The Montreal Daily Star

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STANLEY HEARD FROM.

Reports Received Which Put the Falsity of the Report of His Death Beyond Doubt.

LONDON, July 22.—A despatch from St. Paul de Loanda says the Stanley expedition arrived on May 28th at the confluence of the Aruwimi and the Congo, between Bangala station and Stanley falls. The flotilla carried 450 men. Only a few were ill. Stanley made a camp on the heights bordering the right bank of the Aruwimi commanding the surrounding country. The weather was fine and the prospects of revictualling favorable. On June 2nd Stanley started for Wadelai with an escort of five European officers and 380 men, leaving the remainder of the men under an officer in camp on the Aruwimi. At Bowa it was thought that it would take Stanley two months to reach Wadelai or meet Emin Bey's camp. It was expected that the steamer "Stanley," whose engines were greatly strained by the difficult passage up the river, would be able to start on June 3rd on her return to Leopoldville, where she would repair. She would then reascend the river to Aruwimi with the stores left at Stanleypool and the men left at Bolobo under Capt. Bartlett.

BRUSSELS, July 22.—Governor Janssen, of the Congo Free State, on July 2nd telegraphed General Strauch, administrator-general of the interior department of the states central Government here, as follows:—"Send me 600 pieces of stuff. Stanley started on July 2 to Wadelai." The despatch was sent from St. Thomas, and General Strauch says he considers that the tenor of the message shows that Governor Janssen in ordering the pieces relied on the expedition making regular progress. The news of Stanley's arrival at Aruwimi was despatched by an English officer whom Stanley left in charge of the camp there, and this was taken by a steamer to Leopoldville and thence by an express messenger to Bowa, a route more easily and rapidly made than the one to Matadi.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

Exports and Imports for June—Appointments—Orders in Council.

OTTAWA, July 22.—The following is a statement of exports for the month of June:—

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other countries.
Produce of the mine..$	388,033	$ 2,951
Produce of the fishery.	784,937	4,142
Produce of the forest..	3,440,998	211,015
Animals and their produce..........	2,926,479	56,046
Agricultural produce..	1,555,124	959,569
Manufactured articles.	331,282	45,897
Miscellaneous..........	55,855	7,038
Coin and bullion.......	....	534
Total..................	$9,483,308	$1,314,092

This is an increase over the same month last year of $860,763 in goods the produce of Canada, and a decrease of $176,421 in the produce of other countries. In produce of Canada the increases are: Mine, $63,034; animals and their produce, $873,720; agricultural products, $82,974; manufactures, $61,058; miscellaneous, $13,391. The decreases are: Fisheries, $121,723, and forest, $111,691. The total exports for the twelve months amount to $86,507,789, as compared with $82,421,384 for the same period last year, being an increase of about $4,000,000, of which three millions are in the produce of Canada, and one million in the produce of other countries. These figures do not in either case include the last returns for the year from British Columbia, which will add to both amounts, and probably augment the increased export for the year. The greatest increases are in animals and their produce of $2,000,000; agricultural products over $1,000,000, and manufactures over $250,000. Produce of the mine shows a decrease of about $150,000, and the forest over $300,000. The fisheries are just $606 more than last year.

The following is a statement of goods entered for consumption for the month of June: Dutiable goods, $7,105,366; coin and bullion, $161,481; free goods, $2,869,316; total $10,136,163; duty collected $2,047,204.

To-morrow's *Canada Gazette* will contain only one appointment, that of Walter Armstrong of Grand Falls, N. B., as sub-collector of customs.

Notice is given that on the 26th September, at the office of the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Ontario & Quebec Railway company will apply to the Governor-in-Council for sanction of the lease to the Ontario & Quebec Railway company of the portion of the railway of the West Ontario Railway company lying between Woodstock & London executed on the 21st July.

Rules and regulations and tariffs of tolls are published with reference to the Government public wharves at Cascades, Que., and Buctouche, N. B.

Notice has been given that a gas buoy on the Pintsch system has been placed on the west end of Madame Island, replacing a red can buoy.

Supplementary letters patent have been issued to the Hart Emery Wheel company, of Hamilton, increasing the capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000.

An order-in-council has been passed setting apart Brome lake and adjacent waters, including Seud lake, Que., for the natural or artificial propagation of fish, and fixing the close season from the 1st of March to 1st of June.

Orders-in-council have been passed with reference to the issue of special permits for the removal of duty paid spirits in five to ten gallon packages into British Columbia; reserving certain lands in the Rocky Mountain park for Mounted police purposes; and placing certain classes of wines on the free list.

Notice is given that excise promotion examinations will be held in London, Toronto, Montreal, and St. John, N. B., on the 23rd August and following days, and a special examination will be held in Toronto and Montreal on 13th September and following days.

WAR ON BUCKETSHOPS.

Action of the Chicago Board of Trade—Extermination Decided Upon.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The directory of the Board of Trade have started in on a crusade against the bucketshops, and are determined that nothing shall stand in the way of their complete extermination. The anti-bucketshop law, which went into effect on July 1st, has been evaded by the bucketshops, which have continued in business right along under the pretence that all of their trades have been placed on the Board of Trade. As a move toward proving the falsity of this assertion the Board of Trade market report committee have ordered the removal of the ticker companies of all the tickers in the offices of the suspected concerns. This was found ineffectual, as the quotations were then secured from the blackboard by the open board of trade and transmitted by wire to the bucketshops. The open board quotations were then shut off and the tickers removed and the telegraph companies warned to desist in sending out quotations, except to approved parties. The open board yesterday received its quotations by wire from some roundabout source, but during the night was cut off and the open board left without quotations for several minutes at the opening to-day. Almost immediately after the board opened, however, the blackboard man of the smaller institution was stationed at a speaking tube connected with one of the offices in the upper part of the building, and the quotations were received by him without interruption for the balance of the day. Thus far the open board is victorious, but the market reports committee say that every avenue by which the bucketshops obtain quotations will soon be closed.

BRITISH TRADE.

How Lord Salisbury Would Protect it From Foreign Competition.

LONDON, July 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a deputation which called to urge the Government to take some action to protect British trade from the effects of foreign competition assisted by bounties, said it was impossible to speak too strongly of the injustice which foreign bounty systems inflicted on British workmen. An European conference would soon consider the matter, and in the meantime he could only say that there were two ways for Englishmen to deal with their assailants in this contest. If reasoning failed, Englishmen might return the blow.

Prince George of Greece is a splendid young fellow. Although only seventeen he is six feet three in height and is every inch a sailor. He is serving as a cadet in the Danish navy.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED.

Cable.

A decree has been promulgated in London which re-permits the exportation of horses from Russia.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* states that King Milan and Queen Natalie of Servia have become reconciled.

M. Katkoff, the editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, who has been seriously ill, was slightly better yesterday.

The Corporation of Dublin yesterday conferred the freedom of the city on William O'Brien and Patrick Collins, of Boston.

The protocol regarding the Afghan frontier has been signed and Col. Ridgeway, the British commissioner, is about to return to England.

The *North German Gazette* thinks the Afghan boundary settlement opens up a highly satisfactory prospect of peace in Central Asia.

The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Ashbourne, Mr. Balfour and Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will hold a conference on the Coercion bill to-day in Dublin.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has arrived in Dublin. All the division magistrates and leading county officials have been summoned to attend a conference on the condition of Ireland.

Russian agents who have arrived at Bucharest from Bulgaria reaffirm the report that M. Radoslavov, the ex-premier, is a prisoner at Varna. They say that Bulgaria is overrun with armed bands.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported there that the Ameer of Afghanistan is discontented with the Afghan boundary settlement, considering that two great concessions have been made to Russia.

Under an edict of the Czar the frontier station on the Warsaw & Thorn railway, where Russian goods have hitherto been unloaded for transfer to Prussian lines, has been pulled down and the rails, platform and sheds have been renewed.

In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday Premier Rouvier promised during recess to consider a proposed scheme for a metropolitan railway. M. Floquet read the decree closing the session, and the house then rose.

A party of German officers from the garrison of Metz visited Nancy in mufti during the national *fête* last week and have not been heard from since. It is presumed they were arrested while watching the review of the troops or for having become embroiled in a quarrel. Their disappearance has caused some excitement in the Metz garrison.

American.

London despatches received on Wall street, New York, yesterday afternoon, reported over $2,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to the Argentine Republic.

The Vandalia train, due at St. Louis Thursday night, was fired into by a number of miscreants at Greenup Crossing, some twenty bullets whizzing through the baggage and express cars and the passenger coaches. Nobody was hit.

The Memphis Cannon Ball train, on the Iron Mountain railroad, near Piedmont, Miss., ran over a cow yesterday, derailing the whole train and killing the engineer, Alexander Hamilton. All the passengers were badly shaken up, but no one was seriously injured.

George D. Colby, aged 36, superintendent of the Gere iron works at Port Leyden, N. Y., was drowned while bathing in the St. Lawrence river, near Thousand Island park, yesterday morning. His body was recovered in twenty minutes, but all efforts at resuscitation failed.

Just before midnight last night a fire broke out in the wholesale grocery house of the P. H. Kelly Mercantile company, Third street, St. Paul, Minn., which spread to the Minnesota spice mills, W. H. Burbank's wholesale clothing house, Beaupre, Keogh & Co.'s wholesale grocery house, and is raging in the heaviest wholesale district in the city, and immediately adjoining the Union depot, and the loss will be heavy. The entire department is out fighting the flames.

David Hoffman was hanged at Nebraska City, yesterday, for wrecking a Missouri Pacific passenger train on the night of the 11th of January last, at Dunbar, when Engineer Dewitt was killed, and a number of passengers were seriously injured. Hoffman ascended the scaffold with a firm tread. He made an effort to say something, but broke down. His confederate in the train wrecking is serving a ten years' sentence in the penitentiary, having turned State's evidence.

Canadian.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, is in Quebec.

Sir John Macdonald and Lady Macdonald passed through Quebec yesterday en route for the East.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre has telegraphed his acceptance of the Liberal nomination for South Renfrew.

The Governor-General will formally open the Dominion and Industrial fair at Toronto on Tuesday, September 6.

Yesterday afternoon St. Francois, Beauce, was visited by a cyclone, which destroyed bridges, uprooted trees and caused general havoc. No lives were lost.

James Ketcheson, a Grand Trunk brakeman, whose parents reside near Belleville, was accidentally killed whilst in the discharge of his duty yesterday.

Prof. Clark, of Trinity college, Toronto, has been appointed by the Bishop of Michigan to deliver the Baldwin lectures this year at the University of Michigan.

The Ottawa county local election case has been settled by the petition against Mr. Cormier being withdrawn. It is understood that Mr. Cormier will now tender has resignation.

Miss Louisa Hutcheson, head cook at the Simcoe house at Barrie, Ont., for the last five years, committed suicide last night by taking four ounces of laudanum. Personal misfortune is attributed as the cause.

A consignment of tea for C. T. Bate & Co., shipped from Yokohoma, Japan, on the 18th June, reached Ottawa on the 19th inst., and is now in the warehouse. It was shipped via the Port of Vancouver, B. C., and was thus received in one month from date of shipment.

James Dodds, of Brantford, a tanner by trade, while, it is supposed, under the influence of liquor, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor, inflicting a very deep wound. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Mr. John Mather, of Ottawa, is preparing plans for a mammoth flour mill to be built on the Lake of the Woods for a company in which Sir Donald Smith, Sir George Stephen, Allan Gilmour and others are interested. The mill will be as large as any in Minneapolis.

THE OKA TROUBLES.

What Rev. Mr. Scott Says Concerning the Matter.

OTTAWA, July 22.—Rev. Wm. Scott, a Methodist clergyman of this city, who investigated the Oka Indians troubles some years ago on behalf of the Indian Department, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the subject, was interviewed to-day. "No settlement," said he, "can be arrived at except upon the basis proposed several years ago by the seminary, which agreed, in the event of the removal of the Indians, to award them compensation for improvements to the lands. I regard this offer as very fair and reasonable. The seminary authorities own the soil, so I don't see how it will avail the Protestant Indians to appeal to the Privy Council, even should they obtain a favorable decision, the land being vested in the Crown, and the Crown meaning the Legislature, no better settlement than that proposal can be arrived at. Parliament has already made provision for the Indians by setting apart for their use free about 255,000 acres of land in Muskoka. The hitch arises because they prefer to be transferred to Manitoba. Those members of the tribe already settled in Muskoka are making rapid progress. Only at the last session of Parliament they reserved $5000 to assist in removing and settling those discontented Indians in Northern Ontario, while the Seminary has agreed to give a similar amount.

THE COAL COMBINE

Evokes A Public Growl—Co-Operative Trade On The Part of The Public Urged—How Can Combines be Stopped

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Allow me to address your city readers: Fellow citizens, the time has arrived to buckle on your armour to checkmate the monopoly of the coal dealers of Montreal who have already combined to charge what they please. Two weeks ago coal per ton was only $5.50, last week $5.60, this week $5.75, and next week likely to be $6, and so on, gradually increasing until it may reach perhaps $10 or more a ton.

In the midst of the cold and dreary winter, I ask, who are likely to suffer most, even death itself, at the hands of these wily and unrelenting coal dealers, certainly the poor with their wives and children famishing with the cold and extending their arms to the charitable and humane for assistance to purchase a ton of coal at perhaps double the usual price, owing to the combination among the coal dealers.

If there be a power above, a power that delights in assisting the poor, will it not bless the rich who will take immediate steps to co-operate and purchase coal direct from the mines to counteract the present coal monopoly. A meeting of our wealthy and influential citizens should forthwith be held to devise ways and means to secure coal for our poorer citizens at reasonable prices, and beyond the control of our coal monopolists.

M. C. HEALY.

A Consumers' Defence Association.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—In view of the policy of several of the trades to combine, or conspire as I would call it, to bleed their customers, the public, to the last drop, would it not be a good idea to form a consumers' defence association. By agreeing among ourselves we could assure of complete financial success such dealers, as for our interests, refuse to enter the greedy combines, and the conspirators would soon be frozen out and "combines" come to an end. For instance take the coal trade. If the consumers were agreed among themselves to refuse to buy from such dealers as combined against them, there would not have been a dealer who would have dared to enter into the agreement proposed. If the worst came to the worst, as it has at present, such an organization as I suggest could enter into business for the interest of its members on the co-operative basis.

W.

Co-Operation as a Remedy.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Cannot something be done towards delivering our citizens from the hands of the coal monopolists. The price of coal is being "put up" above market value for the purpose of amassing wealth for the dealers at the expense of the public. Everybody suffers, the poor worse than anybody. The STAR did a good thing for the public, when it exposed the Gas monopoly and by securing the organization of some moneyed men brought the Gas Company to reason and made them reduce their exorbitant prices. Would not a citizens coal company be a good move now. There should be money in it, although reasonable prices are charged, as the public would patronize it in preference to the greedy dealers even if the latter were forced in self defence to cut prices. That the STAR would take this up is the wish of thousands of consumers of all classes.

ANTI-RING.

Should be Made Punishable by Law.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Something must be done to put a stop to this "combine" business. The combination of coal dealers to raise the price of the necessary article of trade they deal in is a most alarming event, showing as it does that a large section of the community, the poor, may be at any moment by the cupidity of trade cut off from the absolute necessities of life. Your editorial remark that these "combines" should be treated as conspiracies by the law commends itself to every right thinking person, and I hope you will insist that the law be amended to include "combines" amongst other unjust conspiracies. In equity a "combine" in a trade is as much an offence as any of the collusions which are regarded as "conspiracies" in the eyes of the law. By all means, Mr. Editor, push your point that "combines" should be made punishable by law. You will be thoroughly in accord with public opinion.

PORTIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-morrow evening, at 8.15 o'clock, the City Band, under the leadership of Mr. Ernest Lavigne will play the following programme:

1. March.........."Boccacio"............Suppé
2. Overture........"Mirella"...........Gounod
3. Waltz........."Hours of Joy"....Waldteufell
4. Descriptive Music—"A Mill in the Forest".. —Eilenberg
5. "Fete Bachique"....................Neustedt
6. Grand Fantasia on the Opera "L'Eclair".... —Halevy
7. Descriptive Music—"An Excursion by Railways"..........Y. B. F. Geay
8. Galop........"Prestissimo"....Waldteufell

Vive la Canadienne.

God Save the Queen.

To be Open on Sundays.

The Governors of the Fraser Institute have decided to accept Mr. J. H. R. Molson's donation of $10,000, with the condition attached, viz., that the library will be open on Sundays after September the 1st. The lending library will be in working order soon. The subscriptions of $2000 by Mr. Molson, and of $1000 each by Messrs. Angus and Abbott with books already donated for that purpose fill a good number of shelves. The authorities of the Institute expect to receive a liberal contribution of books towards that library from the public in general.

Missing.

Madame Dazé, of 139 Sanguinet street, has been missing since Thursday morning, when she left the house for her customary morning's walk and has not returned. She is 70 years of age, was dressed in brown serge, straw hat, red and black striped stockings, rubbers on her feet.

The temperature 1000 feet in Delany's cave, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, was 47 degrees while outside at the same time it was 90 and the water from a spring in the cave was at 43 degrees, the coldest spring water in the country.

Baking Powder.

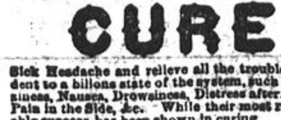
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low tests, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Medical.



CURE

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

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

ACHE

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Errors of Youth.

SUFFERERS FROM Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN!

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

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

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

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

Address or call on NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 24 TREMONT ROW, BOSTON, MASS.

WEAK MEN MADE STRONG. Men suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, Lack of Development, Premature Decline, etc., resulting from indiscretions, excesses, etc., cured without Stomach Drugging, by the GREAT MARSTON TREATMENT Sealed book free. Replete with information of value to all men. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 19 Park Place, New York.

Nervous Debility, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Indigestion Rheumatism, and all Nervous Diseases are immediately relieved and permanently cured by NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE BELTS, which are warranted to be the best in the world. Consultation and catalogue free. Batteries, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces and Crutches kept in stock A. NORMAN, 4 Queen street E., Toronto Ont. 16

PENNYROYAL WAFERS. Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies, ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address, THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Sold in Montreal by Laviolette & Nelson, and B. E. McGale. 220z2

BABY Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES. They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in Christendom. They give no shocks and are comfortable. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other. 48zeod

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHOES.

For the largest and most complete stock of custom made Boots and Shoes go to ALEX. DOUGLAS, 1793 NOTRE DAME STREET. 170z2aw

The Bee Hive. Annual Cheap Sale Still Continues! GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED! A fine range of SUMMER SHAWLS from 80c A fine range of JERSEYS from 80c. CHEAP GOODS IN ALL LINES! W. S. PORTEOUS. 170z1

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY MUSIC, FINE ARTS, ORATORY, Literature, English Branches, French, German, Italian, etc. LARGEST and Best Equipped in the World. 100 Instructors, 2186 Students last year. Board and Room with Steam Heat and Electric Light Fall Term begins Sept 8, 1887. Illd Calendar free. Address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., Boston Mass

Railroads.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. COMMENCING 13th JUNE, 1887.

Through Express Passenger Trains run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Leave	Levis	8.15
Arrive	Riviere du Loup	12.00
"	Trois Pistoles	13.55
"	Rimouski	14.33
"	Little Metis	15.38
"	Campbellton	19.00
"	Dalhousie Junction	19.38
"	Bathurst	21.23
"	New Castle	22.50
"	Moncton	1.40
"	Saint John	5.30
"	Halifax	9.10

The night trains from Montreal, of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, connect at Point Levi and Levis with these trains.

The Trains to Halifax and Saint John run through to their destinations on Sundays.

The Sleeping Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, to Saint John.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

Through Tickets may be obtained, via rail and steamer, to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For Tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 136½ St. James St. Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1887. 152z

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. ALLAN LINE —OF— 1887—SUMMER SERVICE—1887

From Liverpool.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
17 June	Circassian	7 July	8 July
23 June	Sardinian	13 "	14 "
1 July	Polynesian	21 "	22 "
7 "	Parisian	27 "	28 "
14 "	Sarmatian	3 Aug.	4 Aug.
22 "	Circassian	11 "	12 "
28 "	Sardinian	17 "	18 "

Passengers can, if they so desire, embark at Montreal after 8 p.m. on the Evening previous to above Steamers sailing.

Liverpool, St. John's, N. F., Halifax and Baltimore Service.

From Liverpool.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Baltimore	From Halifax.
....	Corean	....	18 July
5 July	Nova Scotian	26 July	1 Aug.
9 "	Peruvian	9 Aug.	15 "

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Glasgow.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal.
24 June	Grecian	11 July
1 July	Norwegian	18 "
8 "	Carthagenian	25 "
15 "	Buenos Ayrean	1 Aug.

London, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From London.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Montreal.
16 June	Corean	13 July
30 "	Lucerne	21 "
14 July	Nestorian	4 Aug.

Glasgow and Boston Service.

From Glasgow.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Boston.
22 June	Scandinavian	9 July
6 July	Prussian	23 "
13 "	Austrian	30 "
27 "	Scandinavian	13 Aug.

Glasgow and Philadelphia Service.

From Glasgow.	STEAMSHIPS.	From Philadelphia.
23 June	Manitoban	14 July
14 July	Hibernian	4 Aug.

For Freight, Passage, or further information apply to G. W. ROBINSON, 136½ ST. JAMES STREET, opposite St. Lawrence Hall or H. & A. ALLAN, 25 Common Street, Montreal. 80 State Street, Boston. 113z

DOMINION LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Liverpool Service. SAILING DATES.

	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Sarnia	Thursday, July 14th.	Friday, July 15th.
Oregon	Wednesday, July 20th.	Thursday, July 21st.
Toronto	Thursday, July 28th.	
Montreal	Thursday, Aug. 4th.	
Vancouver	Wednesday, Aug. 10th.	Thursday, Aug. 11th.

Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock. SAILING DATES FROM MONTREAL.

Dominion..........about Thursday, 14th July.
Mississippi..........about Saturday, 23rd July.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $50 to $80, according to steamer and berth; Second Cabin, $30; Steerage at lowest rates.

Passengers can embark at Montreal if they so desire. Apply to W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street, or D. TORRANCE & CO., 8 Hospital street.

—THE— Hansa Steamship Co. of Hamburg AND THE WHITE CROSS LINE OF ANTWERP Under Contract with Dominion Government.

Steamers of above lines will sail as follows: FOR MONTREAL.

SS. "Grasbrook," from Hamburg, about 15th July, and from Antwerp, about 23rd July.
SS. "Wandrahm," from Hamburg about 5th August, and from Antwerp, about 12th August.
SS. "Kehrwieder," from Antwerp, about 25th August.

FROM MONTREAL.

SS. "Cremon," for Hamburg, about 28th July.
SS. "Grasbrook," for Antwerp about 13th August.
SS. "Wandrahm," for Hamburg " 31st "

For Rates of Freight and other particulars, apply to AUGUST BOLTEN, Hamburg, GRISAR & MARSILY, Antwerp, Agents Hansa Steamship Company. STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp, Agents White Cross Line, or to Munderloh & Co., Montreal, General Agents in Canada. 152z

BLACK DIAMOND LINE. Summer Excursions in the River and Gulf. 3000 miles, and 18 days on salt water.......$50 1500 miles, and 10 days on salt water...... 34 (Meals and Berth included.)

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.
SS. COBAN, on or about Thursday, July 28th.
SS. BONAVISTA, " " Aug. 11th.
SS. COBAN, " " Saturday, Aug. 13th.

FOR CHARLOTTETOWN, PICTOU AND ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
SS. BONAVISTA, on or about Thursday, Aug. 11th.
SS. COBAN, " " " Aug. 25th.
SS. BONAVISTA, " " " Sept. 1st.

FOR SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY.
SS. CACOUNA, on or about Wednesday, August 3rd. " " " " " 17th.

Every accommodation has been provided for passengers, elegant saloons, ladies' cabins, bath rooms, smoking rooms, etc. An experienced stewardess is carried on each vessel. For further particulars, apply to Kingman, Brown & Co., 14 Custom House sq., Montreal. 130 eod

CANADA SHIPPING COMPANY. BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL. Will sail from Montreal direct as follows:—SS. LAKE WINNIPEG, Tuesday, July 19th; SS. LAKE SUPERIOR, Tuesday, July 26th; SS. LAKE ONTARIO, Tuesday, August 2nd; SS. LAKE NEPIGON, Tuesday, August 9th; *SS. THANEMORE, Tuesday, August 16th; SS. LAKE WINNIPEG, Tuesday, August 23rd. *SS. Thanemore does not carry passengers. These steamers are all of the highest class and have superior accommodation for Saloon, Intermediate and Steerage Passengers. Rates of Passage: Montreal to Liverpool.—SALOON—$40, $50 and $60. Round trip Tickets $80, $90 and $110, according to steamer and accommodation. Intermediate, $30, Steerage, $20. For all particulars and to secure berth and passage apply to H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House square, Montreal. z184eod

DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEY CO TORONTO.

Wooden Split Pulleys are cheaper than iron ones and better for many reasons. Manufacturers and Millers using machinery and power please call at 1610 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL 48z2aw

BUTLER & LIGHTHALL, ADVOCATES, 156 ST. JAMES STREET (Telephone No. 1795.) Issuers of Marriage Licenses. T. P. BUTLER, Q.C. W. D. LIGHTHALL, M.A., B.C.L. 162zeodtf

PHILODERMA PREVENTS CHAPPING. PLEASANT TO USE. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. PLEASES EVERYBODY. PLEASE ASK YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CTS. LYMAN, SONS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS. 163z12

Specific Articles.

Boeckh's Standard Brushes. Quality and Size Guaranteed. For Sale by all Leading Houses. 47z

CATARRH! CATARRHAL DEAFNESS and HAY FEVER cured in from one to three applications. SEND STAMP FOR TREATISE, to A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 King street, west, Toronto, Ont. 47z

DRAIN PIPES!—PORTLAND, ROMAN and Canada Cements; Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, White Bricks, etc., etc. ALEX. BREMNER, 50 Bleury street. 267 z

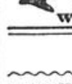
FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Phila., Pa. 269

GET THE VICTORIA JUBILEE CANE Spring Bed at all Furniture Stores. Ask to see it! Wholesale Price List Free by Post. J. E. TOWNSEND, 334 St. James st., Montreal. 70z

HALF PRICE.—POCKET DIARIES FOR 1887, now being sold for half price by JOSEPH FORTIER, Stationer, &c., 158z2aw 258 St. James street.

—USE— MAY APPLE BLOOD SYRUP for the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. 130z1aw

BABY'S BIRTHDAY.



A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the names of two or more other babies, and their parents' addresses. Also a handsome Diamond Dye Sample Card to the mother and much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

Educational.

STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE, STANSTEAD, P. Q. REOPENS SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1887.

Affords English, Scientific and Classical Courses of study.

Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music,—Piano, Organ, Violin, from first lessons to graduation.

Excellent facilities for French and German, Drawing and Painting.

Commercial Department affords a thorough and scientific training in all subjects which pertain to practical business life.

Young ladies reside in the College building and have all the advantages for social, Moral and Educational advancement afforded by the best Ladies' College.

Young men will reside at convenient distance from the College and have most favorable opportunity for obtaining thorough Business Education or preparing for Junior or Senior Matriculation, at the University.

Location most attractive and healthful.

Send for Calendar containing full information.

Early application is desirable.

Rev. D. KENNEDY, S. T. D., Principal. 170 6 1aw

Summer Resorts.

SEA BATHING! INCH ARRAN HOUSE.

Dalhousie, Baie des Chaleurs, N.B. The healthiest place in Canada. This favorite summer resort, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, has been greatly enlarged and improved. Beautiful scenery, good bathing, boating, fishing and driving, together with an excellent table and the other comforts of a city hotel. The sanitary arrangements are perfect. Pure water, thorough drainage, water closets of modern style on each floor, and bath-rooms supplied with hot, cold and salt water. Salmon and trout fishing in rivers leased by the hotel. W. B. THORPE, Manager, Dalhousie, N. B. 144

HOTEL WINDSOR ROUSES POINT, NEW YORK. LAKE CHAMPLAIN, Within one and a half hour from Montreal, on G. T. R. The healthiest and most delightful family summer resort. Celebrated for its catches of Black Bass, Pickerel and Pike; Hunting, Driving and Boating. Mountain and Water Scenery of unsurpassed beauty. For further particulars, address, CHAS. F. BECK, Prop. 132eod

THE IROQUOIS HOUSE, on the Belœil Mountains, St. Hilaire, P. Q., is now open. Reduced rates for June. "OTTERBURN PARK," largest and best grounds in the Dominion, is also open. For particulars call Tuesdays and Fridays, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., at 227 St. James st., or address B. F. Campbell, St. Hilaire station, P. Q. 111z

GASPE SEA BATHING. Gaspe is unsurpassed for its beautiful scenery, Sea Bathing and Fishing. Tourists can have first-class accommodation at Baker's Hotel. For information apply to JOHN BAKER, Proprietor. 134z

Miscellaneous.

MRS. SMILLIE, LADIES' ACCOUCHEUR 872 Palace Street. Lady Patients received as usual. Best of accommodation to be had anywhere. STRICTLY PRIVATE. 148z

WANTED—TO RENT UNTIL OCTOBER 1st, a good upright full octave piano, to go out into the country. Address, stating terms "Piano," STAR office, Montreal, P. Q. 154tf

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND WOOD WORKING machine hands to keep away from Toronto. Strike on. 169 8

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY.

Radical and speedy cure for intemperance. Destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. For sale by all druggists. Agent for the Dominion, S. LACHANCE. 1538 St. Catherine St. 147z1aw

W. MILLICHAMP, SONS & CO., SHOW CASES, 29, 31, 33 and 35 Adelaide Street East. Factory, Esplanade Street, Toronto, Ont. Bar and Store Fittings a Specialty. Designs and illustrated catalogues furnished free on application. 48 2aw (When writing please mention this paper

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR. For Bread, Raised Biscuits, Gems, Muffins, Griddle Cakes, &c., there is nothing more palatable, healthy and delicious than when made of the Whole Wheat Flour, manufactured at the National Food Mills, Lachute. This Flour conforms to all the latest scientific principles of Hygiene, and is recommended by physicians. Send orders to F. C. IRELAND & SON, Lachute. 165z6

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed), containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn. 121z

Property for Sale.

Good Investment. Six Brick Tenements for sale in good locality. Pays 9½ per cent. F. McMANN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 138 ST. JAMES ST. 150z

THE LATE JUDGE RAMSAY'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE. RAMSAY MANOR, St. Hugues, at the confluence of the Yamaska and Salbouet, comprising house, outbuildings, ornamental grounds, gardens and greenhouse, also about 250 acres of land which could be divided if required, only 2½ hours from Montreal. Chapleau, Hall, Nicolls & Brown, Solicitors, 147 St. James st. 158 5 1aw

Farms for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE. 350 acres of fine farming land, about 100 acres cleared, the balance in maple bush and other valuable timber, good frame house, cattle byres, Stables, barn, &c., accommodation for 20 head of cattle and four horses. The above mentioned farm is situate about 7 miles from Roxton Falls, 3 hours' journey from Montreal via Grand Trunk & South Eastern Ry. Terms easy. Apply to T. C. Coffin, Quebec Bank, Three Rivers, or to Geo. M. Norris, Lot 14, Range 10, Ely, Shefford County. 168 3eod

For Sale.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. LOT OF SHAFTING, PULLEYS and HANGERS.

1 Vertical Drill,
1 Small Lathe.
1 4-horse power "Haskin's" Engine and Boiler.

All in good order for immediate delivery. Apply 690 CRAIG ST. 167 2 2aw

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TENTS, BARK Canoes, Flags, Fireworks and Chinese Lanterns. MONTREAL INDIAN STORE, 1658 NOTRE DAME STREET, and 252 and 254 ST. PAUL STREET. Tent, 7½x10, only $4.00 154z

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF Pulleys, various sizes. Apply at STAR office, 163 and 165 St. James street 227tf

FOR SALE—2 TRAINED GOATS. APPLY TO P. O. Box 1984. 166 5

WANTED—TO SELL ONE OLD ANATOMY PRINTED and illustrated in 1750, also Zermisens Cyclopedia of Medicine, 10 volumes, and other works. Address, "D 1555," STAR office. 169 3

Business Chances.

BUSINESS CHANCE. FOR SALE—A manufacturing business now some years in operation. Capital required from $10,000 to $15,000. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Liberal terms can be arranged with a good man for whom this is a good opening. Apply to HANSON BROS., 178 St. James Street. 163 5eod

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, GROCERIES, restaurants, fruit, confectionery, cigars and billiard rooms, barber shop and all other kinds of businesses; good opportunity for anyone starting in business. L. HARRIS, 720 Craig st. 163 8

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY and dressmaking establishment, in a main st. doing good business, rent low, good reasons for selling. L. Harris, 720 Craig st. 169 6

FOR SALE—NEAT LITTLE FRUIT AND confectionery store, best location in the city, rent low, good reasons for selling. L. Harris, 720 Craig st. 169 2

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT WELL fitted up, in one of the best business parts of the city, owner leaving through ill health. Apply to "X Y," care of *La Patrie*. 169 3

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, AN EXCELLENT opportunity. Enquire of, or address, Kerry, Watson & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. 160 12

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE. $2,000 FOR PATENTED article, can produce, by manufacture and sales at least $3,000 a year net. Owner having to work it in a larger country. Address, "B 1514," STAR office. 169 2

FOR SALE—A GROCERY LICENSE, HORSE AND carriage. Apply 34 Plessis st. 169 3

Houses to Let.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED COTTAGE, with large garden, gas, hot water and Chickering piano. Apply 834 Palace st. 167 7

TO LET—COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, 129 Cadieux st., lately came into my hands, and put in very good order, 10 rooms, and having door to basement. H. I. Kavanagh, 1724 Notre Dame st. 169 2

TO LET—COTTAGE, 1253 DORCHESTER st., extension kitchen, 5 bedrooms, furnace, rent balance of year £50. Apply F. McMann, 138 St. James st. 169 2

TO LET—FURNISHED LOWER TENEMENT, on Park avenue, references required. Address, P. O. Box 1590. 167 4

Houses Wanted.

WANTED—TO RENT A SMALL HOUSE of 3 or 4 rooms, state terms and vicinity to "F 1603," STAR office. 169 2

WANTED—SMALL SELF-CONTAINED or tenement house, state locality and rent. Address, "B 1480." STAR office. 169 2

Rooms To Let.

ROOM—18x18, IN FRONT, WITH GAS, ON ST. ANTOINE, near Versailles, in a private family, for 1 or 2 gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, without board. Apply P. O. Box 2040. 168 3

ROOMS—AND BOARD, IN A NEW BOARDING house, first-class. Apply 149 Bleury st. 168 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO LET, AT 179 Bleury st. 168 3

ROOMS—TO LET, SEVERAL FINE ROOMS, WITH or without meals, 5 minutes' from Windsor. 143 Mansfield st., strangers accommodated. 168 3

ROOMS—AT 89 BLEURY ST., FURNISHED FOR gentlemen or a married couple, hot and cold water, bath and w. c. 168 3

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. Apply 51 McGill College Avenue. 168 5

ROOM—FURNISHED, TO LET. 90 CATHCART ST., corner Mansfield street. 169 2

ROOMS TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. 25 University street. 169 3

ROOM—TO LET, A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH use of kitchen if desired, at 475 Craig, opposite St. Gabriel. 169 2

ROOMS—TO LET, TO DOCTORS, LAWYERS OR others, fine rooms en suite, on the 1st flat (au premier), heated by hot water, at 1560 Notre Dame st., rent low to suitable tenants. Apply to G. D. Ross, 1613 Notre Dame st. 169 3

ROOM—VERY WELL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board, at 22½ St. Elizabeth st. 169 3

ROOMS—TO LET, 3 OR 4 ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished. 75 Dubord st. 169 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED, TO LET, 284 ST. MARTIN above St. Antoine st., terms moderate. 169 3

ROOM—DOUBLE, WELL FURNISHED, SECOND flat; bath, hot and cold water; five minutes' walk from Post Office. 119 Champ de Mars street. 169 2

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. Apply 130 St. George street. 169 2

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO let. 53 Cathcart st. 169 2

ROOMS — CHOICE OF 2 DOUBLE BEDROOMS, with use of sitting room, breakfast, private family, first-class surroundings. 14 Prince Arthur street. 169 2

ROOM—A LARGE BEDROOM BEAUTIFULLY AND neatly furnished, suitable for married couple, with board, all modern conveniences. Apply 89 Aylmer st., near Sherbrooke. 166 5

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, FOR light housekeeping, at moderate rent, within 15 minutes' walk of Post Office. A. Johnson, 12 Chenneville st. 169 2

Board.

LONDON, ENGLAND. A lady offers comfortable board and residence, in her own private house, to a gentleman and his wife or two ladies; near American Exhibition and South Kensington Art School, bath room. Terms from $7.50 a week each. For further particulars apply to Hugh Graham, STAR office, Montreal, or Mrs. Brown, 110 Baron's Court Road, West Kensington, London S. W. England. 146 tf

WANTED—TRANSIENT AND TABLE BOARDERS. Mr. Melvin, proprietor of the New York House, begs to announce to the travelling public that Mrs. Spooner being no longer cook in his establishment, he has engaged the services of two of the best club cooks in the city. The attendance is all [illegible] throughout the hotel, and he trusts his many friends and patrons will continue to favor him as in the past. 168 3

BOARD—A FEW BOARDERS WANTED AT 135 Champ de Mars st., French family. 169 3

BOARD—BOARDERS WANTED, AT 39 LATOUR ST. 169 2

BOARD—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, FIRST FLAT, USE bath and w. c.; $3.50, $4.00 per week. No. 5 McGill College Avenue. 169 2

BOARD—AT VALOIS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN will find rooms and board, at Valois boarding house. Address, A. Chevigny, Valois. 169 3

Situations Vacant.

WANTED: CIGAR PACKERS. SMITH, FISCHEL & CO., 46, 48, 50 COLLEGE STREET. 167tf

WANTED: A FIRST-CLASS STONE ENGRAVER. APPLY TO THE GEO. BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO. (LIMITED), 167 and 169 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. 151tf

ONE THOUSAND MEN WANTED TO work on building a railroad, from North Stratford to West Stewardstown, N. H. Wish to commence the 1st day of August. GEO. VAN DYKE, North Stratford, N. H. 163 10

TWENTY CANVASSERS WANTED FOR Australia, good inducements, security required. Bradley, Garretson & Co., Brantford, Ont. 165 6

TEACHER WANTED — WITH Academy Diploma, by the School Commissioners of Sutton Village, P. Que. L. E. Dyer Sec.-Treas. 162 18

WANTED—REGISTER KEEPERS FOR the Province of Quebec rifle matches, from 9th to 12th August. Apply by letter with references, to MAJOR W. M. BLAIKLOCK, Secy. P. Q. R. A., P. O. Box 1367, City. 167 4

WANTED — JUNIOR SHORTHAND clerk. Apply giving age, references, and salary expected, to EVANS SONS & MASON (Limited). 167 tf

WANTED — FOR A WHOLESALE office, a youth as cashier and general assistant, must have good references and have had some experience. Address, "B 1490," STAR office. 168 3

WANTED—FOR A SHORT TIME, AN extra office hand, good quick writer. A militiaman preferred. Address with references, P. O. Box 86. 168 3

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, BY AN Insurance Company, an English young lady, having a thorough knowledge of French; knowledge of type-writing preferable. Address, P. O. Box 120. 169 3

WANTED — MOULDERS, FIRST-class workmen, at CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE & ENGINE CO. (Limited), Kingston, Ont. Non-union men preferred. 169 tf

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD SMART boy. Apply 14 DESRESOLES STREET. 169 2

WANTED, General servant. Apply, 2243 Sherbrooke st. 136tf

WANTED — GIRLS TO MAKE PAPER BOXES smart, neat workers can earn good wages. Miller Bros. & Co., 30 to 38 Dowd street, near St. Patrick's Church. 164 7

WANTED—A MAN TO STRIKE TEN THOUSAND brick per day. Apply at once to D. Sleeth, jr., 873 Notre Dame street, east. 168 7

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS TRAVELLER FOR Province of Quebec, must speak and write both languages and be well experienced in the crockery and glassware business. Address, giving age, experience, references, and salary expected, "B 1507," STAR office. 168 3

WANTED—A GIRL TO KEEP BOOKS OF FITTING room, in shoe factory, must speak French and English and have good references. Cochrane, Cassils & Co. 168 3

WANTED—AT ONCE, GOOD JOB COMPOSITORS. J. Theo. Robinson. 169 2

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A CLUB. Apply at 77 Aylmer street, between 2 and 3 p.m. 169 3

WANTED—OFFICE BOY FOR A WHOLESALE hardware house. Address, in own writing, "F 1604," STAR office. 169 3

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WILLING TO go to the country, references required. Address, Mrs. J. Ogilvie, Dorval. 169 3

WANTED—TRAVELLER TO REPRESENT A TORONTO dry goods house, in Montreal and vicinity, dry goods. Apply, by letter, to Box 2047, Montreal. 169 3

WANTED — A SMART, STRONG, TALKATIVE young man, 16 or 17, to make himself generally useful, must write and read French and English. Call this evening, after 7, at Levert's Agency, 1595 St. Catherine street. Salary and Board. 169 2

WANTED—LABORATORY ASSISTANTS. APPLY to L. K. & Co., Drawer 2050. 169 3

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, ALSO A nurse. 1146 Dorchester street. 169 3

WANTED—AT ONCE, TRAVELLER FOR LOWER Provinces, by wholesale clothing house. Apply J. G. Hamilton Brown & Co. 169 2

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE, MUST WRITE A good hand. Apply, in own writing, to P. O. Box 2061, City. 169 3

WANTED—TOBACCO CASER AT THE "STONEWALL Jackson" Cigar Factory, 711 Craig street, H. Jacobs & Co. 169 2

WANTED—BY THE PROTESTANT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, the following teachers: Male teacher holding an Academy diploma, a teacher holding Model School diploma, a teacher holding an Elementary diploma. Address, stating terms, etc., Timothy [illegible] Secy.-Treas., Danville, P. Q. 169 6

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESMAN, good salary to the right man. Apply to Graham & Foster, Smith's Falls, Ont. 169 3

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS MOULDER, AND AN iron finisher. Apply to E. Chanteloup, 583 Craig st. 169 3

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND GENERAL servant, willing to make herself generally useful for a private family of 4 at the Back River, during summer months, if suitable will be kept during winter. Apply by letter, stating terms and where can be seen, to T. A. Sutton, care Peloquin's Hotel, Sault au Recollet. 169 3

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG BOY FOR THE GROCERY business. No. 35 Chaboillez square. 168 3

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—HOUSE DECORATING DONE IN NEW York styles, by C. Knapp & Co., 83 Dorchester st. House and Sign painters, Grainers, Glaziers, Paperhangers, Decorators, &c. 168 13

WANTED—PAINTING, PAPERHANGING AND glazing. J. Jenkins, 2571 Notre Dame st. 169 3

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN, AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper or office clerk, having 6 years' experience in same, A 1 references. Address, "W 1495," STAR office. 167 3

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN, GOOD references. Apply 1135 Dorchester st. 168 3

WANTED—BY A PENSIONED STAFF SERGEANT, late British army, situation of trust and responsibility, good scholar and musician. Address, "B 1498," STAR office. 168 3

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEMAID BY A young girl lately from Ireland, with some respectable family. Enquire at 1991 Notre Dame st. 169 2

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS sewing girl, willing to assist with housework or in nursery. Apply at 122 Nazareth. 169 2

WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN, AS CARETAKER or any position of trust, carpenter by trade, used to all kinds of jobbing work, teetotaler, good references. "R. J. A.," 633 Sanguinet street. 169 2

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Apply 3 Bisson st., off St. Antoine st. 169 2

WANTED—COPYING, CIRCULARS, POSTALS, OR writing of any kind. Address, "G 1634," STAR office. 169 3

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, just landed, several years' experience in grocery and general store, excellent recommendations. Apply to John M. M. Duff, 118 St. James st., Montreal. 169 2

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper of great experience in commercial and manufacturing offices, an immediate situation as bookkeeper and correspondent in a city office, excellent references, salary moderate. Address, "D 1504," STAR office. 169 3

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PAINTER, AN ENgagement with a building society; speaks both languages; best of references. Address 35 Beaver Hall. 169 3

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS shipper or storeman, or any place of trust, in wholesale house preferred, grocery or provisions, or a counter hand in retail grocery, age 28, not afraid of work. Address, "G," STAR office. 144 tf

Partner Wanted.

WANTED PARTNER—$5,000—A GENTLEMAN of considerable experience is seeking an investment in a well established and paying business. Manufacturing line preferred. Has a thorough knowledge of office work. Address, stating full particulars, to "G 1536," STAR office. 169 3

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FIVE TO TEN thousand dollars, light manufacturing business, a young man preferred. Full information given by addressing, "W 1302," STAR office. 167 6

Lessons Wanted.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH A YOUNG man for mutual improvement in stenography, Pitman's system. Address, "F 1600," STAR office. 169 3

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY A WELSH OR EXMOOR pony, must be handsome, gentle, and well broken. Apply 421 St. James st. 169 3

WANTED—GOOD BEDROOM SET, SECOND-HAND, will pay cash; state price and where to be seen. Address "L. E." 267 St. Martin street. 169 3

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE,

Author of "Garth," etc., etc.

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CHAPTER X.—(*Continued.*)

"Well, it was a lady—that is, I mean, she holds the position of a lady in New York, and her husband is a good man; he made a fortune in business, but his partner turned out a scamp, and—however, that is not what I was going to tell. This lady—"

"What is the lady's name? This is quite interesting, you know."

"Well, I don't know as I ought to tell her name. She's in society, you know, and of course, you or anybody might meet her, you know, and—"

"Are you acquainted with her yourself?"

"I never met her, but I know of her. She used to have a sort of salon before her husband's business trouble, and is very intellectual and cultured and all that, and they say she's awfully handsome and attractive."

"Well, what was it that she did?"

"Why, somehow or other, she got acquainted with a man in town—not a gentleman, at all, but a low sort of tradesman, a diamond peddler named Grady—I beg your pardon! The car makes such a noise that I didn't hear you."

"I didn't say anything. Please go on."

"Oh! Where was I? Oh, yes—Grady. This Grady has a shop right opposite the bank with a room at the back, and the gang of thieves that robbed the bank used to meet there and consult about things, and Grady is awfully rich, and he used to put up money to pay for getting ready the robberies that the gang committed, and sometimes he would keep the bonds and things that they stole until they could sell them. And this lady—or person—used to go there, too, but it was always arranged so that she shouldn't be seen by any of the others—by the thieves, I mean—and none of them ever saw her, though they knew that Grady had some one familiar with the inside of the bank to help him. Oh, I forgot to tell you that this lady had an account or something with the bank, and they knew her there, and one day she got one of the bank officials to take her inside, and that was one of the ways that the thieves got their information about the vaults, etc. She gave it to Grady and Grady gave it to them, and Grady paid her a lot of money for it; in fact—it's a horrid thing to say—but really, you know, Grady used to pay all her bills and keep her in pin money, and she would leave her home in her carriage, as if to go to a reception or something, you know, and then she'd slip off to Grady's shop at all hours of the night. Awful scandalous thing, wasn't it?"

"How did you—who invented—who told you this story?"

"Well, do you know, I thought it must be an invention myself, but my friend had the reports of the detectives—the fellows who did the shadowing—in his desk; and the reports showed that she had been followed and watched everywhere she went, night and day, and things she said were written down, and every cent of money she spent recorded, and all the details you can imagine. Why, they couldn't have known more about her if she'd lived in a glass house with a lot of electric lights in it."

"How very stupid she must have been not to have suspected anything! Well, go on."

"I'm sure I'm boring you, and it's a nasty subject, and I'm doing all the talking, and I'm an awful bad talker. Let's talk of something else."

"No, I am really interested about this lady. Are they going to arrest her?"

"Yes, I fancy so; but not just yet. They've got a scheme arranged so that she'll run right into the trap. I don't know as I ought to speak about that, though; you see, it hasn't come off yet, and as I was told in confidence, I suppose I ought not to—"

"Surely you don't think I will betray any confidence. And for that matter, as you have mentioned no name, how could I?"

"You won't think I'm making it up, will you? Because it was put before me in such a way that, honestly, I can't help believing it's true, though of course it does seem very extraordinary, and all that."

"I certainly don't question that you believe the story. So far as I'm concerned, it don't make any difference whether it's really true or not; but you make it very entertaining."

"Thanks; you're very kind, I'm sure. Well, the way of it is this. Last night this person—this lady, you know—went to Grady's at a quarter to eleven o'clock and stayed with him over an hour. Oh, I forgot to say that the stuff the thieves got out of the bank was only a small part of it in cash—a great lot of it was in securities and bonds that couldn't be negotiated. Of course they would hope to find some way of realizing something out of them, and their idea would be to keep them in some place where the bank couldn't possibly get at them until at last the directors would be compelled, to escape insolvency, to open negotiations with the thieves and offer to compromise with them on the basis of paying them a percentage of the face value of the bonds. I don't know if I make myself clear?"

"I understand perfectly," returned the lady in a voice scarcely audible.

"Well, now, there was only one way the bank could parry that attack—assuming, of course, that they gave up all hope of getting back the original bonds and securities—and that was to get duplicates to replace them. But in order to do that they would be obliged to get a special bill passed by Congress authorizing the duplication. So they decided to try and do that. But the thieves were on the alert and were not long in finding out what the bank intended. It was an important matter for both sides—the loss of over two million dollars one way or the other. Everything possible must be done to stop or to delay the passage of that bill. They consulted Grady, and he told them the only thing to be done was to hire some one to go up to Washington and lobby against the bill—that is, I suppose, offer money, or some other inducement, to the legislators to vote against it. Grady said he would put up a certain amount of money to defray the expenses and would send a person in whom he had confidence to do the lobbying, provided that they (the thieves, you know,) would raise an equal amount of money on their side out of the cash proceeds of the robbery. They talked over the matter, and made it out that even if the thieves taxed themselves all they had it wouldn't be enough nearly to balance Grady's advance. So finally he agreed to give double what he at first proposed, to add to whatever they could raise among themselves, on condition that if the lobby were successful he was to receive half of whatever sum they could get by compromise with the bank on the bonds. So you see, if the compromise was for fifty per cent. of the face value, for instance, the thieves would get upward of a million dollars and Grady would get upward of half a million all to himself.

"Well, now, to go back to last night. Of course you can see without my telling you that the person whom Grady had decided to send to Washington to do the lobbying for the thieves was this lady. She knew two or three lobbyists—men who would be likely to accept the kind of inducements she was able to offer—and a woman like her, clever and beautiful and with plenty of money, would be enough to tempt any man—and she was to start this morning on this very train, by the way, and . . . There, now, Mrs. Nelson!" exclaimed the gentleman, suddenly breaking off and changing his tone, "I was sure I was boring you! Why didn't you tell me before? Aren't you feeling well? Shall I send for a glass of water?"

The lady had leaned back in her chair, half closing her eyes, and with a whiteness spreading round her lips, which were sticky and tremulous. But she was a very courageous woman, and in less than a minute she had regained command of herself and sat erect again.

"You—you called me—a name," she said, and paused, looking at him.

"Did I? Only a slip of the tongue, I assure you. I don't know you from Adam—if you don't want to be known! There, now, take some time—don't be worried. Think it all over and then tell me what you'd like to do."

He rose from his chair, put his silk skull cap in the pocket of his overcoat, resumed his other hat and his rubbers and took a look out of the window.

"We shall be at Wilmington in about ten minutes more," he remarked, sitting down again. "I have a great mind—if nothing should occur to prevent it—to get out there and take the next train back to New York. It will depend upon what news I receive before the train stops." He took out his watch. "Just ten minutes!" he repeated.

"What are they going to do to this lady?" she enquired.

"They don't want to do anything. If possible, they would prefer to overlook what she has already done. She helped to steal the money, but she has as yet done nothing to prevent its being recovered. Of course, though, if she were to attempt that lobbying business they would be compelled to arrest her. On the other hand, she would be expected, in consideration of not being molested, to cease acting any longer in any way in the interest of the robbers. And possibly, in case it should be indispensable, she might be asked to give a little assistance on the other side. That's reasonable; don't you think so?"

As the lady made no reply he took a Russia leather wallet from his pocket, extracted a folded paper from it and continued:

"Now, the way they thought of arranging the matter was this. This paper, as you see, contains a summary, in the form of a personal statement, of what I have just been telling you. They will ask the person whom it concerns to read it over, and if she thinks advisable, to write underneath 'I have read the above and do hereby acknowledge it to be true' and sign her name. For their part, they will pass their word not to use the document unless the person who signs it hereafter attempts to do any one of the things which I have indicated as inexpedient; above all, not to allow John D. Grady to suspect anything of what has happened. Just look it over yourself."

She took the paper in her hands and read it steadily through from beginning to end. Then she looked up and said: "I think she would sign it."

"If you are sure of that, I dare say it would answer as well if you signed for her. Of course you would put down her name, you know—not your own. Oh, here's Wilmington now. I believe we stop a few minutes for lunch. If I could get this thing off my hands I wouldn't be obliged to go on to Washington. Of course, the signature will have to be witnessed by myself and another person; and, by the by, there happens to be a gentleman I know in the smoking compartment. With your permission I'll call him."

"No—no—not another!" she exclaimed in a husky voice, growing rigid and white again.

"It won't make any difference, you know, as far as the lady is concerned. He is a very discreet man, but he knows everything already. But just as you please."

"Well," she said after a moment, bending her face down while a spot of red crept into her cheeks.

The gentleman stepped into the smoking compartment and immediately returned, followed by a tall, lean personage of middle age with a very sharp pair of eyes. The gentleman said something to him in a low tone; he bowed to the lady and produced from his pocket a fountain pen, which he handed to her. She took it and, resting the paper on the book on her knee, wrote a few words, then returned the pen and leaned back.

The tall, lean personage took the pen and wrote in the left-hand lower corner, "Witness, Timothy Naxon." Then he handed pen and paper to the other, and he wrote just beneath, "Thomas Byrnes, Inspector of Police."

The lady's eyes caught the signature; her dark eyes met those of her late companion, and a slight shudder passed over her. But he said kindly: "Make your mind easy. I have never broken a promise, and I shan't begin now. You are safer than you have been any time the last six months. Good day!"

CHAPTER XI.

A tall, blue-eyed man, with a prominent nose and a quick, nervous manner, turned into Broadway from Waverley place and walked down to the corner of Bleecker street. It was about six o'clock of a warm Spring afternoon. The tall stranger standing on the west side of Broadway looked across at the bank building for a moment. It was closed for the night; but through the plate glass windows the interior was clearly visible. It seemed a very easy thing to walk in, throw open the doors of the great vault, fill one's pockets with bonds and bullion and walk out again. The feat had, indeed, actually been performed. But the game had not thus far been worth the candle. The tall man pulled his close-cropped reddish beard nervously, turned with an impatient movement and mounted the staircase to Grady's shop, which he entered.

Grady was half seated on the end of his counter with his arms folded staring across the street. He also apparently had been indulging gloomy thoughts about the Manhattan Bank. On recognizing his visitor he nodded, but did not change his position.

"Well, Jack Cannon," he said, "what's in the wind now?"

"Well, John," returned the other, pushing back his hat from his forehead and resting his hands on his hips, "I was just wishing that bank had been burnt before ever the boys got into it. It's brought them no good."

"You're right, Jack," replied the diamond dealer, still staring out of the windows. "It's done us no good, and I'm tired seein' it there. I'm goin' to move."

"Move? Where to?"

"To the little place on Sixth avenue—you know it. I wish I'd never left it, or Prince street either. When I took this shop I swore to stay here till that bank was wrecked, and a good spell of years I waited, and a big pile of money I put up on it; and many is the gang that met here to talk it over and has started out to do the job, too, and at last they done it sure enough, and got clean off. And what was the use?"

"I guess you got as much out of the scrape as the next man, John!" remarked the visitor. "Old Supers and Slangs don't get left as a rule!"

"'As much as the next man!'" repeated Grady, angrily. "And what's that? Who first thought of the job? Who planned it and paid for it? Not all the crooks in America would ever have seen the inside of that vault if it hadn't been for me! I nursed the scheme, and when one and another dropped out of it I'd put on others. I gave 'em good advice. And I guess the —— fools wish they'd taken the old man's tip now," he added. "And so I'm to put up with as much as the next man, am I? What's a few thousand to me? My price for the job was half a million dollars, that's what it was!"

(*To be Continued.*)

THE GOLDEN SNAKE.

CHAPTER I.

HIS STORY.

There are questions in morals which a convict is not called upon to discuss. There are commandments in the Bible which are sometimes impossible to fulfil. How can a man honor his father and mother when he is abandoned at the very hour of his birth; dropped, as it were, in the cesspools of iniquity? And if he rises no higher than his surroundings, which have no lower depths, is he, or those who abandoned him, responsible for his misdeeds? He goes by the light that lights his way, and knows no other path. Our simian cousins care for their offspring until they can care for themselves; it is only man, with his boasted intellect and affections, who leaves his offspring at the doors of foundling hospitals and in the wards of vice.

The last was my fate. Is it blue or pauper blood in my veins? I only know that my path has been ribbed with sweat and toil and hunger and cold, with no other ending than the prison's door. What was my childhood? A waif dropped by an inhuman mother into the very slums of vice; a son of nobody, carried in my infancy in the arms of a beggar woman, pinched black and blue that my wailing might extort undeserved charity; taught, when I was older, the rogue's code, that whatever was desirable belonged to those who desired it, and that the only sin in the world was the sin of being caught in the act. Thus I grew to manhood, living as best I could, and in the end attaining a position of honor among my kind.

I was a born mechanic. From the time I could walk I used to hang around the doors of smitheries. The red cinders, as they darted away from under the blacksmith's hammer, seemed instinct with life, and I used to long to make them fly under my own blows.

I never needed instruction, everything came to me, and my methods were nearly always quicker and less laborious than those of other workmen. I spent my first money in fitting up a forge, and I had plenty of cracksmen for my patrons, men who demanded the best work and cared little what they paid for it. I made the most delicate tools for the engravers and did a few plates myself; the most complicated locks had no windings I could not follow, and once or twice I assisted in relieving bank vaults of their contents before their cashiers or their presidents had matured their plans for the same purpose.

Finally, the police, suspecting that all was not right, began to watch my place of business. Outwardly, I was a manufacturer of tools for the general trade, but I deemed it advisable to move my plant to another city. It made little difference where I was located, my customers were sure to find me.

I had only fairly become settled in my new quarters, when I exemplified Puck's saying regarding the foolishness of mortals. There was not the remotest need to tempt me, I had a superabundance of money and was daily adding to my store, and only indirectly was I a partaker in crime.

There was in the city, of which as yet I was almost an entire stranger, a wealthy family of founders, known as Carmichael, Son & Company, the Company being the daughter of the house, famous for her beautiful creations in bronze.

They lived in an elegant swell front on Beacon street, which had long been regarded by cracksmen as a plum worth picking.

I had scarcely struck the first blow on my new anvil, when Terwilliger, an old chum, came on from New York.

He had been in the city but a short time when he spotted the Carmichael mansion, and urged me to assist him in cracking it.

I at first refused absolutely, but he returned to his request time and again, and with such persistency, that, to get rid of him, I at last yielded.

We took a boat at the foot of the Cambridge Bridge, and rowed up the Charles River until we came to the mansion we sought. Terwilliger had managed to learn the interior arrangement of the house, and, under his direction, I was to gain admittance to the upper story by means of a trellis, grown over with a huge grapevine, and leading to the roof of the piazza, while he would effect an entrance by the basement window, and open a hall door leading to this piazza, as a means of escape in case of being discovered.

I found no difficulty in following his directions; the blinds were swung to and unlatched, and the window was open. I stepped into an elegantly furnished room, where the gas was lighted and half turned down.

There was a bed in the room, and in it, with half-closed eyelids, lay the loveliest woman I had ever seen. She seemed in a sort of trance, and made no motion, not even when I approached the couch to gain a more perfect view of her exquisite beauty.

As I stood there looking at her, all at once it occurred to me that I was committing an unpardonable crime in my intrusion; that I was not worthy to inhale the same air she was breathing, and I turned and went out of the window I had entered without touching a single article, carrying with me only the memory of her divine face.

When I reached the bottom of the trellis I found myself between two policemen, and I surrendered without a struggle. A moment after we heard the report of a revolver, and soon Terwilliger came flying out of the back door he had previously opened, and fell dead at our feet.

I was unknown in the Boston halls of justice; I had no friends; and in such cases the law knows no delay. In less than three weeks after my advent in modern Athens I was transferred to the country, with Emerson and Alcott for neighbors.

I did not regret my incarceration. A slight upheaval of the earth will change the course of the mightiest river; and into my life there had come a new light, and I had made up my mind to abandon my past, and to commence creating a new and better one.

There was a face that haunted me ever. I could never be anything to Miss Carmichael—very likely my eyes would never behold her again; but I determined henceforth to live a life without fear and without reproach, and one she could commend.

I had been an inmate of the prison but a few weeks, when one Sunday, as the convicts were filing into the chapel for the purpose of attending divine service, I saw upon the platform which held the clergyman's desk the lovely face which, since the first and only time I had seen it, had haunted my waking and sleeping hours.

I caught her gaze, and knew instantly that she recognized me, and I blushed the deepest crimson to think she did so. She turned to the warden, who was sitting by her side, and at once commenced a conversation of which I was the subject. I have no difficulty in reading words by the mere motion of the lips, as far as my sight can reach, and not a syllable escaped me.

How can I ever give expression to the profound and lasting pleasure that conversation afforded me! I learned then, for the first time, that a human being, and such a being, had faith that I was not wholly bad: that while in the trance-like sleep in which I had first seen her she had unconsciously studied my features for the purposes of her art, and that she found nothing evil in it; that if I was a felon, it was owing to circumstances, and not from innate depravity; and then she appealed to the warden to second her efforts for my release, to which he cordially responded.

When the services were over I went back to my cell in a sort of delirium. At my own request I had been placed in the blacksmith shop.

The prisoners during their leisure hours, were privileged to fashion any article for sale, and I had already a credit on the books of the warden from this source. I asked to be furnished with some gold coin, and out of it commenced to fashion a trinket in everyway worthy of her acceptance.

I had on, when arrested, a pair of sleeve-buttons set with a cluster of the purest and most perfect rubies, and it was a happy moment when I asked the warden to convey to Miss Carmichael a little golden snake, whose elastic coils would go twice around her delicate wrist and clasp beneath the jewelled head.

The next day the warden brought me a letter, in which, in her own beautiful chirography, she conveyed to me the expression of her pleasure and admiration for my gift, and an intimation that the house of Carmichael, Son & Co. would be glad to give me a place in their foundry if I should ever care to ask for it. I asked the warden to give me the letter, and, shrined in a fiting casket, I have since worn it over my heart.

A fortnight later I was called into the warden's presence, and had placed in my hands the Governor's letter of pardon.

I went out of the prison-doors with my resolve for a new and worthy life only the more intensified. My forge still remained as I had left it, for I had paid the rent some months in advance; but I quickly disposed of it, and the next day presented myself at the office of Carmichael, Son & Co., asking to see Miss Carmichael.

After a little I was shown into her studio. She was at work on a large statue of the famous Indian chief King Philip, seated high up on a scaffolding, and very much occupied. When she finally turned toward me she recognized me instantly, and came down the steps, giving me a very gracious reception. She showed me the little golden snake coiled round her wrist, praised its delicate workmanship, and said I owed my release to it as much as to her own intercession.

Then her father came to me, and offered me a position where ultimately I should be called upon to assist in making molds for the casting of the King Philip.

He combatted my demurrers, and when I left the studio I had not only accepted his proposition, but, at his insistence, had even changed my name.

For the first few months that followed I rarely saw Miss Carmichael during business hours. The foundry swarmed with workmen, but I chose to have as little as possible to do with them, treating them with due deference, but avoiding any approach toward intimacy. I went directly from my lodgings to my work, and returned as I went, fearing to meet some one of my old-time associates, and thus run a chance of exposure among my present fellow-laborers.

I commenced an exhaustive study of chemical and kindred technology as bearing upon my new pursuit, and, when I was called upon to assist in preparing the molds for the statue of King Philip, I approached the task with a knowledge of the minutest details, and with a mechanical skill that was only equalled by my enthusiasm.

I had every incentive to excel. I worked under the personal supervision of the one supreme woman, the hem of whose garment I was not worthy to touch, but whom I worshiped with as profound and respectful an homage as was ever rendered by one mortal to another.

My life, however, did not flow in entirely unruffled currents. My reserve among the other workmen, the superior skill which I manifested in whatever work I undertook, and the evident favor with which I was regarded by the firm, created for me many enemies.

There are men who, from their very birth, seem to have been nourished on sour milk alone—even their very souls curdled—and for whom life presents nothing sweet nor savory. Such a one singled me out as the particular object of his dislike. I had never injured him in thought or deed; possibly, if I had, he might have thought more kindly of me.

For a long time his spite vented itself in offensive remarks to others, made expressly for me to overhear. Finally, he took to brushing rudely against my person, until one day I told him quietly not to repeat such acts.

He resented by instantly and insolently brushing past me, and I turned and knocked him down twice, when he crawled away out of my reach.

That night he was discharged, but, finally taken back, after the most abject appeals. From that time he has avoided me, but he watches my every movement with a baleful eye.

Such is the idle story of my life; but my days of work in the foundry are drawing to a close. The molds for the statue of King Philip are completed, and when, on the morrow, the bronze is cast, I shall surely throw up my position.

For the last year I have lived alike in heaven and hell. If my fellow-workmen should learn that they had been associating with a "prison-bird," they would strike in a body; but that event I do not fear so much as that Miss Carmichael might discover that I have dared to love her with every fibre of my being. Can I bear to bring the blush of shame to her cheek by such knowledge? Could I only die for her, and thus be wrought into her memory as one not utterly unworthy to have lived, then my life would have its fitting ending, and my soul, purified as in a crucible, might pass into the presence of the Great Unseen.

CHAPTER II.

HER STORY.

Carmichael, Son & Co., that was the name of our firm. It should have been Carmichael, Son & Daughter, but John, the son, demurred; not that he objected to the female partner, but he thought such a firm-name would prove too startling an innovation.

We were manufacturers of bronzes, and prepared to execute any orders, from the smallest medallion to Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty.

The beginning of the firm had been small enough. Father commenced life as a modeller, and finally built a small furnace for the casting of his own work, never employing but one or two molders.

His little studio, just out of the business office, was the enchanted region of my girlhood, while John found his delight in the office itself. His heart was given wholly to business; he played at book-keeping, at buying and selling, at hiring and discharging workmen; while I never tired of watching my father as he molded in clay and wax, from which the plaster casts were taken.

I had a little bench and tools set apart for myself, and, when freed from school or the vexatious duties of the house, which mother conscientiously imposed upon me, I used to spend hours and hours at this bench, putting my girlish fancies into tangible shape, and, long before I had reached my teens, some of these fancies my father considered sufficiently meritorious to have cast in bronze and put upon the market.

When John was twenty, and I six years younger, he turned his back upon school, and assumed the business control of the house of Carmichael. From that time everything began to prosper. Orders came with ever-increasing frequency, furnace after furnace was added and the works swarmed with men.

A few years later I persuaded my mother that my education was complete, and, after a run with my father through the most famous foundries and art galleries of Europe, we came back, and, in my new studio, I was inspired to do work that so pleased my father, that I was admitted as a co-partner in the firm.

We lived in a house befitting our income, and my windows opened out on a broad-mouthed river, salt with the taste of the Atlantic. The garden stretched down to the river's edge, and just beneath my window was the roof of a piazza that ran the breadth of the house. An immense grapevine spread itself over this roof, its wealth of leafage and fruit, forming, in summer, a mottled carpet, alike restful and charming to behold.

I had come home to this room one lovely night in June, worn out in vain search for a face to fit into a little group which I was modelling.

It was a group representing the flower prophecy in Goethe's "Faust," where Marguerite plucks the star flower, and picks its leaves, one by one, repeating, "He loves me, he loves me not."

For hours and hours I had hunted the streets for a face that would fill my ideal of Faust, and which my own imagination had failed to supply.

Utterly worn out, I had retired to rest, and must have immediately lapsed into a sort of waking trance, for I seemed once more to be searching for this face, when, suddenly, it seemed to me that Faust himself was coming to me, clambering up the trellis which supported the grapevine.

As nothing surprises us in our dreams, I turned expectantly towards the window. I heard his steps crushing the soft leaves without, the blind swung slowly back, and he stooped and entered my room through the open window.

He was tall and lithe, with piercing black eyes, cleanshaven but for a heavy mustache, with a countenance alike handsome and manly. He came to my bedside, looked at me a moment, took a leisurely survey of the room, and then turned and passed out by the window he had entered.

It seemed but a moment later when I was startled by the sharp report of a revolver, and heard hurried steps running along the upper hall and down the stairway, and then came the heavy banging of the door leading from the lower hall to the piazza.

I sprang out of bed, threw a dressing-robe about me, and hurried to the window. The roof of the piazza hid all objects from my view, but I heard voices below, though I failed to catch the import of the words that were uttered.

Then I went out into the upper hall and lit the gas, and, as I did so, my brother John came up the stairway, holding a revolver in his hand.

"Is it you, Lucile?" he said, when he saw me. "I thought you would be terribly frightened, and I hurried back to you. Have you heard nothing from father and mother? Ah, here they come neither harmed nor frightened!"

And then, to our hurried questionings, he told us that he was suddenly awakened by some one rummaging through his bureau drawers, that he seized his revolver and fired, and that the thief turned and ran down the hall. He followed him, but when he reached the piazza he found the man lying dead.

There were two policemen in the garden, who had arrested an accomplice, and who were just putting the steels upon his wrists. They had been along the shore looking for river thieves, and had discovered these two men in a boat, which they followed until it was moored at the foot of our garden.

They saw the men debark, scale the garden fence and effect an entrance to the house, one by the basement window, the other seemingly by clambering on the roof of the piazza, though when the policeman reached the scene he was returning as if unsuccessful.

In compliance with the forms of the law, John was arrested and immediately discharged on his giving bail to appear when wanted.

Two months later I went to a neighboring village for rest, and attendance upon a summer school of philosophy. This school was held in a little wooden building, close to a dwelling supposed to be haunted by the ghosts of Plotinus and Hegel.

On the borders of the village the Commonwealth had erected an imposing residence for its criminals. The warden, whose daughter Alice had been my room mate at Holyoke, invited me to spend the Sunday with them, and in their company I attended the religious services held in the chapel of the prison.

Alice played the organ, which was placed upon the platform from which the clergyman made his address.

As I sat there listlessly watching the prisoners as they filed into their seats, I was suddenly startled by beholding, among the many stolid faces, the handsome one of the Faust who had bent over my bed the night of the robbery.

As if drawn by a magnet, his eyes were suddenly riveted on mine, and then I saw the red blood mount up and suffuse his face with the deepest crimson.

"See," I said, turning to the warden, "that is the man who entered my room the night John shot the burglar. It seemed to me like a dream; he came to my bedside, bent over and looked at me, and then turned and went out of the window without touching a thing. Do you know, I do not believe he is a bad man?"

"He is the best of prisoners, at any rate," returned the warden, "and the most exquisite worker in iron that I have ever seen. He is in the blacksmith-shop, and, as an artist would do no discredit to your own famous house. The prisoners are all allowed to turn out as much extra work as they will, and, when sold the amount it brings is credited to them. There seems to be nothing in his line that Rutherford is incapable of accomplishing, and, since he has been with us, he has been the model of what a man should be."

"I am glad to hear you say so much; and, may I tell you why I am so positive regarding him? I had a little group from Goethe's "Faust," which needed but a face to finish it, and which I could not find. I found it one night in my bedroom, belonging to that man. You know how quick we artists grasp the salient features of a countenance, and, when you come to my studio, I will show you a likeness that you will not fail to recognize. Do you know anything of his history?"

"Only that he is a *filius nullius*; thrown from his infancy among vicious people, cared for by no one, and finding it impossible to rise above the level of his surroundings."

"Poor fellow!" I said; he is to be commiserated." Then a new idea recurred to me, and I added: "The Governor sometimes honors my studio with his presence; he is watching the growth of my *magnum opus* with great interest, and has promised to recommend its purchase by the Commonwealth. If I should intercede for poor Faust, will you second my efforts?"

"I certainly will say anything I can in his favor, and I wish you the fullest success," the warden answered.

Here Alice commenced a voluntary on the organ, and our conversation for the time came to an end.

After getting well saturated with the philosophy peculiar to this literary Mecca of Yankeedom, I went back with renewed energy to the completion of my great work. It was a colossal statue of a patriot and king.

It had been the dream of all my maturer years to make some artistic representation of King Philip, and I had selected his hour of agony occasioned by receiving news of the first bloodshed of the whites. Upon this work I had spent the inspired moments of the last three years of my life, and I had strong hopes that the Commonwealth would pay the mere expense of putting my work into bronze; asking nothing for my own labors, glad, as one of her daughters, if any work of mine could contribute to her glory.

I did not forget the original of my Faust, but I had to wait before I could call the Governor's attention to the matter, for he had torn himself away from office and office-seekers, and was somewhere in his yacht on the broad bosom of the Atlantic.

The days went by so hurriedly that I scarcely counted them, so absorbed and happy was I in my work, when, one morning, there came to me a little package, accompanied by a note. On opening the letter I discovered it to be from my friend the warden, who wrote:

"DEAR MISS CARMICHAEL: I am requested by Rutherford to forward you a specimen of his workmanship. You will remember him as the original of your Faust. He possesses the unique accomplishment of following conversation by the aid of the eyes alone, and so far as he can discern the movement of the lips not a syllable escapes him. He begs you will pardon him for thus catching the import of our conversation in the chapel, since it contained the first expression of human interest in himself or belief in his manhood. He thanks you profoundly for your interest in himself, and begs you will accept the accompanying trinket, the forging of which, he says, has given him more happiness than any other work he has ever done."

I opened the box, and there, in a little nest of rose colored cotton, lay coiled a small golden snake. It was made from hammered coin, the scales ingeniously fastened into each other, so as to bend freely in any direction, while the eyes were two sparkling rubies, and under the throat was a latchet so that the coils could be wound around the wrist, and fastened as a bracelet.

While I was admiring this exquisite piece of work, the door opened, and my father entered, accompanied by the Governor. His arrival was most opportune, and I gave him the warden's letter, showed him my beautiful present, and told him all I knew about the maker. I took him to my little statuette, and showed him the face of the prisoner, and before he went away, he promised to look up the man's record, and if he found him worthy of executive mercy, he would not withhold it.

I wrote to the warden, asking him to inform Rutherford that I accepted his artistic creation with sincere pleasure, and that, with the hearty concurrence of my father and brother, the firm of Carmichael, Son & Co. would be glad to give him employment whenever he saw fit to accept it.

Then I dismissed the matter wholly from my mind, for my statue was nearly completed, needing only the final and inspired touches.

One October morning, when I was on the staging, busily at work, John opened my studio door, and told me that a man was waiting for an audience.

I was absorbingly engaged, and begged for the time to be excused, but John thought I had better see the party then, and so I could but assent.

Soon after, I heard a strange and hesitating step approach and pause half-way down the room, and, when I turned to greet my visitor, I found him to be the original of my Faust.

"I have come in compliance with your kind request, and to thank you as well as words will allow for your intercession with the Governor, which, you see, has resulted in my pardon," he said as I came down the staging toward him.

"My intercession cost me nothing but a few words, and I was very glad to speak them," I answered. "And, after all, it was the exquisite workmanship of your golden snake that interested the Governor the most in your behalf. He happened to come into the studio at the moment I received your beautiful gift, and, being a skilled virtuoso, his interest was at once awakened. "See," I added, holding out my wrist, around which the delicate coils were wound, "it is such a perfect piece of work that I wear it even here."

"Your words fill me with a strange pride," he answered, in a voice husky with emotion. "It is an honor to fashion something worthy your praise."

Then my father approached and recognized him as the original of my Faust.

"Is it Faust?" he asked, with a smile. "I am glad you responded to Lucile's request to visit us. We have an opening for a skilled artisan, and you must fill it. Lucile's *magnum opus* is quite ready for the molds, and an artist capable of hammering from coin so perfect an ornament as this"—touching the coils on my wrist—"cannot but be of infinite service to us."

"You forget. I am nothing but a convict, just from the prison door, and unworthy to associate with your workmen," he answered.

"Nonsense," said the dear old father, laying his hand kindly on Faust's shoulder. "Let the dead past bury its dead. We know nothing of convicts or prison doors. You are young, your life is all before you. Lucile is infallible in her judgments; it was at her instance that we invited a conference. She is really the senior partner, and we all obey her."

"But your workmen will not associate with me."

"They are a touchy set, like all workmen," my father answered, "but you are unknown to them. People call you Rutherford, but your past is dead. Let me re-name you; you are Cellini Faust—first, in honor of the old Italian whom you rival; second, in honor of Goethe's hero and Lucile's statuette."

After this conversation, for the next few months, I saw little of Faust, as he was henceforth to be known. He was busy in the foundry, learning its processes, and getting ready to assume the supervision of the casting of my King Philip.

After this I saw him almost daily. He was reserved in his ways, avoiding as much as possible his associates, and, naturally, the object of their dislike.

One of them, a modern Thersites, "loquacious, loud and coarse," began a course of systematic bullying.

Faust bore it all calmly, making no retorts, until one day the man, reaching for a tool, rudely pushed him from a bench at which he was working. Faust told him in the most quiet manner that he was free to take the tool, but in future he must keep his proper distance.

This aroused the insolence of the aggressor, and in passing he again rudely pushed his antagonist.

In an instant he lay sprawling on the ground, and when he arose, with a wild imprecation on his lips, Faust knocked him down again, and the man was glad to creep out of reach on his hands and knees.

That night John discharged him, but a week later he came back, pleading for his starving family, and begging to be put on the pay-roll once more, and to our lasting and infinite sorrow and detriment John did so.

It took many months to complete the molds, Faust working unceasingly, and displaying wonderful and unwonted resources.

His mechanical dexterity was only equaled by his superior intelligence. He seemed to grasp my ideas before they were fairly shaped into words. It was a delight to have such a workman at my command.

At last the task was complete, and the great cupolas filled with copper and tin and zinc, and the blast turned on. Heretofore my father had overseen the casting of my work, and when one piece was completed I had immediately turned my attention to another; but now I found it impossible to do any worthy work until my King Philip was finally in bronze.

The day at last came when the casting was to be made. Channels had been made running from the furnaces, through which the melted alloy could flow until it reached the mold, where through several ingates it would pass into the mold itself.

Faust was at work when I arrived, his handsome face unusually sad and downcast. The supervision fell entirely upon him, as my father had been stricken with a sudden illness, and was confined to his bed.

As every possible precaution had been taken—the molds perfect, the sand of proper dampness, the melt of the most perfect fluidity—it seemed impossible that any mishap should occur.

I stood at the right and just back of Faust. His only anxiety was that the ingates should not become obstructed, and at the words "Up shovels!" the brilliant molten mass flowed through its channels.

As the stream passed down the different ingates there came a sharp hissing, and clouds of scalding steam poured forth. In an instant Faust threw himself in front of me, crying, "Quick! Lie down!" Then innumerable short, crinkling bolts of fire seemed to be flashing in the air, followed by a terrible explosion, and then all grew dark.

When I regained consciousness once more I found myself lying on a platform my head on John's knees, who was bathing my temples in water.

Stunned and dazed I sat up and looked around. Everything was in the wildest confusion—the ground torn up, the windows shattered, and there at my feet, lay the mangled body of Faust!

Poor fellow! he had shown his supreme gratitude by giving his life for mine. His enemy, little recking his own danger, had poured water into the mold, and the imprisoned steam had burst all barriers, and of all the workmen present, they two alone perished.

When they prepared the body of Faust for its final rest, they found in a locket over his heart my letter to the warden conveying my thanks for the golden snake.

We laid him away on a lonely but sunny slope of Mount Auburn, within sight of the winding waters of the Charles, and marked his resting place with a bronze slab, on which, in high relief, was told the story of his sacrifice. The bronze bears neither motto nor date, nothing but the name, Cellini Faust.

ETIQUETTE.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Kindly inform me in your Saturday column if it is usual for persons sitting constantly at the same table on board steamers to address remarks to each other without formal introductions? INEXPERIENCE.

ANS.—It is usual to do so especially in cases when length of voyage necessitates the constant meeting of fellow passengers.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Will you kindly answer in your Saturday issue the following question: What should a lady do when a gentleman is seeing her home from some church service, and after talking a few minutes at the door thinks it was time she was in, should she make some remark about the lateness of the hour, or is it etiquette to wait until the gentleman makes some move to go? G. B. F.

ANS.—It is polite to ask the gentleman to come in. If unable to do so he will probably make a move.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Do you think it is necessary that there should be any degree of intimacy between a gentleman and a lady for him to offer her his arm when escorting her home at night? Will it look as if they were engaged? Also tell me if it is usual or correct for the gentleman to suggest taking the lady's arm instead of offering his? READER.

ANS.—It is not necessary for the gentleman to offer his arm, unless, of course, as a matter of convenience owing to a crowded street, or difficult walking. Such a form is one of ordinary politeness, and it should be looked upon in this light. The gentleman may offer his arm; it is not good taste, however, to suggest taking the lady's arm.

Editor Etiquette Department:

I would be glad to learn from your next edition on etiquette whether it is proper for a young gentleman who has had a young lady call upon him at his boarding house, to introduce his friend to the lady of the house, or the lady of the house to his friend; remembering that the lady of the house is older than his friend. Also if you think it is in proper accordance with the customs of the present time that the above mentioned should call at such a place. B. I.

ANS.—Referring merely to the form of introduction the young lady should be introduced to the lady of the house, the latter being her senior. As regards the latter part of the question it is not considered correct for ladies to call on gentlemen at their boarding houses.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Would you please inform me in your Etiquette Column of Saturday's issue, the duties of best man at a marriage ceremony taking place at a private residence? BOB.

ANS.—We answered a question referring to the duties of best man some weeks ago, and, though there is a slight difference in circumstances owing to the ceremony taking place in a house, we think a similar answer may be given now. The best man's duty includes any possible service which he may render the bridegroom. He is responsible for the distribution of fees; he returns thanks for the bridesmaids to the speech proposing their healths; he should be ready to pay attention to the bridesmaids whether at the wedding breakfast, or at the "At Home" which som etimes takes its place.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Please answer the following in your Etiquette column. If there is a gentleman guest at a dinner where the others present are only the family, who should be helped first when the servant places the plate of meat? I once saw a gentleman, under these circumstances, direct the servant who had helped him first to give the plate to the lady next to him because she was the daughter of the house. Was he right in so doing? Is it ever usual at a small dinner party for the host to carve, and the hostess to help the pudding? SUBSCRIBER.

ANS.—The ladies should be helped first. It would have been better not to have given any directions to the servant when dining at a friend's house. It is sometimes done, although, as a matter of convenience, dinner parties given in the Russian style are preferred.

Editor Etiquette Department:

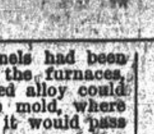
Please answer the following in your next edition on etiquette in your valuable columns of the STAR: 1. Is it allowable that a young gentleman who has seen a young lady for a number of times, and has had no opportunity of getting an introduction to her, to write to her and seek an introduction in that way? Remembering that the young gentleman writes in a gentlemanly way and uses no familiarity, and he has reason to think that if an introduction was once made that everything would go as smoothly as the down flowing river. 2. Do you think it is right for that young lady to answer his letter whether she wishes to patronize him as a friend or not? ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

ANS.—Such introductions are not permissible; they differ little from verbal self-introduction, and would be considered quite as incorrect. If you have any mutual friends there need be no difficulty about the introduction. 2. As a letter written for such a purpose would be a mistake, no answer should be expected.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Kindly answer the following questions in the STAR of next Saturday. 1. When sending invitations for five o'clock tea (five o'clock tea being printed on the corner of the invitation card) is it correct to write underneath, "Mrs. ——" "At Home," or "Mrs—— requests the pleasure of your company." 2. A gentleman is engaged to be married to a young lady. Some six months ago he left the city, and corresponded with her regularly. Hearing she entered into too much gaiety, the gentleman (being a clergyman) wrote and reproved her: the lady responded to all his letters except the last, which was sent two months ago. Would it be proper to write to him now, and ask his forgiveness? What do you think of my writing? READER.

ANS.—1. The first form is the better of the two, in this particular case. 2. The lady should be the best judge regarding the necessity of an apology, as she should also be the best judge regarding her own behavior. In cases where there is mutual respect and trust between engaged persons, the opinion of outsiders, or in other words, "hearsay," is usually ignored as being both unnecessary, and objectionable. Your writing is legible, but we think that you make your letters too large.



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IN LOVE WITH HIS WIFE.

I.

With the declining years of life about spent
There is something yet I would say.
Outliving the dreams that time has rent,
Outshining the hopes of day.
Of men we've a choice, the right of our race,
Mine made in youth's bitter strife,
And in my heart he who has the warm place
Is the man who's in love with his wife.

II.

I've seen the race for ambition and wealth,
The struggle for power and place.
Aye! stood aghast at the cunning and stealth,
The smile of deceit on the face.
Saw men whose fame was sounded afar,
Others who for bauble were rife;
But to me the man who stands above par
Is the man who's in love with his wife.

III.

Too often the bride is bride of a year.
Then away like a withered rose flung;
Her hopes of life are drowned in a tear,
Her joy forever is stung.
So peep in the home of the man most dear
And raise the silk curtain of life,
And twenty to one you will find him square
The man who's in love with his wife.

Marshal Kensie Sherwood.

BULL AGAINST GRIZZLY.

A Terrific Battle for Whose End the Vultures Waited—The Deadly Work of the Bull's Horns and the Bear's Teeth and Claws.

"I belonged to the engineer corps that surveyed the route for the Northern Pacific Railroad," said Amos R. N. Smith, now of Jersey City, "and one day, while seeking a little recreation, I was a witness of a scene in wild Western life which I have no doubt there are plenty of people would travel far to see if it could only be reproduced, but which I wouldn't be a spectator of again for a good many round gold dollars.

"I left our camp at Young Men's Buttes one day in July to try my luck at trout fishing in the head waters of Big Heart River, a small stream five miles from camp. The weather had been hot and dry for some time, and when I got over to the river I found the head waters were not much better than dry land, all the moisture I could find being little puddles here and there in the bed. The only water likely to be found in that quarter with fish in it was the Big Cannon Ball River, and that was twenty miles away, so I concluded that the best thing for me to do would be to march right back to camp. There was a heavy thicket along the

NORTH BANK OF THE STREAM.

some distance above where I came out on the dry bed, and a few cottonwood trees standing maybe a hundred yards back from the bank. As I turned to retrace my steps I saw a small herd of wild cattle standing off to my right. Among them was a young bull, and a more splendid specimen of an animal I never saw. He and the rest of the cattle were eyeing me with suspicious curiosity. I didn't like the appearance of the bull, for he had a way of lowering his head, throwing dirt with his fore feet and uttering an ominous sort of bellow that seemed threatening. I turned and walked away, moving toward the cottonwood trees. I looked back over my shoulder, and saw the bull coming along after me. I increased my speed and so did he, until I was running my fastest and the bull was doing his best behind me. I can't say exactly how it was done, but it wasn't many seconds before I found myself in one of those cottonwood trees, out of reach of the bull, who was immediately under the tree, pawing dirt and acting very mad. I shall always believe that I was hoisted into that tree by the bull, although I had

NO EVIDENCE TO SHOW FOR IT.

"The bull pawed and grumbled in under the tree for a few minutes, and then turned and walked toward the thicket, on the creek side of which there was a water hole. The other cattle went quietly to grazing where I had first seen them.

"I suppose the bull started toward the thicket to get a drink at the water hole, but he never got the drink. I saw him push his way into the thicket, and the next instant I could see that he had got into trouble of some kind, and that trouble proved to be a grizzly bear. A fierce struggle followed in the thicket. The tops of the bushes swayed to and fro, and I could hear the heavy crash of driftwood as the two powerful animals writhed in fierce embrace. A cloud of dust rolled up from the spot. It was not distant over 100 yards from the tree in which I had taken refuge. Scarcely two minutes elapsed before the bull broke through the bushes. His head was covered with blood, and great flakes of flesh hung from his four shoulders. But instead of showing any signs of defeat he seemed literally to glow with defiant rage. Instinct had simply prompted him in his retreat to seek an open space. He was lithe and wiry, yet wonderfully massive about the shoulders, combining the rarest qualities of strength and symmetry. For a moment he stood glaring at the bushes he had retreated from, his nostrils distended, and his whole form fixed and rigid. But scarcely had I time to note all this when the bear, a huge, repulsive-looking brute, broke through the opening. He was the most formidable specimen of his kind I had ever seen, and my sympathies were at once with the bull, in spite of his belligerent attitude toward me a few minutes before, but I had my serious doubts about the

FINAL RESULT OF THE COMBAT

that began at once.

"That combat was a trial of brute force that no words of mine are adequate to describe. When the bear made his appearance out of the thicket the bull did not wait for his contestant's charge, but, lowering his great head to the ground, he rushed madly upon the bear. The latter seemed to appreciate the abilities of the bull, and summoned all the wariness of his nature to his aid. He waited until the bull was almost upon him, and then sprang aside with marvellous quickness, seized his assailant's horns in his powerful grasp, and pressed his head down against the ground by his great strength and the weight of his enormous body, biting at the bull's nose and tearing the flesh from his neck and shoulders with his long sharp claws. This position was maintained for at least five minutes, the bull struggling desperately to free his head, but being unable to accomplish it, while the bear put forth every muscle to press the bull's body to the ground. The blood poured from the bull's nostrils in great streams, but the bear had as yet received no apparent injury.

"Presently both animals paused in their desperate struggle, as each was blown and rapidly approaching exhaustion. The bear did not relax the hold he had obtained on his contestant. As yet during the fight neither animal had uttered a sound, except their loud and labored breathing. The cessation in the struggle had probably been of ten minutes' duration, when, suddenly the bull made

ONE DESPERATE LUNGE,

broke the motionless but terrible embrace, hurled the bear from off his head, and backed away probably ten paces. The bear lifted his huge form on his haunches, and stood ready for the next assault. The herd of cattle had by this time gathered in from the plain and surrounded the combatants moaning and bellowing and pawing up the ground, but maintaining a terrified neutrality. From my position in the tree I watched the exciting scene with breathless interest.

"The bull did not remain at rest a moment after backing away for a new charge, but, rendered furious by his wounds, he gathered all his energies, and with an unearthly cry rushed with impetuous force and ferocity upon the bear. The latter attempted to use the tactics that had served him so well at the first onslaught, but the second charge of the bull was irresistible, in spite of the bear's terrific blows with his paws, and the grizzly went down in the dust before his crazed antagonist, and vainly tried to defend himself. The bull thrust his horns in under the bear, caught him in the belly with one of the sharp weapons, and with one furious sweep of his head tore the grizzly open until his entrails protruded. Then the grizzly rose to his feet, and with a roar that made my blood run cold closed with his terrible enemy, and for a long time the two fought their cries and the cries of the surrounding cattle being

FRIGHTFUL TO LISTEN TO.

"While the fight was going on two great eagles appeared from some mysterious aerie and sailed and circled above the scene of the conflict, leisurely and gradually dropping nearer to the earth. Almost simultaneously with the appearance of the eagles I saw the heads of half a dozen hungry wolves emerge from the bushes where the fight had begun. I knew that the battle must soon end, and that the eagles and the wolves had scented the contest from afar, and knew by their infallible instinct that it must result in choice prey for them. The presence of these hungry birds and beasts of prey added to the terror of the bloody conflict.

"The terrible fight continued. The ground was torn up and covered with blood for many feet around. Both animals were grievously wounded. It was plain that neither could hold out much longer. Maimed and gory, they fought with the certainty of death, the bear rolling over and over in the dust, vainly trying to avoid the fatal horns of his adversary, and the bull ripping, thrusting, and tearing the grizzly with irresistible ferocity. At last, as if determined to end the conflict, the bull drew back, lowered his head, and made a third terrific charge, but, blinded by the streams of blood that poured down his face, he missed his mark, stumbled, and rolled headlong on the ground. In spite of his frightful injuries and great exhaustion, the bear turned quickly and sprang upon his prostrate enemy. He seemed to have been suddenly invigorated by

THIS TURN OF THE BATTLE

in his favor. With merciless sweeps of his huge claws he tore the flesh in great masses from the bull's upturned side. The advantage the bear thus obtained over the bull seemed to be understood by the herd, and the bellowing increased, dirt was thrown about in clouds, and one big cow drew near the struggling animals, and I believed for a moment that she intended to go to the aid of the herd's prostrate leader, so fierce was her aspect and actions; but she simply circled around the bear and the bull, bellowing and pawing. In the meantime both the eagles and the wolves grew impatient of the delay in the battle's ending. The former would now and then swoop down, as if to hurry up the finish, uttering harsh cries, and some waiting wolf would steal from his covert and make a closer and more courageous reconnoissance, snapping and snarling in apparent disappointment.

"The bull and the bear rolled over and over in the terrible death struggle. Nothing was now to be seen but a heaving, gory mass, dimly perceptible through the dust. As to weight, the two fierce and determined brutes must have been about equally matched. The bear had the advantage of greater agility and the expert and telling use of two terrible weapons, his teeth and claws, while the bull represented more inflexible courage and greater powers of endurance. The unfortunate result of the bull's last charge on the grizzly indicated that the latter's qualities would in a few minutes more settle the fight against the bull, and I was in momentary expectation of seeing such a termination, when, to my astonishment, I saw the bear relax his efforts, roll over from the body of

HIS PROSTRATE FOE,

and drag himself feebly away from the spot. His appearance was sickening to me, so frightfully had he been ripped and torn by the bull's horns. The grizzly had no sooner abandoned his attack on the bull than the latter was on his feet, bearing himself as erect and fierce as ever. If the bear's appearance was sickening, the bull's was doubly so. He was covered with blood from his forehead to his rump, and his flesh and skin actually hung in strips and tatters from his head and sides. Giving his head a shake that scattered blood in a shower about him, and gave him a moment's sight of the reeking bear in front of him, he lowered his head for the fourth time, and again made one of his terrific charges. When the dying bear had dragged himself away from the bull, the eagles actually swooped down upon him, and the wolves sprang from the thicket into the opening and prepared to pounce upon him. The bull scattered the impatient birds and animals as he swept on his final charge against the grizzly, and they hastily departed, shrieking and snarling. The cattle again added their bellowing to that of the bull's, and acted as if they understood the favorable turn the fight had taken. As the bull hurled himself against the grizzly, the latter braced himself for a last desperate struggle. He struck out wildly with his paws, and the bull fell back with the force of the grizzly's blows, presenting a ghastly spectacle. His tongue hung from his mouth a mangled mass of shreds. His face was

STRIPPED BARE OF FLESH

to the bone, and his eyes were torn from their sockets. The charge was equally disastrous to the bear, he being ripped completely open, and he sank to the ground writhing in his agony. The indomitable courage of the bull here prevailed. Blinded and crippled as he was, he made but a slight pause after his fourth assault, and then dashed wildly at his foe again. The grizzly's roar now seemed to be one of terror. With a last frantic effort he sought to make his escape, scrambling and staggering through the dust. But it was useless. His great strength was gone. The bull plunged his horns again and again into the huge form of the dying brute as he lay stretched helpless in the dust. The bear's muscles quivered and contracted. He drew his immense paws up once or twice in convulsive clutches raised his huge head, gave one agonizing groan, and fell back dead. The victorious bull raised his bloody, horridly disfigured crest, gave voice to a deep bellow, and, shaking his head triumphantly, turned and walked away. His progress was slow and painful, and he stopped and turned at short intervals and listened, as if to know whether his foe would renew the battle. He walked nearly a hundred yards with his herd gathering and bellowing about him. Presently his head drooped from its proud position. He spread his legs apart as if to brace himself against the weakness that was stealing upon him. Suddenly he fell as if he had been shot a mangled, bleeding, mass, and was soon dead.

"The bull had no sooner left the dead bear than the eagles and wolves were screeching, snarling and fighting on the carcass. The bull had not been dead five minutes when a flock of vultures dropped down in their mysterious way upon his body. When I climbed out of the tree to leave the scene of that terrific combat the herd of cattle had disappeared on the plain, and two great skeletons were all that marked the field of conflict."—*New York Sun.*

A MOUSE SINGS TO A SNAKE.

An After Dinner Episode in Calcutta—The Snake Cut in Two With a Knife.

I was visiting at a friend's house in Calcutta, says J. F. Keane. And was on this evennig sitting at dinner alone. I had finished dinner and was still lingering at the table, when a little mouse ran up on the top of the bowl with a sort of basket work cover on it. I should not have thought that of itself very singular, for the "tribes on our frontier" made most unexpected incursions. But when he did get perched on cover of the bowl, the little fellow rose upon his hind legs, with his hands before him, and began to entertain me with the funniest little mouse song you can imagine. "Chit—chit, cheep-cheep," he whistled, and kept it up before me in a most unembarrassed and self-possessed little way. I must have been a trying audience, for I leant back in my chair and roared with laughter. As I looked at the little performer I gradually became aware of a shadow, a something strange gliding out from behind a dish towards the mouse. Silently and slowly it neared the mouse; in another minute a beady snake's eye glittered in the lamplight.

My hand stole softly for the carving knife. The snake reared his head level with the mouse, and the poor little fellow's song, which had never ceased, became piercingly shrill, though he sat up rigidly erect and motionless. The head of the snake drew back a little to strike, out flashed the carving knife. The spell was broken instantly, for the mouse dropped and scampered. The snake was wounded, for there were spots of blood on the tablecloth, and it was writhing about among the dishes and plates. I could not make a bold stroke at any part of it for fear of breaking the crockery, and whenever I made a dig with the point it was like pricking the garter. I would not have believed, until I had seen it, how much of himself a snake can stow away under the edge of a plate. At last I saw the end of his tail projecting out from under a dish. A snake held by the tail and swung rapidly round cannot turn back and bite. I grabbed the tail with my left thumb and finger, and drew him out until I judged the middle of his body to be under the knife; then I came down and cut him in two. He was another cobra—a little one about two feet long, but quite long enough to "gravel" a man.

GUARDED BY A GHOST.

In the Squaw Peak Range, Arizona, says the Virginia (Nev.), *Enterprise*, is a cave which no prospector has the nerve to attempt to explore on account of it being guarded by a ghost. In the entrance sits a thing that looks like the corpse of an Indian woman. In 1868 a party of whites found the cave filled with Tonto Indians, whom they attacked and murdered. Since then no one has had the courage to try to enter the cave because of the thing that sits in its door. George Matthews and his partner named McCloud concluded to have a look at the Squaw Cave, not having any faith in the stories told of it. The cave is situated under the highest butte of the Squaw Peak Range. They found it and just took one look at the thing sitting in its mouth. The *Herald* says: "Matthews declares there is not enough money in Maricopa county to pay him to go there again, and his partner McCloud, has not stopped running since—at least he has not been seen since that time."

WORDS FOR WOMEN.

The Fashions, the Health and the Household.

HOUSEKEEPING MELODIES.

Sing a song of cleaning house!
Pocketful of nails!
Four-and-twenty dust-pans,
Scrubbing-brooms and pails.
When the door is opened
Wife begins to sing:

"Just help me move this bureau here,
And hang this picture, won't you, dear?
And tack that carpet by the door,
And stretch this one a little more,
And drive this nail and screw this screw!
And here's a job I have for you—
This closet door will never catch,
I think you'll have to fix the latch;
And, oh! while you're about it, John,
I wish you'd put the cornice on,
And hang this curtain, when you're done,
I'll hand you up the other one;
This box has got to have a hinge
Before I can put on the fringe:
And won't you mend that broken chair?
I'd like a hook put right up there.
The bureau drawer must have a knob,
And there's another little job—
I really hate to ask you, dear—
But could you fix a bracket here?"

And on it goes, when these are through,
With this and that and those to do,
Ad infinitum, and more, too,
All in a merry jingle—
And isn't it enough to make
A man wish he was single? (Almost.)

—*Carrie W. Bronson, in Good Housekeeping.*

A POT-POURRI OR ROSE JAR.

Hints Regarding the Selection of Roses and Addition of Various Perfumes.

It is some six or eight years since we first laid the foundations of the perfume that proved both so delightful and elusive. As a suggestion of first one odor and then another would float by, scarcely remaining long enough for recognition, it almost seemed like the memory of friends or bygone days nearly forgotten.

Year by year our collection had outgrown all jars, big and little, that we could possibly appropriate; so a great Japanese one, lovely in its clear blue and white, was purchased. Standing as it did nearly three feet in height, it was little wonder that the practical one of the family felt appalled at the possible quantity its capacious mouth would demand. But just here comes the word of advice to all novices: the largest jar one can command will hold the smaller quantity just as well, and one feels so comfortable in bringing home all the roses that may be strewn in one's pathway.

To have the pot-pourri in perfection, use perfectly fresh, rather under-blown specimens.

THE ODOR OF THE ROSE

is a very evanescent one, and if allowed to remain too long on the stem, at the mercy of every passing breeze and rough admiration of the humble-bee—that enemy of all fragile flowers—its value as regards perfume is very little. It should be gathered on a dry, warm afternoon, when the heat of the day is lessening, and the evening dews have not yet begun to fall. Break off the flowers that are found to be the fullest of sweetness, which are not always the first to blossom. The perfect pink cabbage-roses tempt one both by their beauty and fragrance; so does the tender Champney, so dainty and sweet; while nothing holds more of perfume than the old China roses, cherished by our grandmothers for their linen closets.

The pot-pourri is more easily managed if packed at once in the jar in which it is to remain than if prepared in smaller ones and afterward taken out. Remove all petals from the flowers, and cover the bottom of the jar to the depth of about an inch with ordinary cooking salt: two large handfuls will be about the amount required, varying, of course, with the size of the jar. Over this spread the rose leaves,

PRESSING LIGHTLY WITH THE HAND

as they lie loosely, until there are two inches of the petals. Over this put a very thin layer of home-grown lavender, freshly gathered also and free from moisture, breaking up the odorous stems and putting them in as well as the blossoms. It needs only one picking of these delicate lavender buds to distinguish the home product from that of commerce, even though the latter looks as tempting and inviting: blooming from early June to September, there can be always something gathered to add to the roses.

Over every layer must be sprinkled the merest trifle of a variety of sachet powder, white rose, violet, jasmine, heliotrope, ylang-ylang, geranium, frangipani, a little of each until a small tablespoon is less than even full; the same quantity of the best powdered orris root. All these artificial perfumes must come from a reliable house, and be known to be fresh and pure. Three or four inch bits of white ginger should be well bruised and added. Two grains of genuine Nepaul musk will be sufficient, perhaps too much, for one season's gathering of roses; put a suspicion of it to every layer in the jar.

If you can give a miser's portion of grated nutmeg and powdered cloves, less than will a quarter fill a small salt spoon; do it by all means; if not, withhold your hand. A few little sticks of cinnamon thrown in occasionally are also an improvement. Vinegar and camphor are now to be added; and it is very difficult to give the exact proportions and quantities, as the difference in strength makes any rule unsafe. If properly used, neither will be apparent, and they will have

FULFILLED THEIR PURPOSE

which is to act with the salt in bringing out the odors as well as preventing mold and decay. The leaves will turn black, and grow unsightly; but do not therefore imagine that the pot-pourri is not as it should be. Cut from a sheet of white cotton wadding, unglazed if possible, a piece large enough to fit over the layer, building on it yet another, and yet another until the jar is full or the rose leaves exhausted. The first layer of salt, which is at the bottom of the jar, is heavier than the succeeding ones; half an inch is sufficient for the rest. Should there seem at any time a preponderance of either camphor, vinegar or powders, lessen the quantity until the right proportion has been obtained; camphor is the thing most to be guarded against, for it seems to outstay some of the finer odors. A vast amount of experimenting with the different oils, Florida water, cologne, and other volatile perfumes has proved them an unsatisfactory addition. Roses should be the main dependence, forming the basis really for the other odors. Keep the regular odor of salt, roses, etc., add the cotton batting to hold the perfumes until the jar is full, which it may take several seasons to accomplish.—*Harper's Bazar.*

LITTLE THINGS.

How Children Should be Taught to Make the Most of Small Things.

It has been said so many times, that it has become hackneyed, that it is not the great troubles of life that wear one out, but the petty annoyances that, continued day after day, leave their mark on the temper and character as drops of water wear into solid stone. At the beginning of life all seems well. Most people start out with good resolutions, but how many in middle life feel that they have been successful. This, not because they have been unable to bear great trials, but because they have been unable to meet the little matters of every day life with cool, dispassionate judgment. It is especially necessary to teach children to find

ENJOYMENT IN THE LITTLE PLEASURES

that form a part of all lives, so that they will not be rendered unhappy by the sea of vexing things that also come. A child that uses her pencil to draw and loves it, or the child that loves music, or the child that loves her needle-work will not be likely to be a prey to petty jealousy or to envy. Let children go out into the fields and learn about the birds and flowers, bees and butterflies, and whatever tendency there is in the boy to coarse companions, to rough ways, to cruelty to the bird or insect will be likely to be checked. An intelligent boy, who learns the noble stories of natural history in the field with his mother, will never forget it and will be a better man. By learning thus to notice beauty in little things around him, he will learn to pay

NO HEED TO LITTLE VEXATIONS.

A girl who learns to notice the beauty of life around her can never degenerate into that abject person—a village gossip. We have found Wordsworth's poetry of great value in teaching children to notice little beauties in nature.

Children should never fail in courtesy to each other; this should be exacted as rigorously as courtesy to their elders. Children should early learn to have things of their own, and they should have an exclusive right in these articles and should learn to respect each other's rights, and their own rights should be respected. It is necessary to watch very closely to find out what ideas of life the child has gained, whether he has gained impressions which are narrow and selfish or broad and noble. A little suggestion, a word now and then may save the child in after life from becoming a selfish, worldly woman, a burden and not a helper in life.

"It is the little rift within the lute
That by and by will make the music mute,
Or little pitted speck in the garner'd fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all."

—*N.Y. Weekly Tribune.*

DRUDGERY OF THE KITCHEN.

The Guiding Hand Must be the Mistress of the House.

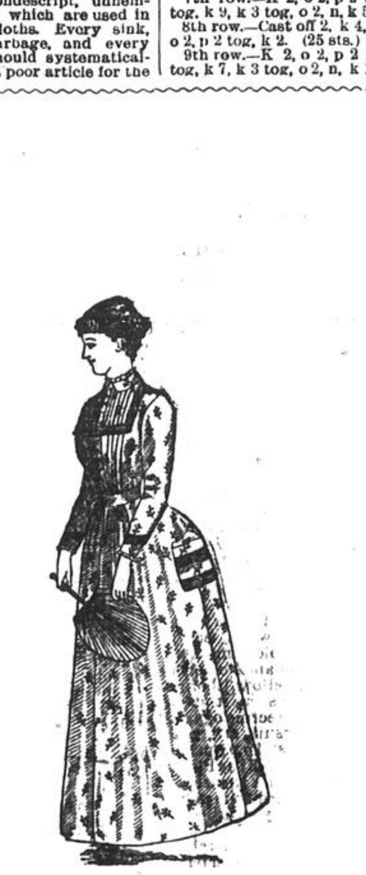
There are few of us who do not remember some beautiful homes, where the poet's ideal was carried out and drudgery seemed made divine. It is only when the rough edges of the housework are deftly smoothed over by an able willing hand that the machinery of the house runs smoothly. This guiding hand must be the mistress of the house. The roughest parts of the housework are those that are most likely to be neglected. We remember a distinguished Congressman's wife, who, though a beautiful woman and a society leader, made it a systematic practice to spend two hours or more each morning in her kitchen. "I do not do much fancy cooking in the kitchen," she said laughingly; "I am generally engaged in overlooking kitchen sinks, seeing to garbage pails, etc. These are the things my servants will not attend to unless I see to it that they do. I must do it to feel sure that

MY HOUSE IS CLEAN

in every part." The Virginia colored help looked askance at first at this Northern woman's uncompromising ideas of neatness, but they fell into her ways finally, as servants usually do into the ways of the mistress, whether they be good or bad. It is utterly useless to expect an ignorant girl in the kitchen to appreciate the danger to the health and comfort of the family which may even lurk in the folds of an unclean floor cloth and often in the nondescript, unhemmed, uncared for cloths, which are used in some families as dish cloths. Every sink, every receptacle for garbage, and every cloth used in cleaning should systematically be washed. Soda is a poor article for the general washing, but it is admirable for washing sinks, old pails, as well as cleaning cloths of every description. It is an excellent plan to pour a strong solution of potash and boiling water down the kitchen sink pipes once a week. If the educated

MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE

neglects to attend to such matters, who has been taught in schools and colleges the positive danger to health arising from sewer gas, and the various poisonous gases generated by unclean cellars, unclean garbage pails or even old scrub cloths and brushes, is it reasonable to expect the untutored servants to do so? An uneducated person cannot appreciate the necessity for scrupulous neatness, unless instinctively. If everything appears neat they usually feel that all the requirements have been met. Ten chances to one they will not comprehend you if you try to explain it.



LADIES' WRAPPER.

This graceful and comfortable design for a morning wrapper is made of figured white sateen, with plain sateen the color of the figure for the belt-straps and trimming bands. A cluster of tucks is made in the front at either side of the closing from the neck nearly to the bust, and the fulness contributed by them falls free, except where confined by the belt-straps. Below the waist-line the centre and side-back seams terminate at the top of underfolded plaits that contribute ampleness to the back skirt. Ginghams, piqués, prints, foulards, lawns, and all varieties of soft wool goods will be charming for wrappers of this style, with lace, embroidery, bands, pipings, etc., for decoration. India and China silks make up handsomely in wrappers, and may be as elaborately completed as desired.

There is no drudgery that serves a useful end that has not its divine side, that does not minister to the higher life of the man or woman by ministering to his physical comfort and well-being, leaving him free to think great thoughts and do noble deeds. Those who are able to take their religion into their lives, into the little daily matters that lie around them, they indeed are wise and happy.

"Who sweeps the room as for thy laws
Makes that and the action fine."

—*N. Y. Weekly Tribune.*

THE FASHIONS.

HOW TO CUT OUT AND MAKE A BASQUE.

Cut out every part of the lining first, very carefully, according to your pattern, and then lay on the dress material, being sure that the grain of the cloth is the same in both outside and lining, or wrinkles will appear. Baste carefully together, and run a thread of a different color from the other bastings just on a line where the seams are to be sewed. A waist should be basted very closely or you will be unable to gain a correct idea of the fit and size.

In cutting, place the waistline exactly crosswise on the goods; the sleeves must be so cut that the part above the elbow is straight, and the bias below if anywhere. The back side-pieces must be cut very high under the arm, as by this means a sleeve can be fitted without uncomfortable drawing. The neck must be cut high and a collar put on as high as can be worn. The collar is cut on the bias and stitched at the bottom.

After the seams are stitched they must be trimmed, whipped, pressed open, and all except the rounded ones of the back supplied with whalebones. These should run to within an inch and a half of the top of the darts, and to the bottom of the short basques of the present fashion. They should also extend from the bottom of the side seams to the arm size, and from one inch below the waist in the back to three and one-half inches above.

To finish the basque at the bottom, turn up to the required depth, press, and hem on a bias facing an inch and a half wide. If there is a postilion back, baste the plaits and press them on the wrong side with a warm iron to make them stay in place.

A little padding in the hollow of the shoulders, or a rounded pad in front of the arm, a bit of cotton batting on top of the arm, a small plait in the lining which need not be made in the outside, or a sloping in of the fronts at the bottom when the bust is unusually full, will make all the difference between a fit and a misfit.

In making over old dresses, it is well to put good sized pieces of the dress material on the lining under the arms, and over the elbow of each sleeve, before the outside is put on, tacking them in place with silk or fine thread. These should, of course, be between the outside and the lining. When the cloth grows thin in these places, it can be darned so neatly as to be scarcely visible.

When re-making an old dress, there is often trouble about getting out the waist. If it cannot be matched, or you do not desire a combination, make a simple skirt with panel of velvet or other rich material, and buy a jersey with vest to match the panel, or a plain black jersey which is suitable with almost any color. Jerseys in cream, shell pink, and other light colors, are being worn during the warm weather; those of cream color with trimmings of black velvet, or black silk embroidery, are particularly admired.

THE WORK TABLE.

KNITTED EDGING.

In heavy knitting-cotton or linen thread, this simple and pretty edge is suitable for trimming toilet and sideboard covers, bordering counterpanes, etc. Knitted in Saxony wool, it makes a handsome trimming for flannel petticoats.

Cast on twelve stitches, and knit across plain.

1st row.—K 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, n, k 5. (13 sts.)
2nd row.—K 7, p 1, k 2, o, n, k 1. (13 sts.)
3rd row.—K 2, o, n, k 9. (13 sts.)
4th row.—K 10, o, n, k 1. (13 sts.)
5th row.—K 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, n, o 2, n, k 4. (15 sts.)
6th row.—K 6, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, o, n, k 1. (15 sts.)
7th row.—K 2, o, n, k 11. (15 sts.)
8th row.—K 12, o, n, k 1. (15 sts.)
9th row.—K 2, o, n, k 1, o 2, n, o 2, n, o 2, n, k 4. (18 sts.)
10th row.—K 6, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, o, n, k 1. (18 sts.)
11th row.—K 2, o, n, k 14. (18 sts.)
12th row.—Cast off 6; knit 8, o, n, k 1. (12 sts.)
Repeat from 1st row.

HEART LACE KNITTED.

A handsome border for bureau covers, etc. Cast on 15 stitches. Knit across plain.

1st row.—K 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 2, o 2, n, o, k 1, o, k 1, o 2, n, k 1, o 2, k 2. (21 sts.)
2nd row.—K 3, p 1, k 3, p 6, k 1, p 1, k 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 2. (21 sts.)
3rd row.—K 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 2, o 2, n, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 3, o 2, n, k 5. (25 sts.)
4th row.—Cast off 2, k 4, p 10, k 1, p 1, k 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 2. (23 sts.)
5th row.—K 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 2, o 2, n, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 5, o 2, n, k 1, o 2, k 2. (29 sts.)
6th row.—K 3, p 1, k 3, p 14, k 1, p 1, k 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 2. (29 sts.)
7th row.—K 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 1, n, o 2, k 3 tog, k 9, k 3 tog, o 2, n, k 5. (27 sts.)
8th row.—Cast off 2, k 4, p 12, k 1, p 1, k 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 2. (25 sts.)
9th row.—K 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 1, n, o 2, k 3 tog, k 7, k 3 tog, o 2, n, k 1, o 2, k 2. (25 sts.)
10th row.—K 3, p 1, k 3, p 10, k 1, p 1, k 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 2. (25 sts.)
11th row.—K 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 1, n, o 2, k 3 tog, k 5, k 3 tog, o 2, n, k 5. (23 sts.)
12th row.—Cast off 2, k 4, p 8, k 1, p 1, k 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 2. (21 sts.)
13th row.—K 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 1, n, o 2, k 3 tog, k 3, k 3 tog, o 2, n, k 1, o 2, k 2. (21 sts.)
14th row.—K 3, p 1, k 3, p 6, k 1, p 1, k 2, o 2, p 2 tog k 2. (21 sts.)
15th row.—K 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 1, n, o 2, k 3 tog, k 4 tog, then slip first over last stitch, o 2, n, k 5. (17 sts.)
16th row.—Cast off 2, k 4, p 2, k 1, p 1, k 2, o 2, p 2 tog, k 2. (15 sts.)

Repeat from first row. By knitting both sides of this pattern alike, an insertion will be formed matching the lace.

Abbreviations.—K knit, n narrow, p purl, o thread over, o 2 thread over twice, tog, together, sts stitches.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

CURRANT JELLY.

This receipt has three advantages: First, it never fails, as the old plan is sure to do five times out of eight; secondly, it requires but half the usual quantity of sugar, and so retains the grateful acidity and peculiar flavor of the fruit; thirdly, it is by far less troublesome than the usual method. Weigh the currants without taking the trouble to remove the stems; do not wash them, but carefully remove leaves and whatever may adhere to them. To each pound of fruit allow half the weight of granulated sugar. Put a few currants into a porcelain-lined kettle, and press them with a potato-masher or anything convenient, in order to secure sufficient liquid to prevent burning; then add the remainder of the fruit, and boil freely for twenty minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. Take out and strain carefully through a three-cornered bag of strong, close texture, putting the liquid into either earthen or wooden vessels—never in tin, as the action of the acid on tin materially affects both color and flavor. When strained, return the liquid to the kettle, without the trouble of measuring, and let it boil thoroughly for a moment or so, and then add the sugar. The moment the sugar is entirely dissolved, the jelly is done, and must be immediately dished, or placed in glasses. It will jelly upon the side of the cup as it is taken up, leaving no doubt as to the result.

Gather the fruit early, as soon as fully ripe, since the pulp softens and the juice is less rich if allowed to remain long after ripening. Never gather currants or other soft or small seed fruit immediately after a rain for preserving purposes, as they are greatly impoverished by the moisture absorbed. In preserving all fruits of this class, if they are boiled until tender or transparent in a small quantity of water, and the sugar is added afterward, the hardness of the seeds, so objectionable in small fruits, will be thus avoided.

A delicious jam may be made of blackberries, currants, and raspberries, or with currants with a few raspberries to flavor, by observing the above suggestion, and adding sugar, pound for pound, and boiling about twenty minutes.

CHERRY PUDDING.

A delicious cherry pudding is made with a quart of thoroughly ripe cherries, stoned if you wish, but the flavor is better if they are not, a quart of flower, a cup of rich sour milk, a cup of sweet milk, a full teaspoonful of soda, two even teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, a teacupful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt. Sift the flour, soda, cream of tartar, sugar, and salt together, add the beaten eggs to the sweet milk and beat into the dry ingredients, beating thoroughly; then add the sour cream, beating till the batter is perfectly smooth. Pour this mixture over the cherries in a greased pudding-dish and bake thirty minutes or steam one hour. Serve with sweet sauce.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Put the ripe fruit in a delft or stoneware vessel, and cover with vinegar. Let it stand twenty-four hours, then strain it, and to each pint of juice, add one pound of white sugar. Boil together twenty minutes, skimming well. Bottle when cold. When it is to be drunk, add one part of the raspberry vinegar to four parts of ice water. For M. K. and "HOUSEKEEPER."

WHITE FRUIT CAKE.

A teacup, please, of butter take,
Of sugar, too, to make this cake;
The whites of eight *fresh* eggs, you know,
Beaten as light as fallen snow;
Butter and sugar you must cream,
Till like the "Simon pure" it seem;
Then add, a little at a time,
One-half a wine-glass of white wine;
Of rose-water and lemon, too,
A teaspoon, each, I guess, will do;
Of salt a teaspoon, even full,
Of baking-powder, too, well heaped,'s the rule.
You'll mix this with the flour, I ween,
And make a batter with the cream;
One quarter-pound of citron cut,
And cocoanut an even cup;
Blanch half a pound of almonds white,
And chop, not fine, but till they're right;
Mix all, using five cups of flour,
And slowly bake about one hour.

From Ernestine.

DOGS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

How They Are Drilled to Act as Messengers for Sentinels.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Berlin: "Among the thousand and one inventions, appliances and wonderful uses of men and beasts which German genius has devised to defeat France in case of General Boulanger's successor becoming unpleasant, the dog plays a significant role, employed as he is as messenger and sentinel. Experiments have been made for nearly a year now, and have proved highly satisfactory. The dog manœuvre of the Hunter Battalion was decidedly the most interesting of the recent campaign. Several regiments have been furnished with the German shepherd dogs, known for their wisdom the world over. Each one is attached, so to speak, to the person of a soldier, in whom the dog soon recognizes his master, and who conducts his training. While doing duty, the dog is kept with the sentinel, and easily learns the requirements of his post. A few of the experiments performed before Colonel vonder Goltz Pasha, who represented the Sultan at the ninetieth birthday of the Emperor, and has since remained to witness the reviews, were surprising. A soldier taking the animal from the sentinel marched off on a reconnoitering expedition. After writing his observations and placing them in a casket about the neck of brute, the latter was told to return to his master, which he did in an astonishingly short time. One dog employed in this service arrived at his post ten minutes before a mounted Uhlan charged with the same instructions, though the latter rode at desperate speed. But even more than this was accomplished. With a message tied about the neck, as in the former case, the dog was told to seek a distant sentinel and bring a return answer. This he did with great speed, carrying his message directly to his master without fail.

"It is little wonder that Pasha Goltz was surprised at the success of the experiments given in his honor. And they are truly wonderful for the present, though bidding fair to become a commonplace institution in that great machine, the German Army. The consequences and possibilities of the shepherd-dog service are apparent to all who know anything of military science, and make their citation superfluous. One thing is certain, that a future war between Germany and any of its neighbors will not be conducted without its dog regiment, which, though not employed in concerted action, will perform service more valuable than the cats of ancient Egypt."

TWO COSTLY COFFINS.

A year ago, says the Boston *Herald*, last April, a firm of manufacturing undertakers in this vicinity were given the most extraordinary commission which they had ever received. They were told to make two mahogany caskets of a particular design, to be above the usual size, and in many parts fully six inches in thickness. They were cautioned not to say a word to any one about what they were doing as their customers dreaded publicity in the matter. The caskets were made as ordered. It required $700 worth of mahogany to complete them, as only the best wood and planks wide enough to make each side consist of one piece would answer. When they were ready to be shipped from the factory a photograph was taken, and an inkling of the affair got out in this way. I know that reporters of almost every Boston paper tried to get a look at them or learn for whom they had been made, but without avail. They were taken from the factory in two two-horse waggons, each one making a heavy load for a pair of horses to draw. Outside cases of the same material were also provided at great expense. The owner of the caskets had them taken to his estate and placed in a building which had he erected on purpose to receive them. In that building two of the best wood carvers to be obtained have worked on these caskets steadily for the past fourteen months, and they have nowhere near finished the first one. They were carving into the mahogany the most wonderful and intricate designs which you could imagine, all from sketches furnished by eminent artists. There is a spider in the centre of a web so delicate that one's breath would almost seem to move it; skulls, from which life-like serpents are crawling: owls, hour glasses, and a hundred other things with symbolic meanings. At the rate the carvers are progressing it will take several years to finish their work, and when it is done it will be the most marvellous thing of the kind in the world, I'll venture to say. I should think $10,000 would be a low figure for both caskets. The inside will contain silken hammocks, in which the bodies will lie, and many other strange and unique embellishments. The gentleman who is having the caskets made has purchased an entire knoll in one of the most beautiful of our cemeteries, and, it is said, will expend $125,000 upon the tomb in which they are ultimately to be placed.

"And who is this eccentric individual?" enquired the reporter.

"He is a gentleman connected with the medical profession, having an office in Boston. His wife, who takes, if possible, more interest in the caskets than himself, is said to be the granddaughter of a baron, and is reputed very rich in her own right."

SEEKING A $9,000,000 WRECK.

The submarine divers of New York were somewhat excited on June 28th over a great hunt inaugurated in Philadelphia for treasuretrove. The schooner "W. H. Orr" started on the 28th fully equipped to raise the British privateer "De Braak," which is supposed to have been sunk in 1798 in the Delaware with two Spanish galleons containing $9,000,000. A search for the lost vessel was started last autumn but failed. Since then Dr. Seth Pancoast has advanced money, and the sunken treasure ship, it is asserted, has been located. The story of the sunken vessel is as follows: Dr Pancoast, through agents in London, discovered that the "De Braak," sailing under letters of marque, was sunk in the Delaware river off Lewes, in company with two galleons from the West Indies, and finally located the spot where she went down. All his searches were conducted with secrecy, and several months ago were rewarded with success. The two galleons are supposed to contain over $7,000,000 placed on board by the government, and $2,000,000 in private funds. The British Government will receive ten per cent. of the find; and the remainder will be divided between Dr. Pancoast and the Submarine Company. The divers have already discovered, it is said, the cannon on the "De Braak." The divers that go aboard the "W. H. Orr" are virtually prisoners for three months and sworn to secrecy.

JOHN ALLIS'S RABIES.

One of the most remarkable incidents relative to the affliction termed the rabies came to light yesterday. The victim is John Allis. Seven years ago a small terrier bit him. Since that time he has remained in constant terror of anything approaching the semblance of a dog. As often as the month of July has occurred he has given exhibitions of the most peculiar character. These, for the most part, consisted of his showing a disposition to bark and bite at whatever he saw or imagined in his strange state. On Sunday night this passion swept into obscurity everything else which came into his mind. So alarmed were his immediate friends at the attack that they thought it was necessary to summon a physician. Dr. Barclay was called, and did all in his power to soothe the overwrought nerves of the invalid. This he succeeded in doing to a certain extent, but not sufficiently to excite confidence in the minds of those nearest and dearest to the unfortunate man. It is alleged that upon the occasion in question he set upon and would have lacerated with his teeth the members of his family present. A pathetic feature of the case is that the man married but a few months ago a Miss Wagner of a neighboring township. He told her during the courtship of the fatal evil which possessed him. Despite of this she married him. Their domestic life has been of the happiest.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THE EAGLE MADE A MISTAKE.

A Cat is Not as Easy a Victim as a Spring Lamb.

"I knew an eagle once," said an old hunter, "that got fooled, and fooled badly, too, in spite of his instinct, or sagacity, or whatever you've a mind to call it."

"How was that?" I asked.

"Well," said he, "I don't mind telling *you* how it was, for I guess you won't make fun of it; but I don't tell it to everybody. It does look like a purty tough story. But it's true for all that, for I saw it myself.

"It was nigh onto forty years ago, when I was just a chunk of a boy, that it happened. My father owned a farm down near Ohio River, and he kept quite a lot of sheep, for his land was hilly and better for sheep pasture than for farming anyway. One spring there came a cold snap in the fore part of March, and a good many of the early lambs got chilled and died.

"We had built some pole sheds covered with straw for the sheep, on the south side of a hill about forty rods from the house, and we threw the dead lambs up on top of those sheds to keep them away from the dogs, and they lay there a good while.

"One day in April I was at work ploughing in a field on the top of a hill, right across from the one where the sheep-sheds were built, and, of course,

IN PLAIN SIGHT OF THEM.

"Stopping to rest my team, I happened to look down on the sheds, and was surprised to see only two or three of the lambs left, though I knew nearly a score had been thrown up there.

"While I was looking at the sheds, and wondering what had become of the lambs, I happened to look towards the river, which was in plain sight, and I saw a large bird sailing over it, which I at once took to be an eagle. As I watched it with boyish interest, I saw that it was coming towards me, or rather towards the sheep-pens, where the dead lambs were.

"All at once it occurred to me, that maybe it was the eagle that had carried off the lambs, and I resolved to watch and see. Sure enough it flew straight toward the shed, and after hovering over it a moment, as if

TO MAKE SURE OF ITS AIM,

it suddenly dropped down upon the carcass of one of the lambs, and then rose again quickly, and flew away carrying the lamb in its claws.

"I wondered if that eagle was making a regular business of obtaining his supplies from our sheep pen, and so the next day I watched to see if it would come back again. Sure enough, at about the same hour the next day, the eagle came back to the shed, and carried off another lamb, and the next day it carried off the last one.

"Having exhausted the supply of spring lamb, as I was still at work in the same field, I watched to see what the eagle would do next. I didn't really think it would come back again, but it did.

"The next day at about the usual hour I saw it coming again, but it did not as before fly straight to the sheds; it sailed around over them quite high up in the air, lazily describing great circles, as if to show that it didn't really expect to find anything, but had come back more from force of habit than anything else; or, perhaps, it thought maybe it

HAD OVERLOOKED ONE LAMB.

"However, it did not take me long to discover that its circles were becoming smaller, and that it was descending toward the sheep pen. I became a little scared; for I thought that, as the bird had finished the dead lambs, perhaps it was going to try a live one this time. Still as the sheep were not in the pen, but had gone out to pasture, I thought that couldn't be its object.

"Looking a little closer, I now saw that a large white cat belonging to the house had climbed up on the shed, and perhaps he, too, had come for spring lamb. Disappointed in that, he had curled himself upon the sunny side of the shed, cat fashion, and was taking a comfortable morning nap in the warm sunshine.

"That the eagle saw the cat was quite evident; that it had at first mistaken him for another lamb was quite probable; that it was puzzled and undecided as it came nearer was equally certain; for, as it wheeled around in ever lessening circles I could see its head turn from side to side, as if to examine its intended prey more closely.

"Pussy still slept on entirely unconscious of the impending danger.

"At last the eagle, seeming to have decided that if there were any doubts in the matter, it would give itself the benefit of them, suddenly stopped in mid air, hovered for a moment to make sure of its aim, and then dropped with outspread talons full upon

THE UNSUSPECTING CAT.

Pussy was evidently surprised, caught napping as it were, for although there was a momentary struggle, the bird soon arose heavily, bearing the still struggling cat in its cruel claws.

"But, if the bird was victorious in its first onset, it had not flown far before it seemed to realize that its victim was neither a lamb, nor a spring chicken. It began to flap its wings rapidly, and would turn in the air, and cavort in a very surprising manner.

"Pussy, though caught napping, was evidently proving to be very much too wide awake now for the eagle's comfort. The bird would dart up suddenly to quite a height, sometimes almost turning a somersault, then it would beat the air with its wings, and shake itself in a very peculiar manner.

"This contest lasted for several minutes, but the bird was evidently getting the worst of it. I could see the white fur of the cat plainly outlined against the dark gray of the eagle's body, but instead of hanging dependent from the eagle's talons, as at first, the cat now seemed to be closely intertwined with its captor.

"By degrees the

FLAPPING OF THE EAGLE'S WINGS

grew slower, and its struggles fainter, until at last it seemed suddenly to collapse, and both cat and bird fell heavily to the ground at no great distance from where I was standing.

"I ran quickly to the spot where the combatants fell, and found them in a close embrace. The eagle's claws were clasped through and through the cat's body, and the cat in turn had twisted itself around, as only a cat could, and, seizing the bird with its claws, had closed its jaws upon the eagle's neck with all the energy of its death grip. Thus I found them, and both of them were stone dead. The strange freaks and gyrations of the huge bird were thus fully accounted for. In seizing our poor old 'Tommy' he had truly 'caught a tartar.'"

FIGHTING A MANIAC HUSBAND.

An Escaped Lunatic Stuns his Brother-in-law and Shoots at his Wife, but is Finally Overpowered.

James B. Molcow, an insane patient, escaped from the Missouri State Asylum No. 2, on the 18th, and made his way to his home near Cower, 20 miles from St. Joseph, Mo., arriving there about eleven o'clock. His wife had retired, but her brother Mr. Allen was up.

The crazy man silently entered the rear door, struck Allen a terrible blow on the head with a bar of iron, producing insensibility. Next he entered his wife's bedroom and awoke her. He had a pistol, which he presented to her head, and bade her follow him.

The frightened woman obeyed and he led her to the orchard. He commanded her to take up a position with her back against a tree. The woman complied, the maniac drew from his pocket a number of stones, which he picked up on the way, and with a revolver in his left hand pointed at the woman, began to pelt her with them. When she turned to run into the house the maniac opened fire on her with the revolver, but did not succeed in hitting her.

In the meantime Allen regained consciousness, and hearing the shooting, rushed to the spot armed with a Winchester rifle. It was very dark, and before, he knew it the maniac was within ten feet of him and began firing. Allen raised his rifle and fired, Molcow falling to the ground with a shot through the thigh.

Thinking he had fatally injured the man, Allen dropped his rifle and went to his assistance. Just as he was stooping to pick him up, the maniac caught him about the neck, and then ensued a life-and-death struggle. The great strength of the crazy man soon overpowered Allen, and just as he was giving up Mrs. Molcow, came up and struck her husband on the back of the head, knocking him senseless. Soon after, the sheriff and his deputies arrived and ironed the maniac, who is now safely lodged in the asylum hospital.

PUSSY CHARMS A SNAKE.

A Story about the Fascinating Power of a Cat's Purr.

The ruins of the old Weh farm, at the end of West Walnut street, which was set on fire by the Brimmer gang of fire bugs and burned down about five years ago, offer excellent harborage for snakes, and the place now is literally overrun with them. Mr. Kautz, who now lives on the place, has killed a number, some of them being black and copperheads. A cat belonging to Mr. Jacob Pontz, just across the road, has brought several into his yard and deposited them in front of his door, when they were soon despatched by Mr. Pontz.

One snake, measuring over three feet, which was brought over by the cat, was found by a young son of Mr. Pontz who took a stick to kill it, but on his approach the snake at once showed fight, and the boy concluded to call his father. Immediately on his retiring the cat commenced to purr, and the snake thrust its head between the folds of the coil, and seemed to enjoy the cat's purring. The slightest advance, however of Mr. Pontz would arouse the snake and cause it to assume a hostile attitude. The snake was finally killed and since then it has been observed that the cat exerts the same power over those that have since been captured by it. The snakes make no effort whatever to escape from the cat, and Mr. Pontz says he can't understand how the cat manages to draw such big snakes across the road. It is remarkable that no one has been bitten, as the place is a general resort for the children in the neighborhood. A party of boys who crossed the place on Sunday found and killed four large snakes all within a few feet of each other.—*Lancaster (Pa) Examiner.*

A SETTER HORSE.

A man had a horse who would sit down whenever he was touched in the flank. He would just squat down on his hindquarters like a dog. The man tried to break him of it, but he couldn't, and not body would buy him. One day a sportsman came along and made his acquaintance, and they took a ride together to hunt partridges. When they found a covey the man touched his heels to his horse's flanks and he sat down. "What makes your horse do that?" said the sportsman. "Why, he's a setter," said the man. "He sets birds just like a dog." So the sportsman thought he was a most wonderful horse, and he swapped for him and gave $50 to boot, and he got on him, and after awhile they came to a creek that was pretty deep, and as the sportsman held up his legs to keep them out of the water his heels touched the horse in the flank and down he sat in the water. When he got him up and out and was all dripping wet he was as mad as a wet hen, and said: "Well, sir, what made this horse do that way in the water?" "I forgot to tell you," said the man, "that he sets fish just as well as he sets birds."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

A statue of George Washington, naked to the waist, sits on a great marble chair in front of the entrance portico of the capitol at Washington. This statue was begun by Horatio Greenough, in 1832. The original idea was to make it a pedestrian statue and to put it in the rotunda. The price was to be $5000 and Greenough began the work in Florence. He got Congress to increase the price to $30,000, and the statue was completed in 1840. It made a great fuss in the United States at that time and the question was how to get it there. By the direction of Congress the Secretary of the Navy ordered the commander of the Mediterranean squadron to put it on board of one of his man-of-war at Genoa and send it to Washington. But this was before the days of much railroading, and the statue weighed twenty-one tons. It was a big job to carry it from Florence to Genoa. A ponderous car was erected for it and it was hauled by twenty-two yoke of oxen. As it passed along the Italian peasants took it for an image of a saint and knelt to it and said their prayers. It was found that the hatchway of the man-of-war was not large enought to admit it, and it then became necessary to charter a merchant vesel.

GIRLS FIGHT FOR A DANCE.

A Rock Point, Pa., despatch to the Pittsburg *Times* says: At a picnic given at this place quite a lively scrapping match of four rounds between two girls not yet out of their teens took place. One girl was named Kerr, from Bridgewater, the other name was Grass, from New Brighton. Both have heretofore been considered reputable girls, but a little wild. The two quarrelled over the possession of a young fellow named Dude Callbaugh for a dance, and after they were separated they agreed to retire into the woods and have it cut according to prize ring rules. Accompanied by a few friends of each they adjourned out of sight and hearing of the picnickers and got to work. The beginning of the first round was scientific, but the girls soon began pulling each other's hair and scratching, and this was continued every time they got together. Both were badly disfigured.

HE JUMPED A MILE.

Over 30,000 people witnessed at Quincy, Ill., a jump from a balloon by Prof. Thos. S. Baldwin on July 4th. Baldwin's original intention was to send the balloon up 2000 feet and hold it captive by a rope and make the jump from that height, and afterward draw down the balloon and make a regular voyage. Owing to the high wind which prevailed, the rope scheme was abandoned. Baldwin ascended to the height of one mile, and then holding his parachute, launched himself into space. The parachute is an umbrella-shaped affair, with ribs of cord, which are prolonged and fastened to a ring, to which the aeronaut clings. It is made of silk, and is eighteen feet in diameter. The parachute was attached to the netting of the balloon by a small cord, intended to be broken by the weight of the aeronaut. When the jump was made the parachute was closed, and the first 200 feet the aeronaut dropped like a rock. Then, as the parachute expanded, the speed became less rapid, and the aeronaut and his strange apparatus floated steadily down like a bird. It was a beautiful sight. The descent was accomplished in three minutes and twenty seconds. Baldwin struck the ground with some force in a sliding manner, but was not even jarred by the shock. The descent varied about a quarter of a mile from the vertical, and the aeronaut reached the ground a mile and a half from where the ascent was made.

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, $1.60 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. ☜

Correspondent and Agent for French and Belgian advertising in THE STAR—Mons. A. Lorette. 61 Rue Caumartin Paris, France.

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR
for week ending July 16, 1887.

Monday	26,350
Tuesday	26,096
Wednesday	26,425
Thursday	26,363
Friday	26,431
Saturday	28,652
Total	160,317

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE
For Week ending July 16th, 1887,
26.720.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887.

Parties removing to the seaside or other resorts during the summer months, can have THE STAR sent to them by leaving their orders at THE STAR Office, 165 St. James street.

THE FRESH AIR FUND

A WEEK'S RECORD.

GOOD WORK

—AND—

GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTIONS!

Treasurer's Receipt No. 5.

The week closing to-night gives a magnificent record of work done by the Fresh Air Committee, being, as regards practical results, by far the best week since the commencement of operations at the end of June.

Those who during the week have been sent to the Homes at Murray Bay and Varennes, and those returned from them to the city restored to health, foot up the grand total of **148** children and mothers, divided as follows:—

Sent to Varennes Springs Home during the week	72
Returned from Varennes Home restored to health	13
Sent to Murray Bay during the week	34
Returned from Murray Bay Home	29

Leaving a total remaining at the two places of **149** persons.

The accommodation at Murray Bay is now all taken up, and the Committee are at work billeting patients on farmers throughout the country who have written in consenting to accommodate a number. Some of these have already been placed near the city. This farmers' department is a branch of the work presenting many difficulties, as the number, age and sex of those sent out must be suited to the conditions laid down by persons who are to receive them. The medical profession have taken up the Fresh Air movement heartily and are giving it the freest endorsation. From scores of doctors there comes the same old message, sent post haste to the Committee: "Send this child away or it will surely die." Is it any wonder that this tocsin of alarm ringing in the ears of those engaged in the work should evoke a marvellous zeal and enthusiasm?

The Committee meets every day at the STAR office, 163 St. James street, and continues in session until the day's work is done. Reading and analyzing reports from the Homes, reception and examination of applications, collection of the children for transportation, equipment and victualling the Homes; distribution of the donated clothing for badly clad children, medical verification of applicants' statements, selecting patients for farm houses; these and other incidentals are what the Committee are busy at every day in the week, their labors often extending through Sunday and far into the night. From widely separated sources there continues pouring in a flood of sympathy, enthusiastic expressions of approval and generous contributions. That the work of the Fresh Air Committee, rescuing from impending disease and death a portion of the badly nourished, half starved children and mothers of this great city will so enlist the sympathies of wealthy philanthropists that another year may see the enlargement and broadening of the work is the prayer of many a mother to-day.

St. Mark's Sunday school, Longueuil, sends twenty dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund, accompanied by the following letter:

To the Treasurer of the Fresh Air Fund, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I beg to hand you the sum of twenty dollars, the amount of collection taken up in the Sunday School of St. Mark's Church, Longueuil, on last Sunday, the 17th inst., to aid you in your good work. Kindly acknowledge receipt. Wishing you and others associated with you every success in your undertaking.

I remain yours truly,
WILLIAM J. GEAR, Supt.

Collected in the Misses Dunn's Boarding House, ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Annie" collected in the house ten dollars and sends it for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. J. A. Pillow sends a second donation of ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. H. J. Beemer's staff of employés send eight dollars and eighty-six cents, balance of presentation fund, for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Walter Drake sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. T. P. Butler, advocate, sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Greene & Sons Co. send ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"The Lodge of Antiquity," A. F. & A. M., send a second donation of five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. Edward Moran, 159 Jacques Cartier street, sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Master Wm. G. R. Gordon sends five dollars and sixty cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund, accompanied by the following letter:

VALOIS, July 18th, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—This money, $5.60, is for the Children's Fresh Air Fund. We, Stuart Ewing, Royal Ewing, Florence Prowse, Lizzie Gordon, Willie Swift, Horace Swift, and Willie Gordon had a concert and made $5, the rest being made up by three gentlemen who were unavoidably absent. We charged 10c for adults and 5c for children. Hoping that this money will do a lot of good to the poor children, I remain yours truly,

WM. G. R. GORDON.

"A Friend" sends a bundle of clothing for the use of the Fresh Air Homes.

Baby Dora, Cote St. Antoine, sends a third donation of two dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund, incorrectly acknowledged before.

Mr. H. F. Lunan offers to supply the tea required by the Fresh Air Homes.

The Fresh Air Fund Committee are indebted to Dr. Baker Edwards for professional services.

Edgar Hind sends two dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Little Jane and Edith Newman send their Christmas gifts, one gold dollar each, towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs Frank Stafford & Co. send five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Robert Wright sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"A Reader" sends a package of reading matter for the use of the Fresh Air Homes.

"A Subscriber" sends a package of reading matter for the use of the Fresh Air Homes.

Mr. W. Strachan sends one empty puncheon for the Varennes Home.

Mr. John Lewis has kindly offered to put up all prescriptions required by the Fresh Air Committee free of charge.

Mr. Wm. Drysdale sends sundry items of stationery for the use of the Fresh Air Committee.

Messrs. Evans Sons & Mason promise to provide all medicines required by the Fresh Air Homes free of charge.

Collection through Rev. Samuel Massey at the Champlain House, Philipsburg, Que., as follows:

Miss Lydia Alcott	$2 00	Artie Massey	$.50
Mrs. Massey	1 00	Harry Massey	.50
Miss Massey	1 00	Mrs. H. E. Suckling	1 00
Hedley Massey Suckling	.50	H. Dean Suckling	.25
Mildred Suckling	.25	M. P—	1 00

Making a total of eight dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"For the children" sends two dollars and fifty cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

D. Smith, jr., sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Phonce" sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"No Name" sends a bundle of clothing for the use of the Fresh Air Homes.

"A Friend" sends a package of reading matter for the use of the Fresh Air Homes.

Willie and Claude Wainright, North Coaticook, Que., send five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"E. W.," Peoa, Utah, sends twenty-five cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Laprairie" sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. A. T. Patterson, 905 Sherbrooke st., sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Thos. H. Dows, Quebec, sends three dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. J. E. Kirkpatrick sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Freddie Wainright sends one dollar and thirty-five cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. C. A. Liffiton sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Miss Whitney sends two dollars in cash, and a number of stockings for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Anonymous" sends a bundle of clothing for the use of the Fresh Air Homes.

"A Friend" sends a bundle of clothing for the use of the Fresh Air Homes.

Mr. Henry Nightingale, 7 and 9 St. John street, donates five dollars worth of carpentering work to the Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. G. R. Prowse sends twelve dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co. donate a quantity of chloride of lime and some drugs for use in the Fresh Air Fund Homes.

Mr. Moses Parker sends five dollars, and Mrs. Moses Parker sends five dollars, making a total of ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. David Watson sends a quantity of lime juice for use on the Fresh Air Fund excursions.

Messrs. Robert Miller & Son send sundry items of stationery for the use of the Fresh Air Fund Committee.

Mr. G. R. Prowse donates sundry items of cooking utensils for the Fresh Air Home at Varennes.

Mr. Alex. Hendry sends five empty puncheons for use at the Varennes Home.

The "Busy Bees" send a large parcel of valuable clothing for the use of the children at the Fresh Air Homes.

Gertie Varis sends a parcel of reading matter for the Fresh Air Homes.

Mrs. A. Fernyhough sends a parcel of clothing for the use of the Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. Henry Hogan sends a bundle of clothing, with a parcel of hats and books and parasols for use in the Fresh Air Homes.

"Anonymous" sends a parcel of clothing for use of the Fresh Air Homes.

"C. A." sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

The Cash Bakery sends 50 packages of buns for the children *en route* to the Fresh Air Home at Varennes.

JULY 22ND, 1887. COLLECTED FROM DROP BOXES AS FOLLOWS FOR THE CHILDRENS' FRESH AIR FUND.

Richelieu Hotel	$ 51
H. Dunne	1 75
Corn Exchange	1 98
Joe Beef's	1 70
Balmoral Hotel	36
Geo. Carslake	1 77
Cash Bakery	68
Windsor Hotel	2 30
Henry Morgan	2 11
B. Tansey	31
Y. M. C. Association	1 66
Bodega	1 01
Walker's	4
Freeman's	8 08
City Club	25
O'Brien's Ticket Office	61
Chas. Alexander	2 20
Hyman Cigar Store	2 00
STAR Office counter	4 21
St. Lawrence Hall	43
Compain's	1 92
Total	$30 88

TREASURER'S RECEIPT NO. 5.

MONTREAL, July 23, 1887.—Received from the publishers of the STAR, the sum of five hundred dollars, making a total of three thousand five hundred dollars received from them to date on account of the Fresh Air Fund collection. (Signed),

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

FRAUDULENT ECONOMY.

Some citizens of a western state explained a recent lynching by saying that they could not trust their judge. They had recently examined his bank book, and found that although he had only ten dollars to his credit when he came three years previously, and had a salary of two thousand dollars a year, yet he had managed to save nineteen thousand dollars. Similar cases of economy are by no means rare, but instead of being praiseworthy and commendable, are apt to excite suspicion and distrust. There are many positions, notably in the public service, where it might be expedient to examine the holder's bank book. When a man enters a public position with a known financial status and a fixed salary, and in a few years manages to achieve such success as to be worth five or six times the total amount of his salary without allowing for his expenses meanwhile, it seems as if he had practised economy at someone else's expense. A shrewd grocer was once asked how he kept any check on his clerks who had access to the open till. He said, only by watching them outside; when he found one of them hiring buggies on Sundays and spending money freely, he dismissed him on the presumption that he was stealing from the till. If others would follow this example, there would be fewer cases of embezzlement, and many who now have to leave the country might remain as useful citizens. The same might also be carried into public life. When the citizens or electors find an alderman or representative—who has presumably sought office for no mercenary ends—accumulating a snug fortune out of nothing, they ought to "examine his bank book" and if his savings eclipse his total receipts, act on the wise grocer's plan and dismiss him.

FLOOD PREVENTION AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Of schemes for the prevention of floods there is no end. On another page we describe a plan which has been elaborated by Mr. F. J. Gilman, but the main features of which have been known for years as the Sippell scheme. A short experience of the temporary dyke will enable the citizens to form some idea of the suitability of a permanent structure of the same character. By many it is feared that the dyke, besides being an eyesore, will be a serious obstruction to the business of the harbor. Mr. Gilman's embankment would be free from these objections, and would in fact provide railway and wharfage facilities for the future wants of the port. The shipping interests will be apt to look with suspicion upon a scheme which combines harbor improvement with flood prevention. They may regard it as an attempt to protect the city from floods at the expense of the shipping. It ought to be well understood from the outset that a scheme of this character shall impose no additional burdens upon our already over-burdened shipping. Now and then the need for more wharf accommodation is felt, and it is to be hoped that the need will become greater year by year, but if the harbor dues are increased the extra harbor accommodation will not be wanted. Flood prevention, however, must be had at any cost, and if incidentally, as in the scheme under discussion, it involves harbor improvement so much the better. A very important question in this connection is that of railway accommodation. Both the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific must soon have liberal accommodation alongside the wharves. It is possible that the land could be had cheaper by building the proposed embankment than by expropriating the valuable properties on Commissioners street. We do not claim for Mr. Gilman's scheme that it is an improvement upon that recommended by the Commission, but in the event of the dyke proving a mistake, it may be worth the consideration of the engineers.

STATE AIDED EDUCATION.

It is generally known that the English local colleges have so far, thanks to the generous support of their patrons, and the somewhat heavy fees of the students, managed to carry on their great work without any state aid. At present, however, the colleges, anxious to increase their usefulness, are making a determined effort to secure Government aid. A gratifying feature of this movement is that the expressed desire of the applicants is to be able to offer the benefits of higher education, technical as well as classical and scientific, to the classes who cannot at present afford the expense. The English colleges have precedents for their application, as grants similar to those asked for have for some time been enjoyed by the institutions of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and as a result one of the features of education in these countries has been the attendance of those who are not rich. This has been practically impossible for the corresponding classes in England, although the love of learning is not confined to the rich there any more than it is in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The English people are now realizing that in this matter as in many others they are an entirely neglected nationality, and pressure is being brought upon the Government to make a grant for the purpose. This movement marks a great change in sentiment in England on the educational question. State aided education has been accepted in principle in England; but it has stopped at the lower grade. Under state assistance there has been an enormous development of both primary and secondary education, and this has caused a demand for higher education, which now has to be met if the work begun is to be carried on to a logical conclusion. A deputation from the colleges waited, a short time ago, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to solicit his support. Upon this occasion it was disclosed that this movement is practically an agitation to place a high-class scientific and technical education within the reach of people of modest means. The colleges at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and other great centres were shown to be doing a great work among the wealthier classes in the way of general culture and practical education; but the poorer middle class are debarred from availing themselves of the advantages they offer, for the reason that the fees are too high. The colleges, it was shown, having endeavoured to meet the desire of the poorer classes for instruction, are generally spending more than their income, and even the oldest and richest are crippled for want of funds.

The facts brought out by this agitation in England prove of interest here, in view of the discussions which periodically take place over the "folly" as it is called of the Provincial Government devoting education funds to colleges. The fact that the English colleges managed to prosper without state aid has been regarded as a conclusive argument by those who want all the public fund to be devoted to primary education. It now appears that the English colleges cannot do the work they wish to, unaided, even with that magnificent flow of private contribution towards education which has been the credit of England above all other nations of the world for many generations.

Mr. Goschen told the deputation very plainly that it was now conceded in England that it was not primary education alone which deserved public aid. He remarked that while formerly it was only the very poor who were being provided for, now it was a higher class, and so, from class to class, the demand for State aided education was rising very rapidly, if not very formidably.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

How many Canadians are taking advantage of the exceptional opportunities which the Canadian Pacific Railway offers for the development of trade with Japan? That country has an intelligent, thrifty, civilized population of about forty million people, who have of late years exhibited an extraordinary ambition to place themselves on the European and American plane of civilization. Not only are the Japanese ready to adopt suggestions from other nations, but they are so anxious to be up with the times that special representatives have been sent to Europe and America to study institutions, fashions and methods. Now Canada so far as geographical position and facilities for communication with Japan are concerned has great advantages over any other American or European country, and there is every reason to believe that Canadian manufacturers, by acting promptly and energetically, may secure control of a most profitable market. All patriotic Canadians will be pleased to see the Canadian Pacific Railway become the highway of commerce between Europe and Asia, but while we are waiting for Europeans to see the advantages of this short route to the East, let us not neglect to avail ourselves of these advantages. If Europeans continue to go by the longer way, Canadians will have a most decided advantage in competing with them. Even after European exports to the East take the Canadian route, Canada will have the advantage of position, but those who are first in the field always make the largest profits and gain such a hold upon their customers that it is difficult to oust them afterwards. The nation which is first to develop a large trade with the Japanese will always have a strong hold there, and Canadians should see to it that a great opportunity is not lost by want of enterprise.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A Very Good Commentary.
[Baltimore Sun.]

Grover Cleveland's Administration's best commentary is that "peace and plenty smile upon the land."

Found His Level at Last.
[Albany Express.]

Oscar Wilde has been appointed editor of a ladies' magazine. Most men find their true level sooner or later in life.

Advice to Speculators.
[Boston Traveller.]

The man who speculates in stocks should bear in mind that a bell is never rung to give notice when the trap is to be sprung.

No More Boodlers Wanted.
[Savannah News.]

New York city claims to be growing at the rate of 60,000 a year. It is to be hoped that she is not growing any material for more boodle aldermen.

And Water is Better Than Ice Water.
[New York Sun.]

A great truth: Lager beer is a better drink than whiskey on a hot day.

Another great truth: Ice water is a better drink than lager beer on that same day.

A Cheap Way to Get Rid of Them.
[Washington National Republican.]

The Chicago Socialists are preparing to emigrate to San Domingo. They need $10,000 to help them, and Chicago ought to give it at once. It would be a good and cheap riddance.

The American Vote.
[Boston Advertiser.]

So far as we are informed every vote cast at the polls in this country is cast by an American citizen and is an American vote. It is not birth that makes a true American, but love for the principles embedded in the constitution and loyalty to the Union which maintains them.

U. S. Tariff and Internal Taxes.
[New York World.]

At the height of the war taxation the tariff produced $179,000,000 and internal taxes $309,000,000. In the year just closed the tariff produced $217,000,000 and the internal taxes $119,000,000—an increase from the first source of $38,000,000, a decrease from the latter of $190,000,000. The average duty last year was 45.55 per cent., or 2¼ times as much as before the war, and within 3.15 per cent. of the highest war rate.

The George Vote.
[Boston Post.]

The "68,000 George votes" had no existence, as such, in 1883. It is by no means evident that they will exist in 1887. They came to light in 1886, under the influence of a temporary excitement, which was sustained and encouraged by the party managers, who saw in it the means of reducing the vote for Mr. Hewitt in New York city. There is no doubt that Mr. Blaine's friends will be glad to attach Mr. George to their machine next year; but Mr. George himself is the "labor vote," and it may be reasonably doubted whether he will have very much to say about it, anyway, a year from this time.

Incongruity of Titles.
[New York Observer.]

All regular physicians are entitled doctors of medicine, and all regular ministers ought to be called doctors of divinity. This would be equivalent to dispensing with the title as now conferred, for it would put an end to meaningless distinctions among the clergy. As the recorder and reviewer of events in the history of the church we are impressed every week by the utter incongruity with which we are compelled to mention the names of ministers as engaging in public services. This incongruity is no less conspicuous in the omission than in the application of the title. We cannot, in many cases, fail to see the propriety of the answer given to the old lady who asked why certain names in a catalogue were ornamented with capital letters following. She was told that it was to make them equal to the others.

The War on the Chinese.
(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

The time has now come, we think, when we, as citizens of Vancouver, must make a stand against the Chinese getting a foothold here such as they have done in San Francisco, Victoria and other coast cities. Since the Chinese trouble here last spring we are sorry to see that they are gradually driving out white labor from other pursuits. If this be permitted to go on and to increase, there can be no doubt a most serious blow will be struck at the prosperity and advancement of our city. It is to the presence of a large laboring population here that we must look for our growth into a great and important place. If we are to find a ready sale for our real estate, to see our town site covered with houses, to have our merchants and storekeepers doing a properous business, the increase of our Chinese population must be checked.

A strange story comes from Newton, Kas. Last week a man with both legs missing appeared on the streets begging. He is an old soldier who has been searching through long years for the surgeon who amputated his limbs so that he could secure a pension. Dr. Coleman of Newton noticed the man, and in questioning him it was discovered that the doctor was the long-searched-for army surgeon. The man was taken care of, and will now probably be able to get a pension.

While Miss Houliston was acting at a matinee at the Princess' Theatre, in London, an anonymous note was sent to her saying that she was acting abominably, and that the audience were guying her. Thereupon she went into hysterics. The author of the play told the audience what had happened, and they good naturedly called her out with great applause. And now the critics are wondering whether this is only another new advertising dodge.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

General Notes.

Mr. Butler, of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, invited the officers and men of the U. S. warship "Galena" to see the Shamrock-Ottawa lacrosse match this afternoon.

The St. Lambert Boat Club had a very successful concert and hop last evening.

The *Gazette* has at last indulged in a fish story. It says that John H. Gilmour caught three bass at once, securing them all and breaking his rod.

Hanlan and Gaudaur will sail for Australia on August 10th.

Morgan, the New York bicyclist, has recently broken the quarter mile record, doing it in 33½ seconds.

The "Volunteer."

The trial trip of the new yacht "Volunteer" showed that she opened the water well, and, unlike the "Puritan" or "Mayflower," did not break the water hard. She towed easily, and made but little disturbance. In the "Mayflower" the water rises to its highest point about midships, when it falls away. With the "Volunteer," the disturbance is not so great, and she seems to go through with less wave making. Her sails set remarkably well for the first time, and but little alterations will have to be made on them. Her trim is nearly perfect; if anything, she is a little by the head. Mr. Burgess has shown that he made very close calculations on the "Volunteer," for on her first trip she floated to within a few inches of her designed lines. Mr. Burgess had great luck with the "Puritan;" everything seemed to come right, and, with the adding of lead to the "Puritan's" keel, few, if any, changes were afterward made on her. This seems now to be the case with the "Volunteer": her sails and trim are good and she is nearly right. Of course, the set of her sails can be bettered, but for new sails they set well. Her bowsprit seems to be tautened up too much to port, but this can be easily fixed. On the water she looks a trim, smart, powerful looking yacht, and her flaring bow gives her a rakish look. She is higher sided than the "Mayflower," and forward she is more out of the water. She floats evenly and seems to have considerable hold on the water.

Baseball.

The standing in the National League is as follows:—

	Games won.	Games lost.
Detroits	41	23
Chicagos	38	25
Bostons	39	26
New Yorks	37	31
Philadelphias	34	32
Washingtons	25	34
Pittsburgs	24	39
Indianapolis	18	46

Without the shadow of a doubt, the one grand feature of the baseball season of 1887 is the magnificent work done by the Chicago Baseball Club within the last month and a half. When Anson and Anson's men undertook to work their way up from sixth to first, and even announced beforehand that they were about to do it, they were laughed at by the crowd. Spalding was called a fool and Anson an idiot. Not one of the thousands of men who patronize the White Stocking Park would believe that such a thing was possible. The labor was too herculean; the prospect was too discouraging. Unmindful, however, of the abuse which was heaped upon him by the tubful, so to speak, Anson began the work. Day after day and week after week saw the star of the club still in the ascendant. Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York and Boston were passed, and now the Chicagos stand in dangerous proximity to their old enemy of last year. The laugh, the jeer and the vituperation of the mob, as reflected in the press of Chicago, Anson answered by that pluck and persistence which are his chief characteristics. Anson's sobriquet is "Baby."

The Belœil Mountains.

BELŒIL MOUNTAINS, St. Hilaire, Que., July 22.—The season here may be said to have fully commenced. The "Iroquois House" is patronized this summer as in days gone by, and may be said to be taxed to its utmost capacity, but like the omnibus coach "always room for one more." The cuisine this year excels any year previous, and the "Iroquois" has always been famous for "A 1 grub." Chef Rose seems to be doing his best to beat the well known artist Paul who held the cleaver last season. Amongst the guests many familiar faces are to be seen, and who never miss coming annually to the "Iroquois." The Guilmartin family all the way from Savannah never forget the Belœil Mountains. The Wetzlars of Philadelphia seem to find a comfortable home amongst the hills of St. Hilaire and are once more with us, even Florida has sent her contingent. Mrs. and Miss Sweetapple are amongst our latest American arrivals, and a number of Montrealers and Ottawa people are here.

The dance the ladies gave last week proved that the season was to be a merry one. Mr. C. G. Clouston an old friend of the "Iroquois" was given his farewell dinner here last week previous to his being married, and number amongst the many who have found amongst the guests of this summer resort a friend to battle through life with as the wedding bells informed us last Tuesday.

Great interest is being taken by all hands in the company of Montrealers who are to acquire this place and if rumor is to be believed we are all to be turned out in September to make room for the carpenters. Probably no place in the vicinity of Montreal offers a better field for a grand summer place than this does and it should be a matter of a very few days for an active man to float the balance of stock and enable Montreal to boast of a perfect summer resort for 1888.

A series of amusements are being got up, picnics, excursions, lunches and dinners are on the tapis and even the Iroquois braves have risen from their graves, put on their war paint and are to attack their old foe the Chambly boys in a cricket match; but what would we give to see them once more in battle array with the "Sunfish Club" of Montreal. To see "Swiftfoot Foxet" once more tearing round the cricket field looking for the base ball stops, and "Curly" of the braves dashing the leather ball through the groups of nurses and children. It would recall to our memory pleasant days gone by when the coach and four used to come out weekly from Montreal. Shall these days not return, or have these old friends of the "Iroquois" sought pastures new? Echo answer "They will return in the sweet by and bye."

AMUSEMENTS.

SIXTY-FIFTH EXCURSION.—The moonlight excursion which will be held down the river on Monday evening under the auspices of the officers of the 65th regiment, promises to be a most enjoyable event. The "Canada" which will take the place of the "Three Rivers" owing to the accident to the latter, will leave the Jacques Cartier wharf at 8 o'clock. The 65th band will attend and will execute a select programme of music. The members of other regiments are expected to lend their patronage to the event.

MONTREAL'S ARTISTS.—Melle. Tessier, Miss Lottie Featherstone, and Mr. Alfred Trevor will appear in concerts which take place at Sherbrooke and Coaticook, on 25th and 26th instant.

A Fatal Operation.

Last week a man named Joseph Carpenter of St. Alexander, consulted Dr. Chevalier with regard to a wound on his thumb of three weeks' standing which caused him great suffering. The doctor having examined the wound came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to amputate the thumb in order to remove the source of the trouble. In order to do this he placed Carpenter under the influence of chloroform and he sank into a sleep from which he never awoke. An inquest was held and the verdict wholly exonerated Dr. Chevalier from all blame.

Shipping Accidents.

The barque "Dunvegan" which arrived at Quebec from Sorel at 8 o'clock, in passing up, broke, and carried away the foreyard of the barque "Emmanuel" of Swedenborg.

It appears that neither vessel had its yards properly braced back.

The SS. "Grandholme" was further surveyed yesterday in the dry dock, Quebec, when all necessary repairs were ordered to be made.

The Hope of Israel.

Rev. Aaron Matthews, the well known Hebrew divine, announces that he will speak in Crescent street church, next Sunday, on "The Hope of Israel," a subject of interest to Jews as well as Christians. All are invited.

Obstructing the Footpath.

Peter Martin, fruit dealer at 133 McGill street, was fined $5 or 15 days by the Recorder yesterday for obstructing the footpath with boxes and baskets.

Another Liberal Picnic.

A political picnic will be held at Somerset, Que., on the 2nd of August next, in honor of Hon. W. Laurier. The picnic will be held in Mr. Cormier's grove.

THE FLOOD WORKS.

The Plans Filed with the Government—Contracts Awarded—The Engineer's Make an Erroneous Estimate.

At a meeting of the Flood Committee yesterday afternoon a letter from the Mayor was submitted in which His Worship stated that the plans for the levee had been filed and approved of by the Government. The city might begin the expropriation at once.

The following contract between the harbour commissioners and the city was read by the chairman, Ald. Grenier: "That Mr. Andrew Robertson, acting for the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, and the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Mayor, acting for Montreal, had made an agreement that for the term of five years the lease of the slip of land fronting on the Harbor of Montreal, between the revetment wall and stone gutter on Commissioners street, and extending from McGill street to Friponne street, the lease being made under the following conditions, which the city is bound to carry out. To erect upon the said land a dyke or wall as a protection to the city against the flooding by the St. Lawrence at high water; the said dyke to be undertaken at office and carried to completion with all possible diligence. For these purposes the said city may remove the iron railing along said wall, also the pavement and gutter, and may make such excavations as may be necessary and may foster the said dyke to the said revetment wall by said halts, jumps or otherwise."

The agreement then goes on to provide for the opening in the ramps, etc. The Mayor was authorized to sign the agreement.

The contract for boilers for the two pumping stations was awarded to Mr. W. C. White, at $1180 for each.

The contract for the embankment, which was divided into two parts, was awarded to Mr. Tefné Bertrand, at 90 cents per cubic yard for first part and 30 cents per cubic yard for second part, the total amount being about $70,000. This made a

DIFFERENCE OF $23,000

between the tender and the estimate to the Council, and it was decided to petition the Council for a supplementary appropriation. Ald. Grenier said very unpleasant things of the engineers for the incorrectness of their estimates. A small difference he could well understand, but such a large difference was beyond his comprehension.

CANADA AT WIMBLEDON.

Several Prizes Won in the Contests Yesterday.

TORONTO, July 23.—A special cable to the *Mail*, dated London, July 22, says: The Wimbledon competition finished to-day. The Canadians have done well in to-day's contests. The following took money prizes: Lieut. E. A. Smith, St. John, N. B., Rifle Company, and Sergt. C. N. Mitchell, 90th Winnipeg, in the Heath competition; Sergt. A. Thomson, Victoria Rifles, Montreal, in the Robin Hood; Sergt. D. M. Loggie, 73rd Chatham, N. B., in the Bertram; Sergt. A. Thomson in the Brownlow; Private A. S. Kimnerly, 49th Hastings, in the *Graphic*; and Private James Riddle, 6th Fusiliers, Montreal, and Lieut. William Mitchell, 32nd, Bruce, in the association cup.

LORD HARTINGTON.

A Pertinent Question in the British House of Commons.

LONDON, July 22.—Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Government leader in the House of Commons, was asked in the House of Commons, this afternoon, by Mr. Ellis, if there was any truth in the widespread report that the Queen had sent for Lord Hartington to induce him to join the Ministry. Mr. Smith replied that he had only now heard the statement for the first time, and could only say that it caused him great surprise. (Laughter.)

The state board of agriculture estimates the yield of wheat in Kansas this year at about 8,000,000 bushels, less than a fourth of a full crop.

Pongee Silks!
ALL SHADES,
—FOR—
Curtains, Tidies,
Sashes, Scarfs,
—AND—
LIGHT DRAPERY from 63c Per Yard.

We Sell as Good a Silk for 89c as Fancy Goods Stores do for $1.50.

DIRECT IMPORTERS.
ICHI BAN.
170*1

TOM BROWN'S
—NEW—
FRENCH CORDOVAN SHOES
At $1.75.
1881 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Opposite the Balmoral.
170*2

BAZAAR
IN AID OF THE SURGICAL WARDS

Authorized by the Committee of Management of the Montreal General Hospital. By permission, and under the distinguished Patronage of Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

Preliminary announcement—As the progress of science necessitates the provision of the most perfect and recent instruments and appliances for the operations performed in the Surgical Ward of the Montreal General Hospital, it has been thought desirable to hold a Grand Bazaar and a series of entertainments to raise funds for this purpose. As those instruments are costly, and prove a heavy tax on the ordinary revenue of the Hospital, it is thought, by this means, that those who do not regularly contribute, may have the opportunity of so doing.

In order to accomplish this end, a committee of Ladies and Gentlemen has been formed, several meetings have been held, and it has been decided to hold this Bazaar in the Victoria Rink, in the month of October next.

We earnestly invite your hearty co-operation for this laudable purpose, and would suggest that yourself and friends may use your leisure hours during the summer vacation, in preparing suitable articles to offer for sale.

Further particulars will be announced, and meanwhile, any ladies or gentlemen willing to assist or contribute in any way to the success of this charitable undertaking are asked to communicate with the secretary or any of the undersigned.

MRS. H. BEAUGRAND, President.
MADAME THIBAUDEAU, First Vice-President.
MRS. COLIN MACARTHUR, Second Vice-President.
MRS. JAMES ALLAN, Treasurer.
MRS. F. STANCLIFFE, Secretary.

If not found convenient to prepare articles for the Bazaar, money contributions to purchase materials, will be thankfully received.

Ladies desirous to contribute will please address MRS. H. BEAUGRAND, 483 Sherbrooke.
151tflaw

Bamboo!
EASELS,
BOOK CASES,
BRACKETS,
TABLES,
—AND OTHER DESIGNS—
MADE TO ORDER.
SEE OUR WINDOW!
Ichi Ban.
170*1

Meetings and Amusements

CORPORATION OF THE BAILIFFS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE—All the members of the above Corporation are requested to attend at the General Meeting, which will be held on the third day of August next, at 7 o'clock p.m., in their Hall, No. 35 St. Gabriel Street, in the City of Montreal, to proceed to the regular election of officers and directors, and for the approbation of the rules and regulations of the said Corporation.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1887.
NOEL ROY, Provisory Secretary.
170 3

GRAND
DOMINION AND INDUSTRIAL
EXHIBITION,
1887.
TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 5th to 17th.
$30.000 IN PRIZES.
ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 13th.

This, being the Dominion and Industrial Exhibitions combined, will be the greatest exhibition of the agricultural and industrial products of this country ever held.

A grand programme of special attractions is being prepared.

Return tickets at single fare and cheap excursions on all railways during the full time of the exhibition.

THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE JUBILEE YEAR.

For prize lists and full information, address,
J. J. WITHROW, President. H. J. HILL, Mgr. and Sec., Toronto.
1701

"SILVERY MOONLIGHT."

Fourth Annual Excursion of the Young People's Association of St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church,
ON FRIDAY, 5th AUGUST.

Steamer "Berthier." Look out for the date. Get your tickets early as they are limited. To be had from the members, or J. R. BAIN, corner of St. Peter street and Fortification Lane. 25c each.
170eod3

COME TO VAUDREUIL
—ON—
Saturday, the 30th inst,
—WITH THE—
EMPLOYEES OF THE "HERALD" CO'Y.

Good Boating. Good Fishing. Beautiful Scenery and a First-Class Programme of Games.

TICKETS—Adults, 50c; Children, 25c.

Train leaves Bonaventure Depot at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.
170 4eod

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HUNTING AND FISHING.
CLOSE SEASONS.
HUNTING.
(47 Victoria, ch. 25)
(50 Victoria, ch. 16).

1. Caribou and deer, from 1st January to 1st October.
2. Moose (male and female) at any time, until the 1st October, 1890.
N. B.—The hunting of moose, caribou or deer with dogs or by means of snares, traps, etc., is prohibited.
No person (whitemen or Indians) has a right, during one season's hunting, to kill or take alive—unless he has previously obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that purpose—more than 3 caribou and 4 deer.
After the first ten days of the close season, all railways and steamboat companies and public carriers are forbidden to carry the whole or any part (except the skin) of any moose, caribou or deer, without being authorized thereto by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
3. Beaver, mink, otter, marten, pekan, from 1st April to 1st November.
4. Hare, from 1st February to 1st November.
5. Muskrat (only in the counties of Maskinongé, Yamaska, Richelieu and Berthier), from 1st May to 1st April following.
6. Woodcock, snipe, partridge of any kind from 1st February to 1st September.
7. Black duck, teal, wild duck of any kind, (except sheldrake and gull), from 15th April to 1st September.
And at any time of the year, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, and also to keep exposed, during such prohibited hours, lures or decoys, etc.
N. B.—Nevertheless in that part of the Province to the East and North of the counties of Bellechasse and Montmorency, the inhabitants may, at all seasons of the year, but only for the purpose of procuring food, etc., shoot any of the birds mentioned in No. 7
8. Birds known as perchers, such as swallows, king-birds, warblers, flycatchers, woodpeckers, whippoorwills, finches (song-sparrows, red-birds, indigo birds, etc.,) cow-buntings, titmice, goldfinches, grives (robins, wood-thrushes, etc.,), kinglets, bobolinks, grakles, grosbeaks, humming birds, cuckoos, owls, etc., except eagles, falcons, hawks and other birds of the falconidæ, wild pigeons, king-fishers, crows, ravens, waxwings (*récollets*), shrikes, jays, magpies, sparrows and starlings.
(*From 1st March to 1st September.*)
9. To take nests or eggs of wild birds, at any time of the year.
N. B.—Fine of $2 to $100, or imprisonment in default of payment.
No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec, nor in that of Ontario can, at any time, hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is not transferable.

FISHING.
1. Salmon (angling), from 1st September to 1st May.
Salmon (angling, Restigouche River), from 15th August to 1st May.
2. Speckled trout (salmo fontinalis), from 1st October to 1st January.
3. Large grey trout, lunge and winninish, from 15th October to 1st December.
4. Pickerel, from 15th April to 15th May.
5. Bass and Maskinonge, from 15th April to 15th June.
6. Whitefish, from 10th November to 1st December.
Fine of $5 to $20, or imprisonment in default of payment.
N. B.—Angling by hand (with hook and line) is the only means permitted to be used for taking fish in the waters of the lakes and rivers under the control of the Government of the Province of Quebec.
No person, who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can, at any time, fish in the lakes or rivers of this Province, not actually under lease, without having previously obtained a permit to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is valuable for a fishing season and is not transferable.
All persons obtaining convictions for infringements of above laws will be rewarded on reporting and explaining case to the Secretary of the Fish and Game Protection, of Montreal. P.O. Box 1308.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebec, 20 May, 1887.
E. E. TACHE,
Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands.
144 law tf

NOTICE.

The Road Committee having decided to pave with Asphalt, in three weeks from this date, the following streets, viz.:—St. Gabriel, St. Lambert, St. Francois Xavier, St. John, St. Peter and Dollard, from St. James street to Notre Dame street; and St. Sulpice street from Notre Dame street to St. Paul street; all owners of real estate fronting on said streets, are hereby notified to have all drain, water, and gas pipes leading to their property, placed in proper order before the laying of said pavement, as permission to open any of the above mentioned streets after said pavement is laid will be refused.

(Signed)
PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.
CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL.
Montreal, July 21st, 1887.
169 2

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of MONDAY, the 25th JULY, 1887, for the carrying out of improvements to be made on St. Catherine Street West in the above municipality, according to plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Corporation, 178 St. James Street, Montreal.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CHAS. A. HANSON.
Secretary-Treasurer,
178 St. James Street,
Montreal.
164 7

The Canada Cotton Mnfr. Co.

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared (being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum) on the capital stock of this Company and is payable on 1st August, to all Shareholders recorded on the Company's Books on 23rd July. By order,

A. O. WATSON,
Secretary.
Cornwall, 14th July, 1887.
163 4eod

Meetings and Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. COMMENCING JULY 18.
One Week only of the
TEMPLETON OPERA CO.
COMPRISING IN ALL
38—FAMOUS ARTISTS—38
Monday ..... MIKADO | Thursday... OLIVETTE
Tuesday ... MASCOTTE | Friday ...... MIKADO
Wednesday, PINAFORE | Sat'y Mat... PINAFORE
Saturday Evening... GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Prices—75, 50 and 25 cents.
☞ Seats at A. & S. Nordheimer's. 165

To the Electors of St. Gabriel.

A public meeting of the electors of St. Gabriel Ward will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Point St. Charles, on Friday, the 22nd inst., and in the Council Hall, Island St., on Monday, the 25th, at 8 p.m., in the interest of Messrs. WAYNE and DUBUC'S candidature.
168eod2 JAMES ANTHONY, Chairman.

FREETHOUGHT LECTURE HALL,
2204 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
MR. CHAS. WATTS
WILL LECTURE ON
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 24th Instant,
AT THREE P. M.
SUBJECT:—Religion or Morality. Which
Discussion invited. 169 2

Grand Moonlight Excursion,
—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE—
Young Peoples' Association of St. Luke's Church.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 4th, 1887.
The steamer "CHAMBLY" will leave Bonsecour Wharf at 8 p.m. Refreshments, &c., to be on board. Oddfellows' Band will be in attendance. Tickets, 25c. 1 04 1aw

GRAND TROTTING RACES,
For the 26th and 27th JULY instant, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee,
AT LEPINE PARK,

Under the distinguished patronage of the Hon. Mr. Mercier, Premier, and of his Honorable colleagues, Messrs. McShane, Duhamel, Garneau, Gagnon, Shehyn, Ross and Turcotte; of Messrs. L. O. David, M.P.P., Hon. R. Thibaudeau, H. Beaugrand, ex-Mayor, J. Barsalou, C. Beausoleil, M.P., Hon. L. A. Sénécal, A. Desjardins, M.P., J. B. Labelle, M.P., and Z. Chapleau.

First Day—Tuesday, the 26th July.
No. 1.—Purse of $200, divided as follows:—$100 to the first, $50 to the second, $30 to the third, $20 to the fourth, for horses born and bred in the Province of Quebec.
No. 2.—Purse of $150, for the 2.30 class; $75 to the first, $40 to the second, $20 to the third, and $15 to the fourth.
No. 3.—Purse of $100, for the 2.45 class, for horses born and bred in the Province of Quebec, divided into $50, $25, $15 and $10.

Second Day—Wednesday, July 27th.
No. 4.—Purse of $150, for the 2.35 minute class, divided into $75, $40, $20 and $15.
No. 5.—Purse of $100, for butchers' or hotel keepers' horses, 2.50 class, divided into $50, $25, $15 and $10.
No. 6.—Purse of $200, open to all horses, divided into $100, $50, $30 and $20.
Purse of $200 given by Hon. Mr. Mercier.
Purse of $100 given by Hon. Mr. Mercier's colleagues.
N.B.—Entry free for all farmers of the Province of Quebec, provided they take their tickets at Mr. Lepine's private residence or at his hotel.
All the Montreal City Aldermen will be admitted free, and will be admitted to the stand with the ministers.

CONDITIONS.
These trotting races are for one mile, best three in five, under harness, and will be conducted according to the regulations of the American National Trotting Association.
The terms of entry are ten per cent. Four entries, three trotters. The money must accompany each entry. The entries will be closed on Saturday, July 23, and should be addressed to
B. LEPINE,
Maisonneuve,
Co. Hochelaga.
164 2 1aw

COMING!
To Please, to Sensationalize, to Delight and Instruct.
FRANK A. ROBBINS'
DOUBLE CIRCUS, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE
—AND—
TRAINED ANIMAL PARADOX.
This ALL NOVELTY absorbing combination of UNPARALLELED FEATURES will exhibit in
MONTREAL,
On the Late Montreal Lacrosse Grounds,
For TWO DAYS ONLY, commencing
MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST.
Introducing for his first time
CHEVALIER IRA PAINE
In his marvellous exhibitions of skill with Rifle, Shot Gun and Pistol which has gained for him the title of the
MASTER SHOT OF THE WORLD!
A DANCING HERD OF ELEPHANTS!
Forming and dancing the full figure of the Lancers.

Mr. Charles W. Fish,
The Champion Bareback Rider
Of two hemispheres; without a rival or equal in Europe or America.
The Beautiful and Talented Sisters,
LINDA AND ELENA JEAL, And their artistic acts, including the great BOUNDING JOCKEY AND HURDLE ACT, by LINDA JEAL,
WM. AND LUCY DAVENE, The wonderful Aerial Artists and Champion Gymnasts.
THE WONDERFUL
$125,000 ELEPHANT BAND!
OF PACHYDERM MUSICIANS,
Who excite the wonder of all who behold them.

Thus offering attractions that cannot be equalled by any SHOW ON EARTH.

In addition to a Double Circus of FAMOUS ARTISTS, an Exhaustive Collection of WILD BEASTS, BIRDS and REPTILES, a Museum of the Natural and Monstrous CURIOSITIES of the WORLD, an aggregation of Novelties at once SENSATIONAL, AMUSING, INSTRUCTIVE, COMIC, and furnishing food for the reflection of the Philosopher and Savant, and PURE and INNOCENT AMUSEMENT FOR ALL.

A FREE STREET PAGEANT
Of gorgeous magnificence will be given at 10 a.m. every day, starting from the place of exhibition and proceeding through the principal streets. DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT, as it costs nothing.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P.M.
Which gives a full hour for seeing the many interesting wonders in the Museum and Menagerie before the Circus performances begin.
Admission to All, - - - - 50 cts.
Children, Under 9 Years, - - 25 cts.

Will also exhibit at—Sherbrooke, Monday, July 25. Stanstead Plains, Tuesday, July 26. Waterloo, Wednesday, July 27. Cowansville, Thursday, July 28. Sorel, Friday, July 29. St. Hyacinthe, Saturday, July 30. Lachute, Wednesday, Aug. 3. Ottawa, Thursday, Aug. 4. Kemptville, Friday, Aug. 5. Prescott, Saturday, Aug. 6. Pembroke, Monday, Aug. 8. Renfrew, Tuesday, Aug. 9. Almonte, Thursday, Aug. 10. Smith's Falls, Friday, Aug. 11.
167 4 law

THE TRAPPISTS AT OKA.

One of the Four Similar Institutions on This Continent.

Mount Calvary "Stations of the Cross"—Trappists at Work in the Fields—A Lay Brother—English Speaking Fathers—One the Brother of a Well Known Montrealer—How the Trappists Dress—Places of Silence—The "Chapter of Faults"—What They Have Accomplished By Their Labors.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OKA, Que., July 20, 1887.—The air was hot to-day and the sky the color of copper. The sun's glare had driven the white women indoors or under the verandahs which invited rest and gossip, and the thoroughfares were left to dusky squaws who walked the streets with blankets drawn over their unkempt hair. Dogs panted for breath in the shade, too lazy to bark and follow us as we drove along. Here and there through the thick foliage, we catch glimpses of the Ottawa which flashes in the sunlight, like mirrors nestling in beds of evergreens, while the road is dotted with houses of farmers evidently well to do. Despite the sun, mowers are at work in the hay fields and the "russet hue of harvest" is just beginning to tinge the fields of grain which occupy much of the land along the way. A mile from the village a small mountain, about 200 feet high, slopes back from the road. Its sides are covered with trees and on its summit a gigantic cross looms out against the sky. It is Mount Calvary. The little white building, that stands beside the cross, is a chapel. The Trappist Fathers, who live two miles beyond, sometimes say mass there and the other crosses, which come into view as we drive along, mark the different places at which the pious fathers go through the formulas of the "Stations of the Cross." From the road nothing more can be seen in that direction. In our front, however, we see an imposing building as if standing across the highway. It is of three stories, the basement of stone while the two upper stories are of wood. The sloping roof is surmounted by a cupola that answers for a belfry. A flight of handsome wooden steps leads to the porch, on either side of which there are eight windows. The length of the building is, perhaps, one hundred and forty feet.

THE TRAPPIST MONASTERY.

As we approach nearer we notice that the fences are better than those we passed, while the stones have been, in places, gathered from the fields and piled, with workmanlike care, so as to divide one part of the land from another. In the fields men in long gray garbs are raking the hay. These are the Trappist Fathers at their labors. A gate is reached and we turn into a gravel avenue, lined with young trees. The Ottawa not more than half a mile away looks like a lake, broad, sunlit and placid. The avenue is farmed on both sides. To the right there are vegetables in a large garden that is a marvel of exactness and care. Gravel walks, fringed with flowers, run in all directions. No prentice hand can do the work necessary for such a place and skilled workmanship is evident everywhere. Scarcely a weed is to be seen in the enclosure. On the left stands the monastery. A bed of flowers runs along the basement from the porch to the gable end. The stillness is impressive, not a sound comes through those open windows, protected by mosquito nets. I went up the steps and looked around for the bell. At my right hand I see a dangling piece of cord with a wooden knob attached. A pull and then the stillness was broken. Soon I hear some one shuffling, rather than walking along the floor inside. A lock creaks in some inner door and a spring yields in the outer one, and a man in brown sackcloth stands before me. His garb hangs from head to foot, his cowl is down, around his waist he wears a leather belt, his beard is, perhaps, ten days old, his scalp is covered with bristles, except a circle of hair which goes around the head above the ears. On his feet he wears shoes which are old, patched and gray. The threads that hold the patches together are white with age, and the size of the boots accounted for the "shuffling" gait I had heard inside. He is a "lay brother." He bows lowly and humbly. I raise my hat and explain my mission. I tell him that I want to see the monastery. He bows again and invites me into a small reception room that is little more than a continuation of the porch. He then asks me to be seated, and says that he will go for the Superior. The room is scrupulously clean. A few chairs stand at regular intervals against the wall, and an oval table is at the other side of the room. A few cheap miniature pictures hang from the walls, and some small and cheap prints are on shelves in a book case. A crucifix is fixed over the door leading to the inside of the monastery, the one through which the lay brother had passed. In a few minutes I hear another shuffling of feet, and the door is opened by a young man in a gray robe, a black scapular falling from his chin to the hem of his gray robe, while a black cowl hangs over his shoulders. He wears a leather belt, and his face and head have not been shaved for many days. On his feet he too wears shoes many sizes too large for him. His features are regular, indeed classic, his limbs symmetrical, his carriage dignified, and his manner easy, without being familiar. His eyes are black, large and expressive, and, "in the world" he would be considered a handsome man. I rise as he enters, but he waves me back to my chair and tells me to be seated. I again explain the nature of my mission, and he replies "most willingly." He tells me that he is

THE SUPERIOR,

and I detect from his accent that he is from France. He does not look to be more than thirty-five years of age, but he carries with him the dignity of eighty. But he will, he says, send an English father to me. I might feel more at home with one who speaks my own language, he said. I thank him, and he leaves, bowing himself out of the room. And then I wait again. The front door is open and I look across the garden and over the stone wall to the hay field beyond. I can see the men in their gray robes tossing the hay in the field. I then notice two of the workers abandon their labor and start in the direction of the monastery. I notice that they do not speak to each other. Indeed, they did not walk together. As they come nearer I see that one of them is a man about sixty and the other perhaps about thirty. In a few minutes they are in the reception room. I ask the younger one if I have the pleasure of speaking to Father Murphy, of Montreal. He says, "yes." He asks my name and we shake hands. He is a brother of Mr. Murphy, now of Kingston, and late of Hodgson, Murphy & Sumner, of Montreal. In the world money was at the command of John Murphy, but after his ordination he took to the cloister. He preferred sackcloth to broadcloth, ashes to gold dust. As I take his hand I find it hard with the wear of labor. His face is bronzed by exposure, and, dressed in the habits of his order, he looks healthy and cheerful. When living in the world Father John Murphy was not a very strong man, but manual labor, the simplest of diet, even when associated with the rigor of the cloister, has made a new man of him. But he soon leaves us, and I am given in charge of the Brother, who is to show me over the building. He tells me that his home is Alban. He is an Englishman and has been a Trappist for forty years. I find that the name of the Superior is Father Anthony; that the monastery at Oka is one of four on this continent. The others are in Kentucky, Iowa, and one in the Maritime Provinces. In all there are twenty-two members of the order at Oka. Of those eight are priests and the rest lay-brothers. The priests dress in black and white, the lay-brothers all in brown. When going to church the priests change their cowls, substituting white for black. This is the only change ever made in their clothing. Their underwear is, however, changed once a fortnight, their outer garments only for repairs. The clothes they work in answer as their night dress in bed and as their shrouds in the grave. This is one of the many penances they do. And then I ask the good father to show me over the monastery, and we pass into the main building. Before going, however, he tells me that he is

NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK

in the cloister, the passages, the chapel, the dormitory, nor the refectory. These are "places of silence." Nor can he speak to any of his brethren except when in the presence of one of the three superiors. He also tells me that it is not true that their term of salutation to each, is "Brother, we must die." And then we pass on. At first we enter a long corridor, and turning to the right, make our way to the chapel. I find it small, but clean and well kept. A lay brother is dusting the woodwork. In the place allotted to the fathers, I see no seats. Each has his own place beside a wooden screen that runs at right angles to the altar. At one of these my guide knelt and prayed. Every morning all the inmates of the monastery spend the hours from 2 a. m. to 4 a. m. in the chapel. On week days they rise at 2 a. m., on Sundays at 1 a. m. From 2 to 4 they pray. From 4 to 5 mass is going on. The intervals in the morning are filled by saying offices. Of these there are many. At a quarter-past five the recluses assemble in the "Chapter of Faults." This takes place in a small room adjoining the chapel. Father Alban shows me the room. It is perhaps twenty feet by fourteen. Here every morning the Superior explains some portion of the rule under which the order exists. Here too, the inmates, clerical and lay, meet for the accusation of their faults three times a week. If a member of the order has broken the rules, no matter in how trivial a manner, he must here make a public confession. If he has spoken in places forbidden by the rules, he must say so. It is not a confessional, as Catholics understand the confessional, but only a confession of breaches of the rules of the house, if such breaches are made. But penance must be done for these trivial breaches of the rules. The offenders must be humiliated, For speaking in forbidden places a priest may be obliged to prostrate himself on the ground with his face downwards, while all the members of the order steps over his prostrate body. The offender must be humbled and made to experience his own littleness. But they do more in this room dedicated to the Chapter of Faults. As they enter the room they kneel and the Superior says, "Let us speak of our order." After his admonition the priests and lay brothers rise and uncover their heads. The hoods fall on their shoulders and they once more prostrate themselves on the ground. Humbly and penitently, the recluses then repeat the words "Through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault" in reply to the demand of the Superiors, "What do you say?" on hearing which the Superior tells them to "Rise up in the name of the Lord."

SUBMISSION IS COMPLETE.

Humiliation abject. We leave the Chapter of Faults and once more enter the corridor and go upstair. We pass the infirmary where there are no sick, and enter the dormitory. The room is divided into many small compartments, each of which is about six feet by four. A bed resting on the simplest of wooden frame works fills the greater part of the room. The partions are six or seven feet high. Invited by gesture, to examine the bed, I find that it is made of straw packed so tight that to the touch it feels like a bale of cotton. The covering is coarse. It is here the recluses comes after Chapter. They come to arrange their beds. Another office brings them up to 7 o'clock when mass begins again. This continues until eight. Thus during the two hours devoted to masses every morning, each of the eight priests say mass in turn. To do this fifteen minutes is enough for each. This finishes the pious labors of the morning and at 8 o'clock the priests and lay brothers go to their respective labors in the fields or such other duties as they may be assigned to. But from eight to eleven the obligations of their order impose manual labor. They must eat their bread by the sweat of their brow. At 11 o'clock there is a quarter of an hour's interval. But the weary cannot, indeed do not desire to rest. Activity for them is life, and life is activity. At a quarter past eleven they have another office, and then "dinner" is served. The meal is frugal. Vegetables and cheese form the Trappists bill of fare. They never use meat. Even eggs and butter are denied them. They are allowed fruit, rice, milk and cider. In France, Spain and Italy they can drink the common wine of the country, and in England they can drink beer, but here cider is the strongest beverage used. Their spoons and forks are made of wood. Rude benches answer as seats and the food is eaten in silence. Nor do they take long to consume this humble repast and then these hooded devotees are off to chapel again. Forming in solemn order they walk along the corridor singing psalms—the *De Profundis*, or some other pious invocation. The chant sounds funereal in its solemnity, as the drooped and hooded men walk slowly to their almost continuous prayer. For another hour they remain in the chapel. No cushioned pillow protects their knees from the boarded floor. It is now half-past twelve. From 2 a. m. these Trappist Fathers have spent seven hours at devotions, three at manual labor, a quarter of an hour at dinner, and they have had a quarter of an hour's interval. But during these summer days the limbs weary and head droops, even among those hardy and pious men, as the sun gets to the zenith, and men and women "in the world" seek brief intervals of rest under the shade of jutting verandah or in the leafy dell. An hour's rest is now granted to the men, who have prayed and labored almost without rest for ten hours and a half, and from half-past twelve to half-past one they too have their *siesta*. At least this is so from Easter until the 14th of September. But to men who live as these men do a *siesta* means pious meditation more often than relaxation.

But the brief, too brief the world will think, time quickly passes, and then, my good guide tells me they go to church again, recite another office, hear vespers, and at 2 o'clock take to the plough or harrow, the hoe or pitchfork, the hammer or the needle. For four hours they toil away, adding to the wordly goods of the order, and, as I am told, with

"SELF-RELIANCE"

as their motto. But their labors are not yet over. From a quarter to half-past six they have "meditation," then comes "supper," which is generally made up of the remnants of the dinner, with a little bread added. From seven to seven-thirty, they have "spiritual meditation;" from seven-thirty to eight "lectures," and then they have time for another office before they go to bed at eight, and the day's work is over, and, as they firmly believe, they are so much "Nearer my God to Thee." Out of eighteen hours, they work at manual labor seven, while the remainder is, with the exception of about one hour and a half, spent in devotional exercises of one kind or another. Nor is this labor lost. Six years ago the Seminary of St. Sulpice made these Trappist Fathers a present of the 1000 acres of land on which their monastery is built. The greater part of this land was covered with bush. The foundation stone of the monastery was laid on the 12th Aug., 1881. Now about one-third of those 1000 acres are under cultivation. Good fences span the farm from end to end. A giant barn has been erected about half a mile from the monastery, already two hundred and twenty-five tons of hay are packed within the walls. Forty milch cows, about thirty pigs, some of them of enormous size and all of choice breeds, and eight horses to do the work of the farm, comprise the stock. And they have their own grist mill and smithy, a twenty-five horse power engine to churn the butter, and one of their members, the courteous and highly educated gentleman who for three hours acted as my guide, does duty as tailor for the members of the establishment and patches garments until all identity of their origin is lost in remnants that once were new. I see too that book cases full of books are in the library and from the window I am shown their little cemetery where a single cross marks the spot where one of this order lies uncoffined in the ground. And I ask the good priest if there is any regret among the members of the order when one of them passes away. At once his face broadened into a smile and he said, "No, no, we cannot be sorry when we so firmly believe that God has taken him to Himself and that the sufferer in this world gets his reward in the next." And so, after many expressions of thanks to my guide, I bade the pious recluse adieu. As I drove back to Oka a passing cloud threatened a shower and drops of rain began to fall which reminded me of the holy and hooded men I had left, for it was soon "telling it beads in drops of rain."

M. W. KIRWAN.

JUBILEE YACHT RACE.

Preparations for the Event at Halifax—Liberal American Subscriptions.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The arrangements for the Jubilee yacht race at Halifax, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August, are exciting a great deal of interest in New York. Nearly one thousand dollars has been subscribed by prominent residents of New York and Boston towards a cup to be contested for by Canadian yachts in Halifax Bay. Among the subscribers are George William Curtis, William Astor, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Allen Thorndyke Rice and others. The cup is a very elegant one, and the design for it was to-day approved by the committee, of which Erastus Wiman is chairman. The cup will be the most elegant one ever contested for by Canadian yachtsmen. An additional cup is also being designed with a view to a friendly competition between Canadian and American yachts. The American yacht squadron are taking an eastern cruise, and will reach Halifax about the middle of August.

Sixteen hundred carloads of watermelons have been handled over the Savannah, Florida and Western division in Georgia since Jun

A GREAT INVENTION.

A Montrealer Claims to Have Solved the Problem of Preventing Railway Holocausts.

The subject of the safe heating and lighting of passenger cars has, especially since the terrible disasters of last winter, received an enormous amount of attention. Legislatures, in response to the demands of public opinion, have taken the matter in hand and by legislation and money grants, to encourage invention and experiment, have no doubt done a great deal towards the final solution of the problem. Steam and electricity are undoubtedly the means which most people think will prove the safest heat and light for passengers cars, and so far as these have been used they have given great satisfaction. But there are many drawbacks to their use, not the least being the great cost of the system. Until a cheaper means of creating and storing electricity than the best now known shall have been discovered, the electric light can never come into general use in railway trains. It is therefore that just now invention is turning its attention to the present heating and lighting system, believing that it can be made as absolutely safe as any other at a comparatively trifling cost. To the inventive genius of Mr. J. A. Jamieson, a young Montreal mechanic, is due the first practical and, so far as can now be judged, the only appliance by which the danger and terrors of the stove and lamp in railway disasters is, if not wholly done away with, at least reduced to a minimum. The invention is called the

AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

and in appearance resembles the ordinary Babcock fire extinguisher. It consists of a copper cylinder about 24 inches long and 8 inches in diameter, with flat bottom and covered top. This cylinder is attached to the side of the car and the stove or heater in such a manner that in case of sufficient shock to displace the heater the cylinder swings freely on the bracket by which it is attached to the wall.

This swinging motion—or rather the mere change of position from the upright—frees a quantity of sulphuric acid held in an inverted bottle suspended from the top of the cylinder. The acid unites with water with which the cylinder is filled and in which bi-carbonate of soda has been dissolved. An almost instantaneous pressure of from 75 to 100 pounds per square inch is developed in the cylinder. The carbonic acid gas and water is thus forced out of the cylinder through a pliable tube into heater or stove, and extinguishes the hottest fire in a few seconds. The same appliance, using only the gas, can be employed for extinguishing lamps. The patent has been applied for in both Canada and the United States. Railway men who have seen and examined the appliance are much impressed with its merits. A practical test of the invention will shortly be made on one of the great railroads entering Montreal.

THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

Monarchy of the Islands Where the Recent Political Revolutions Occurred.

(London Times.)

The peaceful uprising which has just shorn the King of the greater part of his power recalls attention to the Islands. It is little more than a hundred years since the Sandwich Islands, now called the Hawaiian Kingdom, were discovered by Captain Cook, yet the writer ventures to think that these islands, which have since worked out for themselves the problem of constitutional government, could teach much both in civilization and in the act of legislation to far older countries. The Hawaiian Kingdom is situated in the Pacific Ocean, about 2500 miles from Vancouver, in a direct line to Australia. It consists of eight principal islands—Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe, and several small islets. Its population is about 100,000. Nihoa, the most northerly of the group, is an interesting but uninhabited island. It is the breeding place of myriads of birds and contains many valuable and rare ferns. Of the larger islands, seven out of eight are inhabited, Kahoolawe having been abandoned some years ago. The Hawaiian Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. The prerogatives of the Crown and the privileges of the Legislative Assembly are defined by a Constitution. The Constitution is based on that of Great Britain, and has been found to work smoothly. The legislative power of

THE THREE ESTATES OF THE KINGDOM

is vested in the King and Legislative Assembly. This latter branch of the Legislature consists of two orders, the Nobles, with the title of "Honorable," appointed by the King, and the representatives of the people, elected biennially. The commerce of the Hawaiian Kingdom is, in proportion to its population, without any equal in the world. The exports for 1885 were £25 per head of the population, New South Wales coming next in importance with about £12. The imports during 1885 were about £10 per head of the population. The largest share of the trade of the Kingdom is done with the United States, fostered not only by the proximity of America, but by a very favorable treaty of reciprocity. Many classes of merchandise from the United States are admitted free into the islands, and for this concession, Hawaiian sugars are admitted duty free into the States. The principal exports from the Hawaiian Islands are sugar, rice, wool, dried bananas, sheep skins, hides, molasses, goat skins and fresh bananas. Sugar-growing is the principal industry of the country, and with the object of further improving this important branch of commerce the Government during the last few years have imported labor from Japan, St. Michael's and Madeira. From the latter islands alone 10,000 Portuguese have emigrated. The official returns for 1885 show a sugar production of 171,350,314 pounds, out of which the United States took 171,346,625 pounds. The crop of rice for 1885 was large, though it fell short of the production of the four preceding years. The States consumed 7,362,200 pounds out of a total production of 9,367,253 pounds.

THE ENTIRE EXPORT

of fresh bananas, 60,046 bunches; of goat skins, 19,782; hides, 19,045; and sheepskins, 8783 were consumed by America. The crop of wool, amounting to 474,121 pounds was exported to England. The trade between Hawaii and Great Britain and her colonies is 15.58 per cent. of the total imports of the islands, calculating the trade between Hong Kong and Hawaii at 1.10 per cent. The imports from all other countries, with the exception of the United States, amount altogether to 7.65 per cent. of the whole import trade of Hawaii, or not one-half of the trade with Great Britain and her colonies alone. Distance and the disadvantage of not having a treaty similar to the American operate greatly to the detriment of the British trade with the islands. There is, however, every reason to hope that the completion of the Panama Canal, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the proposed British cable to the colonies, which is to touch at Honolulu and for which the Hawaiian Government have already granted a handsome subsidy, may have the effect of improving the commercial relations between Hawaii and Great Britain and her colonies. The public debt of the kingdom is not more than £219,000, the greater part of which was spent on the importation of labor for the sugar plantations. There is no country where the burden of taxation is so light as in the Hawaiian Islands. The tax on real and personal property is only ¾ per cent. or 15c. on the £100. The direct taxation likewise includes carriages, 20s. each; poll tax, 4s.; dogs, 4s.; school tax, 8s. per caput; road tax, 8s, and carts, 8s.

THE ST. THOMAS DISASTER.

The Conductor of the Ill-Fated Train Arrested—The Inquest Adjourned.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., July 22.—At a late hour to-night Henry Angles, fireman of the wrecked engine, swore positively that conductor Spettigue had told him subsequent to the accident that he had not tested the air brakes before starting from Port Stanley. He ascribed the cause of the failure of the air brakes to work to the box car next the engine being too short, and causing an improper fitting of the pipe. He said engineer Donnelly did all in his power to stop the train. James Stewart, stationmaster at St. Thomas, testified to its being the conductor's duty to test the air brakes before leaving Point Stanley. County Crown Attorney then suggested to the coroner that it would be advisable to have a warrant issued for the arrest of conductor Spettigue, as the accident had undoubtedly been caused by his negligence. The coroner immediately acted upon the suggestion, and a warrant was issued and the arrest made. The inquest was then adjourned till Monday next.

The Liquor Question in the Territories.

(Calgary Herald.)

We trust that the Government will not delay the taking of the voice of the people of the Territories on the liquor question. There is nothing that affects our prosperity—moral and material—more keenly, and the whole country is crying out for reform in the present system.

THE CHURCHES.

Religious Services in the city To-morrow.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Christ Church Cathedral.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity; 8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning prayer, Service to chants. Preacher: Rev. Canon Norman; offertory: Organ voluntary. 4 p. m., Choral Litany. Offertory: Organ voluntary. 7 p. m., Evening prayer Service, to chants. Anthem: O saving Victim — Gounod: preacher Rev. H. Kittson; Offertory: Return O God of Hosts—Handel. Daily service at 5 p. m.

Holy Communion will be administered at the Church of St. James the Apostle at 8 a. m. Morning service at eleven. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Rev. Canon Ellegood will conduct both services.

At St. Martin's Church, Holy Communion will be administered at 9 a. m. Morning prayer and service at 11 a. m., at which the rector, Rev. Osborne Troop will preach. Very Rev. Dean Carmichael will conduct the evening service.

St. Luke's church (Episcopal, seats free), Corner of Dorchester and Champlain streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p. m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. All are invited. Rev. George Rogers, B. A., rector.

Divine service will be held at Trinity Church, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The preacher at both services will be Rev. John Gemley, rector of Simcoe, Diocese of Huron. The Sunday school and Bible class will be held as usual at 3 p. m.

St. Matthias' Church, Cote St. Antoine. Morning service at 11 a. m. Evening service at 7.30 p. m. Holy Communion at 11 a. m. on the first and third Sundays in each and every month and at 8.30 a. m. on all other Sundays. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.45 p. m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Seats free. The Rev. J. A. Newnham, rector.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Zion Church 2268 St. Catherine street, near Victoria. Rev. Prof. K. M. Fenwick, pastor. Morning service 11 o'clock. No evening service. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p. m. Strangers cordially welcome. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.

The Rev. W. M. Barbour, D. D., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. in Emmanuel Church.

SCANDINAVIAN.

Religious services will be held by J. Jacobsen at the Sailors' Institute, Sunday at 11 a. m., and at the Y. M. C. A. at 7 p. m. Prayer meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at the Sailors' Institute at 8 o'clock. All Scandinavians are cordially invited.

UNITARIAN.

At the Church of the Messiah Rev. W. S. Barnes will preach in the morning. There will be no evening service during July and August.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

"How disease and death have been popularized," will form the subject of discourse by Wm. W. Robertson, at the Advent Christian Church, Lecture Hall, 2204 (new number) St. Catherine street, at 7 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill. The Right Rev. Bishop Ussher, M.D., rector, services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bishop Ussher will preach at both services. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Strangers welcomed and provided with seats.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Aaron Matthews, of London, Eng., will conduct both services at Crescent street church. The subject of discourse both morning and evening will be "The Hope of Israel."

Rev. J. C. Smith, of Guelph, will conduct both services at Erskine Church.

An evening service will be held at St. Paul's Church, Upper Lachine, on Sunday, at 7 o'clock.

At the Home of the Protestant House of Industry, Longue Pointe, Mr. F. H. Larkin, of the Presbyterian College, will conduct divine worship at 2 o'clock.

At St. Mark's Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. John Nichols, will officiate at both services, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p. m.

Rev. George Cuthbertson of Wyoming, Ont., will conduct morning and evening service at 11 and 7 at St. Gabriel Presbyterian church. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Stanley St. Pres. Church, Rev. J. Fraser will conduct services in this church, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 3. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. All are cordially invited

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Rev. J. Williamson will conduct the services at St. Andrew's Church. Service will be held in the lecture hall.

METHODIST.

Rev. R. P. Bowles will preach at St. James Street Methodist Church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 a. m. and 3 p. m. Prayer and praise service, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Young men's service, Saturday evening at 8 p. m.

At Mountain Street Methodist Church, corner of Mountain and Torrance Streets. Rev. Wm. Hansford, pastor, regular public services will be held on Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p. m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

Dominion Square Methodist Church. The Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, M. A., D.D., pastor, will preach in this church tomorrow (Sabbath) morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7 o'clock.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

Montreal Sailors' Institute, 219 Commissioners street. To-morrow, 24th July. Divine service at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Service of song at both. Bible reading at 3 p. m. "What shall I do with Jesus," at 7. All sailors' friends are cordially invited.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The prayers of the Forty Hours will be held at Hochelaga next Saturday.

In the Cathedral, Archbishop Fabre will officiate at vespers to-morrow. High Mass will be chanted at seven a. m. on Monday and Wednesday.

An ecclesiastical retreat will be begun in the Grand Seminary to-morrow.

Holy Benediction will be held in the Chapel of Mercy at 5 p. m. on Tuesday, in honor of the feast of St. Ann.

WORLD OVER.

The choir-boys and acolytes in St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, have struck for an increase of salary.

In Eastern and Northern India complaints of want of rain are beginning to be heard, especially in the Northwestern Provinces.

The Indian Government has arranged for a complete botanical survey of India. The country is to be divided into four districts, each district to be under the charge of an eminent botanist.

A club has been started in Berlin which has among its rules one which provides that no one shall be eligible to membership unless he can converse fluently in at least one foreign language.

On a farm in Brazil where hemp is grown, several large monkeys have been taught to cut the hemp and prepare it for sale. They work more quickly than the negroes, and the cost of feeding the animals is trifling.

An association of Parisian ladies called the "Ladies of Joan of Arc" have discovered that the habit of sending out children to nurse in the country and elsewhere leads annually to the death of nearly one-tenth of the population of Paris. One mayor in the department of Eure et Loire asserts dolefully that the cemetery of his village is paved with the coffins of little Parisians, but that he is powerless to interfere. Other mayors are equally explicit. Children are taken down to the country in batches, dosed with soothing potions on the way and handed over to elderly women.

The Women's Jubilee offering to the Queen somewhat puzzled Burmese ladies who were asked to join in the loyal gift. "Why should the British Sovereign want money," they asked, "especially so soon after the annexation of Burmah?" "Has she no rice?" and "Can it be that she has no tobacco?" were frequent queries. All Burmese ladies smoke several cheroots daily.

An interesting colonial exhibition has been opened in Madrid by the Queen Regent. The collection is gathered from the Philippine, Caroline, Soulon and Marianne Islands, and well illustrates the varied industries and products of these colonies. Sixty natives of different tribes are there with their huts, canoes, arms and domestic furniture, while a model tobacco factory is worked by Manilla women.

Sir Ambrose Shea arrived at St. John's, N. F., and will go to Nassau to assume the government of the Bahamas after he has had a holiday.

SEEKING HEALTH AND LIFE.

Little Ones and Mothers Sent to Varennes—The Fresh Air Fund Committee Continuing the Good Work.

The good work still goes on under the Fresh Air Fund Committee, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Charles Alexander, Mrs. Porter, Wm. Watson, and others, saw another consignment of tired mothers and weak children leave by the Sorel train at 5.20 from Bonaventure Station for Varennes Springs. The party, numbering seventy, were in the competent and kindly charge of the Rev. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Sinclair. The mothers and their little ones were all in readiness long before the train started and were given places in a passenger car which had been reserved for them. Their baggage was of a varied character; some had small hand bags; others had their change of clothing done up in brown paper parcels, while others had theirs tied within a cotton sheet. The little ones, such as were old enough to know that they were going for an outing in the country, showed by their brightened faces and glistening eyes the benefit of mere anticipation, and foretold greater good from the pure air and wholesome food. The little babes even seemed to know that something better was in store for them, and were not at all troublesome, and the mothers were evidently in better heart already and looked forward to their trip with gladness and content.

Within the car the scene was an interesting one, and in a measure a sad one. Here could be seen a little form twisted out of shape by severe sickness, with a white appealing face and mute lips—a face that at once asked for a country home and also asked kindness for other little sufferers. Near this one was another and older one, whose cheeks were tinged with a hectic flush and whose wasted features told of the cruel impurity of a great city's drains and crowded quarters. Here were little babes whose lives seemed to be hanging by a thread and whose only hope of life was certainly in breathing pure air and being fanned by health giving breezes, both for themselves and their overworked mothers, and it is the destruction of these little babes by preventable causes that swells Montreal's mortality to its present alarming figures. Many of the mothers are fully as much in need of the rest and change as their little ones, and all will be greatly benefited by their stay at the Varennes House. The Rev. Jas. Patterson and Mr. Sinclair went down with the party to the House, taking every care of them and looking after every want, and the whole party is to-day revelling in pure air, clean surroundings, and green fields. The benefits already effected by these trips are very great, and the committee are continuing this branch of work of the Fresh Air Fund with earnest care. As fast as any little one or its mother is appreciably and permanently benefited, her place is taken by other suffering ones, and thus the good work is continued. The grateful smiles and heartfelt thanks of all who have been the beneficiaries of the Fresh Air Fund tells how well the work is being done, and yesterday's consignment was a further proof, if such were needed, of the necessity of its continuance.

THE REFINERY FIRE.

Destruction of the Walls—More Remains Found.

The walls of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery have been brought down by a timely use of dynamite. Mr. Chapleau was the successful operator and placed his drills with great judgment. Twenty-two dynamite cartridges were placed in the holes and some nitro-glycerine and gunpowder in the large chimney. About six o'clock the workingmen in the vicinity were requested to leave and the people in the neighborhood ordered away to a safe distance. The cartridges were then ignited. Two explosions produced no effect but the third brought down the great mass of iron filters girders and dangerous walls to the ground. The destruction was complete and no injury was done to the buildings near. All that is to be done now is to clear the ruins with as much speed as possible. Yesterday the Queen street side was being searched for the remains of the missing men, and what was declared to be a thigh bone discovered. Some burnt flesh adhered to it. It was placed with the remains found on the previous day. Henderson's son, together with his mother, requested to see the remains, the little fellow saying he would know his father if he saw him, and the anxious relatives were sorely grieved when they were told that the remains were past all recognition.

VETERINARY.

[The Veterinary Department of "The Star" is in charge of Wm. Patterson, Jr., M.D., M. R. C. V.S., Montreal, well known as a skilful practitioner. The benefits of this column are extended to country or out of town subscribers only, and no charge is made for these published answers. In cases where private advice by mail is required it is necessary to enclose a fee of $1.]

S. S.—My young horse got overheated this spring and is now partly covered with itchy lumps. ANS—Put him on soft feed, bran mashes, for a couple of days, then give him the following ball and let him physic well: Aloes, Barb., 6 drachms, ginger 1 drachm, lard enough to make a ball, still mash him and let him physic well for 3 days; let his diet be grass, etc., afterwards.

A. B. S.—A yearling colt, ran a stub in its hind foot, right between the edge of the hoof and hair on top of foot. I pulled it out, then poulticed, applied some salve. It is now healed. But he walks very lame and wound keeps very much swollen. ANS.—Apply cold water bandages to the swelling for several days to reduce the inflammation, after that take and give the enlargement a good blistering.

W. D. C.—1. Mare 4 years old, hard lump on outside of hind leg on gambrel joint, has had them since last autumn. I think they are from a bruise. 2. Mare 5 years old, has bone spavin on both hind legs, have been blistering them since last autumn, took lumps nearly all away, but grows in a few days as big as ever. ANS.—1. I would recommend giving the enlargement a good blistering. 2. Firing and blistering is the only treatment for the spavin.

H. A. M.—1. Horse had sore mouth, could not eat or drink for a few days, when cured of this, his whole body and limbs were stiffened, then all four feet began swelling at first joint above hoof. 2. Colt 3 years old, in morning can hardly move hind legs backward or forward, and when he does move he swings his leg away out to a side or draws it up against his body like string halt. ANS.—1. The horse was suffering from laryngitis or inflammation of the larynx, the swelling of the limbs was dropsical, due to the disease. Treatment, clean, comfortable, loose box, steaming the head, blistering the throat, if fever high 15 to 20 drops of tr. aconite in a pint of water 3 times a day, gargling the throat with chlorate of potash. Soft feed for diet. 2. It looks to me as if he has luxation of patella, put high heels on him and blister his stifle well and let him run at grass afterwards.

According to Professor E. B. Elliott of Washington the population of the United States and Territories June, last aggregated 59,893,000.

Our Brave Volunteers

Endured the severe marching of the North-West campaign with admirable fortitude. The Government should have supplied them with a quantity of the celebrated Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails to remove corns painlessly, and the volunteers and everybody else should have it. Beware of substitutes. Get Putnam's Extractor and take no other.

A regular settler—The evening sun.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cents a bottle.

The point in question—An interrogation point.

Why Laura Lost Her Beau.

Laura once had an affluent beau,
Who called twice a fortnight, or so,
Now she sits, Sunday eve,
All lonely to grieve,
Oh, where is her recreant beau.
And why did he leave Laura so?

Why, he saw that Laura was a languishing, delicate girl, subject to sick headaches, sensitive nerves, and uncertain tempers; and knowing what a life-long trial is a fretful, sickly wife, he transferred his attentions to her cheerful, healthy cousin, Ellen. The secret is that Laura's health and strength are sapped by chronic weakness, peculiar to her sex, which Ellen averts and avoids by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy, for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Many suffer rather than take nauseous medicine; and this is not strange, as the remedy is often worse than the disease. Sufferers from coughs, influenza, sore throat, or tendency to consumption, will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease.

A credit-table affair. The dinner that isn't paid for.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Charming Effect.

Dr. J. R. Schwartz, Harrisburg, Pa., says: "I used it in a case of dyspepsia, with charming effect, and am much pleased with it."

The latest baby, like a champion marksman, is always up in arms.

Flavor your drinking water with 10 to 20 drops of Angostura Bitters and you will avoid all danger of the impurities which unfortunately abound in our water supply.

A minister may not be a brakeman, but he does a great deal of coupling all the same.

Cow's Milk for Infants.

The practice of feeding infants with cow's milk is often disastrous. It contains too large a proportion of casein, which forms indigestible curds, and frequently brings on serious bowel disorders. Lactated Food on the contrary, is identical in effect with mother's milk, and will prevent and cure all stomach and bowel troubles.

A Paradox—Why, two ducks, of course.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is sure in Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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"During three years suffering with dyspepsia I tried almost every known remedy but kept getting worse until I tried B. B. B. I had only used it three days when I felt better, three bottles completely cured me." W. Nichols, of Kendal, Ont.

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Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for cholera morbus, dysentery, sick stomach, cramps, cholic and cholera infantum that has yet been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

Facts Concerning the Ice-Consuming Public.

A great many complaints may be heard daily in regard to the poor manner in which ice is being delivered to the *Citizens of Montreal*. Sometimes ice is found broken up in small pieces in the gutter or thrown in middle of your sidewalk, which often half *melts away* by the heat of the sun. No doubt a great many people will be glad to learn that the Butchers' Ice Company are going to deliver ice into their customers' houses, and not throw it in the above manner; their prices also are very much cheaper than any of the present dealers. Parties wishing to secure the benefit of low rates and proper delivery should send in their orders at the Company's office, Rooms 6 and 7 STAR Building, No. 163 St. James St. The following are their prices for next season:

10 lbs.	per day for the season	$4.50
20 lbs.	" " "	6.50
30 lbs.	" " "	9.00
40 lbs.	" " "	11.00
50 lbs.	" " "	13.50
10 lbs.	For one month	1.00
20 lbs.		1.50

The Company are contracting to sell ice wholesale at $1.50 per ton at their ice house

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MY OLDEST CHILD,

Now six years of age, when an infant, six months old, was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched, and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. The physician did not know then, and does not know now, what it was. Finally, we were advised to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. Without the knowledge of our physician, I procured a box of CUTICURA and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP. The effect

WAS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS.

Using the two together, first washing him thoroughly with CUTICURA SOAP, then anointing him with CUTICURA. From the first application a change for the better appeared. The doctor said we had no further need of him, and ceased his visits. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion, your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred. You are welcome to make any use of this you may deem best.

GEO. B. SMITH,
Att'y at Law and Ex.-Pros. Att'y,
Ashland, Ohio.

REFERENCE: J. G. Weist, Druggist, Ashland, O.

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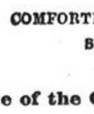

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Knee Caps, Belts, Chains and Electric Batteries, Abdominal Belts and Supporters, Electro-Curative Belts, Bands and Insoles, always on hand and made to order. Agent for the
"MEDICATED BODY BAND,"
a sure protection against Colic, Cholera, Cramps, Diarrhœa and all Bowel Troubles—easily applied and pleasant to wear. Peculiarly adapted for females.
PRICE $1.50.
Canada Truss Factory
690 & 712
CRAIG STREET.
168*2-2aw F. GROSS.

CHINESE CHAIRS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
TABLES,
AND OTHER DESIGNS,
COMING DIRECT from CHINA,
And will be sold lower than prices
CHARGED FOR SPLIT CANE.
WAIT FOR THEM.
IT WILL PAY YOU.
Ichi Ban.
170*1

SPONGES!
The undersigned would call the attention of Druggists to their fine stock of
TURKEY SPONGES
JUST RECEIVED.
—ALSO—
CARRIAGE, BOAT, PAINTERS, SCHOOL,
And all Grades of Sponges.
Emil Poliwka & Co.,
394-400 ST. PAUL STREET.
Cor. Custom House Square. 169*3

REFRIGERATORS.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Complete stock of the following well known, viz.
NORTH STAR, KIMBALL'S,
PALACE, GROCER.
PRICES FROM $7 UPWARDS.
GEORGE W. REED.
Slate, Metal and Gravel Roofer, Dealer in Roofing Materials.
783 & 785 CRAIG STREET, Montreal.
101*eod

JAPANESE PORCELAIN.

NEW VASES, TEA SETS,
SAKI CUPS, CUPS & SAUCERS,
SALAD BOWLS, SUGAR BOWLS,
CHOCOLATE JUGS, CREAMERS,
UMBRELLA STANDS. PLATES,
TEAPOTS.

FANS—3 CENTS 2 THREE $.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS FROM
29 CENTS 2 THREE $.

Kum and C Ichi Ban
170*1

William H. Arnton's Sales.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

Sundry lots, remaining over from the sale by order of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. COMPANY, will be sold at the *folle en chere*, cost of charges of previous purchasers, at my rooms, 1747 Notre Dame street, on
TUESDAY, JULY 26th INSTANT,
At 10 o'clock.
—ALSO—
1 OCTAVE FISCHER PIANO
(splendid instrument),
Lot Household Furniture, Pictures, &c.
WILLIAM H. ARNTON,
169 3 Auctioneer.

Thomas J. Potter's Sales.

140,000 CIGARS.
UNRESERVED TRADE SALE
For Account Whom it May Concern, at my Room, 130 St. James street, corner St. Francois Xavier street,
Wednesday Morning, 27th July,
at ELEVEN o'clock.
No RESERVE. TERMS CASH.
THOS. J. POTTER,
168 5 Auctioneer.

RACHEL STREET.—THE SALE OF 40 Lots is POSTPONED to THURSDAY MORNING, 28th July. It will be held at my Room, 130 ST. JAMES STREET, "old Post office corner," at 11 o'clock.
THOS. J. POTTER,
Auctioneer.
Plans now ready at my office. 169 3

ESTATE LATE J. BTE DUFRESNE.

Important Sale of 40 BUILDING LOTS on Rachel street, Corrine street and Iberville street, Cote de la Visitation, THURSDAY MORNING, 28th July, at my room, 130 St. James Street (Old Post Office Corner), at ELEVEN o'clock.
Plans on view.
THOS. J. POTTER,
157 Auctioneer.

W. E. Shaw's Sales.

"STEINWAY & SONS" PIANOFORTE, B. P. MANTEL MIRRORS, HANDSOME DOUBLE DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MASSIVE M. T. WALNUT BEDROOM SUITES, CROSSLEY'S BEST TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c.

I am instructed by H. A. WILSON, Esq., to sell at his residence, No. 14 HANOVER STREET,
On TUESDAY MORNING, the 26th Inst.,
the whole of his Household Furniture and Effects.

IN DRAWING ROOM—Valuable "Steinway & Sons" Square Pianoforte, in fine order; Cashmere and Plush Double Drawing Room Suite, Crossley's Tapestry Carpets, almost new; Bronze Gasaliers, Lace Curtains, with Lambrequins; M. T. Walnut Centre Tables, Ornaments, Engravings, &c.

IN DINING ROOM—M. T. Walnut Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Leather Seat Dining Chairs, China Dinner and Glassware, Cutlery, E. P. Ware, &c.

IN HALL—English Oilcloth, Hall Table, "Argand" Hall Stove, Brussels Stair Carpet, Rods.

SITTING-ROOM Furniture, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Walnut Etagere.

IN BEDROOMS—Very handsome M. T. Walnut Bedroom Sets, Ash and Walnut do., Single and Double; Spare M. T. Walnut Bureaus, Iron Cribs, Beds, Fine Hair and Spring Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Chamber Crockery, Curtains and Poles, Carpets, "Raymond" Sewing Machine, etc.

IN KITCHEN—Almost new "Euard" Cooking Range, Gas Stove, Refrigerator, Wringer Washing Machine, Filter and Culinary Utensils, all in nice order.

Sale at TEN o'clock.
W. E. SHAW,
166 6 Auctioneer.

J. O. Weilbrenner's Sales.

WHARF PROPERTY & STEAM TUG
FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT SOREL.

That magnificent Wharf, at Sorel, belonging to the Wurtele Estate, will be sold by auction,
On Wednesday, the 3rd August next (1887),
on the premises, at one o'clock p.m.

Terms—one-third cash, balance by yearly instalments, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

This desirable property is 100 feet wide on Queen street and runs out about 175 feet to deep water on the River Richelieu; is advantageously situated near the centre of the business part of the town and the principal market place, and adjoins the celebrated Brunswick Hotel.

Also, will be sold immediately after the above,
THE STEAM TUG "THE B,"
As she now lies, on the stocks, in the ship yard, nearly opposite the above wharf, where she can be seen and examined by intending purchasers. Terms: cash; without reserve.
J. O. WEILBRENNER, Auctioneer.
Sorel, 12th July, 1887. 162 6 2aw

A. Marcotte & Co's. Sales.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re CHARLES O'REILLY, Chambly Canton Que.

Will be sold by auction at our Office, 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on
MONDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1887,
at ELEVEN o'clock,
the following parcels of Real Estate.
1. A lot of land situate at Chambly Canton, 31:11 x 127.8 in depth, with house thereon erected, being subdivision 11 of cadastral No. 107 for the village of Chambly Canton.
2. A vacant lot in Chambly Canton, 33.3 x 127.8 in depth, being subdivision 13 of cadastral No. 107 for the village of Chambly Canton.
These lots will be sold subject to all mortgages and other charges affecting same at this date.
KENT & TURCOTTE,
Curators.
A. MARCOTTE & CO.,
127 10 1aw Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of J. A. LANDRY, Hay Dealer, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by auction in detail, at No. 424 Notre Dame Street, on WEDNESDAY, 27th JULY, 1887, at TEN o'clock, the assets of the Estate consisting of Horse, two Express Waggons, Harness, Sleigh, Cart, Small Office, &c., amounting to $800 00
Book Debts 356 67
$1,156 67

The inventory is on view at our office.
For further information apply to
KENT & TURCOTTE,
7 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
A. MARCOTTE & CO.,
Auctioneers. 169 4

USE THE BEST, IT IS THE CHEAPEST
NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT
Remy's Royal Rice Starch,
Violett's Plums and Prunes
Puget's Fine Eating Oils,
Windsor's Canned Goods, "Lion Brand,
Lobsters, Mackerel, Tomatoes, Sweet Corn.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE BEST.
246 1aw* (5)

INSOLVENT NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF
TREMBLAY & LALONDE,
Dry Goods Merchants, Montreal.
The above named have made an assignment of their Estate and Effects to us for the benefit of their creditors.
Claims must be fyled with us within fifteen days to ensure their collocations for dividends.
KENT & TURCOTTE,
7 Place d'Armes,
Montreal.
Montreal, 21st July, 1887. 165 2

CASTOR-FLUID (Registered)—A Delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 25c per bottle. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Sole Manufacturer, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.

RECUPERATING.

Who Are at the Summer Resorts and What They are Doing.

The Pilgrimage to the Seaside and Rural Retreats in Full Swing With the day Pleasure Seekers on the Coast and on the St. Lawrence.

Tadousac.

TADOUSAC, July 22.—The weather continues charmingly fine, and with the balmy breezes bearing on their aerial wings, the saline moisture from the briny deep, so essential to the invigoration of the newly arrived, or the invalid, the only wonder is, how accommodation can have been procured for those there, or still more astonishing for those coming, yet the feat has been, and will be accomplished.

"The Commune de Codification" are daily diminishing their labors with an amount of celerity worthy of the cause which duly entitles them to the couple of hours' fishing or in other ways passing the time pleasantly around the festive Grand Old Bay of Tadousac; after business is over, "then to the groaning board" heavily laden with the goodies of "la compaigne." Trout, salmon, eggs and the richest of milk, all tend to make the arrived long to welcome the new comers amongst whom may be mentioned as duly registered at the Hotel de Tadousac, Miss Williams and maid, New York, Rawlin Amy, Jersey; C. C. Worms, M. D., New York; Hon. Louis Beaubien and Mrs. Beaubien, Outremont; Mr. C. P. Beaubien, Outremont; Canon Matheson, Winnipeg; Mrs. Matheson, do., Mrs. McMurray, do., Miss J. McMurray, do., Miss A. McMurray, do., Mr. J. D. McMurray, do., and last, but not least, Mr. W. M. Knowles, Montreal, with Mrs. W. M. Knowles. The Messrs Williamson of Montreal have returned from the Upper Saguenay, having added a nice catch of salmon to their many conquests over the finny tribe of trout, which have fallen such easy victims to the energy and craft of these skilful anglers.

The following are new arrivals: P. Couture, N. D. Latimer, "Abatistori Chief Huron," Jeune Lorette; E. de M. Benoit, F. A. Tetu, L. L. Mauller, Montreal; T. J. Charbonneau, St. Frs. de Salles; John Laird, jr., Quebec; P. Couture, Chicoutimi; B. D. Whitcombe, Boston, Jas. P. Farley, jr., Boston; B. A. Scott, Chicoutimi; Mrs. J. Reid Wilson, Miss Macdougall, Andrew A. Allan and wife, Montreal; Sydney Palmer and wife, New York; H. Stanley Smith, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. A. Turcotte, nurse and three children, Three Rivers; Hon. E. J. Flynn, Quebec; John Manuel, Ottawa; Allan Gilmour, Ottawa, of yacht "Cruiser."

Vice-Regal Rustication.

Lady Lansdowne and Lady Streatfield have been spending the last few days at Mr. N. Johnson's, part of whose house Lord Lansdowne has engaged for the season. A very successful entertainment was given by the Good Templars in Black Cape. A jubilee concert and ice cream social was held last Friday evening in New Richmond. A great many gentlemen have been fishing in the Big Cascapedia. Mr. Dunn of New York has erected a very pretty house near the river. The new hotel, Cascapedia House, is a great convenience for sea-bathers.

St. Leon Springs.

The following are some of the recent arrivals: Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Joseph Pont, G. F. Macdonald, John McEntire, wife and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. D. Keenan and family, O. J. Murphy, James T. Shearer, wife and children, J. J. Milloy, F. S. Hart, Jas. K. Wilde, J. E. Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Euard, Miss J. W. Duncan, William Sullivan, G. Doneque, J. C. Preux, J. T. Lessuer, wife and child, John Spaulding, Eva Valiquette, George Valiquette, Joseph Minneau, F. D. Shallow, wife and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, F. Le Bauc, Mrs. W. E. Sharpley, Mrs. Lafontaine, G. C. Arless, Robt. Kerr, James McCready, Mrs. J. A. Patterson, three children and nurse, W. D. Mathews, Toronto; Mrs. M. C. Cochrane, Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Hayes, Hillhurst; R. Downing Gaston, Montreal; E. J. Malone, Lisale Robitaille, Madame D. Robitaille, Mdlle. Robitaille, Madame Marrois, Mdlle. Marois, Madame T. Robitaille, Mr. and Mad. J. D. Brousseau, J. D. Brousseau, jr., W. Currier, Quebec, Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt, Lancaster, N. H.; H. H. Pigeon, Ottawa; Charles Morse, Lancaster, N. H.; C. McCaffrey, jr., A. Pichetet Nicolt, Mrs. H. F. Farcl and son, Stanstead; S. S. Pearl, J. C. Ayer, Wells River; C. W. Brackett, Anna L. Brackett, Littleton, N. H.; H. S. Sayles, C. Dempsey, Mrs. F. W. Bampton, P. D. Bingley, N. Y.; Mrs. P. D. Blodgett, P. F. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; R. Downing, Groton; F. A. Balllaisque, Les Cedres.

Fair Metis.

METIS, July 22.—To those sufficiently fortunate to be visitors here, the reports of torrid waves in the cities were almost amusing, under the here existing coolness and showers. For a week the exertions of the weather to sustain the contrast resulted in overdoing the thing, and we felt it a relief when the cold, gray fog rolled away and the summer sky grew bright and warm at last.

The hotels are doing in most cases a rushing business, and the cottages are nearly all filled. Cascade House is long ago peopled to the roof, and the proprietor, Mr. McNider has been obliged to fill his private residence, in order to accommodate the public to the fullest extent in his power, and his guests are loud in their praises of the excellent arrangements of this house. Woodlands is filled, and might have been filled twice over, so numerous were the applications for board; and Turriff Hall has enjoyed the rush, which its improved appearance and arrangements justified. Seaside House has not been so fortunate, but every train is now bringing guests, and it is expected shortly to be in full blast. Many old and valued visitors have returned to our shores this season, who have tried other resorts in the interim, and returned to their first love. Among the guests at the Seaside House are: Mr. Dalton, Q. C. and family of Toronto, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver of Halifax. At Turriff Hall. Mr. Scholes and Mr. Currie of Montreal with their families, Mrs. Veasy, the Misses Veasy and Mrs. Welch of Quebec. At Woodlands Mrs. Bryson, Mrs. and Miss Meichen, and Mrs. Taylor and family of Perth, and Mr. Knowers and family of Montreal.

Mrs. Redpath with Mrs Fleet are staying in their fine residence; and Mr. Hague's family occupy their spacious cottage opposite. Mr. B. Heward is enjoying the salt breezes in his cosy villa. Mrs. Gwilt and Mrs. Leach are in their pleasant, secluded retreat. Mr. Botterell gave a bonfire and pyrotechnic entertainment on Monday evening, about the first of the summer festivities, which was much enjoyed.

Lady Stephen drives through occasionally and Sir George paid his first visit the other day to this end. They are delighted with their residence, and with the fishing, which latter has much surpassed that of former years. They have been visited by Lady Macdonald on her return trip from Restigouche, and it is rumored that the Governor-General will be their guest shortly.

Old Orchard Beach.

JULY, 22.—"No," says she, I won't be seen with you at the dance to-night. I shan't go one step unless you go back to the hotel and change that ugly necktie for a velvet cravat with a diamond pin." and then Henry climbs up six flights and dons his thirty-cent prize-package diamond. Yes, there are trials and vicissitudes, even in this land of sweet contentment. Old Orchard now enjoys the presence of a large concourse of people, and the hotels and cottages have assumed a lively aspect. The causes which led to the greatness of Old Orchard are its own inherent attractions. Nature has here lavished her charms, and especially fitted the place for the distinction it receives. Not only the ocean, but the land here has its charms. Old Orchard is a Crescent-shaped shore six miles in length—a smooth, solid, prairie-like beach, sloping gently to the water. There are no dangerous under-currents or treacherous quicksands in these waters, and bathing may be indulged in anywhere along the shore with perfect impunity. Combined with its fine hotels, the actual and tangible value of Old Orchard lies in its beach. And so long as this resort continues to be, it will always have its friends and adherents.

Recent scientific investigations have tended to prove that the atmosphere at Old Orchard and in the immediate vicinity is highly impregnated with ozone, a gas fifty per cent. denser than oxygen, and a gas conducive to a robust frame, a rosy bloom, and appetite enough to eat a porcelain doorknob. The climate is subject to slight, sudden changes, yet a person can so arrange and

ADAPT HIS WARDROBE

as to obviate all inconvenience caused by the fluctuations.

A new and valuable addition to Old Orchard's long catalogue of attractions is the new water-works now in process of construction. I must ever dwell upon water, for no blessing of the kind Providence is more inestimable. Though originally designed for external application exclusively, there are numerous cases on record where it has been taken internally. The new water which is to supply Old Orchard is to be brought, by gravity, from Phillips' Spring, about three and one half miles back from the Boston and Maine station. It will be brought to the village in a ten-inch cast iron pipe, and will have a head at the village of about one hundred feet. This head, it is thought, will be fully sufficient for the low lands about the beach, but in order to guard against the contingency of fire on the high grounds back of it, a pumping station will be erected on the camp ground. The water of Phillips' Spring is pure and soft, containing a mineral solution, and is said to possess high medicinal qualities. It has been shown by comparison to be equal in all respects to the water of the celebrated Poland Spring. Over two hundred workmen mostly Italians are now engaged in constructing the works. The daily supply will be fully 500,000 gallons, which will be an ample amount for all the needs of the resort. The works are to be owned and operated by Messrs. Turner, Clarke & Rawson of Boston, and they expect to have the fluid running by August first.

Though the tendency of the weather seems to be diverting, active preparations are being made for a series of

CAMP MEETINGS.

One camp ground with its sweet-scented pines is a delightful place for a stroll or a camp. Hundreds of families from the adjoining country have pitched their tents in these sylvan shades for a short season of spiritual labor. The Salvation Army have their "whoop-er-up" from the 20th to 28th, inclusive, and the noise and confusion that will follow will make the very trees wish they had never taken seed. From July 28th to August 9th inclusive, there will be a Holiness camp meeting accompanied by faith healing. Commencing August 9th, and continuing one week, there will be a Fellowship Holiness Convention, after which there will be a Methodist camp-meeting of one week's duration. The wind-up meetings will be held by the Royal Templars of Temperance.

Food for the frivolous and worldly will not be lacking. The spacious skating rink which in other seasons was the seat of war for the pedal gyrations of myriads, will not be allowed to remain idle this season. Roller skating, the obsequies of which were long since held, will give rise to theatricals. The building has been leased for the season to W. A. Whittier, a prominent citizen of Old Orchard, who will immediately fit it up for the presentation of first class dramatic entertainments. I trust no Uncle Tom's Cabin companies will apply. Otherwise, the affair will be a success. A large stage will be erected, a choice selection of scenery will arrive, a convenient auditorium will be arranged, a cozy foyer constructed, and everything done to transform the building into a comfortable Opera House. Theatricals will not only be dished up on the half shell, but on the whole shell, and right by the roar of the mad sea. Moderate prices will prevail, and an appetizing sea breeze and Romeo and Juliet for fifteen cents is a combination not often found.

One of the most convenient things on this oblate spheroid is

THE ORCHARD BEACH RAILROAD,

unless, perchance, it be one of those fire insurance agents before the property burns. This train runs along on the sea wall for a distance of four miles. It will stop at any cottage or anywhere that a passenger desires. The conductor will stop the train thirty seconds after it leaves the station with the same readiness as he will at the completion of a mile or two. It will stop to take on any small package along the route, or to recover a hat blown from a passenger's head. An incident related about the road is interesting. It occurred last season. The little train had just taken on a lady passenger from one of the cottages along the line. After the train had proceeded about half a mile, she suddenly recollected that she was to attend a fashionable supper, and through some oversight had placed a bonnet on her head entirely unsuited for the occasion. She became greatly excited; declared upright and downright that she would have the other bonnet. The conductor, realizing the deplorable state of affairs, immediately reversed the motion of the train, and wheeled slowly back to the cottage and procured the bonnet. This is what might be called the acme of convenience.

Before leaving the beach, by all means visit the Goodall cottage on the sea wall, near what is known as Camp Comfort. After once seeing the cottage you will always remember it. It is small, perhaps unpretentious, but what it lacks in size it makes up in gingerbread work on the outside. The exterior is not generally considered to be in good taste. Mr. Goodall is the proprietor of the large robe and blanket factory at Sanford, Me., and he simply

WADES IN WEALTH.

The cottage is so adorned with points, pyramids and pinnacles, that it loses its natural air of refinement, and borders on the ridiculous and fantastic. It carries one back to the days of the aborigines, when houses and stray anatomies were everywhere found full of arrows. The grounds around the cottage are in excellent taste, and without a doubt the most beautiful at the beach. The interior is filled with rare and costly curios from foreign lands, and no one takes more infinite delight in displaying his collection than does the genial, effervescent proprietor. He keeps open house throughout the summer, and it is not only the inside attractions but the warmness of the welcome that is refreshing.

The costumes seen at the beach this season are striking and many of them fail to bear the true Worth trade mark. One of the most noticeable characteristics of the season is the bright color of the dress in comparison with that of several previous seasons. A useful suit for seashore or travelling, which illustrates the present style, is of blue flannel made with box-plaited skirt, short apron drapery and jacket, with white piqué vest, of which only a little shows below the waist line. A large black hat, turned up at the side, with a large bunch of white flowers and ribbon bows completes this simple costume, whose chief attractiveness consists is its extreme neatness and nicety. It is the freshness and "trig" appearance of newness which gives these unpretentious costumes their stylish effect. In the matter of bathing costumes style is floored from the start. It seldom happens that any one particular costume prevails. They are seen in all colors and all shapes. By all odds, the best sea-dress is a close fitting, short gored dress, closed with eighteen small bone buttons, put on with patent fasteners. Trousers are worn with it, and when the fair dolphinette adds a pair of navy blue stockings, she is as closely clad and as completely covered as a nun. Caps are not to be worn in bathing except by little girls who have no aversion to tan or freckles.

When you leave Canada come armed with a dancing paraphernalia, for every hotel is just now on the verge of blooming with the light fantastic. In another week between full dress balls and unprompted hops, summer boarders and their feet will find plenty of material to operate upon.

ONE OF THE FIRST HOPS

of the season took place at the Old Orchard House on the 16th. Mrs. Tengon, of Montreal, wore a black satin dress, and a handsome one it was too. Mrs. Hilliard, of Paris, France, wore black silk with lace trimmings and diamonds. Miss Gooderham, of Toronto, was attired in cherry colored silk with lace trimmings and diamonds. Miss Nelson, of Montreal, bloomed out in a handsome pale pink silk. Miss Leadley, of Toronto, wore flowered lawn dress with blue trimmings and natural flowers. The dance hall was tastily decorated, and the terpsichorean proceedings of the season enjoyed a most auspicious inauguration. My experience has led me to believe that Montrealers are, as a rule, of the genial smiling kind. Still it would be well to practise a good, sweet facial diagram before leaving home, as the instantaneous photographer is on the rampage, and if you are suddenly taken with a group of friends, there is no knowing what kind of an expression you may hand down to posterity. The roller coaster is once more feeling the public pulse, and this irresistible plaything draws, where all other catch-penny devices fail. Another week and this resort will be feeling its finest, and it will be an interesting series of foot and hand movements that I shall record in a subsequent letter.

Zephyrs.

Itinerant photographers are reaping a harvest.

In the line of literature come well armed with "She."

Prof. Chapman, the elocutionist is, at the St. Lawrence cottage.

A new tennis court has been laid out in the rear of the Everett House.

Harry E. Monroe of Boston is master of ceremonies at Hotel Fiske.

Mr. Steele, wholesale merchant, of Melbourne, Quebec, is at the Atlantic.

C. Crocker, a prominent juggler of currency in Toronto, is falling up at the Aldine House.

P. H. M. Brooks, of the U. S. armory at Springfield, Mass., is at the Aldine.

An ancient Indian tomahawk was recently found embedded in the sand on the beach.

To those interested in conchology the beach at low tide affords ample field for study.

Gereen's orchestra arrived at the Ocean House last Friday for the remainder of the season.

The fountains on the lawn in front of the Boston and Maine depot make a very pretty display.

W. T. Cumming of the Canada Rolling Mills, Montreal, is at Hotel Everett, with his wife and son.

The boy in his original bathing suit is a scenic nuisance complained of at the neighboring resorts.

A house built in the form of an octagon is one of the architectural curiosities of the camp ground.

A. B. Cherrier, the sixteen-year directory man of Quebec, is with his better half at the Lawrence House.

James Watson, secretary of the Cornwall Manufacturing Co., Ontario, is stopping with his wife at the Ingleside Cottage.

G. Laflamme, formerly of the Brunswick House, Sorel, Que., is the new and already popular clerk at Hotel Everett.

Rev. John MacLeod, a Presbyterian clergyman from Melbourne, Que., is stopping with his wife at the Aldine.

Mr. Barrington, the trunk and bag man of Montreal, is at the Aldine House, and is tanning up like a genuine Apache.

A real log cabin, built after the pattern of those occupied by our early Puritan fathers may be seen at the Camp ground.

For light summer reading people are taking very kindly to the Bill of Fare, which ever has a strong hold on popular favor.

The "*monstrum horrendum informe ingens*," the original and only living sea serpent of the deep, has not yet been seen this season.

One hundred and sixty-four pieces of baggage arrived at Old Orchard last Thursday. Last season at the same date only 105 pieces arrived.

Mrs. H. C. Scott, children and servants of Montreal, are sojourning at the delightful Campbell cottage at New Castle, near Portsmouth, N. H.

Edward H. Phelps of Springfield, Mass., whose publications have an aggregate circulation of 100,000, is at the Aldine House with his wife and family.

A dude must now possess, in addition to the rest of his vanities, a wig for every suit worn during the day, and a steel gray powdered one for evening dress.

Harry Peck, aged thirteen, a nephew of the celebrated composer, entertains the guests of the Fiske House with some excellent catgut demonstrations.

Mrs. A. J. Staples has some "Secesh Lilies" from Florida in bloom at the American House. Never before have I known these lilies to bloom in the north.

Prof. Chick, Master of Ceremonies at the Old Orchard House, has a large class of pupils in dancing at Littlefield's Hall. The Professor is also organizing a baseball club.

Mr. Leadley and family of Toronto are at the Hotel Fiske. They return with the regularity of the spring birds, and they have been guests of this house every season since it was built.

Old Orchard has several very pretty and interesting parrots. The one at the Western House has an extensive *repertoire*, is five years old and has a gray plumage with a bright cardinal tail.

One of the most romantic, ivy-covered cottages at the beach, a cottage where a Shakespeare or a Milton, or even a John L. Sullivan might have been born, is that of Mrs. George Lowell on the sea wall.

C. A. White, of Boston, is at Hotel Fiske. He is the author of "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," "Is'e Gwine Back to Dixie," "When the Leaves Begin to Turn," and other popular songs, including Evangeline.

By the way, what has become of him? Last season we met no more fluent talker than P. S. Murphy, of Montreal. His upper chamber appears to be heavily charged with statistics, data, and general information concerning this universe and several of the other planets.

W. H. Hilliard, the Parisian artist, is at the Old Orchard House. This is the first visit he has made to the beach for twenty-four years. Accompanying him is his charming and accomplished wife, Mrs. C. M. P. Hilliard, the well known authoress, whose letters of foreign travel have for years delighted the readers of metropolitan papers.

One of the most noticeable turnouts at the beach is the roomy landau of Mrs. Col. Green, drawn by a richly caparisoned pair of tall, handsome blacks. "Gabriel," who holds the lines over them, has become a familiar figure here as the successor of his lamented father, who was head coachman for Col. Green for many years. The family has been a regular yearly visitant of the beach for the past fifteen years.

When the young men take the Canadian girls out on a promenade, they bring up the subject of ice cream poisoning at the garden party at Mrs. Morgan's in Hamilton, Ont., and then the girl says, "I vow, I can't bear the sound of ice cream nowadays." And then the young man is happy. He'll now have enough money left to redeem his laundry.

On one or two days this season the atmosphere has been in a condition to admirably illustrate the optical delusion of mirage, and many people looking out to sea and beholding two ships, one upright and its counterpart the reverse, have doubtless attributed the peculiar scene to ophidian hallucinations. This is the key to the sea-serpent also.

The following are the Canadian arrivals at the various hotels:

OLD ORCHARD HOUSE. Montreal—J. H. Masson, John J. Hannan, Alf. Barnet and wife, Rev. George Rogers and wife, Mrs. Dr. Tougeon, George O. Redman, Toronto—R. T. Gooderham, Maud Gooderham, Victor Gooderham, Henry Gooderham, Mrs. Gooderham and two children. St. Johns.—Mrs. Chagnon.

OCEAN HOUSE. Montreal—Mrs. R. McCready, James McCready, Lottie McCready, D. McEntire, wife and daughter, James H. Rafter, Theodore Sauvageau, L. N. Tucker. Kingston—D. A. Twomey.

SEA SHORE HOUSE. Montreal—Norman J. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer and child. Deseronto, Ont.—R. J. Craig, wife, nurse and two children. Kingston—Mrs. J. A. Hendry, Miss Hendry, J. C. Cornell. Woodstock. Ont.—George R. Pallullo, A. Pallullo Coaticook.—Mr.s Cutting. B. Austin.

HOTEL FISKE. Montreal—J H. Shelden, H. H. Seeley, D. S. Walker, S. Stone, James H. Rafter, Mrs. S. K. Warren, Mrs. A. D. Nelson, Miss Nelson, Miss Maud Nelson, G. Warren Nelson, Madame Schwob and son. Toronto—Miss Hamner, E. Leadley and family of six, Mrs A. Heaslip, S. C. Moses, W. E. Gardiner, R. J. Gardiner. Ottawa—E. D. Moore, and wife, nurse and two children, Miss Skead.

LAWRENCE HOUSE. Montreal: S. Henderson, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss M. R. Macdonad, Miss E. P. Macdonald, Miss Henderson, Mrs. J. D. Morin, J. E. Alston, wife, child and nurse, Mrs. J.A. Grose, Mrs. W. Clendinneng, Edith Clendinneng, J. H. M. Welch, Miss Hadrill, Mrs. A. N. Brazier, Carrie Brazier, Alice Madden, F. E. Bedford, Frank Elliott, W. A. McGibbon, A. S. Featherstone, wife and daughter, W. A. McPhibbon, Frank Elliott, John E. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. M. Welsh and family. Quebec: Henry M. Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cherrier.

ALDINE HOUSE. Montreal: Mr. and Mrs. Barrington and son, Alf. Brunet, Mrs. Brunet. Ottawa: J. H. Thompson and wife, P. Thompson, Mrs. Geddes and child. Toronto: C Crocker and wife, P. Thompson, A. B. Perry and wife, Vira Curtis, H. Blackburn, Mrs. Landins, Kate Landins, Master Harry Landins. St. John, Que: Mrs. Judge Chagnon.

HOTEL EVERETT. Montreal: W. S. Johnson, F. H. Johnson, T. J. Weir, W. F. Allan, Wilfred Massey, N. L. Lisher, S. H. Johnson, G. Laflamme, Miss H. McIntire, W. T. Cumming and wife, Jordan Cumming, Alex. Leslie. Belleville, Ont: Mr. and Mrs. H. Corby, Miss N. Corby, Miss A. Corby, Miss T. Corby. Toronto: Mr. and Mrs. James Worthington. Ottawa: Mrs. J. C. Rodgers, J. J. Wilson, W. H. Lewis. Hamilton, Ont: Mrs. Ellis and daughter.

BAY VIEW HOUSE. Montreal: Mrs. E. W. Gnaedinger, Victor Gnaedinger, Reginald Gnaedinger, Ernest Gnaedinger, Ruby Gnaedinger, Emma Gnaedinger, Mrs. H. Reinhardt, Harry Reinhardt, Mrs. K. Weber, Miss F. E. Weber, Master Weber and nurse, Charles E. Newton, wife and two children, Mrs. C. L. Shorey, family and maid, Mrs. D. Morrice, George Morrice, Master A. Morrice, Master E. Morrice, Miss A. Morrice, Miss Reid, Mrs. S. O. Shorey, family and maid, O. W. Stanton, Miss Stanton, Master Stanton, George Macrae, Mrs. Macrae and maid, Miss Macrae, Dr. Rodger and son, Mrs. H. W. Newman, Mrs. T. H. Newman, family and maid, Mrs. M. Parson, Miss Parson, Jack Parson, Mrs. T. Edgar, Miss Edgar, Miss L. Edgar, Albert Edgar, Masters Edgar, Mrs. F. W Campbell, Miss Campbell, Fred Campbell. Kingston: B. W. Robertson, wife and family. London, Ont: George Robinson and wife, Miss Robinson. Sherbrooke: S. Edgell, family and maid, Mrs. E. T. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Miss Clarke. Brantford: Charles A. Garrett. Hull: Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. T. Ellery Lord

HOTEL BELMONT. Montreal: T. J. Stevens. Ottawa: L. E. MacCraig, Eryson, Que. J. Lavry Stuart, Miss L. Carmichael.

INGLESIDE COTTAGE. Cornwall, Ont.: James P. Watson and wife.

LYMA COTTAGE. Montreal: P. A. Giguery.

CLEAVES HOUSE. Montreal: Alfred E. Roe, wife and daughter.

ATLANTIC HOUSE. Montreal: Robert Seath, Miss H. R. M. Seath, Annie Seath, D. Wright. Melbourne, Q.: Mure Steel, wife and daughter, Rev. John MacLeod and wife.

GORHAM HOUSE. Sherbrooke: N. P. Gingrass.

SEA SIDE HOUSE. Montreal: G. F. Lawrence.

LINWOOD COTTAGE. Montreal: Hugh Ross.

WESTERN HOUSE. John Drury, wife and children.

CLEAVES HOUSE. Montreal: Henry Miles, wife and two children.

GRANITE STATE HOUSE.—Kennebukport, Montreal, James Starke.

Yours Beacherly,
GIDEON STEVENS.

Lake St. Joseph.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE ST. JOSEPH, July 13.—The hotel is full of visitors who are devoting their time to boating and fishing, bathing on the lovely shingle beach or rambling to the back settlements on the River aux Pins. The clear, mountain air and lovely breezes across the lake make everyone thankful at being away from the hot cities, while the sportsmen are enthusiastic about their exploits. The following is the list of guests: T. A. Gregor and family, F. Holloway, J. Bell, E. Joly, C. A. Laurie, W. P. Laurie, Frank O. Laurie, James Laurie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Winfield, Miss Winfield, Mr. R. Winfield, G. H. Parke, M. Maloney, J. D. Charleson, F. Phillips, D. Watson, F. H. Scott, C. A. Scott and family, G. Gourdeau, W. C. Scott, J. B. Waddell, Mrs. H. D. Ross, Miss Ross, Miss F. Scott, John Lane and family, C. Norris, L. M. Fraser, H. G. Ross, W. McWilliams, James Thompson, C. B. Langlois, wife and children, G. E. Rinfret, J. Vallerand, Mr. McShee, C. Austin, Mrs. F. Henchy, J. Gallagher, M. A. Hearn and family, A. Laurie, B. Thompson, H. M. Dixon, Dr. H. E. Casgrain and wife, Mrs. Fleming and family, John Jones Miss Edith Wilson, J. G. Scott and family, Miss E. Parke, Miss A. Parke, Robert Hunter, Dr. Wm. Delaney, J. C. More and wife, Quebec; Isaac Waterman, London, Ont.; Rev. Rene Casgrain, Sillery; Wm. Choate, Boston, Mass.; Leonard Wild, Bolton, England; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Elwes, London, England; Pierre Julien, Ste. Catherine; L. O'Dowd, Montreal; C. Loisel, London, England; C. C. Denison, Boston; W. G. Beach, New Glasgow, N. S., Mrs. McWilliam, Troy, N. Y.; W. J. London, Toronto, Ont.; R. Richardson, Norwich, Que.; Clarence Scott, Providence, R. I.; John Griffin, Norton, Vermont; Mr. Moore Higgins, Hamilton; J. H. Sullivan, Valleyfield; Henry O'Sullivan, Lorette; J. J. O'Sullivan, Valleyfield; Charles Brown, Montreal.

At the Springs.

ALBURGH, LITHIA AND SULPHUR SPRINGS, VERMONT, July 22.—Among the arrivals at the Alburgh Springs House are the following residents of Montreal: T. J. Gillehan, wife, daughter and nephew, Joseph Rielle and wife, Miss Bell, G. Joseph and wife, James Hutton and wife, Miss Katie Thompson, Toronto; Miss Thompson, Toronto.

Fishing At Beauharnois.

BEAUHARNOIS, July 23, 1887.

There are a large number of city people here and they are apparently enjoying themselves to their heart's content. The chief amusement is fishing. Mr. L. R. Baker, Mayor of Beauharnois, went out strolling on the afternoon of the 12th. He was only out about forty minutes and came back with two large maskilonges, one of 34 pounds, and one of 26¼ pounds. He says he had fine time in putting the biggest fellow into the boat. They were taken in the bay about three acres from his wharf.

Windsor Street.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your journal, to call the attention of the Mayor, City Fathers, and citizens generally, to the advisability of the immediate widening of Windsor street on the west side to the line of St. George's church, before the C. P. R. commence the erection of their new depot. Any one seeing the jam of people and carriages at the Grand Trunk depot even on ordinary now, occasions will see the necessity for this when the other depot is built, and the whole passenger business of these two great railway lines is concentrated in such close proximity. This street must then become the greatest thoroughfare leading from the lower to the upper levels of the city. If any street calls for widening to even 100 feet, it is this one; and I trust the chairman of the Road Committee will turn his attention to it. Now is the time to expropriate when there are only seven cheap buildings to be acquired.

C. G. JONES,

Montreal, July 21st, 1887.

Pilgrimages.

A pilgrimage consisting of men only will leave Montreal by steamboat, at 6 o'clock this evening for St. Anne de Beaupre, under the guidance of Rev. Father Martineau, returning to the city on Monday morning.

The annual pilgrimage of the members of the Congregation of the Holy Name of Mary takes place on the 16th of August next, to the Lake of Two Mountains.

MILITIA IMPROVEMENT.

The Proposed Re-Organization of The Force From Various Points of View—City and Rural Corps—Their Respective Positions.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the scheme for re-organizing the militia will not be allowed to fall through. If it is, the department should make provisions for the city corps going into camp every year. Each city brigade should every year go under canvas if only for three or four days. The knowledge acquired by a practical acquaintance with life in the field, of which city volunteers are generally ignorant, would be invaluable. The camps could be arranged so that the men could attend to their work for most of the day at any rate. Unless such camps are made obligatory nothing will ever be done in this direction. Well up in drill and discipline as the city corps are they would pick up a good idea of camp life in much shorter time than the rural battalions who have as much as they can do during their fortnight's camp to muster the principles of recruit drill.

Yours respectfully, MARS.

City vs. Country Corps.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—A good deal of interest is being taken just now in the question of improving the militia and it is generally admitted that it is time something should be done. It is no new cry. Every year General Luard was here be urged a reorganization of the force and General Sir Fred Middleton has done the same. Both of these officers, and they are men whose opinion is worth something, have urged that some improvement should be necessary. Their plan, failing the increase of the militia grant, is to reduce the force. The city corps, it is proposed to retain intact but the rural corps it it urged must be reduced. This has given rise to some ill-feeling, I fail to see why. The city corps are practically the back bone of the force. They are and have been efficient since the day they were organized and experience has shown that in a couple of hours they can be called out ready to do any work required of them either in aid of the civil power or for more serious work. They are in fact available at any moment and it is absolutely necessary that they should be. Was a vicious mob to have possession of Montreal's streets for two hours the commerce of the whole Dominion might receive such a blow as it would not recover from for years. Such a contingency has been prevented several times by the prompt response to arms of the ever ready Montreal city corps.

Of course the rural corps would be just as willing and contain as brave men as the city corps, but it is their misfortune that they cannot hope to be so efficient as their city comrades-in-arms. The city volunteers are drilling more or less the whole year round and their organization is never allowed to lapse. The rural corps drill twelve days every alternate year, their clothing is then called in and they exist only on paper until when the next camp arrives they are recruited up again. Under the circumstances it appears difficult to understand how anybody can accuse militia reformers of partiality because they do not suggest a reduction of the city corps. These are all efficient, generally maintained above strength at the officers' expense and are absolutely necessary for the financial stability of the community they belong to. What we want in the country corps are fewer officers and better ones.

RURAL ADJUTANT.

The Other Side.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—I notice in your issue of the 6th instant, a proposal for the reorganizing of the militia, and while I approve of much that is contained in your article, yet there are some things to which I would respectfully take exception.

For example: Why is the reduction in the force to be effected by reducing the rural battalions only?

Are we to suppose that the city corps are composed of better men, or men more ready to turn out when their services are required?

It is true that the city battalions have advantages which the country battalions have not.

They are allowed to perform their annual drill, at a season of the year when it is no disadvantage to them, during the winter months, and after they have performed their ordinary day's work. Now, in the rural districts, it is different. Take the date of the commencement of the Levis camp this present year, for example, July 5th, when farmers can only attend at a sacrifice, as it is the season for saving their hay crop.

Then, it is proposed to arm the city corps with Martini-Henry rifles, give them paid adjutants, etc. Now, would it not be better to inform the rural corps that their services are no longer required, than to make them occupy an inferior position to their city comrades? I believe I can safely say that, well and nobly, as all performed their duty in the North-West rebellion, the few from the rural corps, that were allowed the privilege of sharing in that campaign, acquitted themselves as creditably as their brave comrades from the city.

Now, all we ask as members of rural battalions, is to be treated with even handed justice; give us sixteen days' drill every year, arm us with the most approved weapons, call us out when the country requires us, and we will never give place to scouts or cowboys to fight our battles while we guard the forts and provisions.

Hoping that you will see fit to publish this in the interest of the rural corps, I remain

Yours respectfully,
55TH BATT., MEGANTIC.

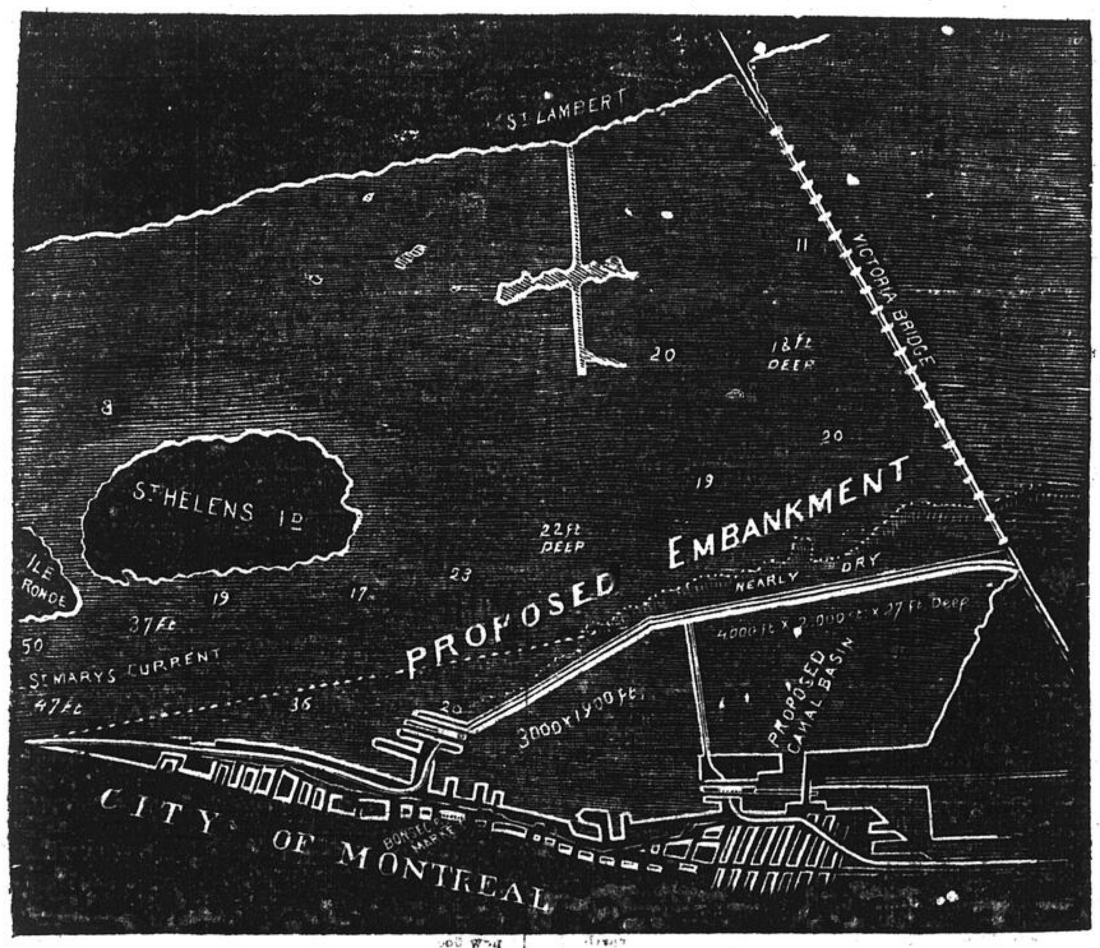
City Corps Advantages.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Certain rural militia officers are up in arms against the proposed reduction of the country corps, and think that if the reduction of the force is to be impartial, the strength of the city forces should be cut down. It is certainly selfish considerations which prompt this contention, for there can be no doubt that the weakness lies in the organization of the country corps, and not the city ones. There is a very great difference between these two branches of the service and the city corps have the advantage owing to the position in which they are placed with regard to the availability of their men. This is the whole secret and luckily for the city corps it is a great advantage. The ridiculous feature of the whole business is, however, that while the officers of the inefficient country corps actually make money out of their connection with the militia, the officers of the crack city corps never receive a cent of their pay or any Government money, it all going to support their regiments. Nor is this all, they have assessments and regimental dues to pay, expensive uniforms to purchase and extra social obligations to meet. Altogether connection with one of the city corps as an officer means a heavy annual expenditure of money and a great deal of worry and continual labour. Officers of country corps are exempted from all these calls upon them so that they have good reason to be thankful that they are not situated as their city comrades are, even if the latter are able to preserve a much higher state of efficiency. Practically the city corps compose the effective available force of the militia. The country corps are an excellent reserve which a few weeks drill would make efficient. As they are they are unfit to take the field. It is manifestly the best plan to improve the whole by leaving the drilled portion intact, to abolish a portion of the reserve force and devote the money saved to perfecting the remainder.

Yours truly,
DISCRIMINATION.

Wilber French, who lives between Flint and Flushing, Mich., has had five horses killed by lightning; in the last seven years, and nearly every tree on the farm has been struck.



FLOOD PREVENTION AND HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Mr. F. J. Gilman, of Cote des Neiges, is about to submit to the Harbor Commissioners a plan devised by him for the prevention of floods and the improvement of the harbor. This is somewhat similar to the plan devised by Mr. J. G. Sippell, but so far as details are concerned it is much more elaborately worked out. The scheme embraces a combined masonry and earthen embankment, so constructed as to effectually divide the harbor from the river St. Lawrence. It starts from a point near the end of the abutment of the Victoria Bridge and runs parallel with the current of the river for some 1500 yards, then at an angle, reaching the shore at the Victoria pier just below Bonsecours market. This embankment is about 100 feet wide, sufficient for two lines of railroad connecting with the G. T. R. near the Victoria Bridge and also by a drawbridge at the lower end with the Canadian Pacific railway. This embankment is six feet higher than the present revetment wall and has two openings at the lower end near Victoria pier which would be closed each year in the autumn by sluiced flood gates. A similar embankment will run across the enclosure from a point near the present outlet of the Lachine canal, thus dividing the harbor into two parts, one of which, the upper one, will be entered from the canal, the other, as the floodgates will remain open during navigation, vessels will merely pass by the opening. The upper basin will be fed from the canal and the water be of exactly the same level as that in Wellington basin. As this water is a great deal higher than the level of the St. Lawrence at its highest flood the basin will afford a means of disposing of the surplus water in the canal, by sluices in the embankment, through which it will escape into the river. This upper basin will be about 25 feet deep, 4000 feet long and 2000 feet wide, and affording an additional deep water basin as large as the present harbor, and with the lower basin more than double the present accommodation, and this without any dredging. The water in the lower harbour will be of the same level as the river except when the flood gates are shut, but if thought desirable a lock can be placed in the entrance in addition to the flood gates and the depth of water in this basin raised. As it would be impossible for the ice in these basins to shove, vessels could remain in them secure during the winter months and be repaired here ready for the spring. Of course the wharves between the canal and the proposed upper harbour or canal basin will have to be raised. An outlet for the water from the Mill street works and sewers could be effected by a conduit emptying into the lower harbour, passing under the opening between the present canal basin and the proposed higher harbour in a syphonic tube or culvert.

Mr. Gilman states that the chief objection hitherto raised to his scheme is that an embankment on the outside of the harbor would by contracting the river cause greater floods on the south side. This, he maintains, is an error as the embankment would not encroach upon the current, but rather by strengthening the same would prevent the usual deposit of frazil and ice that now occurs during the early winter months and freezes fast to the bottom on the large shoal inside the space that would be covered by the proposed upper harbor. Mr. Gilman further states that his scheme would cost about two and a half millions of dollars and that he could in a day organize a company to carry it out.

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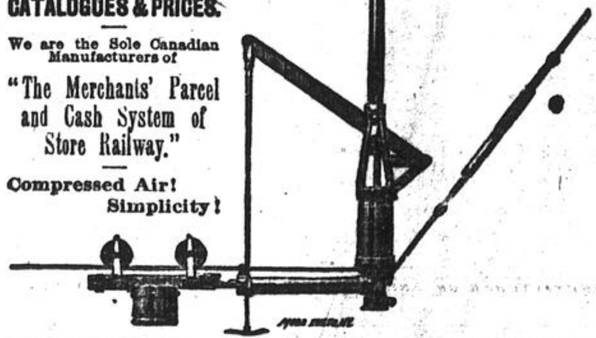

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BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—At 714 Sherbrooke street, on July 20, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Ottawa of a daughter. 168 3

BEAUDRY—On July 20, at No. 9 Ernest street, Mrs. F. L. N. Beaudry, of a daughter. 168 3

BROWN—Trenton, Ont., July 19, the wife of J. H. P. Brown, railway mail clerk, of a daughter. 169 4

FALCONER—July 21, at 95 St. Matthew street, the wife of A. Falconer of a daughter, stillborn. 169 2

HOWARD—July 21, at 146½ St. Urbain street, the wife of P. Howard of a daughter.

YOUNG—At Longueuil, July 10, Mrs. J. K. Young of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEGG-CLARKE—At Melbourne, Ont., on the 7th inst., by the Rev. W. McAllister, Chas. G. Begg to Lillie Clarke.

FITZGERALD-FINUCANE—At Hamilton, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Canon Mockridge, M. Fitzgerald to Florence M. Finucane.

McDONALD-KENNEDY—At Campbelltown, N. B., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. A. Ogilvie Brown, Geo. McDonald to Janet Kennedy.

PARKER-CHESTER—At Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, July 21, by Rev. Dr. Chester, of Buffalo, N. Y., Archibald Gibson Parker to Mabel, daughter of Captain J.T. Chester. 169 2

RICE-RODES—At Bear River, on the 27th ult., by Elder J. M. Tozier, James F. Rice to Mrs. Mary E. Rodes.

WEBBER-WALDHOF—At Hamilton, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Maxwell, Geo. T. Webber to Agnes Waldhof.

DEATHS.

CAFFERTY—In this city, July 22, William Cafferty, aged 24 years. Funeral from his father's residence, 375½ St. Dominique street, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2.30 p. m., to R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

ENGLISH—At Strathroy, on the 20th inst., Isabella English, wife of Col. John English, aged 31 years.

GLEESON—In this city Friday, July 22, Bridget Higgins, widow of the late Patrick Gleeson, native of County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 65. Funeral from her late residence, 28 Jurors street, Sunday, July 24, at 2.30 p. m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please attend.

KELLY—At Eastern Passage, on the 18th inst., Joseph Kelly, aged 63 years.

LORIGAN—At St. Johns, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Anne Lorigan, aged 75 years.

MORTON—At Toronto, on the 16th inst., Margaret Carson, relict of late Wm. Morton, aged 77 years.

McCLORY—At St. Henri, 28 Bethune street, on July 23, Leticia Cook, widow of the late Daniel McClory, aged 70. Funeral notice hereafter. 170 3

TESTER—July 22, Beatrice, infant daughter of Thomas Tester, aged 10 months 6 days.

HE GAVE UP CALLING.

Brown—I say, Robinson, are you still sweet on Miss Tittleback?

Robinson—I'm afraid she didn't appreciate my visits.

"Why do you think so?"

"Well, the last time I called she had an alarm clock in the parlor, and had it set for 10 o'clock. I've given up calling there."

HE KNEW THEIR WEAKNESS.

On one of the large stands in London on Jubilee day a number of ladies in the front stood up as the Queen was passing, thus obstructing the view of those persons who were seated. In vain were they collectively requested to sit down, till at last a happy thought occurred to one of the sufferers. He called out, "Will the pretty lady in front kindly sit down?" whereupon about fifty old women briskly seated themselves.

WE SELL

Photographic Outfits, Stanley Dry Plates, Concentrated Stanley Developers, Bromide Paper, Blue Print Paper, Ready Sensitized Albumen Paper, and all Photographic Chemicals. Lessons free to Amateurs purchasing outfits from us.

1111 WM. NOTMAN & SON.

Steamer "Ocean,"

J. T. TOWERS, Master.

Montreal, Toronto and St. Catharines,

Leaves G. E. JAQUES & Co.'s DOCK EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 p. m., for Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Toronto and St. Catharines.

Fare to Toronto, $7.50; St. Catharines, $8.00; Niagara Falls, $8.50. Return trip, $14. Meals and Berth included.

*** For passage, apply

TURTON & O'BEIRNE,
154 ST. JAMES STREET.
99tlaw G. E. JAQUES & CO., Agents.

Steamer "Persia"

(J. H. SCOTT, Master.)

Sails Every Friday, at 7 p. m.

FARE TO TORONTO	$7.50
ST. CATHARINES	$8.00
NIAGARA FALLS	$8.50

Meals and Berth Included.

D. BATTERSBY,
174 St. James street,
11012aw City and District Bank Building

PERSONAL — MR. MARTIN HAS REopened his Studio, which has been closed for nearly three months undergoing repairs and alterations made necessary by fire on premises. The Studio, corner St. Peter and Craig streets, is elegantly fitted and furnished. Everything new and bright, and appliances the most modern. A visit respectfully solicited. 169t2

PERSONAL—STRICTLY PRIVATE ACcommodation for ladies. Mrs. Searl, Ladies' Doctress, 545 Lagauchetiere street. 170 1

PERSONAL—STAMMERING AND Stuttering in its worst forms permanently cured by Drs. Haynes & Burwash, 21 Mansfield Street. 170 1

PERSONAL—WANTED THE ADDRESS of Miss S. McFarlane, who emigrated from Liverpool under the supervision of P. Warren, about a year ago. John Smith, U. S. Ship "Galena." 170 1

Children's Checked Muslin Pinafores, extra quality, worth 75c to 95c, selling for 30c each, at Ligget & Hamilton's, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame street. 170t1

HAIR BRUSHES.

Sample Brushes sold retail cheap.
WILLIAM H. ULLEY,
MANUFACTURER OF BRUSHES ONLY
88 Bleury street, above Lagauchetiere.
No connection with any other store.
212eod

Why do I smile? Because I bought my Dry Goods at Ligget & Hamilton's Great July Clearing Sale and saved money. 170t1

CITY FURNITURE AND BEDDING WAREHOUSE

Carries one of the largest stocks of General Household and Office Furniture in the market, and buy and manufacture for cash. Institutions, Hotels and Parties Furnishing will save money by buying from

JAMES STEEL,
Upholsterer,
170t2awtf 1826 Notre Dame St.

Guinet's, Ponson's, and Bonnet's world-renowned Gros Grain Silks, all greatly reduced, at Ligget & Hamilton's Great July Clearing Sale. 170t1

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.
ASK FOR IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Made by The Albert Toilet Soap Co.

English, Irish, Scotch, Halifax and Canadian Tweeds, all greatly reduced, at the Great Clearing Sale now going on at Ligget & Hamilton's. 170t1

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
SPECIAL DISCOUNT

Until the end of July we will allow twenty per cent. off the prices of all Ladies' Silk Umbrellas at $5.00 and over and off all Gentlemen's at $6 and over.

S. CARSLEY.

ABOUT UMBRELLAS
ABOUT UMBRELLAS
ABOUT UMBRELLAS
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ABOUT UMBRELLAS

Our Umbrellas at the marked prices are the best value in the country. So that the above mentioned discount should tempt storekeepers and the public generally to buy promptly and largely of fine qualities.

S. CARSLEY.

Lot of Ladies' Corsets in large sizes, which were sold originally at $1.65 pair, will be sold for 25c pair on Monday.

S. CARSLEY.

KID GLOVES
KID GLOVES

25 CENTS PAIR.

150 doz. pairs of Ladies' Kid Gloves to be cleared at 25c pair.

S. CARSLEY.

MONDAY MORNING

we commence in earnest to run out our immense stock. All are invited to give a helping hand.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' NEW FANCY BRAIDED JERSEYS

just to hand in all sizes, to be sold at a real bargain, price 85c each.

S. CARSLEY.

THOSE CASHMERE PRINTS.

Another lot of exquisite patterns just received, 8½c yard.

S. CARSLEY.

200 pieces of Cashmere Prints worth 16c per yard, will be offered on Monday at 8½c yard.

REMEMBER MONDAY MORNING.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' fine extra quality All-wool Paris Cut Jerseys, 65c each.

S. CARSLEY.

Lot of Children's Jerseys excellent quality, 70c each.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Bugle Jerseys are lower now than ever before. Come and see the styles we are offering at $3.00 each.

S. CARSLEY.

REDUCED

CHOICE MANTLES
CHOICE MANTLES
CHOICE MANTLES
CHOICE MANTLES
CHOICE MANTLES
CHOICE MANTLES
CHOICE MANTLES
CHOICE MANTLES
CHOICE MANTLES
CHOICE MANTLES
CHOICE MANTLES

Choice Mantles, Dolman, Cape handsomely trimmed with Lace and Beaded Trimmings, now offered at great reduction, at

S. CARSLEY'S.

REDUCED

JACKETS JACKETS JACKETS
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Jackets in Plain and Tufted Stockinette, Basket, Diagonal, English and Scotch Tweed, also Box Cloth Jackets lined with Satin offered at $6.00, to be cleared out, at

S. CARSLEY'S.

REDUCED

COSTUMES COSTUMES
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COSTUMES COSTUMES

Special lines of Costumes with material for Waist and a few complete suits now offered at low figures.

S. CARSLEY.

Montreal, July 23, 1887.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Yesterday we advertised for money, and as we MUST have it to pay for our Fall Purchases, we are offering Dry Goods at desperate prices.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

And we are pleased to say that the public in general are taking advantage of them, so much so that this is the most successful Cheap Sale we have ever had. Our sales away ahead of last year, and keep increasing every day.

NO BETTER PROOF THAN THIS

To prove that we keep the right goods and give the best value.

To-morrow (Saturday) our stores as usual close at 1 o'clock, therefore we ask as a favor that you do your shopping as early in the morning as possible.

Saturday is always a busy day with us in our

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Big bargains in Gloves for to-morrow.
Kid Gloves from 25c up; all cheap.
Taffeta Gloves from 25c up; all cheap.
Silk Gloves from 40c up; all cheap.
Thread Gloves to clear at 15c; worth 60c.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

The greatest bargains in Laces and Lace Goods to be found in Montreal are to be had at our Lace Counter.
Oriental Laces from 4c, in White, Cream and Coffee.
Yak Laces, in all colors, from 15c.
Spanish Laces from 10c.
Guipure Laces from 13c.
Chantilly Laces from 15c.
Black Lace Flouncings from $1.00; 30 and 40 inches wide.
Cream Lace Flouncings from 50c.
Beige Lace Flouncings from 50c.
White Lace Flouncings from 50c; all 36 and 40 inches wide.
Also great bargains in

BEADED GOODS.

Beaded Tabliers in new and handsome designs, all at about half usual price. Prices from 95c.
Beaded Panels in newest patterns. Prices from 63c.
Beaded Vests, all marked exceptionally low for our Cheap Sale. Prices from 30c.
Beaded Laces from 20c.
Lace Fichus and Lace Collars all remarkably cheap.
Lace Fichus from 30c.
Lace Collars from 15c.
The place to buy cheapest and nicest Dry Goods is, without exception,

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S,
1781 & 1783 NOTRE DAME ST.,
105, 107, 109, 111 ST. PETER ST.
Terms Cash, and only One Price. 169t

N.E. HAMILTON & CO.

1888 & 1890 Notre Dame Street.

We shall continue our Great Midsummer and Remnant Sale next week, and we offer as before astounding bargains in all lines of goods.

Special prices on piece goods and remnants in

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
SATEENS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, Etc., Etc.,
And Ladies' and Children's Parasols
and Sun Umbrellas, from 35c up,
all at less than 50c
on a dollar.

—:o:—

Remember we close Saturdays at One o'clock during July and August.

—:o:—

N. E. Hamilton & Co.,

Glenora Building. 170t1

Good sound Halifax Tweed, exactly the thing for Boys' Suits, worth 50c yard, selling for 35c, at Ligget & Hamilton's. 170t1

THE UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company.

ORGANIZED 1850.

ASSETS	$5,683,137.83
SURPLUS	$1,013,690.04

SECURITY! INDISPUTABILITY! PROMPT PAYMENT.

EMO & YOUNG, Managers.
H. E. Thurlow & C. Turnbull, Special Ag'ts.
16taw 99 St. Francois Xavier street.

Tremendous stock of Beautiful Laces, narrow and wide, from 2c yard, at Ligget & Hamilton's. 170t1

PRIZES

—FOR—

REGATTAS, PICNICS, GAMES, ATHLETIC ENTERTAINMENTS, &c.

Wedding Presents, &c.

Committees and others are cordially invited to inspect our large stock of Silverware, Vienna, Berlin and Paris Goods, suitable for Prizes, Presents, &c.

Low Prices. Wholesale & Retail.

WATSON & PELTON
53 St. Sulpice street.
168teodtf

At Ligget & Hamilton's they are busily engaged reducing all their Colored and Wash Dress Goods Remnants for Monday's trade. This being the second reduction, they are bound to go. 170t1

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY DRY GOODS

—AT—

YOUR OWN PRICES

—BY ATTENDING THE—

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—OF—

BOISSEAU BROTHERS

You Can Save

$5.00 on every purchase of $10.00

Call and be convinced that we are now selling Goods of every description at prices unheard of in this city.

We mean to clear all our Summer and Extra Stock, and we are sure our prices will do it.

Goods that everyone should call and see—

Our Pongee Silks at 25c.

Fancy Check Dress Goods, 6c yard.

Also, our Large Job Lot of Oriental Laces.

Our range of Towels, from 3½c each.

White Figured Muslins, at 8 and 9c yard.

Heavy Cretonnes, at 9c, worth 16c yard.

Colored Angola Mending, on card, [illegible] each

500 Pieces of Prints, 5c yard.

Halifax Tweeds, 30c and 35c yard.

Ladies' Straw Hats, at 5c each.

Ladies' Straw Hats, at 15c each.

Ladies' Straw Hats, at 25c each.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, 50c.

CALL FOR BARGAINS AT

BOISSEAU BROS.'

GREAT SALE,

235 & 237

St. Lawrence Main St.

170t1

It is said that at Ligget & Hamilton's they are making the greatest display of Colored Dress Goods in the city. 170t1

—COMBINED—

RECREATION & SIGHTSEEING

For CHICAGO,

Via Toronto, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Windsor and Sarnia.

The Passenger Steamer of the MERCHANTS' LINE will leave our Dock, Canal Basin,

EVERY TUESDAY, 2 p. m.

SEND FOR FOLDERS.

G. E. JAQUES & CO., 110 Common Street, or D. BATTERSBY, 181 St. James St. 144tlaw

Striped and Brocaded Silks, worth 45c to 50c, selling for 20c yard, at Ligget & Hamilton's. 170t1

G. A. HOLLAND.

10 per cent. off Wall Paper for month of July.

KITCHEN,
BEDROOM,
DINING ROOM, PARLOR,
and DRAWING ROOM.
WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS!
GROUNDED,
SATIN,
SILK,
WASHABLE,
VARNISHED,
GILT,
EMBOSSED.
WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS!

Wall Paper can be put up and bought cheaper in the month of July than at any other time during the year.

G. A. HOLLAND,
1758 & 1760 NOTRE DAME STREET.
166t3eod

Any Lady studying her own interest should attend the Great July Clearing Sale at Ligget & Hamilton's. 170t1

POIRIER'S HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

—:o:—

Since I advertised my House Furnishing Goods at cost price, my customers have taken advantage of it, and we have been very busy in this department; it is well known among the trade that some extensive housekeepers go wholesale for their house furnishings, under the impression that they can buy cheaper, but they make a great mistake, as the wholesale people get better prices from private parties than we take ourselves in our regular advance, but when one sells these goods at merely a percentage as I do, one can save from 15 to 20 per cent. on the prices they would be charged wholesale, as they pay twenty-five per cent. more than people in the trade. I have said and repeat it over again, I will sell anyone requiring a quantity of these goods at five per cent. above the invoice price, when I will leave the invoice into their hands, and as a few have taken advantage of my offer already I would say to anyone requiring these goods, come to me and see if I will do what I advertise.

DRESS GOODS.

The quantity of Dress Goods we have sold these last two weeks shows pretty clearly that my prices are below any other store in the city. I saw yesterday in the window of a large Dry Goods Store down town, Dress Goods ticketed 25c, which I sell at 17c and another lot marked 22c, which I sell at 15c. Why pay such prices when you have the advantage to buy them from me at such a difference in price.

EARLY CLOSING.

I am willing to close my store at 7 p.m. during July and August, but as long as some of our up town stores will keep open till ten and sometimes eleven o'clock I will not give them the benefit of my trade.

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

I will not close my store at 1 p.m. on Saturturday, although some other stores pretend we got too much time from our employes, but every body can see through this, when these stores have the least chance to make a few sales in the evening they advertise that they will keep open, viz., Christmas and New Years eve, and as for our clerks being ill treated on that account most of them would rather work for us with a fair salary than work for such stores at starving wages reduced to half at the end of the week by *Fines* and getonly half or three-quarters of an hour for their meals no matter at what a distance they may live.

So ladies patronize stores who deal honestly in every way and give you the best possible value for your money and I am sure of a good share of your patronage.

—o—

H. F. POIRIER,
2223—&—2225
ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.
Centre Store Queen's Hall Block. 170t1

Where were the hundreds of ladies seen on the streets this week going to? They were going to Ligget & Hamilton's to purchase some of the Great Bargains displayed during their Great July Clearing Sale. 170t1

WHITE COTTONS.

The Cheapest Yet.

We are selling now the Lowest Priced Cottons to be found in Montreal.

1 Piece of Cotton at the Price of one-half Piece.

This offer will not hold good very long. As soon as we get our present lot of Cottons sold we cannot promise to give it again on account of the present cotton combination.

DRY GOODS and PRINTS.

We are very speedily making room for new Goods, and would advise every one to come now if you would want cheap goods.

TO SELL THE GOODS CHEAP IS THE WAY TO GET SPACE.

We have on hand a fine lot of Prints, suitable for Comforters and Quilts. Fast colors, which are going very fast at the very low prices we have reduced them to.

JAMES A. OGILVY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
203 and 205 ST. ANTOINE, and
144, 146, 148, 150 MOUNTAIN ST.
Telephone No. 967. 170t1

4

SUMMER SCARFS FOR 25 CENTS.
—ALSO—
FLANNEL SHIRT LACES 30c per dozen.
—:o:—

NORMAN'S,

2246 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
169t2

At Ligget & Hamilton's they are displaying some handsome Dress Trimmings, all the latest styles. 170t1

Special Sale of Straw Hats.

Positively the last chance, for one week only, from Saturday, the 23rd, to Saturday, 30th instant. We have decided to offer the balance of our Straw Goods at such reductions that they must be sold regardless to cost, prices and value. Come at once and be convinced, as we do not mean common goods at low prices, but the latest styles and finest of qualities at the bottom low figures, at

PEYSER'S AMERICAN FUR STORE,
27—St. Lawrence Main Street—27
Second Hat Store above Craig Street. 170t5

Black Checked Bunting, worth 28c yard, selling for 15c yard, at Ligget & Hamilton's. 170t1

ASK FOR THE
South American
TRADING CO.
COFFEE.
J. & M. AND EL REY.
THEY ARE THE BEST.
425 St. James Street.
170t1

Where is the Great Dry Goods Sale going on? Why, at Ligget & Hamilton's, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame street, Old Stand. 170t1

CRYING BABIES

are made

GOODNATURED, HEALTHY, HEARTY,

by the use of

Babies do not cry if they are satisfied and they cannot be satisfied if they are not properly nourished by their food, or if it produces irritation of stomach or bowels.

Very many mothers cannot properly nourish their children, and the milk of many mothers produces bad effects in the child because of constitutional disease or weakness.

For all such cases there is a remedy in

LACTATED FOOD.

Hundreds of Physicians testify to its great value. It will be retained when even lime water and milk is rejected by the stomach, hence it is of great value to all invalids, in either chronic or acute cases.

150 Meals for an Infant for $1.00.

EASILY PREPARED. At Druggists—25c., 50c., $1.

A valuable pamphlet sent on application.

4] WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., Montreal.

At Ligget & Hamilton's are displayed some elegant Summer Dolmans, in all designs and prices. 170t1

THE POPULAR STEAMER "ELLA ROSS"

W. Garrett, Master and Proprietor,

WILL LEAVE MONTREAL every Wednesday, at 1 p.m., for GRENVILLE, OTTAWA, KINGSTON, GANANOQUE, and staying over Sunday at 1000 ISLAND PARK, leaving 1000 ISLAND PARK and ALEXANDRIA BAY Monday morning, calling at all the principal ports on the St. Lawrence, running all the rapids, and arriving at Montreal Monday evening. $14.00—Round trip, meals and berth included, $14.00. The cosiest trip on the continent. BOSWELL & HACKETT, Genl. Ticket Agents, 181 St. James St., Montreal. Tickets to Great Britain and Europe by all lines at lowest rates. 170t5-1aw

Simply Stunning! Ligget & Hamilton's Printed Muslins at 5c and 7c yard. 170t1

BAR PINS!

Just arrived a large assortment of the Best, American 18 k. Rolled Gold Bar Pins, $3.50 Pins selling for $2.00.

Brilliants or Rhine Stone Brooches and Earrings, in Rolled Gold Settings, from 50c to $5.00.

Rhine Stone Earrings, in Solid Gold, $1.50 to $3.50. Bar Pins, in Solid Gold, $2.50 to $4.50.

Largest assortment of Gold Rings in the city.

R. HEMSLEY, Jeweller,
2011—NOTRE DAME STREET—2011
6 doors East of Chaboillez square. 136t

At Ligget & Hamilton's they have reduced all their Lace Parasols to one-third the original selling prices. 170t1

Booming!—Ligget & Hamilton's Great July Clearing Sale has been booming every day since the opening. 170t1

NESTLE'S FOOD!

TRADE MARK.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS,
HAS BY ITS EXCELLENCE AS A
NOURISHING,
PALATABLE,
ECONOMICAL and
CONVENIENT FOOD,
Become the most extensively used food in the world to-day.
Requires only water to prepare it.
A sample and all information on application to
THOS. LEEMING & CO.,
MONTREAL. 170t1

Colored Dress Goods, worth 27c yard, selling for 15c yard, at Ligget & Hamilton's. 170t1

MRS. NOSE and MRS. SNUFF.

—o—

Experience in Gas Stoves.

—o—

Mrs. Nose is one of those eccentric old ladies, living on one of the most fashionable avenues in the city, and well known in the circle of cod fish aristocracy. Of late she has caused a great sensation among her neighbors by throwing open her windows and doors and shouting at the top of her voice. Mrs. Snuff, a neighbor, became anxious to ascertain the cause of this curious excitement. One day she called on Mrs. Nose and found her greatly excited, her eyes full of tears, the perspiration rolling down her cheeks. "Mrs. Snuff, have you called to see me at last?" "Yes, I have, and what does all this excitement mean?"

Mrs. Nose, with her voice pitched to its usual high key, commenced to explain as follows: "Some time ago I was advised to buy a gas stove, which I did; here it is; don't you smell the disagreeable, unhealthy, sickening odor which comes from it?" Calling her children into the kitchen, some eighteen of them all told, she continued: "Mrs. Snuff, you know what pretty, rosy cheeks these little children had; now look at them, how pale and sickly looking they are. It is going to kill us all; my cat is dead already; my little dog is sick; my plants are all dying away. The doctor calls four times a week; so far it has been nothing but sickness, death and expense."

Mrs. Snuff then gives her experience of gas stoves a few years ago: "I bought one and had the same difficulty to content with. I was advised by my friends to buy a

BRICKER GAS GOVERNOR.

I did so, and found the odor ceased immediately, and has not been perceptible since in the slightest degree. It also made an important saving of 25 per cent. in my gas bills, besides the heat is more uniform. I should recommend you to get one at once. Then you will find your children will soon get back their rosy cheeks, your cat will live to an old age, your dog will get well again, your plants will be restored and prosper, and the doctor will find no more necessity for calling."

Mrs. Nose, taking a long sigh: "That would be a blessing; what kind of an animal is the BRICKER GAS GOVERNOR, anyhow?"

Mrs. Snuff: "It is not an animal. It is simply an ingenious mechanical invention, which will regulate the flow of gas in gas stoves; consequently there will be nothing to burn but the pure hydrogen; all the other ingredients, which cause the disagreeable smell, will be killed as dead as your cat." "Well, well, Mrs. Snuff, that beats anything I ever heard of. Where can I get one?" "If you call at Mr. H. Bricker's office, 242 St. James street, upstairs, Room 3, or send a post card, you will get one without fail. He will give you a guarantee, also a week's trial. If it does not suit it will cost you nothing, and if it suits you pay him $12. Try it; the test will cost you nothing. The Governor will last from 10 to 15 years." "I will get one at once. God bless you."

HENRY BRICKER'S,

Office, 242 St. James Street,
Upstairs, Room 3, CITY. 170t1

Ladies' Regatta Collars, worth 14c, selling for 5c each, at Ligget & Hamilton's. 170t1

At Ligget & Hamilton's they are selling Prints, worth from 10c to 22c, for 8c yard. 170t1

Third Edition.

THE FISHERIES.

What the Minister of Fisheries Says Regarding the Alleged Poaching by American Fishermen and Other Matters.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 23.—Interviewed regarding the alleged poaching by Yankee fishermen, the Minister of Fisheries, Hon. Mr. Foster, who has just made a cruise of the fishing grounds, said: "The rumors concerning poaching are very indefinite, but whenever a special instance has been alleged an investigation has been made, with results going to show that the rumors were unfounded. There was either a mistake as to the distance from shore at which the fishing was carried on or in the class of vessels alleged to be fishing. The fact is that considering the extent of our coast the amount of poaching is reduced to a minimum and very few actual instances have been brought to the notice of the department. The patrol of the cruisers is well marked out, is carefully followed, and is kept up sharply. The United States vessels themselves have, as I believe, strict orders to obey the law and keep outside the line. They show a well defined disposition to obey these orders. I have myself seen imperative instructions to United States fishermen, warning them to keep out of Canadian harbors, even when dressing their fish, for fear of running into trouble. American fishermen cheerfully obey Canadian customs laws, entering, immediately on coming into port, and in their intercourse with our cruisers they are always anxious to find out just what the regulations are and to adhere to them. I may say that captains of United States war vessels in our waters board their own fishermen, and give them similar instructions. Customs laws are being as strictly enforced as last year, the only difference being that in places remote from a custom house when United States vessels come in seeking shelter the commander of the cruiser, who is also customs officer on that particular station, is authorized to enter and clear these vessels. Any insinuations either that the law is not strictly enforced or that customs regulations are disregarded are not to be believed in the slightest degree. Mackerel this year have been well in shore. Around Prince Edward island many have been taking in the harbors themselves by the old method of hook and line, and our fishermen are as a rule doing well, while up to this time catch of United States vessels in their own waters has been poor. A notable feature this year is the increased number of mackerel seiners fitted out by our own people, many ports having doubled the number of last year. Our people seem pleased to have the inshore fisheries kept exclusively for them. And now that United States fishermen are kept out our people show a disposition to fit out vessels and reap the harvest for themselves. I find our fishermen hearty in their support of protective service, and much more inclined than they were last year to assist in it. The expression is often heard, "We will be satisfied if we can keep our fisheries for ourselves."

STATUE OF URBAN II UNVEILED.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

PARIS, July 23.—A statue of Pope Urban II was unveiled yesterday at Chatillon, his birth place, in the presence of the papal nuncio at Paris, and the Archbishop of Paris. The Archbishop of Rheims and twenty-three bishops were also present. Bishop Freppel delivered an eloquent address. There was a procession through the streets in the evening, and the town was illuminated.

CANADIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, July 23.—In a match at Gosforth yesterday between the Gentlemen of Northumberland and the Canadians, the home team made 229 first innings, and Canadians, 102. The game will be finished to-day.

UNIONISTS TO BANQUET HARTINGTON.

(SPECIAL TO THE STAR.)

LONDON, July 23.—Unionists will give a banquet to Lord Hartington on August 5th, as a mark of their confidence in him and admiration for his conduct during the present session of Parliament.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Important Canadian Judgments Delivered by the Judicial Committee Yesterday.

TORONTO, July 23.—A special to the *Mail*, dated London, July 22, says: The following judgments have been delivered by the judicial committee of the Privy Council:

Owen vs. St. Catharines Lumber Company, a question of property in the disputed territory. On the application of Mr. McCarthy, Q. C., leave was granted to appeal.

Beatty vs. the North-West Transportation Company, in this important case, in which the Supreme Court of Canada reversed the unanimous judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, the judgment of the Court of Appeal was sustained and the judgment of the Supreme Court reversed. This is a case involving the right of a shareholder and director in the defendant company, who had the controlling interest in the company, to sell his steamer "The United Empire" to his company, the right to make such a sale being sustained.

Beck vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Company. In this long contested case, the Privé Council refuses the motion made to-day for leave to appeal. The main point arising from the conflicting opinion in Canada as to whether insurance could be deducted from damages to be assessed under Lord Campbell's act was in dispute. While the majority of the judges expressed the opinion in favour of the deduction, the result in this case is against it.

THE ST. THOMAS DISASTER.

The Conductor of the Excursion Train to be Arrested—Condition of the Injured.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ST. THOMAS, July 23.—The evidence at the inquest on the railway accident yesterday tended to show that engineer Donnelly had not been drinking on the day of the collision. A coroner's warrant has been issued for the arrest of conductor Spettegire, as it has been proved beyond doubt that the accident was caused through his negligence in not examining the air brakes before leaving Port Stanley. The inquest was adjourned till Monday. The number of injured by the collision and explosion is over 120, most of whom are rapidly recovering. Mrs. Zealand's sufferings are intense and her recovery is doubtful. Charles Calcott, a fireman, has taken a turn for the worse, and now lies in a very critical condition. He was more seriously burned on the face and breast than was at first supposed, and is thought to have inhaled the flames.

AROUND THE WORLD.

The Circuit of the Globe Made in Sixty-Nine Days.

TORONTO, July 23.—The following special cable appears in this morning's *Globe*:—

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times* to-day announces that a copy of one of its issues has made the circuit of the globe in sixty-nine days. Its journey was made *via* the Suez Canal route to Yokohama, and thence to London *via* the Canadian Pacific line and Atlantic connections. This is the shortest time in which the circuit has been made under the British flag. Influential metropolitan and provincial journals continue to urge the importance of the recognition of the Canadian route to the East. The press is practically unanimous in favor of a subsidy to the Canadian service.

A LONDON LADY MISSING.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, Ont., July 23.—The daughter of Dr. Rourke, of this city, left her home on Wednesday afternoon and nothing has since been heard of her. The young lady is 18 years of age. Her parents can assign no reason for her absence and are in a state of great anxiety. The police have failed to get any trace of her whereabouts.

NOVA SCOTIA BISHOPRIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HALIFAX, July 23. N. S.—Rev. Dr. Nichols has finally declined to allow himself to be nominated for the Nova Scotia bishopric, and pledges his support to Archdeacon Gilpin, administrator of the Diocese, who has agreed to accept the See if elected by the Synod.

RACING AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—The Cleveland Driving Park Association will open the grand circuit meeting here next week. A notable race has been arranged for $2500 between "Harry Wilkes" and "Patron."

A HEARTLESS SWINDLE.

Men and Young Girls Victimized by a Bogus Employment Agent.

Finding that the Game is Up He Skips Leaving His Dupes Behind.

A few days ago there appeared in several of the city papers the following advertisement:

WANTED.—255 men and girls to go to the States, a few miles outside of Portland, to work in a silk mill. Wages, $1.50 a day.

A large number of "men and girls" accordingly waited on the advertiser, who had taken up his abode at a hotel on St. James street west. There they found a youngish looking man, somewhat undersized, with light hair, and very much browned by the sun. He also displayed a pin apparently of the Masonic style. He was plain spoken, exceedingly suave, but with a furtive glance which avoided his visitor's gaze. The people who called on him were told that the place to which they were bound was Lewiston, not far from Portland, and everything was painted *couleur de rose*. Work would be interesting, light, and the "company" which was really employing the hands, as alleged by the bogus agent, was, in all respects, a desirable one to work for. So pretty was the picture drawn by the pretended agent, who gave the name of Ramsay, that

ONE POOR WIDOW,

who was engaged at the rate of $60 a month to do the cooking for a few boarders, sold off her effects and broke up her house, and now mourns over the results of her credulity and confiding tendency. It may reasonably be supposed that Mr. "Ramsay" did not fail to effect his evident purpose of obtaining money from the "hands" he engaged. This was done in a frank and easy manner. A dollar was required, as an evidence of good faith, and a guarantee that the person engaged would duly keep his or her contract. But this was declared to be "merely a matter of form," and the "agent" professed to be thoroughly indifferent to the money, provided that the applicant gave good references. This kindly assurance had its effect, and for the most part the applicants cheerfully paid their dollar, rather than take the trouble to obtain references. In this way some sixty poor people, many being girls, were fleeced. But it suddenly flashed across some one sharper than his fellows that there exists a law in the United States prohibiting the importation of labor in the manner advertised, and perhaps unwisely let the "agent" understand that it was the intention of some of the "hands" engaged to telegraph to Lewiston for information. On learning this "Mr. Ramsay" became indignant, and announced, with dignity, that he would have no more to do with the men. The determination of the men, however, seems to have alarmed "Mr. Ramsay," and yesterday his place was vacant: he had quietly folded his tent and

STOLEN AWAY.

Some of his victims say he has gone in the direction of Three Rivers or Quebec. The pretended agent also forgot to pay his hotel bill and had not even time to get his baggage from the station so busy was he and so absorbed in the engagement of labor. He seems to have worked the confidence dodge very successfully, and in so cruel a direction that it is to be hoped he will be apprehended before long and duly punished.

Ramsay is a man of short stature, light curly hair, small moustache, and has the appearance of a mill foreman. He is believed to hail from Cohoes or some other American manufacturing centre, and appears to be well up in milling matters.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The President's Annual Address.

The address of Mr. W. E. Worthen, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, at the annual meetings which are just concluded, is an able resumé of the progress of engineering in the United States during the past year. It opens with a reminder that engineering is essentially an evolved science and that its evolution depends more largely upon trifling advances made by unknown men, rather than upon gigantic discoveries of some great and clever engineer. In hydraulic engineering the vast increase during the past 10 years in steam power as compared with that of water power is noted, steam power having increased nearly 80 per cent., while water power is not 8½ per cent. more. In the water supply of towns there is a great improvement in the use of wrought iron instead of cast iron mains. This is largely due to an ingenious miner in California, who laid a water main in his mine consisting of ordinary stovepipe. The plan was followed by others, and now rivetted pipes are extensively used, the water supply of San Francisco being carried through two large rivetted pipes. The address goes fully into the character of drinking water, pointing out that "dead" or stagnant water is unwholesome however pure it may seem chemically or microscopically, and that water which will not keep fish and aquatic plants alive is unfit for human drinking purposes. In steam engineering the President points out that while the "duty" of 100 pounds of coal in 1857 was considered to be 60,000,000 pounds, now 100,000 pounds is not thought too much to expect from the same weight of coal. The system of heating with exhaust steam is spoken of and the plan of supplying steam heat from a central point is said to be progressing in New York. In railroads the estimated construction for the year is 10,000 miles, while improvements in the heating of cars and in automatic air-brakes worked by electricity are noticed. In street railways attention is directed to the cable system and its superiority in many ways over horse power. Electric train-ways are discussed and it is claimed that the successful motor, for road work, must be electrical. Bridge building and gas engineering are treated of and the gradual but steady advance of water-gas recorded. The president concludes his address with a claim for the high and important position of the engineers in the practical world.

THE HARBOR OF ST. JOHN.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 23.—A mass meeting of citizens was held last night to consider the question of placing the harbor in commission. A resolution in favor of a commission providing compensation to private wharf owners was moved by C. N. Skinner, M. P. It was opposed by Mr. Weldon, M. P., Sheriff Harding, Samuel Schofield and Mr. Ellis, M. P. The meeting was so evenly divided that Mayor Thorne, while inclined to think the majority were opposed to the commission, refused to declare the resolution either lost or carried.

THE ST. JOHN CHURCH TROUBLE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR].

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 23.—Judge Palmer refuses to grant an interim order restraining Rev. G. G. Roberts from holding divine service in St. Ann's church, Fredericton, on account of his ritualistic practices, allowing the case to go down for hearing. Judge Palmer suggests that the whole matter be settled by arbitration, thus obviating the necessity of dragging church methods and practices before the courts.

COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HAMILTON, Ont., July 23.—James O'Neil, who has been in gaol since last Sunday pending the result of the Coroner's inquest on the death of Wm. McLaren, was committed for trial this morning by Coroner Biggar on the charge of manslaughter. The jury decided that the deceased was killed by O'Neil.

WINNIPEG OARSMEN COMING EAST.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

WINNIPEG, July 23.—At a meeting of the Winnipeg rowing club last night, it was decided to send the senior fours, senior doubles and junior fours to the Canadian Amateur Regatta, at Ottawa.

Mlle. Jeanne Hugo, daughter of the late great Frenchman, is said by the society gossips of the Continent to be the belle of Paris.

Dyeing is Practised

in thousands of the best families of the country. Any woman is glad to avail herself of the help of Diamond Dyes, in restoring and renovating old or faded articles. 10 cents each. 32 colors.

An old maid's watchword—me-men-to.

After dinner take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills and you will be free from sour rising of food from the stomach. Try them and be convinced.

Special Notices.

Special Sale of Dress Goods all next week at S. Carsley's.

Several lots of Dress Materials to be offered below value at S. Carsley's next week.

Last Edition.

THE LAPRAIRIE CONTEST.

Speakers on Both Sides—"L'Etendard" Recapitulates Mr. Mercier's Good Deeds—A Reconciliation.

To-day is nomination day at Laprairie, and a boat left at 11.30 a. m. and another at 1.30 p. m., returning at 5.30 p. m., to enable all those to take part who desire. The meeting is at three p. m. and speeches are announced by Messrs. Goyette, the Nationalist candidate, Mercier, Duhamel, Amyot, Doyon and others. The other side will be represented by Dr. Brisson, Messrs. Taillon, Tassé, etc.

L'Etendard says it believes the electors of Laprairie are too intelligent to see in this election the same old party struggle as divided the province ten years ago. The contest is not between the *Rouges* and the *Bleus* as it might have been formerly. The Conservative party has been so manipulated for the last fifteen years that they now promulgate the most

MONSTROUS LIBERAL ERRORS,

and is endeavoring to fall into the train of the free thinking France of to-day. Mr. Chapleau, continues the Castor organ, has repaid the Jesuits for giving a whole free course of study to one of his brothers by persecuting them, and has pronounced publicly a most scandalous eulogy of Gambetta and Ferry.

L'Etendard further remarks that it has had many apprehension, relative to Mr. Mercier, on account of his Liberal antecedents. But his works have spoken for him; although not six months in power, he has already given a pledge of his devotion to the Catholic cause by his measure of incorporation of the Jesuits. Then he has notably amended the license law, he has espoused the cause of the settler against the lumberman, he has assured the building of Father Nolin's great colonization railway, as also the St. John railway, he has settled the Jacques Cartier Bank account, he has created a minister of agriculture and colonization, he is looking after the consolidation of the provincial statutes, and is pushing on the interprovincial convention and he is going to abolish the floating debt.

These praises of the Castor papers show that an *entente cordiale* yet reigns between Mr. Mercier and Mr. Trudel, and an armistice, if nothing else, has evidently been agreed upon, as *La Justice* yesterday backed out considerably from the very decided position it has been taking lately. Whether this is to obtain the regulation of

THE ASYLUM QUESTION,

which Mr. Mercier has not yet touched upon, is of course a party secret; but it is supposed that more is expected from Mr. Mercier in this direction than any one else could possibly accord; so lesser questions are allowed to drop for the time being. The Conservative organs, it is true, have within the last few days been estimating *L'Etendard's* share of patronage under the Mercier administration at the tidy sum of $10,000, but the ally of the Premier this morning denies that any patronage it may have had incidentally has had the slightest bearing on its policy in support of its quondam enemy.

THE TELEPHONE WAR.

An End to Monopoly—Two New Companies in the Field—Their Rates.

Two new telephone companies are organizing, namely, the Montreal Mutual Telephone Association and the Wallace Telephone Company.

The former had a meeting yesterday, at which certain preliminaries were arranged and committees appointed. This company proposes to start operations when 400 subscribers have been secured. The subscription for the first year is fixed at $40 and it is believed that for the second year an assessment of twenty dollars each will be sufficient for recovering expenses and emergencies. The third year, with the increased membership expected, it is thought that the charge for a telephone will be reduced to about $10 or $12 for each member. The system to be used is the Lockwood, which can be manufactured in the city. The prospectus states that a telephone system for one thousand subscribers can be constructed for $40,000 or $40 for each member, and the company claim to have a contract enabling them to do it at this figure.

However a telephone expert says that this estimate is palpably wrong; if only 500 subscribers are secured the first year, these will have to pay $80 each for the service. A mile of wire costs $170, and for 500 wires the cost would therefore be $85,000 for one mile, and there are other expenses to be added, so that according to this the cost to each subscriber would be very much greater than this Mutual Association estimates.

The Wallace Telephone Company proposes to have a capital of $200,000, and will not begin operations till 1000 subscribers have been secured. Any stock that might not be taken by the subscribers would be taken by the company as treasury stock. Each shareholder would own his telephone outright. The shares are put at $50 each. The telephone charges would be $36 for business offices and $24 for private residences per annum. The Wallace Telephone company are a manufacturing company and have organized numerous companies in the Western states which they are now supplying with telephones and material. Canvassers are out and over three hundred subscribers have already been secured. The company is backed by very wealthy New York capitalists who own the Wallace Telephone which is on an entirely different principle from the Bell, besides which they are contesting the validity of the Bell patents in the United States on the plea that the House telephone antedates it by eight years. There is therefore excitement in the telephone circles in the city.

OUR AMERICAN COUSINS.

How the Officers and Crew of the "Galena" are Enjoying Themselves.

After Consul-General Anderson had driven the officers of the "Galena" round the Mountain Park yesterday afternoon, they were entertained at the residence of Mr. Andrew Robertson, chairman of the Harbor Board. In the evening they attended the Mikado, after which they were the guests of ex-Mayor Beaugrand.

The officers have been put up at the St. James and Metropolitan clubs. Several of them visited the latter last evening, being introduced by Lt.-Col. Caverhill. They will be the recipients of much hospitality from the members of these clubs, which would be much greater were not so many of the members outside the city at this season.

The officers of the 5th Military District are organizing an entertainment in their behalf.

This afternoon in response to an invitation of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club to the officers and crew many of them attended the Shamrock-Ottawa match.

This ship is being rapidly put all taut and will be open to visitors to-morrow from ten to twelve and also in the afternoon.

The seamen will attend church where they may desire, but no service will be held on board.

Testing the Merryweather.

The third Merryweather engine was tested in front of Notre Dame Church this morning in presence of the chairman and members of the Fire Committee and a large concourse of citizens. The judges were Mr. Champagne, Boiler Inspector for the city, Mr. Blackwell, C. E., for the company, and Mr. Fred Redpath as referee. The engine worked well and got up steam in 4½ minutes and registered one hundred pounds in 10½ minutes. A stream was then put on and raised a distance of 178 feet. Several other streams were tried and the average height was about 150 feet.

Every day increases the popularity and sale of Carter's Little Liver Pills. The reason is that when once used relief is sure to follow. Don't forget this.

Special Notice.

Dress Materials at specially low prices are S. Carsley's chief attractions next week.

Lambert's patent fly fans, invaluable for dining or sick room; wire dish covers, fly traps, clothes wringers, washers, new stock of fancy dog collars, all sizes, at L. J. A. Surveyer's, 1588 Notre Dame street 158x3

Ladies requiring Dress Goods should attend S. Carsley's sale of these goods next week.

Leaving for the Country.

"A good idea." Families who will not be using their pianos during the summer months should have them thoroughly renovated by Mr. C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St. Catherine street, or better still give him your old instrument and have it replaced when you return with either a Miller or a Heintzman piano.

PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSES

An Appeal from the Judgment of the Supreme Court in re the Banque du Peuple and the Exchange Bank.

The liquidators of the Exchange Bank have received a cablegram from Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q. C., stating that the Lords of the Privy Council have refused his petition to be allowed to take an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the Banque du Peuple vs. the Exchange Bank, which involves $66,000, the payment of the celebrated Gilman cheques. The following are the

FACTS OF THE CASE.

Mr. F. E. Gilman drew cheques upon the Exchange Bank before its failure to the amount of $66,000. There were no funds to meet the cheques at the time, and the manager, Mr. Craig, accepted them, not in the usual way, but by writing across the face of the cheque, "good in three months from the date of the cheque." Before the maturity of the cheques the Exchange Bank failed and the People's Bank, at which Mr. Gilman discounted them, brought suit against the Exchange Bank for the recovery of the amount. Judgment in the Superior Court at Montreal was rendered in favor of the People's Bank, and unanimously confirmed in the Court of Appeal for the Province of Quebec. The judges of the Supreme Court were equally divided as to the legality of the cheques. Chief Justice Ritchie and Justices Fournier and Henry held that the acceptances made were sufficient, and Justices Strong, Taschereau and Gwynne held that the acceptance was illegal and the transaction out of the usual course of banking. Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., represented the Exchange Bank, and Mr. Geoffrion, Q. C., the People's Bank. The refusal of an appeal means about $70,000 out of the pockets of the creditors of the Exchange Bank.

DINNER TO LORD HARTINGTON.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, July 23.—By way of an offset to the dinner to Mr. Parnell, the Liberal Unionists, on August 5th, will give a dinner to Lord Hartington, at which Mr. Chamberlain will be present.

NOTED HORSE THIEF SENTENCED.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, July 23.—Charles Storms, aged 60 years, arrived at penitentiary this morning to serve fourteen years for horse stealing. He captured nineteen animals in Waterloo County, and sold them to farmers in Lanark County. Recently he was arrested, after years of vain search for the daring marauder. Storms had sold the horses for from $75 to $150 each.

NEW CAPT.-GENERAL FOR CUBA.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

MADRID, July 23.—Gen. Salamanca has been appointed captain-general of Cuba.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

LONDON, July 23.—A despatch from Sicily says that fugitives from Catania are spreading cholera throughout the island. Business is at a standstill everywhere. Several communes have been cordoned and placed under quarantine restrictions. The heat is excessive, the thermometer to-day recording 95 in the shade.

PERSONAL.

Major-General Sir Fred Middleton has joined Lady Middleton at Chambly.

Mr. Stevens, Assistant-Secretary Y. M. C. A., has gone to the Eastern Townships for a vacation.

Lieut.-Col. Straubenzie, commanding the 5th district, paid an official visit to the "Galena" to-day.

Governor Busk, of Wisconsin, is in the city. He intends hiring one of Joe Vincent's yachts for a sail down the river.

Rev. E. I. Rexford, Quebec, is at the Hall, having returned from a meeting of the Teachers' Institute held at Bedford.

Mr. Stewart Browne, manager of the Glasgow and London Fire Insurance, has returned to town from the Pacific coast.

Mr. J. F. D. Black, City-Treasurer, has left for his annual vacation, going to the Gulf for a three weeks' cruise.

Capt. Anderson, formerly Adjutant of the Victoria Rifles has severed his connection with Ogilvy & Company and is contemplating going out West.

Commander C. M. Chester of the "Galena" and Mrs. Chester, Ensign Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, and Paymaster H. T. B. Harris are guests at the Windsor.

General Sherman's visit to Montreal was not his first one, he having been a guest here of the late Harrison Stephens, over twenty years ago.

Mr. John H. Warner, late of the Ottawa Hotel, who has been in London, Ont., for several years past, has returned to the city and is with Messrs. Bossière Frères, the steamship agents.

General Sir Donald Stewart, G. C. B., has sailed for England, after enjoying the hospitalities of Sir George and Lady Stephen at Metis. He takes home with him in ice some splendid salmon landed by himself.

Mr. St. George, the City Surveyor, has gone to Ottawa to consult the Department of Public Works on the plans for the building of the permanent levee.

Quite a number of young Montrealers are spending their vacation *al fresco* at Tadousac, Murray Bay, and other points down the river. They write glowingly of their camping out experiences.

Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, who sailed from Quebec for Liverpool in the SS. "Polynesian" yesterday, will read important papers at the meeting of the British Association in Manchester. He will also take part in the International Geological council's meeting, which takes place during the two days preceding. This council consists of twenty-one members; the two representatives from America are Prof James Hall, of Albany, and Dr. Hunt.

The Canada Sugar Refining Company has made a further advance in granulated sugar, being the second since the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery was destroyed. The price to combiners is now 6¾ cents per lb., and to non-combiners 7⅛. A lower province paper says that there is some talk of the St. Lawrence Refining Company purchasing the property of the Woodhouse refinery at Halifax.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. — The Templeton Opera Company has been favored with excellent and appreciative audiences throughout the week notwithstanding the hot weather. Last night the "Mikado" was repeated. To-night Girofle-Girofla will be given.

Wholesale Produce and Provisions.

CHEESE.—While Beerbohm gives an advance of one shilling to 51s 6d, the public cable gives two shillings to 52s 6d.

Holiday in London.

To-day is a holiday in the Stock markets here.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reported by Macdougall Bros., Stock Brokers, 69 St Francois Xavier Street, July 23.

	Op'g.	Clos'g		Op'g	Cl'sg
C. B. & Q.	....	....	N. do Pref	60¾	60⅝
Can. Pac. R.	....	....	N'th W'st	116⅞	116⅞
C. C. C. & I.	....	....	do Pref	....	....
N. Y. Cen.	109⅜	109⅜	Ohio & Miss.	....	....
Cent. Pac.	....	....	Ohio Cent	....	....
Can. South.	56⅞	56⅝	St.Paul&Om	50½	50½
Den.& Rio G.	....	....	do Pref	....	....
Del.& Hud.	101¼	101½	Oregon Tran	29¾	29⅝
Del.L.&W.	132⅝	132¼	Ont. & West	....	....
Erie	31¼	31	Pacific Mail	43¼	43⅛
do Pref	....	....	Pullman Car	....	151
do 2nd	....	....	Reading	55⅞	55⅝
Erie & W	....	....	Rock Is'd	....	....
Ill. Cent'l	....	....	St. Paul	86¾	86⅝
Jersey Cen.	....	....	do Pref	....	....
Kansas & T.	....	27⅞	Texas Pac	....	....
Lou. & Nash.	61⅜	61⅝	Union Pac	55½	55⅞
LakeShore	94½	94⅜	W. Union	76¼	76⅛
Mich. Cent'l	....	....	Wabash	....	....
St. P. M. M.	....	....	do Pref	....	....
Mob. & Ohio	....	....	West S. Bds	100¼	100¼
Mo. Pacific	103	103	Str. Exchange	483½	483½
N. Pacific	34⅜	34⅜	Money	....	4½
N. Y. & N. E.	....	....		49⅝	49⅞
Rich. Termi	....	....		31⅝	31⅛

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Specially reported for THE STAR by MacIver & Barclay, 120 St. Frs. Xavier street. July 23.

	GRAIN IN NEW YORK. Op'g	Hgst	Lwst	Clsg	GRAIN IN CHICAGO. Op'g	Hgst	Lwst	Cl'sg
WHEAT:								
Aug	80¾	81	80⅜	80⅞	70½	70½	69⅜	69¾
Sept	82⅛	82¼	81⅞	82⅛	72	72	71⅝	71⅞
Oct	83⅝	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝	73½	73½	73⅛	73⅜
CORN:								
Aug	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼	37⅛	37¼	37	37⅛
Sept	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
Oct	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	37⅞	38	37¾	37⅞
OATS:								
Aug	31½	31½	31	31	25	25	24⅝	24¾
Sept	31⅞	31¾	31¼	31¼	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
Oct	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞

PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO.

	Month	Opening	Highest	Lowest	12 Noon
PORK	Aug				
	Sept				
	Oct				
LARD	Aug	6.60	6.60	6.55	6.60
	Sept	6.70	6.70	6.67½	6.70
	Oct	6.75	6.75	6.72½	6.77½

The Weather.

1 a. m.—Probabilities next 24 hours: Moderate to fresh winds; mostly northerly; fine and cooler.

READINGS BY HEARN & HARRISON'S Standard Thermometer this day: Max., 79°; min., 68°. Same date last year: Max., 70°; min., 50°.

Barometer readings to-day: 8 a. m., 29.78; 12 p. m., 29.85.

Appointments this Evening.

Academy of Music—"Girofle-Girofla".

A SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

Of the Old Claim of the Government Against the City—The Question Now Before the Cabinet.

For some time past negotiations have been going on between the city and the Provincial Government regarding the settlement of all claims that the province may have against the Corporation of Montreal. As stated in the STAR at the time the Finance Committee at a meeting several months ago agreed to a certain specified sum being offered as a settlement. Since then negotiations have been in progress between the two parties. The difficulties between the city and Provincial Government dates back to the Chapleau *regime*. The Government presented a claim of something like $227,000, including $50,000 for the Hull bridge, $83,000 expropriations for the Q. M. O. & O. railway, $40,000 for maintenance of insane persons and $40,000 for the Montreal gaol. Several of these claims, especially the one for expropriation, were contested by the city, but finally it was agreed

TO OFFER $125,000

as a final settlement of all claims. This offer is now before the Provincial Cabinet and it is believed that in all likelihood it will be accepted.

Ald. Grenier, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that as the negotiations were now proceeding he did not think he would be justified in saying anything until a settlement was arrived at. He could assure the citizens, however, that everything possible would be done to guard the interests of the city.

A Good Watch for Little Money.

Before you buy, take a look at our $5.00 Silver Cased, Stem-winder, it is the best value that has ever been offered.

Waltham, Elgin and Hampden Watches, from $7.50.

We have a beautiful little Watch, for Ladies' Wear, extra small size, in hunting stem-winding cases, for $9.50.

The lowest priced Watch we have in Nickel Cases, stem-winding, for $3.50.

Every watch we sell is fully warranted.

HENRY ROSS,
169x 137 St. Peter street.

DON'T RUIN YOUR SIGHT using common spectacles, but purchase a pair of HENRY GRANT & SON'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES, which preserve the eyes and make the reading clear, now selling cheap at the firm's store only, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester street. 169x

McGIBBON & MAJOR,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
STANDARD BUILDING, 157 ST. JAMES ST.
R. D. McGibbon. Alfred B. Major
157x

Houses to Let.

J. Cradock Simpson,
Real Estate Agent,
170x2 181 St. James street.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE on Sherbrooke, Mackay, Drummond, Macgregor, Dorchester and other desirable streets, and at Cote Ste. Antoine.

J. Cradock Simpson,
Real Estate Agent,
170x3eod 181 St. James street.

MONEY TO LOAN

on First Mortgage on Real Estate.

J. Cradock Simpson,
181 St James street. 164x4eod

REAL ESTATE.

OWNERS wishing to dispose of their properties are requested to send particulars to this office. There is a good demand for business and other properties for investment.

J. Cradock Simpson,
164x4eod 181 St. James street.

CONWAY STREET,

POINT ST. CHARLES, FOR SALE.

Solid Brick Tenements and Vacant Lot. Well rented. Bargain to a prompt purchaser.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
170 1 30 St. John Street.

Residence For Sale,

AT ST. JOHNS, P. Q.,

On the bank of the Richelieu River; a great bargain. Full particulars and photo at my office.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
170 1 30 St. John Street.

3-STORY STONE HOUSE FOR SALE.

24 CATHCART STREET.

R. K. THOMAS,
170 1 30 St. John street.

MILL WANTED TO PURCHASE

Water power, 100-horse or over, situated on the canal if possible. Addres, giving full particulars.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
170 1 30 St. John Street.

ST. JAMES STREET, WEST.

FOR SALE.

The finest corner in this street, frontage over 150 feet, and not more than 80 ft. deep. No better site for Warehouses or Hotel. Easy terms.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
170 1 30 St. John Street.

3 NEW STONE FRONT

Cottages For Sale.

Mance street, right hand side above Sherbrooke street, will sell one or the block.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
170 1 30 St. John street.

121 Mansfield street

FOR SALE.

Stone-front House, rents for $500 and taxes.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
170 1 30 St. John street.

$2,000

WILL BUY TWO HOUSES, NOS. 423 & 425 CADIEUX STREET.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
170 1 30 St. John Street.

TO LET — A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN vicinity of Beaver Hall square, ready for 1st September. Address, immediately, "K 1709," STAR office. 170 1

TO LET—2 HOUSES, WITH STABLES and coach houses, one in the centre, the other in the east end. Apply to Warren & Clement, 118 St. James st. 170 1

EXPRESS SALE—BY ORDER OF D. T. Irish, General Agent for the Canadian Express Co., the National Express Co., the American Express Co., proprietors of the United States and Canada Express. A large quantity of old unclaimed express packages will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, by the undersigned, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at his sales room, 322 St. James Street, on Thursday, August 25th, 1887. Sale to begin at Ten o'clock a.m.
170 8 law W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE—small farm on the St. Lawrence, convenient to city. Photograph and particulars, at 170 1 R. K. THOMAS, Waddell Building.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT PIANO, $60.00, terms $10.00 cash and $5.00; just the thing for children learning. C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St. Catherine street, agent for the Heintzman Piano. 170 2

FOR SALE—IVERS & POND (BOSTON) Upright Piano, at a great reduction, only 4 months in use. C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St. Catherine street, agent for the Miller Pianos. 170 2

FOR SALE—STANLEY & SONS, NEW York, Piano, $225.00; terms $20.00 cash and $10.00 per month. 7 octaves, good as new. C. W. Lindsay, 2270 St. Catherine street. New pianos at $10.00 per month. 170 2

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED Butcher's shop, every requirement, on principal st. Address, "G 1642," STAR office. 170 1

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK and furniture business, present proprietor leaving the city. 51 Bleury street, Montreal. 170 2

WANTED,—

EXPERIENCED STOREMAN for Produce Trade.

Speaking French and English.

Apply, 295 COMMISSIONERS STREET. 170 1

WANTED—FOR EVERY COUNTY and City in Canada, school teachers and others looking for profitable employment to act as agents for sale of "General Atlas of the World," just published, bound in cloth, size 9½ by 12½ inches, 216 pages of maps and text, 93 full page maps, printed in colors. Exclusive territory to those who mean work. Cost of outfit, including copy of Atlas, $2. Apply personally or by letter, at once, to CANADIAN SUBSCRIPTION CO., 647 Craig street, Montreal. 170 1

AN ENGLISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY require the services of a messenger, unmarried and between the ages of 23 and 40. Address with full particulars of previous employment, P. O. Box 120. 170 3

ST. LAMBERT.—WANTED AT ST. LAMBERT, on or about 1st September, an unfurnished house.
170 1 Address, "K 1705," STAR office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED house west of St. Urbain st., at the end of September, until May or longer, good rent paid for good accommodation. Address, with full particulars, "H 1662," STAR office. 170 1

WANTED—OPERATORS AND TURNERS—wanted experienced operators and turners on collars and cuffs. Apply to TOOKE BROS., 522 St. Paul st. 170 1

WANTED — 1st SEPT., A SMALL furnished or unfurnished house, west of Bleury or above Sherbrooke, rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address, "J 1689," STAR office. 170 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD GIRL FOR A country home, must understand cooking and general housework, expected to wash and iron, must be well recommended, a good home and good wages will be paid. Protestant preferred. Apply between 4 and 6 to "F," 32 Victoria square. 170 1

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND HAND PARROT cage, must be in good order, and cheap for cash. Address, 74 Victoria st. 170 1

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of one set woollen mills. Apply to C. F. Beauchemin & Cie., St. Jerome, P.O. 170 4

WANTED—TO FIRE INSURANCE MANAGERS—an experienced hand is open to write policies, penmanship A. L. Address, "G 1634," STAR office. 170 1

WANTED—A CITY SALESMAN FOR A SEWING Machine Co., one who can sell for cash or on short leases to first-class customers. Apply by letter, P.O. Box 518, Montreal. 170 1

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, as office assistant, state experience and salary expected, shorthand preferred. Address, "G 1637," STAR office. 170 1

WANTED—TO FURNISH A HOUSE THROUGHOUT, in moderate style, on the instalment plan, a small sum down and certain payments monthly, first-class security. Address, with full particulars as to prices, etc., "H 1663," STAR office. 170 1

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER FOR A RETAIL house, give references and salary wanted. Address, "H 1661," STAR office. 170 1

WANTED—EXPERIENCED KNITTERS ON THE Star knitting machine, also a few smart girls to wind. Apply to H. Myers, Hosiery Factory, 494 St. Paul st. 170 1

WANTED—2 OR 3 OPERATORS ON SINGER'S No 2. Apply W. Davis, before 8 a. m., at Heney & Lacroix, 337 St. Paul st. 170 1

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, WITH ONE OR two thousand dollars, can have half interest and management of the Montreal branch of a new Toronto house, well established. Address "J 1682," STAR office. 170 1

WANTED—SITUATION AS SHORTHAND WRITER or assistant bookkeeper, or combined, have had experience, good references. Address, "J 1683," STAR office. 170 1

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, AT 704 Dorchester st. 170 1

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 16, TO ATTEND on office. Apply from 12 to 3, at J. A. Bazin's, Dentist, 2291 St. Catherine st. 170 1

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL, A NURSE GIRL, and a good sober waiter. Apply at the Casino Restaurant, No. 1629 Notre Dame st. 170 1

WANTED—AT ONCE YOUNG GIRLS, FOR CLEAN work, call at 8 a. m., prepared for work. Montreal Suspender Co., 5 Custom House square. 170 1

WANTED—6 RESPECTABLE ENGLISH SPEAKing girls on cigar boxes, steady employment, paid while learning. Wm. Beck & Co., 63 College st. 170 1

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE BOY, WILLING TO make himself generally useful. Apply 393 St. Paul st., city. 170 1

WANTED—WHEEL CHAIR FOR OUTSIDE USE, need not be a self propeller. Refer by letter to Rev. Ernest King, 343 St. Antoine st. 170 1

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, CAN CUT AND fit, work by the day in private families. Address, 106 Chenneville st. 170 2

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAIDS, speaking French and English, for the Richelieu Hotel. References required. 170 2

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED, SINGLE AND double rooms, at 241 Bleury st. 170 1

ROOM—TO LET, A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, private family, no children, one or two gentlemen could be accommodated with board if desired. 81 St. Urbain st. 170 2

ROOM—WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR gentlemen or married couple, without children. 31A St. Genevieve st., near Palace. 170 2

ROOM—LARGE BEDROOM, SUITABLE FOR TWO young men, with or without board, bath and w. c. 149 Inspector st. 170 3

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, AT No. 127 Champ de Mars st., near the City Hall, and also one at $4.50. 170 1

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, CONTAINING clothes closet, &c., suitable for one or two gentlemen; small private family. 21 Mansfield street. 170 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, facing Dominion square, 10 minutes' walk from Post Office, board if required. 148 Peel st. 170 1

ROOM—TO LET, WELL FURNISHED BEDROOM and sitting room, with use of kitchen, $10 per month. 132 St. Constant st. 170 1

ROOMS—WITH BOARD, LARGE BACK PARLOR suitable for a married couple or two gentlemen, 751 Lagauchetiere street, corner of Beaver Hall. 170 2

ROOM—TO LET, COMFORTABLE AND CONvenient, good locality, two minutes' walk above Sherbrooke, west of St. Lawrence. Fine view of mountain. Address "J 1690," STAR office. 170 2

ROOMS—TO LET, ON SECOND FLAT, GAS AND bath. 24 Victoria st. 170 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, IF REQUIRed, at No. 12 Victoria street. 170 3

ROOM—A VERY NICE ROOM, IN A PRIVATE family, a few minutes' from the English Cathedral. Address, "G 1566," STAR office. 170 1

ROOMS—TO LET, NO. 2258 ST. CATHERINE ST., new number, opposite Victoria street. 170 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, 84 Cathcart st. 170 3

ROOMS — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, WITH board. 23 McGill College Avenue. 170 2

ROOMS—TO LET, 3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, no children. 17 Plateau st. 170 2

ROOMS—TO LET, DOUBLE PARLOR, ALSO FIRST-class bedrooms, bath, gas, etc. 858 Palace st. 170 2

ROOM — LARGE WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen, in a small private family. 19 Mansfield st. 170 1

ROOMS—TO LET, FACING VIGER SQUARE. Apply 69 Dubord st. 170 1

FOR SALE—AT 43 COLLEGE STREET, OATS AND other grain, by bag, pressed hay and straw by the bale, also lot of damaged wheat from a barge. 170 4

FOR SALE—PIANOS, NO CASH DOWN REQUIRED, to responsible people, payable $2 week. Graham's, 2121 Catherine st., best place to get either new or second hand pianos. 170 1

FOR SALE — MAHOGANY SIDE BOARD $10, large refrigerator $8, mangle $8, dining table, cupboard, and a lot of sundries. 2108 Notre Dame st. 170 1

FOR SALE—AT GREAT BARGAIN, A COMPLETE house furniture, including a new Fischer piano, &c., &c. Address, "G 1535," STAR office. 170 1

FOR SALE—BROCADE SILK VELVET CLOAK lined with grey squirrel, must be sold by Monday evening. Apply at 140 Cadieux st. 170 1

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A BOAT, HALF DECKED hunting canoe, suitable for rowing or sailing, centre board, sail, rudder, spoon oars, etc., etc., complete. For particulars, address, "E 1585," STAR office. 170 1

FOR SALE—FINE BROWN SADDLE HORSE, 15.2½; 6 years old, sound, and kind in all harnesses, handsome; seen at 27 Jurors st. 170 1

MONEY TO LEND—NOT LESS THAN $2000 on city property, no commission, law or notarial fees. T. B. HAWSON, Secy. G. T. R. Superannuation fund, Montreal. 170 1

LOST—$25 REWARD, BY A WORK MAN, ON Thursday morning, $210, in five forties and two five dollar bills, between the Montreal Bank and Point St. Charles Crossing, by way of St. James, McGill, Grey Nun and Wellington streets. Above reward will be paid to finder at 11 Magdalen st., or Witness office. 170 2

PIANO, GOOD, TO LET—$3 PER MONTH. 68 ST. Urbain street. 170 1

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of HYPOLITE LANCTOT, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by auction WEDNESDAY, the 27th JULY instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., No. 50 Lacroix Street, en bloc, at so much in the dollar, or in retail, all the assets of the said H. Lanctot, consisting, to wit: stock of Groceries, Wine and Liquors, a Refrigerator of the best description, Horse, Express Waggon, Sleigh, the License and rent of premises, etc.

The book debts amounting to $138.32 will be sold separately.

For all other information apply to the undersigned.

C. DESMARTEAU,
Curator,
No. 1598 Notre Dame Street.
A. MARCOTTE & ECREMENT,
Auctioneers.
Montreal, 22nd July, 1887. 170 3

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of A. D. PARANT, heretofore of the City of Montreal, Trader,
an Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the late residence of the Insolvent, No. 117 German Street, on WEDNESDAY, 27th JULY, at 10 o'clock a.m., the whole of the valuable Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of as follows:

DRAWING ROOM — "Knabe" Upright Piano, cost $525, nearly new, Musical Box, Drawing Room Suite, Mirror, Curtains, Engravings, Ornaments, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM—M. T. Walnut Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Leather Seat Chairs, Bookcase, Mantel Clocks, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

BEDROOMS—Walnut and Ash Sets, Sofas, Carpets, &c.

KITCHEN—Cooking Range, Gas Stove, Refrigerator, Culinary Utensils, &c.

BILLIARD ROOM—Table, by "May," with Cues, Markers, Gas Fixtures, &c., only a short time in use.

Several hundred volumes of Standard Works, also a lot of Wines, Liquors, &c.

The lease of the house to 30th April, 1888, will be offered at the opening of the sale.

DAVID SEATH,
Curator.
12 Place d'Armes,
Montreal, July 22, 1887.
A. MARCOTTE & CO.,
170 3 Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY AUCTION SALE

—OF—

CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTIES

—AND—

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,

—ON—

MONDAY, THE 1st OF AUGUST

In Our Rooms,

No. 46 ST. JAMES STREET.

Nos. 1612, 1614, 1616 Notre Dame street, and 44 and 46 St. Gabriel street.

This property is a most desirable corner, three-story stone building, 45 feet front by a depth of some 74 feet, covered by a substantial block. Capitalists seeking an investment are requested to examine into this property as presenting great inducements to purchasers. It is well rented and pays a profitable income. Titles perfect. Terms easy.

Nos. 1618 and 1620 Notre Dame street.

This property joins the preceding one, and is a first-class three-story stone front office building, fitted in thorough modern style and rented to first-class tenants. It is 28¾ feet front by about 65 feet in depth. None better can be had in the city. Terms easy. Titles perfect.

Nos. 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999 Notre Dame street, and 2 and 2½ St. David Lane.

Most substantially built property in dressed stone, comprising three stores, four stories in height, with dwellings, and a cut stone front double tenement fronting St. David Land. The whole of this property has first-class tenants, and is situated in the very best and most increasing part of Notre Dame street, almost opposite the Balmoral Hotel and near Chaboillez Square. A property of this class is seldom put on the market. This being sold to settle an estate. Terms easy. Actual rents, $2700 per annum. Area of lot, 7046 feet.

Nos. 4, 4½, 6, 6½ St. David Lane.

Two very substantial stone front double tenements, most centrally located, near Notre Dame street, and rented for $800 per annum. This is a desirable investment, as these houses are always well rented. Very easy terms. Area of lot, 50½ x 77½ feet.

Nos. 984, 986 St. James street.

South-east corner of St. Martin street, two-story cased brick building, comprising 3 stores and 2 tenements, 33½ x 75, nearly all built upon. Actual rentals, $624 per year. For small investment is very desirable. Titles perfect.

St. Denis street.

Three very fine Buildings of 25 x 135 feet each, adjoining No. 386, on the north. Each lot will be sold separately. This is one of the finest spots in the East End, within 30 feet of St. Louis Park. Intending builders should not miss this chance.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

PARENT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
170 7 46 St. James street.

THE NEXT REGULAR WEEKLY SALE, on

FRIDAY, 29th Instant,

at 10 a. m., at my rooms, 322 St. James street, will include a large quantity of Household Furniture, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Crockery, etc., etc.

W. E. SHAW,
170 5 Auctioneer.

SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS, WAGgons, Village Carts, etc., at my yard, 322 St. James street, on

TUESDAY NEXT, 26th Inst.,

AT 3 o'clock.

W. E. SHAW,
170 2 Auctioneer.

ATTENTION IS CALLED
—TO THE—
SALE AT No. 14 HANOVER STREET.
On TUESDAY MORNING next.

It includes a very fine "Steinway" Pianoforte. Handsome Drawing Room Set, 2 fine large B. P. Mantel Mirrors, Several Substantial Bedroom Sets, Best Hair Mattresses, Etc. Particulars in auction column.

W. E. SHAW,
170 1 Auctioneer.

TO THE WHOLESALE FUR TRADE.

The subscriber will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, "For account of whom it may concern," at his rooms,

322 ST. JAMES STREET,

ON TUESDAY, 2nd AUGUST,

At 11 a.m.,

9 Bales Selected Persian Lambs, each 300 Skins.
4 Bales Selected Half Persian Lambs, each 290 Skins.
2 Bales Selected Grey Lambs, each 260 Skins.

To be sold in bale lots, for net cash and immediate delivery. On view day before sale.

W. E. SHAW,
170 8 Auctioneer.

LOANS,

IN LARGE SUMS, ON CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY, AT 5½ PER CENT.

PARENT BROS.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Agents,
170 7 46 St. James St.

WANTED.

Parties having Properties for sale will find prompt purchasers by placing their buildings in our hands.

PARENT BROS.,
Real Estate and Loans,
170 7 46 St. James Street.

WELLS'
PATENT

Jump Seat Carriages.

The seats on these carriages work automatically; when one seat moves the other conforms to its action.

They will ride as easy with two as four persons.

They are made like above cut, also with canopy and extension tops.

We are sole manufacturers of these carriages, and guarantee every part to be first-class material.

Prices fully 25 per cent. lower than similar carriages have been sold by small manufacturers.

HANDY WAGGONS, PERRY CARTS, BUGGIES, &c.,
At Lowest Prices.
HENEY & LACROIX,
MANUFACTURERS,
337 ST. PAUL STREET,
164x1awtf Nuns' Block, Montreal.

Don't forget that the Third Grand Annual Picnic of the Plasterers' Benevolent Society will be held on Monday, 25th July, at Elmwood Grove. 170 1

NO MORE PILLS!

MOTHERS LIKE IT!
CHILDREN LIKE IT!!
Because it is agreeable to take.
IT CURES
LIVER COMPLAINT,
BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS
CAMPBELL'S Cathartic COMPOUND
PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

Heintzman & Co. Pianos, Toronto, winners of 16 first prizes, medals and diplomas, 1867, received more praise and patronage at the Colonial Exhibition than all the other Canadian Pianos combined. Over 300 have recently been sold in Montreal. C. W. LINDSAY, Sole Agent, 2270 St. Catherine street. 170 1

DRAIN PIPES!

A Large Stock of all sizes.

W. McNally & Co.,
No. 28 to 50 McGILL, cor. Wellington streets. 109xeod

COUGHS, COLDS,
Croup and Consumption
CURED BY
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

AROMATIC BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE.

A safe and effectual cure for DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, &c.

PRICE - - - - 25c.

Be Sure and Get That.

—PREPARED BY—
C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMIST, COR. OF BLEURY AND DORCHESTER STREETS.
BRANCH—411 St. Lawrence street. 162x10

GENERAL BAZAAR.

Grey Cotton, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c.
Double Sheeting, 20c and 25c.
Sample Scotch Undershirts cheap.
Embroidery, colored, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c up.
Sample Evening Shawls, 10c to $1.25.
Brackets, half price, 15c, 25c.
Men's Straw Hats, 25c. Tweed Helmets, 20c.
Fishing and Game Bags, 10c each.
Large Cups and Saucers, 15c.
GEORGE H. ROWELL,
1695 Notre Dame st. - 1st Flat, Red Door.
N.B.—Open Saturday afternoon. 169

Have you a Pain anywhere about you?
USE PERRY DAVIS'
"PAIN KILLER"
and Get Instant Relief.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
25 Cts. Per Bottle.

Don't forget that the Third Grand Annual Picnic of the Plasterers' Benevolent Society will be held on Monday, 25th July, at Elmwood Grove. 170 1

The Victoria Coffee and Chop House,
167 McGILL STREET.

This house has been re-fitted and painted throughout, and we are now prepared to guarantee satisfaction for your money. Terms—6 tickets, $1.25. Weekly and monthly boarders at reasonable rates. Open on Sundays.

170 5-law B. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME BY TAKING shares in the Montreal Cash Bakery, who have just declared a 20 per cent. dividend, and as they deliver all bread at 4 cents per loaf less than the credit bakers, and far superior in quality, another advantage of 25 per cent. is further assured. Apply early to Edward Pole, 119 St. Antoine st. 170 1

SCHOOLING OF HORSES FOR SADDLE and leaping. Agreed height of jumping proven or no expense to owners. Further particulars of ALEX. GUITAR, rear of 956 Sherbrooke street, 169 6x off Stanley street.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, printed at the corner of St. George Street and Fortification Lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing office, 163 and 165 St. James Street.

CHOLERA!

CANADIAN CHOLERA (CHOLERA MORBUS.)

AN UNUSUAL DEATH RATE.

At this season of the year there are always many deaths, particularly among children from Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, etc., but this season the cases seem to be unusually frequent and fatal, and every one ought to know that a sure and speedy cure can easily be obtained by taking a teaspoonful of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER in sweetened water (hot water is the best) every half hour until relieved.

SOMETHING ABOUT SICK BABIES.

Teething infants and small children are greatly distressed by warm weather, and the usual effects of their distress are Colic, Cholera-Infantum, or Dysentery. Such disorders are particularly dangerous to these helpless innocents, who are unable to stand any great amount of physical suffering; therefore it is the duty of parents to treat their little ones with great care, alleviating their misery, by not nauseous doses, but by judiciously administered doses of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, which is a safe, sure and quick remedy for Summer Complaints of the bowels.

DON'T LOSE THE BABY.

Every mother knows how critical a time the second summer is, and how many little ones die during that period from Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Cholera Morbus; and how anxiously she watches day by day, lest the dread disease snatch away the loved ones! There is no disease that comes so suddenly, or is frequently so quickly fatal, as these Bowel Complaints, and in a large majority of cases doctors and medicines seem to be of no avail. There is, however, one remedy, which in forty years of trial has never been known to fail when taken according to the printed directions, and this is PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. It is so safe and sure that no mother is justified in being without it. A bottle in the house ready for sudden sickness will often save a life.

—:o:—

Some idea of the marvellous power of the PAIN KILLER can be had from reading the testimonials in regard to its wonderful success in curing that dread disease, Asiatic Cholera, the symptoms of which are so similar to those of Canadian Cholera, and the treatment is very much the same in both diseases. The following interesting letter in proof of its efficacy to cure Cholera was received during the last Cholera scare in Europe:

"39 MUSEUM STREET, LONDON (W. C.), ENG., July 2nd, 1884.

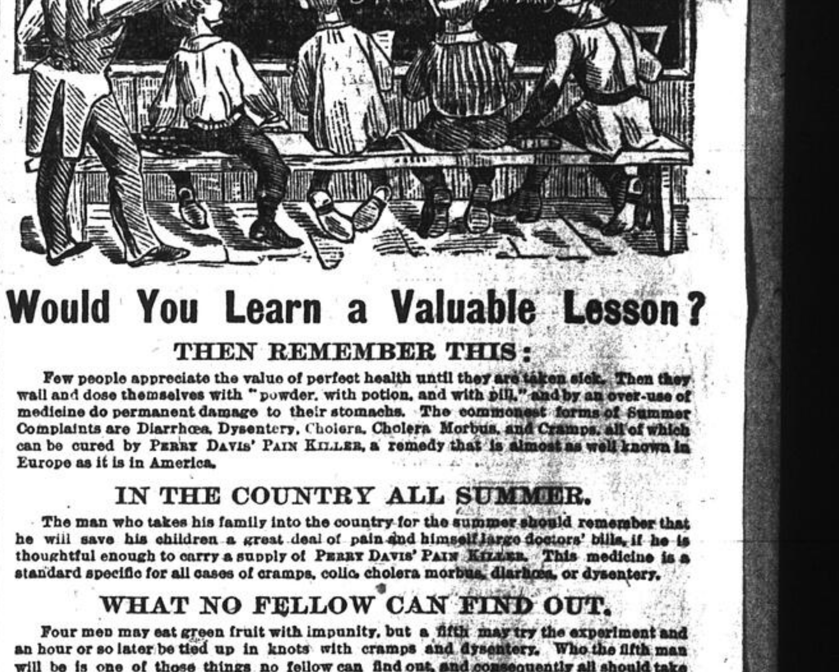
"MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON:

"GENTLEMEN,—In view of the possible introduction of the cholera epidemic now raging in the south of France, I beg to bear testimony to the efficiency of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, both as an antidote to and remedy for Asiatic Cholera. While engaged in prosecuting exploring researches in the northern portion of the Sylhet district of India, in the spring of 1877, as sudden and violent outbreak of the disease took place, and, though the authorities promptly supplied me with the orthodox remedies and medical assistance, I found nothing of practical avail but the Pain Killer. The genial warmth distributed over the whole body that immediately follows a dose (of a teaspoonful in a tumbler of water as hot as can be conveniently swallowed), not only counteracted the tendency to collapse in the cold stage of the malady, but helped most materially to restore confidence to the sufferers, so much so, that out of 65 patients that came under my hands on that occasion, I lost but seven, and these latter *were in a dying condition when brought in.* Subsequently, during the terribly violent outbreak that swept through portions of the Khasia mountains in 1879, the Pain Killer proved my sheet-anchor. I attributed my own and servants' immunity from the disease, while in almost hourly attendance on patients, *to morning and evening doses of the remedy while so engaged.*

"I am mentioned that I have administered it with the best effects *per rectum*, when it never failed to stop the griping and purging. Being well known in the districts mentioned and having had great experience in the treatment of disease incidental to hot weather, I consider it a public duty to make the above known.

"As a correction to the diarrhœa consequent on the too free indulgence in fruit at this season, Pain Killer is the only effective remedy, and, moreover, does not induce the semi-coma following the exhibition of sedative remedies of which narcotics from part and parcel.

"Yours faithfully
"OSWIN WEYNTON,
"Late Sup't Experimental Plantation,
"Sundal, Fantia Hill, Assam."



Would You Learn a Valuable Lesson?

THEN REMEMBER THIS:

Few people appreciate the value of perfect health until they are taken sick. Then they wail and dose themselves with "powder, with potion, and with pill," and by an over-use of medicine do permanent damage to their stomachs. The commonest forms of Summer Complaints are Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and Cramps, all of which can be cured by PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, a remedy that is almost as well known in Europe as it is in America.

IN THE COUNTRY ALL SUMMER.

The man who takes his family into the country for the summer should remember that he will save his children a great deal of pain and himself large doctors' bills, if he is thoughtful enough to carry a supply of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. This medicine is a standard specific for all cases of cramps, colic, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, or dysentery.

WHAT NO FELLOW CAN FIND OUT.

Four men may eat green fruit with impunity, but a fifth may try the experiment and an hour or so later be tied up in knots with cramps and dysentery. Who the fifth man will be is one of those things no fellow can find out, and consequently all should take time by the forelock, and prepare for such an attack by keeping on hand a bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, which is a safe, quick and infallible cure for diarrhœa, cholera, cramps, or, indeed, any disorder of the stomach.

THE SHREWD, "LONG-HEADED" MAN.

When a long-headed man packs his valise before paying a flying visit to Cacouna, Little Metis, or, indeed, any summer resort, he stows away a shirt or two, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, towels, toilet articles, a light novel, writing materials, and a full bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, which he knows is a safe and certain cure for all stomachic troubles.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE SMALL BOY.

Now is the season when the ubiquitous small boy fills himself with green peaches and greener apples, and bolts half-ripe cherries, seeds and all. His voracity almost invariably leads to cramps, Diarrhœa, or Dysentery, and the family hearth-stone resounds with his lamentations. If his parents are prudent people, they will have a bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER ready for such summer emergencies, and a spoonful of this great specific will bring the young scamp around all right.

THE PAIN KILLER

USED EXTERNALLY,

Cures Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc., etc.

☞ The PAIN KILLER is sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the World. Price, 25c per Bottle.

ASK FOR THE GENUINE

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

170x