa and the Separate School Board. The latter threatens to resign at a special meeting to-night unless a modification of the Archbishop's terms is offered or a satisfactory understanding arrived at. The difficulty lies in a claim to the exercise of exclusive power over the schools by the Archbishop. The Board desired to place the Grey Nuns as teachers over the new schools, but the Dominican Fathers insisted that the Sisters of St. Dominique should be engaged. The Archbishop has claimed that he is possessed of full power over the board and has caused Sister Deniers, of the Grey Nuns, to withdraw her teachers. Upon this ground issue is joined.

CIVIC REFORM.

Scheme Introduced in the Toronto City Council—Level Crossings.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

TORONTO, December 12.—Ald. Gillespie yesterday unfolded to the special committee of the City Council appointed to consider suggestions for the improvement of the civic administration a scheme which, he says, will make ward gambling a thing of the past, increase the personal responsibility of the aldermen, ensure a greater continuity of policy and harmonize the civic administration. The consideration of the scheme was deferred for a week that the aldermen might have time to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the proposal.

The civic authorities have received replies from three American cities as to who pays the cost of erecting and maintaining the gates at level crossings over railways entering the city. Portland, Boston and Newark declare that in those places the railway corporations must assume the entire cost; that the law makes the erection of the gates compulsory, and that they must be properly guarded.

CHARGED WITH STEALING LETTERS

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, December 12.—A young lad named Bolduc, of Levis, about seventeen years of age, was arrested by the police last night for stealing letters from the Post Office there. He was in the employ of Mercier & Co., of *Le Quotidien*, and was in the habit of going to the Post Office for the mail. While there he found means of abstracting the letters. The one found on him contained $5. Complaints have reached the postal authorities for several weeks past of the disappearance of money letters. An investigation commences before the police magistrate this afternoon.

THE MINISTERS AND THE CARDINAL.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, December 12.—Hon. Messrs. Mercier, Ross, Duhamel and Gagnon had an interview with the Cardinal this morning, being closeted during two hours. Your correspondent interviewed several dignitaries, who won't say anything about the interview. One says that it is a matter of little importance. It is about sure that a document has been received from Rome concerning political matters, and has been communicated to the ministers.

MAGISTRATE TO BE DISMISSED.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, December 12.—Mr. Pierre Garon, stipendiary magistrate at Rimouski, is about to be dismissed for taking an active part in the last Rimouski election against Mr. Tessier.

Stanley Honored.

LONDON, December 12.—The Queen has sent a cable despatch to Henry M. Stanley, in which she says: "My thoughts are after you and your brave followers, whose hardships and dangers are at an end. I again congratulate you all, including the Zanzibaris, who displayed such devotion and fortitude during your marvelous expedition. I trust Emin Pasha is making favorable progress."

Increasing the Rate of Iron.

PITTSBURG, Pa., December 12.—It is stated upon the authority of Secretary Weeks, of the Western Bar Iron Association, that before the end of the month a meeting of the association will be called to increase the rate of iron. The present price of bar iron is from $1.90 to $1.95 per lb. The next increase will bring it up to the two cent card and over. The Amalgamated Association can then demand that the card rate be revised and the rates increased. This means a general increase in wages for every member of the Association. It will affect 50,000 working people in Pittsburg.

The Gas Strike Commenced.

LONDON, December 12.—The first batch of strikers left the gas works at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A crowd cheered them. Plenty of non-union men are available for the companies, and there is no interruption to the work. The nail makers in the Midland Counties have conceded an advance of 10 per cent. in wages to their employés. This will avert a strike.

Fresh Outbreak of Cholera.

LONDON, December 12.—Reports of a fresh outbreak of cholera at Bagdad are confirmed. The district between Tigres and the Euphrates is affected. The disease always follows the river courses. There are great fears that forty thousand pilgrims to Keerbla, on the return up the Euphrates valley, will bring the pest to Europe.

The Corvee Abolished.

CAIRO, December 12.—The Corvee has been abolished throughout Egypt. It has been replaced, however, by an addition to the land tax. If France will give her consent to the proposed conversion of the Egyptian debt no further addition to the taxes will be necessary.

A Triumvirate for Swaseland.

CAPE TOWN, December 12.—The natives of Swaseland have agreed upon a triumvirate to govern their country. It will consist of two British members and one resident of the Transvaal. The chiefs of Swaseland have also joined in a petition for the abolition of the liquor traffic in their country.

France Has Her Stanley, Too.

PARIS, December 12.—Newspapers report that Capt. Trivier, the French explorer, has reached Mozambique, having crossed the continent from Loango in ten months. They claim that France has now her own Stanley.

Mr. Parnell Recovering.

LONDON, December 12.—Mr. Parnell has written a letter, in which he says he is recovering from the cold from which he is suffering and that he hopes to be able to speak at Nottingham on Tuesday next.

Strike Still On.

CHICAGO, December 12.—The strike on the Cascades division of the Northern Pacific Railroad is still on, and no freight trains are moving. Officials here, however, say that through freight is not affected.

The Prince of Wales.

LONDON, December 12.—Reports concerning the precarious condition of the Prince of Wales are exaggerated. His recent travels have greatly improved his health.

The Sculling Championship.

LONDON, December 12.—The *Sportsman* announces that O'Connor, the oarsman, lately defeated by Searle, will lay the first claim to the championship of the world.

Rumored Betrothal.

LONDON, December 12.—It is rumored that Princess Margaret of Prussia has been betrothed to the Prince of Naples, heir to the Italian crown.

Capt. Wissmann Ill.

ZANZIBAR, December 12.—Capt. Wissmann is seriously ill with an attack of asthma.

The Mullarky Assignment.

The liabilities direct and indirect of Mullarky & Co. amount to $175,000 to $180,000, of which amount indirect liabilities to the amount of $70,000 are due the Merchants Bank.

If you wake in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. You need Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Special Notices.

Which is the Best Piano to Buy.

If you want the highest grade of instrument on earth the assortment is very select: one or two, no more to choose from. And the majority of best judges the world at large will tell you at once to buy a Knabe piano.

If you desire simply a first class piano, equal to any American piano, except one or two of the very greatest, then the Bell piano is, without a question, the piano to buy.

All that money and brains can produce are to be found in the Bell piano, and the long standing odium of inferior Canadian workmanship is gone forever. Try the Bell piano. Willis & Co., Montreal.

"Piano Bargains!" "Great Bargains!"

Whoever said "people like to be humbugged" knew what he was talking about. Common sense people who, from an economical point of view, will buy only good meats and good boots and shoes will work their wits for months trying to get the worst piano possible also as a point of economy. What does a "great bargain" mean? It means that an article is to be sold less than its actual value. Now, of all articles in the world, a great bargain in a cheap piano is a foolish idea, for the simple reason that cheap pianos are easier to sell and surer of a market, in which case bargains never occur. For these reasons the profit on them is far higher than on good pianos. Moreover, those who are always offering great bargains generally have nothing of the kind to give. It is usually a means of drawing attention to regular stock. And the same lot of villainous, old musical boxes (the great bargains so called) are to be found doing duty by drawing attention season after season. Rather let dealers educate the buying public to a truer principle—a good piano at an honest man's price is a good bargain, a great bargain. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, Montreal, sole agents Knabe, Williams, Bell and Emerson pianos, and the Bell and Uxbridge organs.

Cut Me Out and Save Me.

Saving is the blessing of every family. You can only be saving by buying your Boas at the American Fur Store, the money will remain in your pocket by buying your Fur Caps at the American Fur Store. You will never be short of money if you buy your Muffs at the American Fur Store. You will always have plenty of money left by buying your Collars and Cuffs at the American Fur Store. Those who do not buy their Furs at the American Fur Store spend their money foolishly. The American Fur Store buy their Furs for prompt cash, they manufacture all their Furs on their own premises, have the largest experience in the trade, they carry an enormous stock to choose from, they sell for cash, no high prices, no weekly payments. Call at the American Fur Store before going elsewhere and convince yourself. American Fur Store, 27 St. Lawrence street. 292 2teod

Dr. Hans Von Bulow and the Knabe Pianos.

From the Boston Home Journal, May 4.

Dr. Von Bülow's endorsement of the Knabe pianoforte is one of the very highest compliments that any pianoforte firm ever received. There is no living artist whose opinions are so proverbial for their candid sincerity as are Von Bülow's, and his reputation as a pianist is absolutely unrivaled. There can be no disputation of the integrity of his selecting a Knabe piano as his favorite instrument, and it would be the height of sapiency to impeach his judgment. As fine a selection of these wondrous instruments is to be found at Willis & Co.'s, Montreal, as is to be seen in any American city or in Europe.

Buy your Parlor Sets and other Fancy Furniture from F. Lapointe, the largest furniture store and cheapest place in town. 1445 to 1451 St. Catherine Street East. 288xtf

A beautifully carved "Dominion" upright piano in tulip wood is just now exhibited in the windows of Mr. L. E. N. Pratte's store, No. 1676 Notre Dame street. It is very odd and attractive, the color changing according to its position, some dark spots looking as though strong rays of light were falling upon them when one moves to one side of the piano. It is very rare, and the action and tone are the very best.

Have you seen the Bell piano at Willis & Co.'s, 1824 Notre Dame street? 289 6 x

You will get all kinds of Furniture at a bargain if you take the trouble of going down to F. Lapointe, where you can find a choice of Parlor Sets, Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Dining-room Chairs, covered in leather, Extension Tables, and all kinds of Fancy Furniture. 1445 to 1451 St. Catherine Street East. 288xtf

DEATHS.

CONLON—On the 11th of December, James Conlon, aged 76, from County Sligo, Ireland, latterly of Lachine, in the St. Patrick's Home. Funeral on the 13th inst., at 9 a. m. Friends and relations will please attend and pray for him. 292 2

Prof. SAML. S. GRANT
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

The time has gone past when those that require spectacles will submit to have their sight ruined by a hodge podge lot of badly ground and worthless glasses placed before them to choose a pair that gives the least discomfort and pain.

The sight suited with Spectacles and Eyeglasses by new and scientific methods. Difficult optical work and Oculists' prescriptions executed exact.

Our Spectacles and Eyeglasses are fitted with the most brilliant, soft and sight preserving lenses in existence. No extra charge. TELEPHONE 4820.

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Xmas Presents!
NEW DESIGNS AT ROSS'.

Children's Solid Gold Real Gem Rings	from	$1.00	
Misses' do	do	do	1.75
Ladies' do	do	do	2.50
Solid Gold Bracelets	do	do	3.50
do Silver do	do	do	65c
do Gold Brooches	do	do	2.75
do Silver do	do	do	65c
do Gold Fob Chains	do	do	3.50
do Silver do	do	do	1.25
Genuine Rolled Gold Fob Chains	do	do	1.40

Gilt Fob Chains from 70c. Black Fob Chains from 45c. Oxydized Fob Chains from 35c.

HENRY ROSS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 292x 137 St. Peter street, 3 doors from Craig.

SIXTH FUSILIERS.

Battalion will parade on FRIDAY EVENING, 13th inst., in drill order. Every member must attend.

By order,
C. P. NEWMAN,
292 2 Lieut. Act. Adjt.

C. C. COMPANY ROYAL SCOTS.

The Annual Meeting will be held in St. Matthew's School Room, Point St. Charles, on SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 14th, 1889, at 8 o'clock. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

THOS. O'BRIEN,
292 1 Sec. Treasurer.

ST. MARGARET'S NURSERY.

Adjourned Annual meeting will be held TOMORROW (FRIDAY, 13th), in FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. Entrance by front door.

292 2 SETH F. LEET, Secy.

G. A. HOLLAND & SON.

For all the World our Stores remind one of
BARNUM'S BIG SHOW.
ROCKING HORSES are immense, $1.00 to $7.50.
REAL GERMAN SKIN GOODS.
Horses, Goats, etc., $1.00 to $7.50.
DRUMS! DRUMS!
Big lines in Drums, 25c to $1.00.
MUSICAL BOXES at 75c to $7.00.
IRON TOYS.
HOOK & LADDER, $3.00; ENGINES, $3.00.
IRON TRAINS, 65c to $3.00.
Mechanical Toys.
$1.00 to $30.00. See them!
BOOKS! BOOKS!
1,000 BOOKS for 25c.
1,000 BABY BOOKS for 20c. New Goods.
1,000 BABY BOOKS for 50c. " "
50c.
A selection of Shakespeare and Tennyson's Poems, Illustrated.
A beautiful Booklet for Xmas Card, worth $1.50, for 50c. See them!
Quantity bought enables us to sell at this figure.
In a New York line.
A few Philadelphia Xmas Cards. Novelties.
PLUSH GOODS!
Philadelphia novelties in Whisk Holders, $1.00 to $3.00.
Elegant Plush boxes filled with paper and envelopes, $1.00 to $5.00.
Dressing Cases, $1.00 up to $8.00.
New Silver Frosted Dressing Cases $9 to $17.50.
G. A. HOLLAND & SON,
Corner St. John & Notre Dame Sts.
292 2

C. L. COUVRETTE HAS JUST RETURNED from Manouatin where he has been successful in closing the two Caissons for the Bridge of the G. T. Railway at that place. 292x1

—THE—
DOMINION
Organ AND Piano Co.
OF BOWMANVILLE, O.

FIRST PRIZES
Medals and Diplomas of Honor
—AT THE PRINCIPAL—
UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

Philadelphia, 1876.—International Medal and Diploma of Honor.
London, 1876.—First Prize.
Australia, 1877.—First Prize.
Paris, 1878.—International Medal and Diploma of Honor.
Montreal, 1880.—First Prize and Two Diplomas of Honor.
Antwerp, Belgium, 1885.—Grand Diploma of Honor.
—AND OVER—
100 FIRST PRIZES,

At Exhibitions in different parts of the World.

If you wish to purchase a first-class instrument, at a moderate price, do not fail to examine the "New Dominion."

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Upright and Square Pianos and Church and Parlor Organs of all descriptions.

N. B.—Please bear in mind that these instruments do not belong to the class of pianos and organs PEDDLED about the city and FORCED into the houses of prospective customers.

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1676
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Champagne
THE WINE OF WINES. 240x

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Hockey Players

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BOYD'S HOCKEY CLUB SKATES,
$4.00 Per Pair,
—AND—
SHEARER'S HOCKEY STICKS,
75 Cts Each.

Our Skates and Shearer's Sticks are a strong combination.

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Gentlemen's Gold Watches,	$30.00
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Gentlemen's Gold Watches,	55.00
Gentlemen's Gold Watches,	60.00
Gentlemen's Gold Watches,	65.00
Gentlemen's Gold Watches,	70.00
Gentlemen's Gold Watches,	80.00
Gentlemen's Gold Watches,	85.00
Gentlemen's Gold Watches,	90.00
Gentlemen's Gold Watches,	100.00
Gentlemen's Gold Watches,	125.00

18k. Gold Repeaters, $120 to $350.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Lowest Prices. Goods marked in plain figures.

Richard Hemsley's
STORES,
255 and 257 St. James Street
—AND—
2011 Notre Dame Street.
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GENERAL BAZAAR!

Christmas Cards, 20c doz.
Christmas Cards, 6 for 25c.
Printed Cards, from 5c. up.
Indestructible Dolls, 5c, 8c, 10c.
Wax Dolls, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Jointed Dolls, 25c, worth 50c.
Washable Wax Dolls, 50c, worth 75c.
Tin Toys. Wood Banks.
PLUSH GOODS.
Ladies' Companions, Ladies' Jewel Boxes, Brush and Comb Boxes, Glove and Hdkf. Boxes.
GEO. H. ROWELL.
1693 Notre Dame Street.
The Right Spot. Cheapest and best for the money in this city. 284x

LOST—5000 HANDKERCHIEFS, CUFFS, ETC. for want of being marked with Jackson's Marking Ink. Prepared by
H. F. JACKSON, Chemist,
285x 2263 St. Catherine St.

The Nordheimer Piano,

their own manufacture, is the best value in the Dominion, and gives universal satisfaction.

Call and see their magnificent stock of these and other world renowned pianos and organs, in all the latest styles. They have pianos and organs to suit the wants of everybody and on most liberal terms. A. & S. NORDHEIMER, 213 St. James st., Montreal. 290 x tf

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75c. Each.

TERMS NET, PROMPT CASH.

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We will GIVE an Edison Socket for a Lamp and Socket or any other make delivered at our Factory at Hamilton, Ont.

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Rutledge's new Two Shilling edition, also the same in One Shilling edition.

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Very suitable for Christmas presents and Sunday School Prizes.

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A BARGAIN.

20 horse power Engine and Boiler, also set of Ore Crusher Rolls. Apply to

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WANTED,

HARDWARE CLERK, with experience. Address (by letter only),
ALEX. WALKER,
272eodtfx P. O. Box 1875.

FRUIT SALE.

Jamaica, Florida and Valencia Oranges, Palermo Lemons, Smyrna Raisins, Prunes, &c., in lots to suit, special sale for grocers and fruit dealers. TO-MORROW, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 13th DECEMBER, at my room, 1811 Notre Dame Street, at 3 o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER,
292 1 Auctioneer.

VERY HANDSOME PARLOR SET, wire back, se