The Montreal Daily Star

VOL. XX.—NO. 129. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

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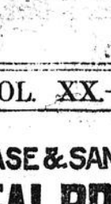

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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.

500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation. A. A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism. C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges. D. D.—Bots or Grubs. 25 cents. E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyaches. G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases. I. I.—Urinary Diseases, Mange. J. K.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, $7.00

Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - .60

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.

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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Wells & Richardson Co., Agents, 64 McGill Street Montreal.

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FOR BOYS,

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A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER!

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER. Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 37 years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. A. Sayer said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." One bottle will last months, what it every day. Also Foudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 48 Bond street, (unsing branch to Mme. Velazco), 37 Great Jones st., N.Y. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada and Europe.

$500 Reward for base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same. 112z1aw

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

For months I suffered from a very severe cold in head. Ely's Cream Balm has worked like magic in its cure after one week's use. I feel grateful for what it has done for me.—Samuel J. Harris (Wholesale Grocer), 119 Front street, New York.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich street, New York.

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Summer Hats,

IN ALL COLORS,

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THE VERY BEST PREPARATION OF Cod Liver Oil. CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S Emulsion with Quinine and Pepsin. Prescribed by leading physicians. 1121 Broadway and 578 5th av., New York. Wholesale by W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal. 9z52

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED.

The French Warned to Quit Maitre Ile.

German Frontier Regulations Enforced—Ascension Island to be Abandoned—Emperor Frederick at Potsdam—American and Canadian Notes.

CABLE.

The Emperor of Brazil was stronger yesterday under increased injections of caffeine.

Prince Regent Luitpold yesterday opened the International Art exhibition at Munich.

Senor Moret, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has announced to the French Senate that Spain will not be represented at the Paris exhibition.

The steamer "Isiran" left Sydney, N.S.W., yesterday for Hong Kong, taking back 105 Chinamen who were not allowed to land there.

The English gunboat "Mistletoe" has visited the Channel Islands and warned the French to quit Maitre Ile, upon which the tricolor was recently hoisted, as it is claimed by the English.

The British Government is about to abandon the island of Ascension, 780 miles south of St. Helena, which it seized in 1815, solely for the purpose of preventing the possible escape of Napoleon.

The vigorous enforcement of the German frontier regulations commenced Thursday, a number of travellers with irregular papers were turned back from Strasbourg, and the direct trains from Paris were almost empty.

The Czar recently ordered that all the Russian orders and medals should rank above foreign decorations. Kaiser Frederick has responded by directing that the Russian order of St. George and the Austrian order of Maria Theresa are to be worn before any Prussian civil order.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says the completion of the Trans-Caspian railway should improve the relations between England and Russia and should convince the former of the expediency of ceasing from political intrigue now that Russia possesses an ever ready means of rejoinder through her proximity to India.

Yesterday was name day of Grand Duke Alexis, and in his honor a new ironclad frigate was launched at St. Petersburg and the keel laid for a new imperial yacht. The Queen of Greece and imperial family were present. A squadron from Cronstadt which had reached St. Petersburg by way of the new maritime canal fired a salute.

It is stated that the directors of the North of Scotland Canadian Cattle company, seeing the scarcity of store cattle and cows caused by the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, now propose to import cattle from Denmark. The company does not anticipate being able to import Canadian cattle till July or August.

The Skye Land League has passed a resolution declaring the Government emigration scheme to be a fraud started with a view to please the landlords and stating that nothing will satisfy the demands of the crofters except the restoration of the lands from which they have been evicted. They are determined to continue the agitation.

Emperor Frederick, on arriving at Potsdam, ascended the steps of the landing without assistance, accompanied by the Empress. He entered a closed carriage and was driven through the Nauener Thor to Castle Fredricshorn. The Emperor looked very well, and bowed repeatedly in response to the acclamations of the people. The Emperor dined with a good appetite, he afterwards slept for two hours, and walked to the park, showing some signs of a generally improved condition, although his spirits were somewhat distressed.

The *Gazette's* London despatch, dated yesterday, says: "The Canadian Pacific loan of £3,109,500 at 3½ per cent. had a most remarkable run. Thirty millions were applied for to-day, being between nine and ten times the amount of issue. The Barings therefore closed the lists to-night, though they must include the provincial and continental applications due to-morrow. The stock is now at 4½ to 5 premium. This rush was quite expected. The papers speak of the stock as cheap, seeing Dominion 3½ per cent. stock is quoted at 105."

AMERICAN.

In the United States Brewers convention at St. Paul yesterday it was voted to oppose any attempt to reduce wages or hours of employes and not to interfere with the workmen who desire to organize.

From private information received at St. Louis last night by the editor of the *Republican*, it is learned that Jay Gould is very seriously ill in his private car near Kansas City. No further particulars have been received yet.

A cablegram was received by Hon. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., from H. Mosler, Paris, saying that he had been awarded the grand medal of the Paris Salon for his painting "The White Captive," one of the three $25,000 paintings of American Indian life he was commissioned to paint by Mr. Warner.

An unexpected default was made at New York yesterday by the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, no funds being available for the payment of interest on $350,000 of first mortgage bonds on the Merriam Junction branch, $1,015,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds on the Iowa extension from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge and $650,000 7 per cent. South Western extension bonds. The interest defaulted on amounts to $21,035.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Grant and Fire Commissioner Croker of New York sent the following telegram to Hon. Allan G. Thurman, of Columbus, Ohio: "The Tammany hall organization of New York city have instructed their delegates to the St. Louis democratic convention to present your name to the convention for the vice-presidency. We feel assured that your patriotic sense of duty to the Democratic party, and the country will not permit any feeling of reluctance to interfere with your acceptance of the nomination, and we cordially pledge New York to Cleveland and Thurman."

CANADIAN.

A large flow of natural gas has been discovered at Collingwood.

It is expected that a thousand Icelanders will arrive in Manitoba during the summer.

The first sod of the Medicine Hat railway connecting that town with the coal mines was turned on Friday.

It is said the Grand Trunk will apply at the next session of Parliament for power to build a railway tunnel from Sarnia to Port Huron and that the Government will probably grant assistance in some manner.

Efforts are being made to organize all the Cape Breton collieries into one syndicate. Fifteen steamers have been chartered to carry coal to Montreal and the prospects are bright for a lively trade in Cape Breton.

It is the intention of the Council of the Royal Society to endeavor to make arrangements for holding a series of meetings during the year at various points in the Dominion for the purpose of popularizing the society's operations.

Sir Hector Langevin left Ottawa for Quebec yesterday, and Hon. Mr. Bowell for Belleville last night. Hon. Mr. Chapleau expects to pay a visit to the Maritime provinces this summer and will probably make a tour west as far as British Columbia.

At a meeting of the Niagara Diocesan Synod at Toronto a resolution was carried that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the question of ensuring a better and more efficient attendance of the laity at the Synod, said committee to report at the next meeting of the Synod; this Synod in the meantime declaring itself in favor of each parish paying the actual expenses of the lay delegates when they attend the Synod.

The Fisheries Department of Ottawa reports that the "Vigilant," one of the cruisers for the protection of fisheries, sailed Thursday night from Halifax, N. S. There are two vessels already out, in addition to the "Vigilant," on protection service, viz.: The "Dream," and "Le Canadien." Licenses forms have been sent down to the collector at various ports of the Atlantic coast, and several have been already granted to American fishing vessels.

A stabbing affray occurred at Charlottetown, P. E. I., yesterday, by which an italian named Jacques was killed by his cousin. The two men got into a quarrel in the house where they live and one drew a knife and stabbed the other in the right breast, the weapon penetrating the lung. Jacques started for the street, he fell on the threshold and in ten minutes was a corpse. The murderer, who hung round the place till evening, has been arrested.

There is some probability that the Gatineau Valley railway, which has been hanging for several years, will be commenced shortly, as Mr. Rochon, M. P. P. for Ottawa county, stated that the Quebec Government will grant a subsidy of $5500 for the first ten miles, and $4000 per mile for the remainder of the road.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

Appointments Gazetted—Scott Act Repeal—Orders-in-Council, etc.

OTTAWA, June 1.—To-morrow's *Canada Gazette* will contain notice of the appointments of Hon. Messrs. Foster and Tupper.

A proclamation will appear appointing Thursday, the 12th July, for voting on the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in the County of Arthabaska, Que. Auguste Quesnel is the returning officer.

An order-in-council has been passed under authority of section 108 of the North-West Territories act transferring a number of different trails to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for public uses of the territories.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the Yarmouth & Shelburne company; capital $21,000. Notice is given of application to incorporate the Ormstown Brick and Terra Cotta company; capital stock $50,000 and headquarters at Ottawa.

The annual meeting of the Great Northwest Central Railway company will be held at Ottawa on the 5th June.

The Union Bank of Canada and the Bank of Hochelaga give notice of semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent.

It is announced that the Admiralty has sanctioned the employment of H. M. S. "Egeria" to survey a route for mail steamers and for a sub-marine cable between British Columbia and Australia. Admiral Fairfax, commander of the Australian squadron, has received the necessary orders directing the use of the "Egeria" for the work. The vessel is a composite sloop of 910 tons, specially built for surveying service. She is under the command of Captain Pelham Aldrich. The work contemplated is likely to occupy three years. It will cover an expanse of water 200 miles wide for the entire distance. The route will commence from a point on the east coast of Australia, and proceed via the extreme northern coast of New Zealand, thence to British Columbia, passing Fiji to Victoria.

An order-in-council has been passed, creating Streetsville, Ont., an outport of customs under the survey of the collector at Toronto.

TO EXCLUDE CANADIAN GOODS.

The Fight on the Tariff in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Mr. Baker's tariff amendment to exclude Canadian goods from the free list whenever the Government of that country imposes a duty on American goods of similar nature, was rejected and the committee concluded consideration of the first paragraph of the tariff bill—five lines—and the clerk read the second paragraph: "Timber hewn and sawed and timber used for soars and in building wharves." Mr. Guenther adjured the Democrats if they must do something for Canada to try to get some return. Let them negotiate the reciprocity treaty urged by his friend from Ohio (Butterworth). We would then get something for the advantages we gave Canada but not under this bill. Mr. Boutelle, Maine, cited figures to show the difference in wages in favor of this country as compared with Canada, and asserted that the laborer in Maine received seven-eighths of the value of the logs as they were delivered at the mills. After furthur discussion Mr. Mills suggested that in view of the fact that the two lines which had been under consideration all day concerned an item that had yielded but $19,880 in revenue last year, the paragraph be passed over. This request being refused, the committee rose, and pending a decision upon Mr. Mills' motion to limit to ten minutes further debate upon the paragraph, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. At the evening session only pension legislation was considered.

BIG RAILWAY ARBITRATION.

Suit Between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

TORONTO, June 1.—The arbitration case between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific railway regarding a section of the road in British Columbia, came on at Osgoode hall to-day. The Dominion Government built this section before the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway was started, and the big railway company assumed it and incorporated it as part of their system. Put the amount to be paid could not be settled upon, and the arbitration, the amount in dispute being somewhere in the neighborhood of a million dollars. Each party to the suit chose an arbitrator, and the two decided upon a third, the Canadian Pacific railway appointed Mr. T. C. Keefer, C. E., of Ottawa, and the Dominion Government chose Mr. W. Gregory, C. E., of New Brunswick. The third arbitrator is Chancellor Boyd, of this city. A few months ago, with a view to going over the ground in person, there was carried out a grand row in British Columbia over the Canadian Pacific Railway. For the Dominion Government there appear Christopher Robinson, Q. C., and B. B. Osler, Q. C.; for the C.P.R., Walter Cassels, Q. C., and George Tate. Blackstock, are counsel. Witnesses examined were Mr. Duncan McIntyre and Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., directors of and solicitor for the company. The Canadian Pacific railway's president, Sir George Stephen, and his fellow millionaires are being examined.

Banks and Banking.

An exhaustive treatise on the "Law and Practice of Banking Corporations" has just been issued from the presses of John Lovell & Son. A distinguished graduate of McGill University, Frank Weir, B. C. L., son of Mr. Wm. Weir, President of the Ville Marie Bank, is the author. Mr. Weir has been a valued contributor to the commercial press, and by his education and practical experience is well fitted for the work he has undertaken. The work is Dominion in its scope, and, from the care taken in selecting and considering its various points, covering 500 pages, will be a valuable assistance to bank officials and merchants generally, as well as to the legal profession, all of whom have doubtless long felt the need of such a work.

Labor Notes.

Judge Armstrong and Mr. Jules Helbronner, both members of the Labor Commission, leave for Ottawa to-night to oversee the printing of the report of the commission.

"The appointment of Messrs. Mitchell, Guigon and Cotè as factory inspectors by the Local Government," said Mr. Helbronner to-day, "was very well received by the workingmen. Mr. Guigon was recommended to the Government by the Trades and Labor Council of this city."

"Do any of the inspectors belong to the Knights of Labor?"

"That I cannot say, but I may say that the Trades and Labor Council has no connection whatever with the Knights."

Flower Mission.

The members of the W. C. T. U. have arranged for two "flower missions" for the inmates of the city jails. The Women's jail, on Fullum street, will be visited on Saturday, the 9th June, and the other on Sunday, the 10th.

That Decoy Despatch.

Mr. R. D. McGibbon wishes it stated that he had nothing to do with the decoy despatch by which it was expected to bring Elliott to Montreal.

Caffaroma coffee is sold pure in sealed tins. Ask your grocer for it. 121 10

Corn doctors are well up on the topics of the day.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

Special Notices.

Cheaper than washing.—New curtains at Valiquette's, at about the cost of one washing. Perfect goods; handsome patterns. 129 1

The bargains given in Carpet Squares at S. Carley's are simply wonderful, just fancy a large seamless carpet with beautiful border all round for $1.25.

Why will you have your curtains done up and half torn to pieces when you can get new ones at half-price at Valiquette's. 129 1

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

THE GOVERNMENT TESTS ESTABLISH ITS ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY.

Prof. H. A. Mott was employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market, to determine which was the best and most economical for government use. After a careful and thorough examination, he affirms it as his judgment that the Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder made. Prof. Mott, in his report, says:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the U. S. Government.

"I will go still further and state that, because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offerd to the public.

DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D."

Late U. S. Government Chemist.

MONTERO CIGAR FACTORY.

—JUST OUT—

—THE— MONTERO

ASK YOUR CIGAR DEALER.

A FINE 10 CENT HAVANA CIGAR.

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Medical.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

CONSUMPTION. LUNG DISEASES. COUGHS. COLDS.

Speedily and permanently cured by using **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.** *There are counterfeits.* Get the genuine, which is signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON. Sold by all dealers.

S. DAVIS & SONS

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THAN ANY OTHER

CIGAR MANUFACTURER

IN THE DOMINION.

Their Factory is ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.'88 110z1f

DRAB SHELL HATS,

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SCOTCH GLAZED DRAIN PIPES,

Chimney Tops, Vent Linings, Fine Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Canada Cement, Roman Cement.

Portland Cement, Water Lime, Whiting, Plaster of Paris, Borax, China Clay, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of BESSEMER STEEL SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS. 254z

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Factory & Head Office: West Toronto Junction.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Cherry, Ebony and Mahogany Show Cases. Office and Store Fittings. Mantels and Over Mantels. Show Cases repaired.

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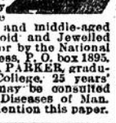
IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

Samples for trial of 4 different numbers by mail, on application. Please mention this paper.

BROWN BROS., 66 King Street, TORONTO.

Exhausted Vitality.



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon; 300 pages 8vo, 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address, P. O. box 1895, Boston, Mass., or, Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch st. Mention this paper. 73zeod

ESTABLISHED 1864—DR. P. J. JORDAN Author of "Philosophy of Marriage," can only be consulted at office, 19 Bonaventure street, Montreal, Canada, Private and Special—Diseases of Men. Medical work sent for 25 cents. 105zeod

BOYS' and MEN'S STRAW HATS,

at NELSON'S.

128z3 Bleury street.

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AT DELORIMIER'S, A GREAT BARgain in Linen Office Coats at $1. Shirts made to order. 128z 1700 Notre Dame street.

Boeckh's Standard Brushes.

Quality and Size Guaranteed.

For Sale by all Leading Houses. 47z

BEDROOM AND DINING ROOM FURniture.—If you want a bargain go to 724 and 725 Craig st. in basement; no connection with the flats above. J. E. Townshend. 82z

BE SURE AND SEE J. C. DUCLOS' prices and goods, at the NEW CROCKERY, LAMP AND GLASSWARE STORE, 2228z NOTRE DAME, Corner of Aqueduct Street. 106z

DRAIN PIPES!—PORTLAND, ROMAN and Canada Cements, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, White Bricks, &c., &c. ALEX. BREMNER. 27z

ENVELOPES, IN LARGE VARIETY, —AT— JOSEPH PORTIER'S, 43z2aw 258 St. James street, Montreal.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Phila., Pa. For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto. 15

FOR CRACKED OR SORE NIPPLES use Covernton's Nipple Oil. One trial is sufficient to establish its merits. Recommended by the leading physicians of the city. Price 25c. Prepared by C. J. Covernton & Co. 88z

MRS. SMILLIE, 872 PALACE STREET, Montreal. Lady Patients received at moderate rates; best of nursing; strictly private. Highest city medical references given. 252z

THE CHEAPEST WALL PAPER STORE in town is W. E. POTTER'S, 1433 Notre Dame st. Beautiful Papers, only 20c per roll. 86z

USE COVERNTON'S FRAGRANT CARbolic Tooth Wash for cleansing and preserving the teeth, hardening the gums, &c. Price, 25c. Prepared by C. J. Covernton & Co., Dispensing Chemists, cor. of Bleury and Dorchester streets. 88z

WEF TOOL GRINDER—INVALUABLE in every machine shop; makes no dirt and is easily kept true. 78z Miller Bros. & Mitchell, Montreal.

CANCER CURED! Send stamp for pamphlet Drs. L. D. & G. H. MICHAELS, 63 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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FLATS TO LET.

In our building, cor. Craig and St. Peter sts.

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APPLY TO 112z ed tf ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.

LARGE FLAT TO LET IN THE GLENora Building, with use of freight and passenger elevator, from 1st May. Apply to 59 tf N. E. HAMILTON & CO.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FLATS AND cellar. Apply P. O. Box 1475. 128 2

TO LET—IN GOOD ORDER, SHOP, 439 St. Lawrence Main street, good stand for a jeweller, tinsmith, shoe, or hat and cap. Apply E. Huston, 181 St. James st. 2 to 4. 128 2

TO LET—AT QUEBEC, FINE SHOP with 2 rooms, central place for samples or other things, 16 St. John st., U. F., opposite Savings' Bank. Rent $220. Jules Tessier, M.P.P., Quebec. 127 3

Houses to Let.

TO LET—HOUSE, No. 82 Victoria street. Immediate possession. APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 129 6

TO LET—AT LONGUEUIL OPPOSITE the Ferry, a most comfortable and delightfully situated house, corner Main and Church streets, containing 10 rooms, for the year or summer. Apply, 104 Inspector st. 127 4

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR summer months, over-looking Dominion square, eight rooms and bathroom, gas, cook stove, &c., well furnished throughout and in good sanitary condition. Apply, 2364 or 2369 St. Catherine. 128 2

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR summer months, St. Catherine st., near Guy, in perfect order. Address, "O 22," STAR office. 128 3

TO LET—ST. DENIS STREET, A FOUR story stone house, in first-class order, containing fourteen rooms, bath and w. c., healthy locality. Rent low. Apply, E. R. Gareau, 57 St. Gabriel st. 125 6

Houses Wanted.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, IN good locality, west end, suitable for boarders. address, "Y 41," STAR office. 128 2

Business Chances.

FOR SALE,

The Right to Manufacture and Sell a valuable Patent for Canada, which has met with great success in the United States, where thousands have been sold during the past 2 years. No residence, hotel, store, office, warehouse or railway company will do without them after they see them.

The right for taking hold of them can make lots of money.

Must be seen to be appreciated. Very little capital required to put them in the market.

Samples can be seen at 905 St. James street, or address W. H. OLIVE, P.O. Box 1347. Montreal. 128 2

FOR SALE.

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FOR SALE.

A 40 HORSE POWER BOILER, 9x5. Has only been used a few times. 128 3 A. H. SIMS & CO., 31 St. Peter street.

FOR SALE—LIGHT ROWING SKIFF, NEARLY new. Apply to Mr. Blair, at Victoria Pier. 127 3

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FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, 4 wrought iron girders, 15 feet by 7. Robt. Donaldson, 29 Mcgill st. 124 6

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODErate sized House, west of Union av. Address, giving description and price, to 124tf P. O. BOX 1136.

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WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO KEEP THE books of a clothing factory, must speak French. Address, "L 34 4," STAR office, in handwriting of applicant, giving references. 127 3

WANTED—AT 1283 ST. CATHERINE STREET, A young girl as a housemaid. 127 3

WANTED—A TUBLEMAID. APPLY AT NO. 30 University st. 127 3

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT, WASHING and ironing, to go to the seaside. Apply to 193 Mackay st. 127 3

WANTED—A TRAVELLER FOR THE WHOLESALE clothing trade, for the Western and Western Canada districts. Address, "G 3418," STAR office. 127 3

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY 2255 St. Catherine, near Victoria st. 127 4

WANTED—AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS STOREman, one who thoroughly understands the wine and spirit trade must have first-class references as to honesty and sobriety, thoroughly understands his business, good salary on the right man. J. B. Cartwright & Co., Wholesale Wine Merchants, 418 St. Paul st. 124 6

WANTED—COOK FOR PRIVATE FAMILY, GOOD home and wages. Apply at 6 Albina st., St. Louis square. 128 3

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE ACCOUNTS AND do general work about a bakery, references required. Address, "B 105," STAR office. 128 2

WANTED—GOOD WAIST AND SKIRT MAKERS, highest wages. Apply, 2009 St. Catherine street. 128 3

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO OFFICE work in a manufacturing establishment in the iron line, must be a good writer and of temperate habits. Address, stating wages required, "P 56," STAR office. 128 3

WANTED—A GIRL FOR RESTAURANT, AT 1394 Notre Dame st. 128 2

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 14, UNDERSTANDS the bar business, both languages preferred. Apply, 53 Craig street. 128 2

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUTTER TO TAKE charge of a tailoring department, best wages offered to a first-class man. Address by letter, stating references and wages, H. F. Bodard, Hull, Que. 128 2

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GENERAL SERVANT for family of two, no children, must have good references. Apply, 74 City Councillors st. 128 2

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A THOROUGH BUTwant, at 147 Lusignan st. 128 2

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK AND HOUSEmaid, willing to go to the seaside. Apply forenoon or evening, 77 Durocher st. 128 2

WANTED—SOME GOOD FINISHERS ON COAT caps, also girls who can sew well by hand and on machine. Green & Son & Co., 510 St. Paul st. 128 2

WANTED—BOY, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT AND willing, to learn ready made clothing. Wm. Currie, 1955 Notre Dame st. 128 2

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, NURSE GIRL FOR family of two children, one willing to go to the country for summer months. Apply, 39 Tupper street. 128 2

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook, city references required. Apply at 100 University st., between 10 and 12. 128 2

WANTED—GOOD SHOEMAKER TO HELP WITH LIGHT housework, a good place for a willing girl. Apply, 510 St. Urbain st., above Sherbrooke street. 128 2

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SKIRT HANDS. Apply, 22 St. Philip st. 128 2

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, NO WASHING. 467 St. Urbain st. 125 2

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR SHOE STORE, EXPERienced, speaking French and English, and well recommended. Rosaire Bros., Chaboillez square. 127 3

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—PLASTERING, WHITEWASHING AND tinting, by G. E. Belanger, 288 Germain st. 121 6

WANTED—SITUATION BY MAN OF EXPERience, thoroughly conversant with office and warehouse work, quick billing to level, grocery or general business preferred, first-class city references. Address, W. B., P.O. Box 2002, Montreal. 124 6

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THE OUTLAWS OF TUNSTALL FOREST.

A STIRRING SERIAL OF ROMANTIC ADVENTURE, BY

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON,

Author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," &c.

[Exclusively for the STAR in Canada.]

BOOK IV.—THE DISGUISE.

CHAPTER VI.

ARBLASTER AGAIN.

When Dick and Lawless were suffered to steal, by a back way, out of the house where Lord Risingham held his garrison, the evening had already come.

They paused in shelter of the garden wall to consult on their best course. The danger was extreme. If one of Sir Daniel's men caught sight of them and raised the view-hallo, they would be run down and butchered instantly. And not only was the town of Shoreby a mere net of peril for their lives, but to make for the open country was to run the risk of the patrols.

A little way off, upon some open ground, they spied a windmill standing; and hard by that, a very large granary with open doors.

"How if we lay there until the night fall?" Dick proposed.

And Lawless having no better suggestion to offer, they made a straight push for the granary at a run, and concealed themselves behind the door among some straw. The daylight rapidly departed; and presently the moon was silvering the frozen snow. Now or never was their opportunity to gain the Goat and Bagpipes unobserved and change their tell-tale garments. Yet even then it was advisable to go round by the outskirts, and not run the gauntlet of the market-place, where, in the concourse of people, they stood the more imminent peril to be recognized and slain.

This course was a long one. It took them not far from the house by the beach, now lying dark and silent, and brought them forth at last by the margin of the harbor. Many of the ships, as they could see by the clear moonshine, had weighed anchor, and, profiting by the calm sky, proceeded for more distant parts; answerably to this, the rude alehouses along the beach (although in defiance of the curfew law, they still shone with fire and candle) were no longer thronged with customers, and no longer echoed to the chorus of sea-songs.

Hastily, half-running, with their monkish raiment kilted to the knee, they plunged through the deep snow and threaded the labyrinth of marine lumber; and they were already more than half way round the harbor when, as they were passing close before an alehouse, the door suddenly opened and let out a gush of light upon their fleeting figures.

Instantly they stopped, and made believe to be engaged in earnest conversation.

Three men, one after another, came out of the alehouse, and the last closed the door behind him. All three were unsteady upon their feet, as if they had passed the day in deep potations, and they now stood wavering in the moonlight, like men who knew not what they would be after. The tallest of the three was talking in a loud, lamentable voice.

"Seven pieces of as good Gascony as ever a tapster broached," he was saying, "the best ship out o' the port o' Dartmouth, a Virgin Mary parcel-gilt, thirteen pounds of good money——"

"I have had losses, too," interrupted one of the others. "I have had losses of mine own, gossip Arblaster. I was robbed at Martinmas of five shillings and a leather wallet well worth ninepence farthing."

Dick's heart smote him at what he had heard. Until that moment he had not perhaps thought twice of the poor skipper who had been ruined by the loss of the "Good Hope"; so careless, in those days, were men who wore arms of the goods and interests of their inferiors. But this sudden encounter reminded him sharply of the high-handed manner and ill-ending of his enterprise; and both he and Lawless turned their heads the other way, to avoid the chance of recognition.

The ship's dog had, however, made his escape from the wreck and found his way back again to Shoreby. He was now at Arblaster's heels, and suddenly sniffing and pricking his ears, he darted forward and began to bark furiously at the two sham friars.

His master unsteadily followed him.

"Hey, shipmates!" he cried. "Have ye ever a penny piece for a poor old shipman, clean destroyed by pirates? I am a man that would have paid for you both o'Thursday morning; and now here I be, o' Saturday night, begging for a flagon of ale! Ask my man Tom, if ye misdoubt me. Seven pieces of good Gascon wine, a ship that was mine own, and was my father's before me, a Blessed Mary of plane-tree wood and parcel-gilt, and thirteen pounds in gold and silver. Hey! what say ye? A man that fought the French, too; for I have fought the French; I have cut more French throats upon the high seas than ever a man that sails out of Dartmouth. Come, a penny piece."

Neither Dick nor Lawless durst answer him a word, lest he should recognize their voices; and they stood there as helpless as a ship ashore, not knowing where to turn nor what to hope.

"Are ye dumb, boy?" inquired the skipper. "Mates," he added, with a hiccup, "they be dumb. I like not this manner of discourtesy; for an a man be dumb, so be as he's courteous, he will still speak when he was spoken to, methinks."

By this time the sailor, Tom, who was a man of great personal strength, seemed to have conceived some suspicion of these two speechless figures; and being soberer than his captain, stepped suddenly before him, took Lawless roughly by the shoulder, and asked him, with an oath, what ailed him that he held his tongue. To this, the outlaw, thinking all was over, made answer by a wrestling feint that stretched the sailor on the sand, and, calling upon Dick to follow him, took to his heels among the lumber.

The affair passed in a second. Before Dick could run at all, Arblaster had him in his arms; Tom, crawling on his face, had caught him by one foot, and the third man had a drawn cutlass brandishing above his head.

It was not so much the danger, it was not so much the annoyance, that now bowed down the spirits of young Shelton; it was the profound humiliation to have escaped Sir Daniel, convinced Lord Risingham, and now fall helpless in the hands of this old drunken sailor; and not merely helpless, but, as his conscience loudly told him when it was too late, actually guilty—actually the bankrupt debtor of the man whose ship he had stolen and sold.

"Bring me him back into the alehouse, till I see his face," said Arblaster.

"Nay, nay," returned Tom; "but let us first unload his wallet, lest the other lads cry share."

But though he was searched from head to foot, not a penny was found upon him; nothing but Lord Foxham's signet, which they plucked savagely from his finger.

"Turn me him to the moon," said the skipper; and taking Dick by the chin, he cruelly jerked his head into the air. "Blessed Virgin!" he cried, "it is the pirate!"

"Hey!" cried Tom.

"By the Virgin of Bordeaux, it is the man himself!" repeated Arblaster. "What, sea-thief, do I hold you!" he cried. "Where is my ship? Where is my wine? Hey! have I you in my hands? Tom, give me one end of a cord here; I will so truss me this sea-thief, hand and foot together, like a basting turkey—marry, I will so bind him up—and thereafter I will so beat—so beat him!"

And so he ran on, winding the cord meanwhile about Dick's limbs with the dexterity peculiar to seamen, and at every turn and cross securing it with a knot, and tightening the whole fabric with a savage pull.

When he had done, the lad was a mere package in his hands—as helpless as the dead. The skipper held him at arm's length, and laughed aloud. Then he fetched him a stunning buffet on the ear; and then turned him about, and furiously kicked and kicked him. Anger rose up in Dick's bosom like a storm; anger strangled him, and he thought to have died; but when the sailor, tired of this cruel play, dropped him all his length upon the sand and turned to consult with his companions, he instantly regained command of his temper. Here was a momentary respite; ere they began again to torture him, he might have found some method to escape from this degrading and fatal misadventure.

Presently, sure enough, and while his captors were still discussing what to do with him, he took heart of grace, and, with a pretty steady voice, addressed them.

"My masters," he began, "are ye gone clean foolish? Here hath Heaven put into your hands as pretty an occasion to grow rich as ever shipman had—such as ye might make thirty over-sea adventures and not find again—and, by the mass! what do ye? Beat me?—nay; so would an angry child! But for long-headed tarry-Johns, that fear not fire nor water, and that love gold as they love beef, methinks ye are not wise."

"Av," said Tom, "now y' are trussed ye would cozen us."

"Cozen you!" repeated Dick. "Nay, if ye be fools, it would be easy. But if ye be shrewd fellows, as I trow ye are, ye can see plainly where your interest lies. When I took your ship from you, we were many, we were well clad and armed; but now, bethink you a little, who mustered that array? One incontestably that had much gold. And if he, being already rich, continueth to hunt after more even in the face of storms—bethink you once more—shall there not be a treasure somewhere hidden?"

"What meaneth he?" asked one of the men.

"Why, if ye have lost an old skiff and a few jugs of vinegary wine," continued Dick, "forget them, for the trash they are; and do ye rather buckle to an adventure worth the name, that shall, in twelve hours, make or mar you for ever. But take me up from where I lie, and let us go somewhere near at hand and talk across a flagon, for I am sore and frozen, and my mouth is half among the snow."

"He seeks but to cozen us," said Tom, contemptuously.

"Cozen! cozen!" cried the third man. "I would I could see the man that could cozen me! He were a cozener indeed! Nay, I was not born yesterday. I can see a church when it hath a steeple on it; and for my part, gossip Arblaster, methinks there is some sense in this young man. Shall we go hear him, indeed? Say, shall we go hear him?"

"I would look gladly on a bottle of strong ale, good Master Pirret," returned Arblaster. "How say ye, Tom? But then the wallet is empty."

"I will pay," said the other—"I will pay. I would fain see this matter out; I do believe, upon my conscience, there is gold in it."

"Nay, if ye get again to drinking, all is lost," cried Tom.

"Gossip Arblaster, ye suffer your fellow to have too much liberty," returned Master Pirret. "Would ye be led by a hired man? Fy, fy!"

"Peace, fellow!" said Arblaster addressing Tom. "Will ye put your oar in? Truly a fine pass, when the crew is to correct the skipper!"

"Well, then, go your way," said Tom; "I wash my hands of you."

"Set him, then, upon his feet," said Master Pirret. "I know a privy place where we may drink and discourse."

"If I am to walk, my friends, ye must set my feet at liberty," said Dick, when he had been once more planted upright like a post.

"He saith true," laughed Pirret. "Truly, he could not walk accoutred as he is. Give it a slit—out with your knife and slit it, gossip."

Even Arblaster paused at this proposal; but as his companion continued to insist, and Dick had the sense to keep the merest wooden indifference of expression, and only shrugged his shoulders under the delay, the skipper consented at last, and cut the cords which tied his prisoner's feet and legs. Not only did this enable Dick to walk but the whole network of his bonds being proportionately loosened, he felt the arm behind his back begin to move more freely, and could hope, with time and trouble, to entirely disengage it. So much he owed already to the owlish silliness and greed of Master Pirret.

That worthy now assumed the lead, and conducted them to the very same rude alehouse where Lawless had taken Arblaster on the day of the gale. It was now quite deserted; the fire was a pile of red embers, radiating the most ardent heat; and when they had chosen their places, and the landlord had set before them a measure of mulled ale, both Pirret and Arblaster stretched forth their legs and squared their elbows like men bent upon a pleasant hour.

The table at which they sat, like all the others in the alehouse, consisted of a heavy, square board, set on a pair of barrels; and each of the four curiously-assorted cronies sat at one side of the square, Pirret facing Arblaster, and Dick opposite to the common sailor.

"And now, young man," said Pirret, "to your tale. It doth appear, indeed, that ye have somewhat abused our gossip Arblaster; but what then? Make it up to him—show him but this chance to become wealthy—and I will go pledge he will forgive you."

So far Dick had spoken pretty much at random, but it was now necessary, under the supervision of six eyes, to invent and tell some marvellous story, and, if it were possible, get back into his hands the all-important signet. To squander time was the first necessity. The longer his stay lasted, the more would his captors drink, and the surer should he be when he attempted his escape.

Well, Dick was not much of an inventor, and what he told was pretty much the tale of Ali Baba, with Shoreby and Tunstall Forest substituted for the East, and the treasures of the cavern rather exaggerated than diminished. As the reader is aware, it is an excellent story, and has but one drawback—that it is not true; and so, as these three simple shipmen now heard it for the first time, their eyes stood out of their faces, and their mouths gaped like cod-fish at a fishmonger's.

Pretty soon a second measure of mulled ale was called for; and while Dick was still artfully spinning out the incidents a third followed the second.

Here was the position of the parties towards the end:

(To be Continued on Tuesday.)

HOW MANITOBA GROWS.

The Remarkable Progress of the Town of Birtle.

A Young Montrealer Recites His Experience in Dakota and Manitoba, and Gives Some Interesting Information About Farming.

Thank my stars, I am under the glorious Union Jack again. I breathe as if I had got out of gaol instead of out of Dakota. You know it is eight years ago to-day since I left Montreal for the North-West. I crossed on dog teams the boundless prairie where to-day the picturesque and fertile town of Birtle stands, and after many wanderings settled in Dakota under the auspices of one of its many land-sharks. A loyal chum of mine used to say that the climate had nothing to do with the blizzards and the plagues which seem to pass our Canadian Dominion and play the mischief with our Yankee neighbors. He conscientiously believed that if Dakota and Minnesota would hoist the Union Jack the blizzards would give those States the go-by. It does seem as if it is the difference in Government which at least makes the laws better obeyed in our country and despised in Dakota.

Well, here I am, now going on a year and four months, and Heaven is the only other place I would exchange for this. Well do I remember my tedious journey from Fort Garry, following the trails to Portage la Prairie, and from there to Fort Ellice. What a change! A year and four months ago, I took the Manitoba and North-Western Railway at the Portage, connecting with the C. P. R., and arrived at Solsgirth, near Birtle, at my ease, and before very long I anticipate a journey on the same line to Prince Albert, the objective point of the railway!

IT IS ALL LIKE A DREAM.

Fort Garry grown into Winnipeg, a city of fine buildings, churches and colleges, lit by electricity! The Canadian Pacific Railway actually running to far-away Vancouver. Surely the wand of Prospero could not do in fancy what the hand of man has done in fact. It makes one feel proud of this empire within an empire; this backbone of British pluck and enterprise, which is yet to hold the balance of power in the Dominion and force the older and slower provinces to move up and on. The other day I met two good friends of mine, formerly from Quebec city. "Oh!" said one, "I wish we could bring up all the *habitants* and slow coaches of Quebec here, and then send them back like wildfire to revolutionize the sleepy old province and make people who stand in the way of its progress, stand aside." Lovely Birtle! Its beautiful slopes of prairie, and its groves of trees about the town; its delicious, pure, sweet water, fresher than the waters of Lake Ontario itself; its pleasant river, its live and lively atmosphere, and its magnificent farming lands here in the valley of the Assiniboine, in connection with other parts of this fertile belt, of the "Park Lands of the Fertile Belt." Birtle was known as a favourite camping ground on the old trail to the Far West, which here crossed the Bird Tail river. The town is on a charming slope of prairie that extends from the river south to a continuous belt of timber, which divides the valley from the great plain. As there are trees along the river, and trees along the upper slope of the hill, the

BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY

is in a manner encircled by groves. To the north, the hills are adorned by patches of timber, giving the place a romantic and picturesque appearance. The abundant supply of pure spring water—no typhoid fever in its crystal—with which the people are constantly supplied is a source of health and enjoyment that is much appreciated. Although the county town of Shoal Lake and Russell, and the place from which the settlers of the fertile and extensive country around drew their supplies, no great effort was made to advance the town, and the people quietly awaited the arrival of the railway. When I bought my farm seven miles from Birtle no body felt sure, but every body prayed for a railway. The first speculation came into Birtle about July, 1883, and since that time both the town and the country around for twenty and thirty miles have progressed rapidly, and men say, "I'm from the Birtle district," as proudly perhaps as the ancient said "*Civis Romanus sum*." New buildings have been erected and new places of business opened is astonishing, and remember, there has never been any "boom" here. Though it is true that in the excitement in Winnipeg a few years ago, "the little farm lands" were sold at $16 and $20 an acre, and no one knew if anybody had settled on them, there was no speculation in imaginary "town lots," where nothing stood but prairie between Fort Ellice and the horizon. Many new buildings have been erected, and new places of business opened. The river affords excellent water power both above and below the town and a little further down where a substantial dam has been made, and a grist mill having three run of stones has been erected. The mill stream affords an extensive and

BEAUTIFUL SHEET OF WATER,

giving fine facilities for boating during summer. The lumber trade has also already been an important industry, the river serving as a pathway from the great spruce forests in the north. Last season 50,000 saw logs were taken out and floated this spring; 100,000 logs were cut last winter. Birtle has a branch of the Dominion Bank office, and the agency is celebrated for the large business done and the amount of money received. An Indian agency is also here and eleven bands buy their supplies here. We have several fine churches, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Methodist; a large and full schoolhouse; bakeries, general stores, carriage shops, blacksmiths, butchers, liveries, harness, shoe, etc., cheese factories, jewellers, three lawyers and two doctors, the registry office of the county and other public offices, three hotels, a weekly paper and a printing office! Remember that we have not only a railway, the Manitoba & North Western, from Portage la Prairie past Birtle, but a branch line from Binscarth on the main line to Russell; also another line from Minnedosa to Rapid City, and that before long we shall have our own running into Prince Albert, the objective point. The M. & N. W. is pushing the scheme of settling the lands along the line of their road, and publishing a series of twenty illustrated guide books of municipalities. Let me give you a few statistics, and remember to read them

IN THE LIGHT OF THE PAST.

In Birtle town we have about 100 inhabited houses; about 400 population. We have about 125 Scotch, 75 English, and Irish, some Welsh and Icelanders. In Birtle subdistrict we have about 400 inhabited houses, 360 families; population about 1800 rapidly increasing. We have about 350 occupiers of land, and 340 owners of the land they occupy; the large majority occupying 160 acres; a good number 320. There are over 75,000 acres occupied, 10,000 acres cultivated. There are over 400 horses, 190 colts, 300 working oxen, 700 milch cows, 1200 horned cattle, 300 sheep, 1200 swine. There was produced last year about 70,000 lbs. butter, 2000 lbs. cheese. There are over 4000 acres of wheat, yielding about 59,300 bushels; 800 acres barley, yielding 19,019 bushels; 1600 acres oats, yielding 31,000 bushels; 190 acres potatoes, yielding 26,462 bushels; etc., etc. One of the very best evidences of the prosperity and certainty of this district is the fact that I do not know one settler who has been tempted to sell out and go further West, but I do know twenty who went prospecting and who found there was "no place like Birtle." We have everything in the world to make the farmers well off, and the people who grow! about disallowance, etc., are outside of the district. One

NEVER TIRES OF THE SCENERY,

because it is undulating, well wooded and watered. One of the best carloads of wheat started at the port in Manitoba as set as No. 1 hard, and weighing 65½ lbs. to the bushel, was grown near my farm (I do not want to sell!), and at a provincial agricultural show at Winnipeg, the first prizes for short horn cattle were taken by the Binscarth farm near Birtle, and Lynch's farm near Westbourne, both on the line of the M. & N. W. You may go out any day and find game free for the shooting, ducks, geese, partridges, prairie chickens, pigeons, cranes, snipe, plover, rabbits, etc., and large game may be obtained not far off, such as moose, deer, elk, bear, etc. The rivers and lakes are full of fish and anybody who is not a born fool, yet who knows nothing about farming, can go to work here, and instinctively become a successful farmer. Very likely another popular excursion will occur to this district from the older provinces in the harvest and when you come to the finest district of the Canadian West, see our huge grain stacks, our set crops, our fine herds of cattle and our fertile land, not to speak of the beautiful valleys of the Red, the Saskatchewan, Birdtail, Assiniboine, Shell and Qu'Appelle rivers, you will not wonder that speculators lost their heads and their money and that I and hundreds of others have settled down as loyal and contented farmers. My parting word to you is to sell out your shop, come up here, buy land before it is gone, and get a new lease of life and happiness.

The Founding Question.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Why should the 800 illegitimate children born yearly, whether the mothers are poor or rich, in good or bad health, be thrown upon the charity of the public? If there was an epidemic by which 300 children were yearly made orphans would not strenuous efforts be made to find a remedy? If all unmarried mothers were compelled to cherish and support their infants not "for four or five months, as Dr. Cameron said, but for life, would not the mothers see that the fathers did their portion as well? Are not the fathers allowed to go unpunished and unknown because the mothers are allowed to desert their offspring? Might not that same argument, "the mothers were afraid of becoming known, thereby losing their hope of social standing," as Dr. Cameron puts it, be used against any crime being made known? For what object are penalties attached to the commission of crimes? Is it not to prevent or deter others from committing them? Would not the compelling of the unmarried mothers to do their duty by their offspring be the means, from their experience, and experience, of lessening the evil? Would not such a course be better for the good of society than "after a brief period of absence, once more taking their places in respectable society, their guilty thus hidden, being stript of some of its consequences and the path of evil being to them made more easy through having the thorns plucked from it?" If the University Maternity Hospital could en once since October last the rule that "the unmarried mother must nurse her infant, when able, for two weeks and both mother and infant leave the hospital together," why cannot the Western Hospital and other places do the same? Then the Protestant Infants' Home and St. Margaret's Nursery would be able to receive all the unmarried mothers with their infants who are in destitute circumstances, and all those who have means and friends could provide for their own offspring. Would not this prevent children being abandoned and growing up as paupers? Whose duty is it to enforce the law 32-33 Vic., chap. 20, sec. 25, 26?

A WELL WISHER.

Seven Years

Of suffering relieved in as many days. Cerne cause in the aggregate as much suffering as any single disease. It is the magic solvent power of Putnam's Corn Extractor that makes it speedily successful in removing corns. Take no substitute, however highly recommended. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best. Sure, safe, and painless.

A crowned head would be all right, if its owner could have a cast iron throat.

Sedentary Habits.

In this age of push and worry, the business man and the professional man are alike unable to devote any adequate time to exercise. In the daily round of toil and pleasure, no suitable provision is made for that important function, and the result is that men of sedentary habits become subject to many forms of ailments arising from a torpid or sluggish liver. Constipation, sick headache, biousness and dyspepsia are all due to the improper action of the liver. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets cure these troubles by restoring the liver to its normal condition.

Join the bright side of life. The fools are on the other side.

We have sold Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for many years. Nothing we have sold has ever given such perfect satisfaction for coughs and colds, and in advanced cases of consumption it has shown remarkable efficacy. P. S. Brown & Co., Fall River, Mass.

Wish is father to thought, and he has a large family.

Ladies never have any dyspepsia after a wineglass of Angostura Bitters. Sold everywhere.

Green corn wants to stay on the ear.

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 average tramp cares a good deal more for a bite to eat than a lick of work.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion; it is as palatable as milk. Delicate people improve rapidly upon its use. For Consumption, Throat Affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled. Dr. Thos. Prim, Ala., says: "I used Scott's Emulsion on a child eight months old; he gained four pounds in a month." Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

If a public office is a private trust, a private market may be a public nuisance.

Save us from the critics, but bless the pen, especially if Esterbrook is stamped upon it The stationers furnish them. 4

Special Notice.

His Friends Can Testify.

Mr. G. H. Vought, of Peterboro, Ont., says that his friends can testify to his being cured of Indigestion, Constipation and Torpid Liver by using two and a half bottles of B. B. B. "It seems to act like magic, and I heartily recommend it" are the closing words of his letter.

Extract From "Judge" of 24th March.

One of the greatest proofs of the superiority of the Sohmer piano is, that it has been selected on account of its excellence by Mr. Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore for his celebrated mammoth musical jubilee. "Gilmore's Band," as our readers know, is an international household word; and for him, the acknowledged Band Master of the world, to select this instrument is conclusive proof that it is the best; and we predict that Mr. Gilmore's million patrons during his present tour will coincide that his choice was a good one. Sohmer & Co., with their diligence, integrity and superior workmanship have succeeded in making a piano which ranks first among the first, and it is with pleasure *Judge* congratulates them and tenders to them "their due praise." Lavigne & Lajoie, 1657 Notre Dame street, are the sole agents. 92 14 2aw.

High Praise.

Mrs. John Neelands, writing from the Methodist Parsonage, Adelaide, Ont., says, "I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for years in our family. For heavy Colds, Sore Throats and distressing Coughs no other medicine so soon relieves."

The newspaper man like the lawyer naturally looks for a press-cedent.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN

RESOLVENT!

THE GREAT SPRING MEDICINE,

For the CURE of all Chronic Diseases and Functional Disorders peculiar to this season of the year.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofulous Complaints, &c., Glandular Swellings, Chronic Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Diabetes, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, &c.

Health! Strength!

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound and your complexion fair, use

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

THE SKIN after a few days' use of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN becomes clear and beautiful. Pimples, Blotches, Black Spots and Skin Eruptions removed, Sores and Ulcers soon cured. Persons suffering from Scrofula, Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Mouth, Ears, Legs, Throat and Glands that have accumulated and spread, either from uncured disease or mercury, may rely upon a cure if the Sarsaparilla is taken.

Sold by all Druggists, $1 a Bottle.

Send Stamp for our book "False and True," to RADWAY & CO. (Limited), 419 St. James Street, Montreal, Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. 26 law

CURE FOR THE DEAF

Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums perfectly restore the sense of hearing, and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book with testimonials, FREE. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N.Y.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful error, 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.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,

Ale and Porter Brewers.

No. 286 ST. MARY STREET, MONTREAL.

Ale and Porter in Wood and Bottles.

Families regularly supplied.

Mr. Wm. Watson, 70 Fortification Lane, bottler of Ales and Porter, is authorized to use our labels.

ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE. 1870

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

THE WORLD-FAMED LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG REMEDY.

WHAT AILS YOU?

[COPYRIGHT, 1887.]

Are You Sick?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

BILIOUS ATTACK.

DAVID G. LOWE, Esq., of *St. Agathe, Manitoba, Canada*, says: "About one year ago, being troubled with a terrible bilious attack, fluttering of the heart, poor rest at night, etc., I commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and derived the very highest benefit therefrom."

MALARIAL FEVER.

Mrs. MOLLIE E. TAILOR, of *Canneiton, Ind.*, writes: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is one of the greatest medicines in the world. I gave it to my little girl and it cured her of the malarial fever."

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of *Springfield, Mo.*, writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

LIVER DISEASE.

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BUSHWAW, of *Sidney, Ohio*, writes: "My little boy was so afflicted with liver trouble and other diseases that our family physician said he could not live. In fact, they all thought so. I gave him Dr. Pierce's Pellets and they saved his life. We have also used the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for throat and bronchial trouble, and found such perfect relief that we can also recommend it very highly."

LIVER DISEASE.

Mrs. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

SICK HEADACHE.

A. B. WEAVER, Esq., of *996 Bauck Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.*, writes: "Having used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' in my family, I desire to testify to the great relief afforded by it in cases of sick headache. As a children's remedy, for coughs and colds, I have likewise found it all that could be desired, its employment having uniformly availed to promptly check any attacks of that kind."

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

Mrs. MELISSA ATWATER, of *Steuben, Washington Co., Maine*, says: "I was afflicted with dyspepsia, nervous and general debility, for which I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription,' six bottles of each. That was some two years ago. It cured me so that I have not had a sick day since. I had been in very poor health for a number of years, and took much medicine from physicians, but received no benefit from them."

SALT-RHEUM AND RHEUMATISM.

"COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 18th, 1887. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—For several years I have felt it to be my duty to give to you the facts in relation to the complete cure of a most aggravated case of salt-rheum, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' An elderly lady relative of mine had been a great sufferer from salt-rheum for upwards of forty years. The disease was most distressing in her hands, causing the skin to crack open on the inside of the fingers at the joints and between the fingers. She was obliged to protect the raw places by means of adhesive plasters, salves, ointments and bandages, and during the winter months had to have her hands dressed daily. The pain was quite severe at times and her general health was badly affected, paving the way for other diseases to creep in. Catarrh and rheumatism caused a great deal of suffering in addition to the salt-rheum. She had used faithfully, and with the most commendable perseverance, all the remedies prescribed by her physicians, but without obtaining relief. She afterwards began treating herself by drinking tea made from blood-purifying roots and herbs. She continued this for several years but derived no benefit. Finally, about ten years ago, I chanced to read one of Dr. Pierce's small pamphlets setting forth the merits of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and other medicines. The name struck my fancy, and seeing that it was essentially a blood-purifier, I immediately recommended it to the old lady who had been so long a sufferer from salt-rheum. She commenced taking it at once, and took one bottle, but seemed to be no better. However, I realized that it would take time for any medicine to effect a change for the better, and encouraged her to continue. She then purchased a half-a-dozen bottles, and before these had all been used she began to notice an improvement. After taking about a dozen bottles she was entirely cured. Her hands were perfectly well and as smooth and healthy as a child's. Her general health was also greatly improved; the rheumatism entirely left her, and the catarrh was almost cured, so that it ceased to be much annoyance. She has enjoyed excellent health from that day to this, and she has had no return of either salt-rheum or rheumatism. The 'Discovery' seems to have entirely eradicated the salt-rheum from her system. She is now over eighty years old, and very healthy for one of such extreme age. Gratefully yours, MRS. ——."

I have written this letter, of which you can make any use you see fit, hoping that some sufferer from salt-rheum might chance to read it and obtain relief by using your 'Golden Medical Discovery' —for 'Golden' it is in its wonderful properties, as much above the multitude of nostrums and so-called 'patent medicines,' so zealously flaunted before the public, as gold is above the baser metals.

Respectfully yours,

F. W. WHEELER, 182 21st St."

CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. N. W. RICE, of *Newfane, Vermont*, says: "I feel at liberty to acknowledge the benefit I received from two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which cured a cough of five years' standing, and dyspepsia, from which I had suffered for a long time. I have also used Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, in my family, with good effect."

COUGH OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING.

Raised Blood.—L. H. COX, Esq., of *Wales Centre, N. Y.*, writes: "I was troubled with pain in the chest, and raised quantities of blood, and was unable to do any work for several months, but after taking three bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and several vials of the 'Pellets,' I am now able to do considerable work, and gain very rapidly."

LUNG DISEASE.

Mrs. MARTHA OWEN, of *Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo.*, writes: "I was treated for several years by some of the best physicians for consumption without receiving any benefit. Some friends induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription all the symptoms of consumption vanished. I wish also to report the cure of one of my neighbors who was a great sufferer from womb disease, and was permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

GAINED 25 POUNDS.

Wasting Disease.—WATSON F. CLARKE, Esq., of (Box 104, *Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Can.*, writes: "I would like to give you a slight testimonial for the benefits which I have received from your preparations during the last few months. When I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I did so at the solicitation of J. A. Gormile, druggist, of this place. He had sold me many other preparations, always recommending your 'Discovery,' which I have not taken, owing to prejudice. However, I finally took his advice and your medicine, and have never been sorry for either, as I am to-day a healthy man, while one year ago I was not able to work and was a burden to myself. At that time I weighed 122 pounds, and to-day I weigh 147 pounds. Then I used to eat about one meal a day, and now can eat four or five if I dared to. After all these benefits, how can I refrain from adding my testimonial, unsolicited, to the thousands already in your possession."

ASTHMA CURED.

CARRIE S. STOWELL, Postmistress at *Magnolia, Colorado*, writes: "I feel that I cannot say too much in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' for I have found that it is of golden worth. It has helped both my husband and myself. Two years ago Mr. Stowell was afflicted with what appeared to be asthma, and our altitude being so high, the difficulty in breathing attendant upon this distressing malady was greatly increased. But he began to improve at once after commencing the use of your 'Discovery,' and was entirely cured by this wonderful medicine. As for myself, I have used it for nervous and general debility, and for an affection of the kidneys and bladder, and I found that it was without a rival for these complaints. We are now never without your 'Discovery.'"

CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. W. H. NICKLIN, of *Marlborough, N. Y.*, says: "When I first began taking your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pellets,' I was so weak I could not be on my feet but a few minutes at a time. They did me a great deal of good, and I take pleasure in expressing my gratitude to you for the excellent health I now enjoy. When I first wrote you I was said to be in the first stage of consumption."

WORTH $1000 A BOTTLE.

W. R. DAVIS, Esq., of *Bellville, Florida*, writes: "I have taken your wonderful 'Golden Medical Discovery' and have been cured of the worst case of consumption. I am sound and well, and have only spent three dollars, and I would not take three thousand dollars and be put back where I was. I am endeavoring to have all my neighbors keep your remedies in the house."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Propr's, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

INDIGESTION, BOILS, BLOTCHES.

Rev. F. ASBURY HOWELL, *Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J.*, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dullness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache that I have ever known. Such is my testimonial, unsolicited, to the thousands already in your possession."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

Mrs. IDA M. STRONG, of *Ainsworth, Ind.*, writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be out all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

Fever-sores.—ALICE H. CRAWFORD, of *Stowe Rapids, Buena Vista County, Iowa*, writes: "Six years ago I was cured

THE JESUIT PROPERTY.

The Rights of the Jesuits Defined Under the Law.

Holding Property as a Religious Order—The Rules of the Society Laid Down by the Supreme Pontiff—The Position of the Jesuits in the Old World and the New.

To the Editor of the STAR:

(Continued.)

IV.

"Had they not been suppressed in 1774, their property would have become the property of the Crown at the decease of the last Jesuit in 1800."

This proposition of your contributor is, to say the least, misleading by a "suppressio veri." According to civil law, and where ecclesiastical property is not protected by canon law or by treaty, such would have been the case. But as the King of England, by the law of nations and treaty stipulations, could claim as his own these rights only the King of France enjoyed, and as the latter could have no claim on vacant ecclesiastical property, the King of England very logically had none.

The suppression of truth lies in the fact that your contributor omits to say that the Imperial Government at, or shortly after the conquest, had installed the religious bodies in Canada from receiving novices, and thus continuing their succession. This was another unwarrantable proceeding, and as it was against natural justice it would render void in any honest court of law the claim of the Crown to such property as vacant. No advantage should accrue to an evildoer from his misdeeds, but I shall touch upon this point under the IX heading when refuting the claim by escheat.

V.

Up to the year 1831, the revenues from the estates appear to have gone into the general treasury, and portions, from the year 1821 were appropriated for educational purposes.

This, I also might say, appears to be a very innocent assertion. Lord Goderich, in his despatch of the 7th July, 1831, acknowledges that the revenues of these estates were not unreservedly set apart for what he looked upon as the object of these donations, that is to say, education. "It is to be regretted undoubtedly that any part of those funds were ever applied to any other purpose." Lord Durham, in 1838, wrote to the Home Government: "It cannot fail to be apparent that there must be great defects existing in the administration of the Jesuits' estates. Much more than half of its entire gross computed revenue is lost in arrears and expenses—in several instances the inaccuracies detected are of the grossest character—to what cause are these defects attributable? To mismanagement, corrupt or arising from mere carelessness on the part of the individuals by whom the estates are administered?" René Joseph Kimber, for so long a time president of the permanent committee on the Jesuits' estates, leaves us in no doubt as to the purposes to which the revenues were put—political intrigues, etc. But his arraignment of the Hon. John Stewart is by far too long to reproduce.

Casting a hurried glance at the accounts of the agents, or of the commissioners, covering this period, we are assured of the following expenditures: From 1812 to 1815, for purposes unknown, $24,487.36; from 1827 to 1831, pensions, $3284.40, comprising an allowance to the Hon. H. W. Ryland, George Ryland and the Misses De Salaberry. In 1829, 1830, $3352.62 paid to the chaplain, the Rev. E. Sewell, as minister of the Trinity chapel, Quebec, with arrears from 1825. From 1818 to 1822, $28,372.57 to the Protestant Episcopal church, Quebec. In 1823, 1824, $1200 to the Scotch church, Quebec. To the following Protestant churches the annexed sums were paid: In 1820, Aubigny $400; 1820, 1821, Coral $1200; 1821, Chambly $800; 1824, Three Rivers the like; 1824, Montreal, $4000; 1824, Nicolet, $400; 1824, 1827, Hull, $2000. Total to Protestant churches from 1818 to 1827, $39,172.57.

To the Royal Institution, from 1821 to 1831, $3770.50. To the Royal Grammar Schools of Quebec, Montreal and Kingston, from 1817 to 1831, total, $49,481.38. These were all non-Catholic schools, and yet if there is one point transcendently clear concerning the Jesuits' estates it is that, by the will of the donors they should be devoted exclusively to Roman Catholic religious purposes.

In 1802, 1803 and 1821 $4878.20 were paid for services not specified, $259.75 going to S. Sewell, and $4218.45 to the Hon. J. Sewell, who, accused by the Assembly, expended that sum in his voyage to England undertaken to defend himself before the Home Government.

The total of the revenue from the Jesuits' estates from 1800 to 1831 inclusively, amounts to $108,334.85. The total of the expenses to $188,973.46, leaving a balance of $3561.79.

I conclude consequently that it is incorrect to say that the revenues from the estates appear to have gone into the general treasury.

VI.

I have little to say concerning this point, for the simple reason that I have not before me a detailed account of the different sums expended from 1831 to 1849. I would simply remark that it was a little late in the day to begin to dole out insignificant sums to a few Catholic education establishments, after thirty-one years of expenditure in favor of institutions and persons unsympathetic with the Catholic religion, and that from a fund destined exclusively for Catholic religious purposes.

VII.

"Inasmuch as the Roman Catholic branch of the Council of Education consists largely of the bishops of the province, who administered the funds coming from this source, the fact of the Jesuits trying to wrest the control from the bishops is explained."

And nevertheless in my obtuseness, I candidly confess, that I require the assistance of some perspicacious interpreter to explain the riddle. The Jesuits must be an unreasonable set to find fault with the bishops controlling the Council of Education. The late Hon. Mr. Mousseau, in a public utterance, led us Catholics to believe that the bishops had very little control over the funds, or over the council at large. He gave us to understand that their Lordships were listened to with due respect, but that the superintendent and other Government officials of the Board of Education did very much as they pleased after this formality by them was gone through with. The fault found with the Jesuits, outside this remarkable exception of the Province of Quebec, is generally stated to be their unbridled desire to see the bishops at the head of Catholic education and of its controlling boards. Howbeit I should like to be enlightened all the same as to the meaning of the seventh paragraph.

VIII.

"By the definitive treaty of 1763, the King of England acquired an unconditional jurisdiction over the Jesuits' estates." This proposition is either inaccurate or meaningless. If your contributor means that he acquired the right of sovereignty, and consequently jurisdiction over the Jesuits' estates as over every other inch of the ceded colony, it did not require such a flourish of trumpets to announce this truism. If on the contrary, he means that the King owned the Jesuits' estates in virtue of the treaty, as he owns the public lands, fortresses, and so on, which previously belonged to the King of France, and that he could dispose of them at his pleasure, the proposition is erroneous.

The opinion of all the great authorities on the Law of Nations is uniform on this point. There is not one discordant voice.

DE VATTEL. Law of Nations (Chitty) B. III, C. 13, §199. "The conqueror, who takes a town or province from his enemy cannot justly acquire over it any other rights than such as belonged to the sovereign against whom he has taken up arms. War authorizes him to possess himself of what belongs to his enemy; if he deprives him of the sovereignty of that town or province, he acquires it such as it is, with all its limitations and modifications."

§200. "One Sovereign makes war upon another sovereign, and not against unarmed citizens. The conqueror seizes on the possessions of the state, the public property, while private individuals are allowed to retain theirs. They suffer but indirectly by the war; and the conquest only subjects them to a new master."

DE MARTENS.—Droit des gens moderne de l'Europe. Vol. II. L. 8, c. 4 § 280.... "L'action du vainqueur l'exerce directement sur les biens composant le domaine de l'Etat indirectement sur les biens des particuliers. Le vainqueur s'empare de toutes les ressources du gouvernement vaincu, de ses domaines et de leur revenus; il perçoit les contributions publiques, quant aux biens des particuliers, la propriété immobilière n'éprouve aucun changement dans ses conditions légales."

PINHEIRO-FERRETRA (foot note to preceding passage of de Martens). "Les contributions dont il est permis de frapper le pays conquis n'ont pas pour but d'assurer la conservation des propriétés de tout genre; car celle du public exceptée il n'y en a pas qui ne se trouve garantie par les principes sacrés du droit des gens, que nous avons déduits précédemment."

DE MARTENS ibid § 281. "Un admet généralement, dans les usages modernes, que l'invasion ou l'occupation militaire n'ont aucun effet sur la propriété des biens immeubles qui demeurent invariablement aux anciens détenteurs.... La conquête et l'occupation d'un Etat par un souverain étranger n'autorisent pas ce souverain à disposer par donation ou autrement du domaine conquis ou occupé.... Mais pour ceux qui font partie du domaine de l'Etat, si le vainqueur en a pris possession même temporaire, il peut en disposer."

TWISS. Law of Nations, cn. 4, § 66. "A victorious nation in acquiring the sovereignty *de facto* over a country, from which it has expelled its adversary, does not acquire any other rights than those which belonged to the expelled sovereign; and to those such as they are with all their limitations and modifications, he succeeds by right of war."

"So, likewise, the landed and immovable property of private individuals is in general by the positive law of nations not liable to confiscation by a victorious enemy. A victorious nation, on the other hand, enters upon the public rights of the vanquished nation, and the national domain and the national treasure passes to the victor."

KLUBER, Part II, title 2, §256: "According to principles now followed in Europe, the mere loss of possession by the fortunes of war does not extinguish the rights of property. . . . . As for property and the possession of immovable estate belonging to individuals who have not violated the laws of war, the conquest of a country brings no change according to the modern laws of war."

MANNING'S (Sheldon Amos) Commentaries on the Law of Nations. (London, H. Sweet, 1875, pg. 116.)

"A conquering state enters upon the rights of the Sovereign of a vanquished state; national domain and national revenues pass to the victor; but the immovable property of private individuals is, by the positive law of nations not liable to be seized by the rights of war . . . . it has been for many years the constant usage of European warfare, and is now firmly established as part of the European Law of Nations."

WEDDERBURNE (Solicitor-General in 1772. Wedderburne was no friend of the Jesuits. By reading the pamphlets of the times, which, to attain certain ends, were scattered profusely over the European continent, he became imbued with the most silly prejudices and had conceived the most erroneous opinions concerning the society of Jesus. The principle, however, which he lays down in his report to the King on the Canadian question is perfectly sound. The report bears date of the 6th December, 1772, and in it he says:

"No other right can be founded on conquest but that of regulating the political and civil government of the country, leaving to the individuals the enjoyment of their property, and of all privileges not inconsistent with the security of the conquest." (Christie vol. I, p. 28.)

It was afterwards in the application of this principle that he erred; for evidently according to him the existence of the Jesuits in Canada "was inconsistent with the security of the conquest."

On the 25th May, 1774, in the House of Commons he further developed his thought: "You can preserve the acquisitions in time of peace, so as to give to the country subdued as much tranquility as much property, and as much enjoyment of that property, as is consistent with your own safety; and this is your duty to do. The principles of humanity, the principles of natural justice demand this at our hands, as a recompense for the evils of war; and not that we should aggravate those evils by a total subversion of all those particular forms and habits, to which the conquered country have been for ages attached. Upon this principle, sir, I do maintain, that it would have been most unjust to have relapsed into the barbarity of former ages; and this we should have done, if we had, with a rough stroke, said to the Canadians that Canada should be totally obliterated; that the rights, civil and ecclesiastical, of that country, should be framed according to those of England, as being better for that people than their own.

Cavendish—Debates of the House of Commons in 1774, pg. 51, 52.

Thurlow (Attorney-General) was a different sort of man, with broad views and a well balanced mind. His principles were as sound as those of Wedderburne. Being consistent he was not afraid to face them in their logical conclusions. On the 22nd January, 1774, his report on Canadian affairs was handed in to His Majesty. In it he rehearses the different opinions of jurists and endorses the following: "They understand the right acquired by conquest to be merely the right of empire, but not to extend beyond that, to the liberty and property of individuals, from which they draw this consequence, that no change ought to be made in the former laws beyond what shall be *fairly* thought necessary to establish and secure the sovereignty of the conqueror. This idea they think confirmed by the practice of nations and the most approved opinions." And further on: "The Canadians seem to have been strictly entitled by the *jus gentium* to their property, as they possessed it upon capitulation and treaty of peace, together with all its qualities and incidents, by tenure or otherwise; for both which they were to expect Your Majesty's gracious protection.

"It seems a necessary consequence that all those laws by which that property was created, defined, and secured must be continued to them." (Christie vol. I, pg. 53 and 55.)

In his speech in the Commons on the 26th May, 1774, he clearly defines his opinion on the rights of conquest. "Now, sir, a proclamation (7 October, 1763), conceived in this general form, and applied to countries the most distant, not in situation only, but in history, character and constitution, from each other, will scarcely, I believe, be considered as a very well studied act of state, but as necessary immediately after the conquest. But, however proper that might be with respect to new parts of such acquisitions as were not peopled before, yet, if it is to be considered as creating an English constitution; if it is to be considered as importing English laws into a country already settled, and habitually governed by other laws, I take it to be an act of the grossest and absurdest and cruellest tyranny, that a conquering nation ever practised over a conquered country. Look back, sir, to every page of history, and I defy you to produce a single instance, in which a conqueror went to take away from a conquered province, by one rough stroke, the whole of their constitution, the whole of their laws under which they lived and to impose a new idea of right and wrong of which they could not discern the means or the end, but would find themselves at a loss and be at an expense greater than individuals could afford, in order to inform themselves whether they were right or wrong. This was a sort of cruelty, which I believe was never practised, and never ought to be. My notion, with regard to this matter, I will venture to throw out as crude and general. To enter into the subject fully would require more discussion than the nature of such a debate as this will admit of. My notion is, that if it is a charge of sovereignty. You acquired a new country; you acquired a new people; but you do not state the right of conquest as giving you a right to goods and chattels. That would be slavery and extreme misery. In order to make the acquisition either available or secure, this seems to be the line that ought to be followed: you ought to change those laws only which relate to the French sovereignty, and in their place substitute laws which should relate to the new sovereign; but with respect to all other laws, all other customs and institutions whatever, which are indifferent to the state of subjects and sovereign, humanity, justice and wisdom equally advise you to leave them to the people just as they were." (Debates, etc., 1774, pg. 29, 30.)

"If the English laws would be a prejudice to the Canadians it would be absurd tyranny and barbarity to carry over all the laws of this country, by which they would lose the comfort of their property, and in some cases the possession of it." (Debates, etc., 1774, pg. 32.) He had in view especially the penal laws.

Much more might be given in the same strain from these authorities, but there must be an end to all things. Now no other conclusion can possibly be arrived at, from the foregoing extracts, save that by the rights of conquest in general, that is, of any conquest not limited or qualified by treaty stipulations, the property of individuals, and the laws which create and protect it, are sacred and inviolable. That furthermore the sole measure of the extent of the conquering sovereign's rights is the extent of the rights of the conquered sovereign whom he succeeds.

Now, what is said of the property of individuals holds good with regard to the property of bodies corporate. They exist before the law as a moral entity or person, with their rights, as to property, duely sanctioned by the sovereign.

U. E. L.

(To be Continued.)

BIDDING ADIEU

AFTER FORTY-TWO YEARS.

Four Eras of Methodism in the City of Montreal.

PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF THE BODY IN THE CITY.

Many Famous Men, Ministers and Members Connected with the Church—The Cholera Scourge—St. James Street Church a Nursing Mother.

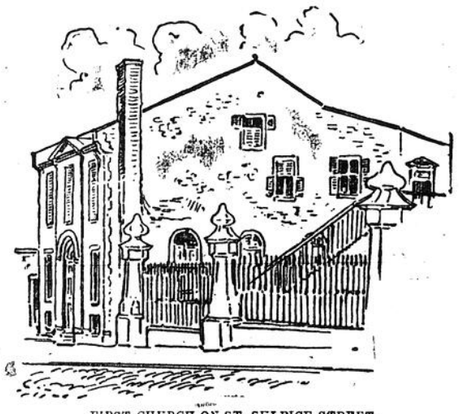
For the third time in the history of the parent Methodist church of this city, the old order changeth and giveth place to the new. The demolition of the building in St. James street will remove from sight a familiar land mark which for over forty years

ORGAN IN PRESENT CHURCH.

has been the cathedral of Methodism in this city, the cradle of many a religious movement and the home of the charitable societies who here year by year have celebrated their anniversaries, and in which the closing services are to be held to-morrow. From henceforth its doors will no more open wide to welcome the worshipper, and never again will the grand old hymns of Methodism float upwards from that spot hallowed by precious associations to many

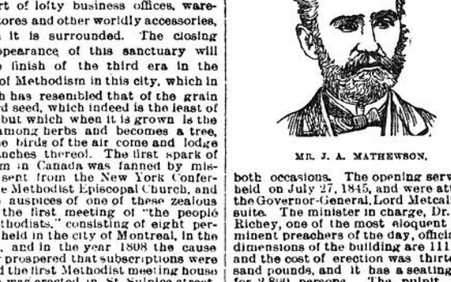
PULPIT IN PRESENT CHURCH.

to whom it has appeared as an oasis amid the desert of lofty business offices, warehouses, stores and other worldly accessories, by which it is surrounded. The closing and disappearance of this sanctuary will mark the finish of the third era in the progress of Methodism in this city, which in its growth has resembled that of the grain of mustard seed, which indeed is the least of all seeds, but which when it is grown is the greatest among herbs and becomes a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof. The first spark of Methodism in Canada was fanned by missionaries sent from the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and under the auspices of one of these zealous workers, the first meeting of "the people called Methodists," consisting of eight persons, was held in the city of Montreal, in the year 1802, and in the year 1808 the cause had so far prospered that subscriptions were raised and the first Methodist meeting house in Canada was erected in St. Sulpice street, the building still exists and stands immediately at the rear of the Parish Church and is now used, as an inscription on a board above the doorway denotes, as the office of "La Fabrique de Notre Dame." The name prominently connected with this church is that of the Rev. Nathan Bangs, the eminent preacher, who, in after years, as Dr. Nathan



FIRST CHURCH ON ST. SULPICE STREET.

Bangs, occupied a prominent position in the Methodist church in the United States. At the outbreak of the war in 1812 the minister, who was an American, retired and the Conference sent the Rev. Thomas Birch who although living in the United States was still a British subject. He had charge of the cause during the war, and at its termination, some natural friction, either taking place or being feared, the church members decided to unite with the British



CHURCH OF 1821.

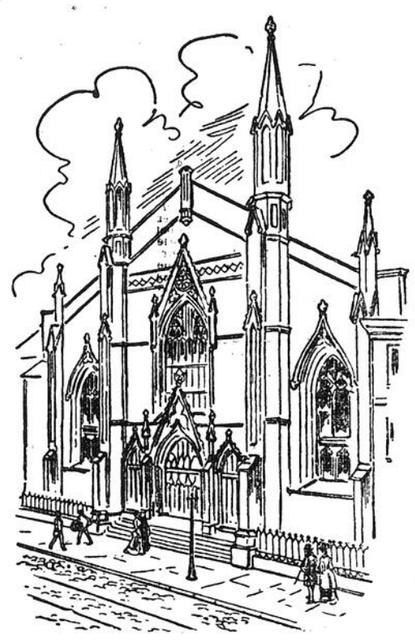
Wesleyan conference, claiming that although the money for the church had been raised under the New York conference, yet that the great bulk of it had been subscribed in England. Hence it was that in 1844 Richard Williams and Joseph B. Strong came out from the Old Country and became the first Wesleyan missionaries to settle in Montreal. The difficulty however was not finally settled until the year 1820, when, after much negotiation, the American ministers finally withdrew from the Province of Quebec, leaving it to the British Conference, and confined their operations in Canada to the Province of Ontario. Meanwhile the connection had so enlarged that the little meeting house in St. Sulpice street was found to be much too small, and at the first missionary meeting held in the year 1819, the trustees of St. Gabriel Church had to be importuned for the loan of that building, which was generously granted, and soon afterwards steps were taken to erect a more commodious church and one that would be more suitable to the growing importance of the body, and in the year 1821 a more spacious edifice was erected on the present site of the Medical Hall, at the corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. It was a cut stone building; the architecture of the Grecian Doric order, with a portico corresponding, was galleried all round and possessed a fine organ and was for its day the most beautiful church in Canada. It had seating accommodation for 1200 people and the cost of building amounted to six thousand pounds. Among the prominent men who took part in its erection, none of whom are now surviving, were Daniel Fisher, William Lunn, and John Torrance, of St. Antoine Hall, and grandfather of the present secretary to the

TABLET TO REV. R. L. LUSHER
(IN PRESENT CHURCH).

trustees. Among the ministers of this church stands out prominent the name of the Rev. William Squire, who was stationed here in the memorable years 1832 and 1833 when the awful scourge of cholera devastated the city, when the bell of the dead cart and the dismal cry of "bring out your dead" resounded in its narrow streets. The opportunity of this dread visitation was seized upon by the zealous minister for holding revival services; the church was crowded with anxious enquirers, who knew not how soon they might be among the occupants of the ghastly vehicles, and the numbers of awakened souls were counted by hundreds. For twenty-five years Montreal Methodism had its home in the new building, and its influence became more and more felt, drawing many to its communion and fellowship. So rapid was the growth that the membership, which at its opening numbered 119, had increased in the year 1845 to 770. Then the congregation felt that the place was too straitened for them, and it was seen that the church of 1821 must, like its predecessor, in its turn served its generation, give way to a larger building, and the erection of the second St. James Street church was projected. The movement was chiefly inspired by one with whom the name of St. James Street Methodist Church must ever be associated, Mr. James Ferrier, who gave a donation of four hundred pounds, considered in those days a princely sum. He was ably seconded in his efforts by Mr. William Lunn, who had taken an active interest in building the church of 1821, and who now subscribed a like sum of three hundred pounds. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this church was a gala scene for its friends. The most notable features of the day were a grand procession of officers and members marshalled by John Spreston and James C. Mathewson, marching from the old church to the new, and the laying of the corner stone by James Ferrier, who forty-two years after, as Senator Ferrier, had the singular honor of performing a similar ceremony for the fourth church, the mallet used being the same on both occasions. The opening services were held on July 27, 1845, and were attended by the Governor-General, Lord Metcalfe, and his suite. The minister in charge, Dr. Matthew Richey, one of the most eloquent and prominent preachers of the day, officiated. The dimensions of the building are 111 x 73 feet, and the cost of erection was thirteen thousand pounds, and it has a seating capacity for 2,800 persons. The pulpit is justly regarded as the finest of its kind in Canada. In the year 1849 a prominent figure was minister of the church, Rev. Dr. Jenkins, who afterwards was minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian church. His celebrated series of lectures on Romanism are remembered to this day. The church was packed with attentive audiences, many Roman

FIRST CHURCH ON ST. SULPICE STREET.

Catholics constantly attending. His style was that of the keen reasoner carrying conviction, and lacked altogether those powers of invective such as irritate and inflame the worst passions of opponents. In the year 1854 the connection of the Methodist Church in the province with the British Conference was severed by an amicable arrangement, and the church of the Province of Quebec united with that of the Province of Ontario in forming the Canadian Conference, the

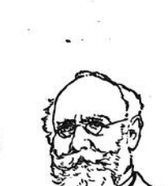


PRESENT CHURCH.

congregation has done its full share of philanthropic and mission work. As is well known most of the large annual meetings of the great Protestant societies have been held within its walls, and each New Year's Day there have been gathered together all

REV. DR. DOUGLASS.

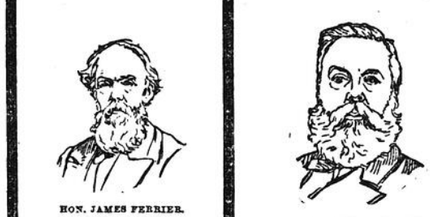
MR. ROBERT MILLAR.



MR. GEO. YOUNG.

MR. J. A. MATHEWSON.

MR. JAS. FERRIER.



HON. JAMES FERRIER.

MR. JOHN TORRANCE.

MR. GEO. ARMSTRONG.

ALD. JAS. GRIFFIN.

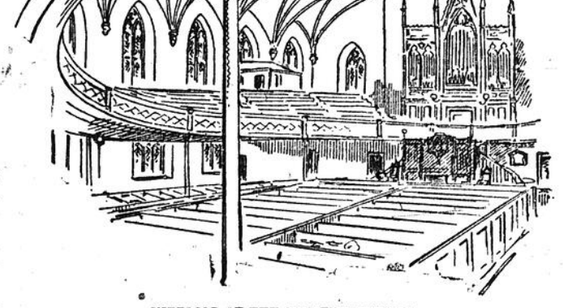
REV. J. PHILP.

MR. T. D. HOOD.

the Methodist Sunday-School scholars of the city, their appearance and singing forming a sight not easily forgotten by those who have had the privilege of participating in the festival. Of the men who have stood by the helm and guided the affairs of the first church. The names of John and David Torrance, of John and Samuel Mathewson, of Thos Kay, and William Lunn of Robert Campbell, Richard Latham, and John Hilton will be inseparably associated with the memory of the second church. While standing out from all others in bold relief is the honored name James Ferrier; connected with the first church in St. James street, mainly influential in the erection of the

TABLET TO DANIEL FISHER
(IN PRESENT CHURCH).

present church, lending to all schemes of the church a wonderful energy of character and



INTERIOR OF THE PRESENT CHURCH.

church for close on a century, space permits only of the briefest notice. Amongst its ministers have been some of the most distinguished men in Methodism. Here in the past have been stationed in addition to the honored names previously mentioned, Alder and Stinson, Harvard, Richey, and Jeffers. In more recent years the congregation was benefitted and blessed by the ministrations of the Rev. Dr. Douglass, appointed in 1848, who has filled the most prominent positions in the Methodist church in this country, and has for many years past occupied the responsible and honorable position of Principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, and whose striking figure will once again tomorrow morning occupy the old pulpit and whose eloquent words will pronounce the funeral oration of the old sanctuary. With him may be associated the names of Potts, Sutherland, Leonard Gaetz, Hugh Johnson and last but not least Rev. James Philp, the present active and respected pastor. Almost every distinguished English minister who has been in this country has occupied its pulpit. Dixon and Thompson, Wiseman, Dallinger and Coley, Arthur and Smith and Jessop, Joseph Parker and Newman Hall. Caughey, the great revivalist, and most renowned of all, William Morley Punshon, one of the most eloquent of modern pulpit orators. The United States too has sent many of her most honored sons to greet their Canadian brethren, William Taylor, the prince of missionaries, Butler, the evangelist of India and Mexico, Tiffany, Newman, Peck, Beechers, Jones, Moody and many others who have been here and, departing, left behind them the fragrance of an eloquence that will not soon be forgotten.

The roll of honored laymen in connection with St. James Street Church is a very long one. Daniel Fisher appears to stand out most prominently in connection with the

MONUMENT TO REV. M. LANG
(IN PRESENT CHURCH).

that they must leave the old familiar spot and remove to higher ground. The regular congregation had to walk long distances to attend the services, and as many of the members were growing in years, it was felt that the movement could no longer be delayed, matters of a financial nature also pointing to the advisability of quitting the present down town position. The active movement was started in the spring of 1886, and when a final decision was come to, the committee found an appropriate site in the ground formerly occupied by the first residence of the late Sir Hugh Allan which was in its day one of the finest residences in the city. The property was acquired from Mr. Duncan McIntyre, who held it for the Canadian Pacific Railway, having been purchased with a view to the railway entering the city by that route. Plans for the erection of a church were prepared and the building now approaching completion will, without doubt, form one of the grandest ornaments of the city and bid fair to be the finest Protestant ecclesiastical edifice in Canada. A description of this building is, however, left over to a future occasion, it not being the object of this article to any way detract from the honors of the former temple by extolling the glories of the latter.

Of the men who are bearing the burden and heat of the day in connection with the erection of the new church in St. Catherine street, the following is a list, being the list of subscribers of the church, which, after the closing benediction to-morrow evening, will gradually disappear and pass away, not indeed from memory as a tale that is told, but rather as the pleasant song of one that hath a lovely voice, leaving sweet and solemn echoes behind, that ever and anon will surge and reverberate in many a heart.

Trustees of St. James Street Methodist Church—Rev. John Philp, Chairman; John Torrance, Sec.-Treasurer; T. D. Hood, Geo. Armstrong, Alex. Griffin, Ald. J. McBride, Asst. Secretary; Geo. Young, James Ferrier, jr., G. E. Jaques, jr., Thos. Nichol, LL. D., D. C. L., J. E. Alston, D. Graham, B. C. L., Geo. Vipond, Fred. Fairman, Robert Miller, Alfred Ward, Rev. Dr. Douglass.

Architect of new church—A. F. Dunlop.

Quarterly Official Board.—The Quarterly Official Board is composed as follows: Rev. John Philp, M. A., Pastor; Geo. H. Davis; Messrs. J. A. Mathewson, John Torrance, Robt. Miller, J. Ferrier, W. Hodgson, Alderman McBride, David Watson, Alderman Griffin, Thos. Nichol, D. C. L., LL. D., J. E. Alston, George Armstrong, George Forbes, D. T. Frost, D. Cameron, D. Lund, E. Wathay, Alfred Evans, J. G. Parke, T. Wilkes, John Green, A. O. Dawson, Hugh M. King, F. W. Burdon, Geo. Lamb, J. Rogers, W. L. Lee, W. G. Brown, John Murphy, John Cowan, G. E. Jaques, jr., W. Armstrong, Rev. J. B. Waid, J. Thomson, J. F. Smith, F. Farman, W. C. Palmer, Meadames W. E. Ross, Seybold, Doran; Misses Campbell and Douglas.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.

It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

Trials are moral ballast that often prevent our capsizing.

Small faults indulged are little thieves that let in greater.

'Tis best not to dispute where there is no probability of convincing.

It is a happy thing for us that this is really all we have to concern ourselves about, what to do next.

Time, with all its celerity, moves slowly on to those whose whole employment is to watch its flight.

The truly great are humble, as those ears of corn and bunches of trees that are best laden bend lowest.

In matters of conscience, first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence, last thoughts are best.

Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity.

A very small page will serve for the number of our good works, when vast volumes will not contain our evil deeds.

Wit is brushwood; judgment is timber. The one gives the greatest flame; the other yields the most durable heat; and both together make the best fire.

It is very much harder to wait through long and weary years than to do the heaviest work; but, the discipline being severer, so may the lessons learned be deeper and sweeter.

Let it be borne in mind that the cords of love, which bind hearts so closely together that neither life nor death nor time nor eternity can sever them, are woven of threads no bigger than a spider's web.

The study of literature nourishes youth, entertains old age, adorns prosperity, solaces adversity, is delightful at home, unobtrusive abroad, deserts us not by day nor by night, in journeying nor in retirement.

By six qualities may a fool be known—anger, without cause; speech, without profit; change, without motive; enquiry, without an object; putting trust in a stranger, and wanting capacity to discriminate between a friend and a foe.

To marry for money, beauty, home, or selfishness is debasing. Character is of far more consequence than any of these; and a happy marriage depends much more on a good, loving, patient character than all the circumstances of time, place and money combined.

No one can hurry through early and middle life, filling his days with exciting business and much of his nights with exciting pleasures, and hope to enjoy a vigorous and valuable old age. Moderation, temperance, a calm mind and an unburdened conscience are among the first essentials. The best possible care of the physical system is also requisite.

SUNDAY READING.

FISHING FOR BLISS.

We cannot make bargains for blisses,
Nor catch them like fishes in nets;
And sometimes the things our life misses
Help more than the things which it gets.
For good hath not in pursuing,
Nor gaining of great or of small,
But just in the doing, and doing
As we would be done by, is all.

IN BLOSSOM TIME.

Who would have thought a while ago, when
Bitter winds were racing,
And all the wintry world was chill, that deep
Beneath the snow
The heart of summer life and heat a victor's
strife was waging,
Till in the trees that gave no sign the sap
Began to flow?

Before a single tiny leaf had shown the bud's
Increasing,
Before a glimmer of the spring had brightened twig or spray,
The bloom and beauty all were pledged; a loving hand unceasing
Was working in the winter time to bring the
summer's day.

And now the fields are like the sea, with foamy
ripples tossing,
And o'er the blushing crests of May the
bluebird glances free;
The sunshine and the diamond shower like
shin the swift are crossing
And the gladness of our childish days comes
back to you and me.

For God has brought the blossoms, and the
fruit in time will follow;
The seed, within the furrow dropped, and
then the golden grain;
The patient work and waiting still, and then
the hill and hollow
The happy songs of harvest and the overflowing wain.

Ah! never when the winter about our way is
roaring,
In sorrow's breath, or burden of the toil
that we must share,
Should our trust all souls grow timorous, or
falter to retreating,
For the blessings of the springtime are in
our Father's care.

—*Margaret E. Sangster.*

DO GOOD TO OTHERS.

One may become surfeited with getting, but he never can be surfeited with right giving. He who spends the most energy in serving himself, will be most likely to tire *of* the service—as well as *in* the service. He who spends most energy in serving others, will be least likely to tire of the service—even though he may tire in the service. The surest way to get all the good we can out of our own energies, is to spend them in the service of others.

THE BIBLE IN JAPANESE.

The Canada *Christian Guardian* says: Now that the translation of the Bible into Japanese has been completed, Western civilization has given its choicest gift to the people of Japan. At a time when that great empire is in the midst of a keen awakening, it is impossible to overestimate the importance which the presentation of Christianity will have on its moral and religious future. Just now the higher classes of Japanese are in a mental attitude both inquiring and receptive, acutely perceiving the inferiority of their own institutions, and eager to welcome the superior models of the West. The religion which this people now adopts will determine, more than any other cause, the future position and character of the nation. The great gift of the Holy Scriptures in Japanese is peculiarly timely. Rev. Dr. Hepburn, an American missionary, has just finished the translation, and a meeting has been held at Tokio to commemorate it. Japanese scholars have assisted in the work, and the result is a version in pure language intelligible to the masses.

SHADING THE LIGHT.

The practical value of a light is never at its best when it shines directly into the eyes of those who need its help, or when it is without the gain of some accompanying or intervening shade. The full glare of the sunlight dazzles the eyes of those on whom it shines directly, for the light needs a shading which shall be a means of its wise shedding or diffusing.

Do you wonder, sometimes, that just when and where you would fain be a means of light to others, you are yourself brought into the shadow, so that the light you might have given is dimmed or covered? That may be God's way of increasing your light-power in the direction of your purposes and your prayers in His service. God's strength is made perfect in weakness. God's light shines clearest in and through the shadow. In thanking God for the privilege of letting your light shine as He has commanded, fail not to recognize the blessing He has bestowed upon you in the light-shedding shade wherewith He has covered you.

As one who entereth by night a room
Where sufferers lie,
Shadeth his lamp to suit the languid eye;
So doth the Christ draw nigh
Unto our world of gloom.
The light of life He beareth, and doth stand
Shading it tenderly with pierced hand.
Lest the full glare
Should cause us not to see, but stare.
Yet through the nail-prints some sweet rays
divine
Will gently shine;—
Dawn which doth for the day prepare.

UNFULFILLED PROMISES.

One of the commonest forms of mendacity is making promises that are never fulfilled. The act is frequently extenuated by shuffling pretenses and cowardly pleas, rendering it the more hateful and despicable. The habit of promising and not performing has been called "the smallpox of the mind"—a disease both deadly and contagious. Is a weak memory an excuse for false promises? Or is the puerile pretext that a man is always at liberty to change his mind in his heart he knows there is no excuse or palliation for broken promises. A promise once unconditionally made should be performed as though one were bound by a solemn oath, or even as though one's life were required as a sacrifice in default of its fulfilment. In a moral sense, it is an obligation as binding as a contract of law. No promise should ever be given if there is a remote suspicion of its non-fulfilment. No absolute promise should ever be made where a contingency is likely to arise, balking our purpose. But men pledge their word, and their honor, in lying promises, as carelessly as they exhale tainted breath from the lungs, as an expedient for bridging time, or avoiding a disagreeable duty. Promises are lightly given to be repeatedly broken, as though the mind were vouchsafed some preternatural assurance of success and impunity. Nothing is more calculated to destroy confidence, establish false relations among men, blight the bloom of life, and sap the vital springs of existence, than lying promises. Though a man possess all other virtues, this one vice renders his life altogether mean and ignoble.

THE BLANK BIBLE.

In that remarkable book, "The Edifice of Faith," there is a chapter entitled "The Blank Bible," in which the author describes a dream wherein he fancied that, on taking up his Greek Testament one morning to read the accustomed chapter, the old familiar volume seemed to be a total blank. Supposing that some book had, by accident, got into its place, he did not stop to hunt it up, but took down a large copy of the Bible; and this, to his amazement, proved also to be a blank from beginning to end. While musing on this unaccountable phenomenon, his servant came in and said that thieves must have been in the house during the night, since her Bible had been carried off, and another volume of the same size but containing but blank paper had been left in its place. The dreamer then went forth into the street, and heard a similar report from all whom he met. It was curious to observe the different effects of this calamity on the various characters whom he encountered. An interest, almost universal, was now felt for a book which had hitherto been vastly undervalued. Some to whom their Bible had been a "blank" book for twenty years, and who would never have known whether it was full or empty, but for the lamentations of their neighbors, were among the loudest in their expressions of sorrow.

In marked contrast with those was the sincere regret of an aged woman, long kept a prisoner in her narrow chamber by sickness, and to whom the Bible had been, as to so many thousands more, her faithful companion in solitude. "I found her gazing intently on the blank Bible," says our author, "which had been so recently bright to her with the lustre of immortal hopes. She burst into tears as she saw me. 'And has your faith left you too, my gentle friend?' said I. 'No,' she answered, 'and I trust it never will. He who has taken away the Bible has not taken away my memory, and I now recall all that is most precious in that Book, which has so long been my meditation. It is a heavy judgment upon the land, and surely I at least, cannot complain, for I have not prized as I ought that Book, which yet, of late years, I think I can say, I loved more than any other possession on earth.'"

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
169 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 May 26, 1888.

Monday	27,406
Tuesday	27,232
Wednesday	27,104
Thursday	*
Friday	27,220
Saturday	30,125
Total	139,087

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE

For Week ending May 26th, 1888,

27,817.

* Queen's Birthday—No issue.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1888.

THE "STAR" AT SUMMER RESORTS.

The STAR is mailed to residents at summer resorts for thirty cents per month, free of postage.

GLAD TIDINGS

—FOR THE—

CHILDREN.

The Fresh Air Fund Nobly Supported.

GENEROUS RESPONSE BY THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR.

There will be joy in many a home to-night when it is known that the generous people of Montreal, never weary of well doing, are giving a magnificent support to the plan for sending to the country, children and mothers from the over-crowded districts of the city.

Just one week to-day an announcement appeared in this paper intended to elicit expressions of opinion on the question of continuing the work of the "Fresh Air Fund" for the coming summer. Five days subscriptions added to the handsome sum resulting from the Children's Bazaar in the Victoria Armory and the sale of work by the Misses Gault, Williams, Finley and Samuels, bring the sum well up to two thousand dollars, which, though not up to New York or London, is equal for the time to that of any city in the world of the same size that has taken up the Children's Fresh Air movement. Not the least gratifying amongst the responses are the kind, sympathetic letters accompanying the subscriptions, and numerous offers of working assistance from members of the old committee.

Mr. W. V. Lawrence sends fifty dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. George Hague sends fifty dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund and "wishes the admirable enterprise every success."

C. A. hands us twenty-five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. John A. Pillow sends twenty-five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund, with best wishes for every success in the undertaking.

Messrs. Henry Morgan & Co. send twenty dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas sends ten dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. R. D. McGibbon sends fifteen dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. J. & T. Bell send us the following contributions: Mr. John Stephens, ten dollars, Mr. John Hagar, ten dollars, Mr. Lavens Hagar, one dollar, Miss Winifred Hagar, one dollar, and Miss Mildred Hagar, one dollar, making twenty-three dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Thos. Davidson & Co. send us five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill send ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. H. R. Ives sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Minto, Lavigne & Co., 10 St. Helen st., send five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshaw sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. W. D. Lighthall sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Glover & Brais send five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. E. S. Clouston sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"A Friend" sends two dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. R. R. Stevenson, 257 Peel Street, sends us five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. W. F. Torrance, 18 Common street, sends us five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. John Macintosh sends us five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Frederick Kingston sends us five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. E. C. Orkney sends us ten dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. W. R. Elmenhorst sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. John McDougall, 1074 Dorchester st., sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. John Hope & Co. and Mr. John Hope send ten dollars each, making twenty dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. H. S. Mussen, 1653 Notre Dame st., sends five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Abner Kingman sends ten dollors towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Hanson Bros. send five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. R. R. Grindley sends ten dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co., send five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. George Sumner sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Two little boys, Masters Fred. and Gordon Brown, send two dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund, accompanied by the following letter:

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—"We are two little boys who are soon going to the country and we would like to help to send some little children to have a good time too, so we give you two dollars and hope you will get a lot of money."

A friend sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. Wm. Roberts, 128 Sherbrooke St., sends five (5) dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. S. Davis & Sons send twenty-five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund, enclosed in a very kind letter.

"A Friend," on St. James St., sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Miss Annie Carruthers sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. R. M. E. sends twenty dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. George Hadrill sends five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Geo. D. Ross & Co. send five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. R. W. & Co. enclose ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund, and write: "If more is wanted you can call again; the undertaking has our best wishes."

The proprietor of the General Bazaar, 1695 Notre Dame st., sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. R. Moat & Co. send us ten dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. John Lovell & Son, printers, send five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. David Rea sends ten dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. James Tasker hands three dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. John C. Watson sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Ouilelensis" sends ten dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. A. G. McBean sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. M. Fisher, Sons & Co., 27 and 29 Victoria square, send ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. C. R. Hosmer sends five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

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

Mrs. J.T. Bigelow, 125 Metcalfe street, sends five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

The employees of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery Co. send five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. William Angus & Co. send ten dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Charles Watson hands us ten dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Radford Bros. & Co. send us ten dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. J. A. Bazin sends us two dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

The Rev. Jas. H. Dixon, rector of St. Judes', sends two dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund, and writes:

"It gives me much pleasure to enclose this small sum and I wish I could send more. As God's blessing rested on your movement last year, judging both by the large amount of money raised and by the great good done, I trust a still greater blessing will be the result of your appeal this year, and that many of God's poor suffering ones may be benefited."

Mr. James E. Rendell sends five dollars and two dollars from Arthur's money box, making seven dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. George W. Hamilton, 24 St. Sacrament street, sends ten dollars for Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. MacCallum, 45 Union Avenue, sends five dollars towards the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. Hugh Paton sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Miss Margaret Allan, Ravenscrag, sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. B. Levin & Co. send ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Dr. W. Gardner sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. J. Murray Smith sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Maxwell Goldstein sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. Dobbin, "The Towers," sends fifteen dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Francis Scholes sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Master Andrew R. MacMaster and Master Willie J. S. MacMaster, 43 Metcalfe st., send five dollars each, making ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

MR. JUSTICE CHURCH'S condemnation of the license system now in force was strong but not too strong. It is badly regulated and badly administered and it greatly needs wise emendation. But the prospect is that it will not be wisely amended and that no matter how it may be administered, its influence will be injurious to the public welfare. The license bill before the Legislature is worse than the law which it is intended to supersede and if some of the proposed amendments are adopted it will be worse still.

THE American Prohibitionists are holding their National convention in Indianapolis, Ind. It is an immense affair. It is attended by delegates from all the States of the Union except three, and from nearly all the territories. On Wednesday, the first day of the session, the committee on credentials reported 1029 delegates present, some of whom were ladies. It is expected that General Fiske will be nominated for President and there are several candidates for the second place on the ticket. The Prohibitionists can hardly expect to elect a President for the United States, but they are determined to let the world know how strong they are. They claim that they can command 18,000 votes in the State of Massachusetts and 80,000 votes in the State of New York. They expect in November to poll between 400,000 and 500,000 votes for their candidate for the presidency. They are not without the sinews of war. They expect by the middle of this month to have a fund of $300,000 to carry on the campaign. The greater part of it is already subscribed. The Prohibition vote has become by no means an unimportant factor in the calculations of American politicians.

MR. BLAKE is still on the other side of the Atlantic. He is to assist Mr. Mowat in a case which has been appealed to the Privy Council. There are those who think it not unlikely that Mr. Blake may make up his mind to remain in England, taking charge of important cases for Canadian appellants. There are few men in Canada better qualified for this work, and if he desired to enter the British Parliament there would be little difficulty in securing an Irish constituency for him, his efforts in Canada in favor of Home Rule for Ireland having made him popular among the Irish people. He has a great personal admiration for Mr. Gladstone and has appeared on the platform with Mr. Parnell. It has been assumed that Mr. Blake contemplated returning to Canada, and the remark was common in Ottawa during the session that Mr. Laurier was keeping his place at the head of the party warm for him. But of his returning there is no certainty. It may be taken for granted that he would make a conspicuous figure in British politics, and his knowledge of Canadian affairs would be of value to this country in any matter in which Canada was interested. But his withdrawal from the public life of Canada would be a loss.

BRIBERY BY TURKEYS.

It would seem from the evidence being taken at the civic investigation now in progress at Toronto that the Queen City of the west develops rather a peculiar species of aldermen and a rare kind of civic officials. They were in the habit of accepting presents of turkeys, vegetables, celery and other such delicacies from contractors who were on the look out for contracts. It has been remarked by a shrewd female observer that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, and if the evidence can be depended upon, the Toronto contractor adopted this principle in his efforts to reach the unsusceptible hearts of aldermen and officials. One advantage that this species of bribery would have over the usual mode is that the proof of guilt would not be as apparent as if it were in the shape of a bank account. But it has its drawbacks. A man of full habit with a good digestive apparatus would fall an easier prey to the seductive influences of turkey than one who was disposed to be dyspeptic; but what guarantee would the contractor have that his victims would not grow hungry again the next day and insist on more turkey with unlimited vegetables? Persons of a scientific turn of mind put forward the hypothesis that the human character is affected more or less by what the man eats, and they point to the diet of various nationalities in order to explain national characteristics. In a board of aldermen a contractor would have a wide field in which to experiment in order to discover the weak points, not of each man's moral nature, but of his appetite. While one man might give way in the presence of ham and eggs another might find his temptation in spring onions, or as it happened, in turkey and celery. The subject is worth investigating from a gastronomic as well as a moral point of view.

LOOKING FOR A MAN.

The politicians in the United States seem to have little faith in each other. Mr. Blaine has written several letters distinctly intimating his intention not to be a candidate for the presidency, but each letter he writes only seems to be, in the eyes of the politicians, another bid for the nomination. The moral that would seem to be deducible from this is that if you desire to mislead the politicians all that you have to do is to tell the exact truth, and they, being so accustomed to deceiving each other, will at once conclude that you do not mean what you say and that you say what you do not mean. They work by "the rule of contrary." Mr. Blaine's friends have been acting on the hypothesis that he could be made the candidate in spite of himself, while his opponents have been contending that he meant to be a candidate all along and his letters were skilfully devised declinations, which, read between the lines, were acceptances. David said in his haste "all men are liars," and the divine Shakespeare—or must we say Bacon after this?—was moved to remark "how this world is given to lying;" but as the exception is always held to prove the rule, may it not be the exception that even a politician, and he the defeated candidate for the presidency, may really be in earnest when he declares that he is not a candidate, has no desire to be a candidate and will decline the nomination should it be offered him? The Republicans will have to look elsewhere for an opponent to put up against Mr. Cleveland: The Diogenes of the party—in this case, he will probably be found among the Mugwumps—should take his lantern and set out on a search for an honest man to take Mr. Blaine's place. It is not often that a nomination for a presidency goes a-begging, but in the present instance the available candidates on the Republican side seem to fight shy when invited to enter the lists with Cleveland. The Republican nominee, whoever he may be, will undoubtedly have a hard road to hoe.

DEFECTIVE CARTRIDGES.

The best judges of the quality of the ammunition turned out at the Quebec cartridge factory and supplied to the volunteer force are the practical marksmen who use it, and the practical marksmen have united in the opinion that it is not up to the mark. It is apparent to all that without good ammunition there cannot be good shooting, and nothing is more disheartening to a marksman than to find that despite his best efforts he is unable to keep up his score. The complaints against the quality of the ammunition are by no means new. They have frequently been heard before and the public may be perfectly certain that if there were not good ground for them they would have died out long ago. The subject was discussed at the last annual meeting of the competitors of the Dominion Rifle Association, when the inferior quality of the ammunition was dwelt upon and its deficiencies made clear. It was also stated that the ammunition had been made by little boys and girls, and although this statement was denied, the fact was established that six children had their hands destroyed or mutilated since the opening of the factory, showing clearly that they were employed in making ammunition. Major Bond dwelt on this fact at the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, and went so far as to say that if cartridges could not be procured unless at such cost it would be better to stop shooting altogether. The question in a nutshell is this: can the cartridge factory at Quebec turn out the ammunition required for the Snider rifle? If not, the sooner the Snider rifle is superseded by the Martini-Henry, the better. Major Perley is on record as saying that the ammunition for the Snider could not be made better than it was at Quebec, although he thought that if it were kept a few years it might be considerably improved. The chief mechanic of the factory admitted in his evidence before the Labor Commission that the machinery was defective. That a well grounded objection exists to the ammunition supplied to the volunteer force by the Government is undeniable, and the ground for this objection it is the duty of the Minister of Militia to remove with as little delay as possible. The officers and men who constitute the volunteer force of the Dominion feel that they are entitled to consideration at the hands of the Militia Department. They sacrifice time and money in maintaining the standard of the force and in making the active militia a credit to the country. The least the Government can do in order to show its appreciation of the services of those who are always ready to bear the heat and burden of the day when duty calls is to see that their just complaints are met and the ground for these removed. Once the volunteer force becomes possessed of the idea that the Militia Department is indifferent, or the Government as a whole is neglectful of its interests, there will soon be a decrease in the enthusiasm which officers and men alike bring to the discharge of their duties.

THAT "DISHONORABLE" SURRENDER.

Senator Frye again and again denounced the Fishery Treaty to be "a dishonorable, humiliating and cowardly surrender" on the part of the Cleveland administration. Every one who is acquainted with the history of the fishery question knows that this is the grossest and most impudent misrepresentation. Mr. Frye condemns the American negotiators for surrendering what he claims to be the rights of American fishermen in British American ports. But it is well known that American fishermen possess no such rights and it was therefore impossible to surrender them. From 1818 to the present day a distinction has been made between American fishing craft and American vessels engaged in commerce. The American Government was the first to make the distinction and it has acquiesced in it ever since. Laws have been made and treaties drawn up on that basis. Laws to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1818 were enacted by the Imperial Parliament and the Colonial legislatures and acted upon without protest or remonstrance from the Government of the United States. While American trading vessels were in British American ports they were allowed every privilege enjoyed by British ships, but American fishing vessels were always under restrictions. They could enter them for "the purposes of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and water, and for no other purposes whatever."

When the United States desired to have these restrictions removed they did so by special treaty and they gave compensation for the advantages they sought. The restrictions were removed by the reciprocity treaty of 1854. In consideration of the trade advantages extended to the provinces of British America by that treaty, American fishing vessels were placed on the same footing as regards port regulations as American trading vessels. When the treaty was abrogated the distinction between the two classes of vessels was revived. American traders were allowed every advantage in Canadian ports, but American fishing vessels were placed under the old restrictions. The port provisions of the treaty of 1818 were strictly insisted upon, and American fishing vessels were seized for violating them. There was some complaint at the time that the Canadian Government was carrying out the law with undue stringency, but the validity of the law itself or the treaty on which it was based was not called in question.

Full fishing and port privileges were extended to American fishermen by the treaty of Washington, but what the Americans consider an exceedingly heavy price was paid for these advantages. The Government, which agreed to pay a money compensation for one of the privileges which Mr. Bayard gained in return for a slight trade advantage which would be quite as beneficial to the American people as it would to Canadians, was never accused of dishonorably surrendering the rights of United States citizens. It was not until the fishery clause of the Washington treaty had been abrogated and the American fishermen missed the privileges they had for so many years enjoyed, that the device of transferring fishing vessels into traders by giving them permits to "touch and trade" was resorted to. But the Canadian Government never acknowledged the validity of these permits and continued to treat fishing vessels as they had always been treated, except when the restrictions of the convention of 1818 were taken off by special treaty arrangements. It is therefore clear that the "surrender" which Senator Frye denounces with such indignation was no surrender at all, for the simple reason that it is impossible for a nation to give up what it never possessed. And this denial of commercial privileges is really the only grievance which the Senator has to complain of. He does not claim that the Americans have a right to fish within the three mile limit, and his growl at the delimitation clause of the treaty is for him exceedingly mild.

"It is our constant habit to link innocence with beauty. And it is difficult to conceive a lover of natnre as wholly worldly-minded or essentially bad. For he who takes a sincere or deep pleasure in the handiworks of God, who appreciates the richness of nature's blessings sufficiently to hunger for them, who knows for himself the joy there is in the sunlight, the moonlight, and the starlight, in the loveliest flower, a beautiful tree, a picturesque, grand, or sublime effect, has a source of wealth within himself which must inevitably make all purely corrupting desires seem cheap and ignoble. The love of nature cherished through childhood to manhood is indeed an unspeakable blessing to its possessor."

"There is one form of evil which, while peculiarly annoying and aggravating at the time, may always be made the source of increased power and benefit. It is the opposition and antagonism which men personally receive. Usually they suffer the sting which this brings with it to rankle in their breasts and to foster an increased antagonism on their part. Yet, could they view it in another and a truer light, they should rather welcome it as a means of advancement Under all such contradiction there is a measure of truth, often a large measure, the discovery of which would be most advantageous. Emerson put this well when he says, 'The wise man throws himself on the side of his assailants.' It is more his interest than it is theirs to find his weak point. The wound cleatrises and falls off from him like a dead skin, and when they would triumph, lo, he has passed on invulnerable! Blame is safer than praise."

"Few men come up to their highest measure of success. Some fail through timidity or lack of nerve; they are unwilling to take the risks incident to life, and fail through fear in venturing on ordinary duties—they lack pluck. Others fail through imprudence, lack of discretion, care, or sound judgment; they over-estimate the future, and build air-castles, and venture beyond their depth, and fail and fail. Others, again, fail through lack of application and perseverance; they begin with good resolves, but soon get rid of them, and want a change, thinking they can do much better at something else—thus they flitter away life, and succeed at nothing. Others waste time and money and fail for want of economy. Many fail through ruinous habits. Some fail for want of brains, education, and fitness for their calling; they lack a knowledge of human nature and of the motives that actuate men; they have not qualified themselves for their occupation by practical education."

"It is worth noticing, and, indeed, when one comes to think of it, the fact is very significant, that regrets never follow virtuous actions. No one is sorrowful because, in looking back on his past life, he sees that it has been self-denying and full of labour for others. If he does grieve at the retrospect, it is because his efforts have been so imperfect, and because he has done far less than it was his duty to do. And probably no one remembers with regret the hours that have been spent in severe study, or in joyous intercourse with Nature. Books belong to the pleasures of memory. We recall the scenes in which we read them, whether by the winter fire or in the fields, and the recollections are delightful. And there is no darkness of spirit that is not lessened, when we see again with the mind's eye the river upon which we sailed, with Youth on the prow and Pleasure at the helm; the forest in which we wandered or loitered through a summer day with one dear companion; the bridge on which we leaned at eventide, "nourishing a youth sublime," when the landscape lay in the warm light of the setting sun, and Nature and Love combined to yield an intoxication of delight. A man may regret his folly—never his affection; he may deplore his worldly artifices, but for the generous enthusiasm of youth—for its aspirations, for its glowing fancies, for the love that filled the air with fragrance and the land with brightness, he has no regrets, unless it be—

"For the touch of a vanish'd hand
And the sound of a voice that is still!"

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Six Lacrosse Matches This Afternoon.

Good Sport on the Lacrosse Field—The Belmonts' First Practice—On the Diamond—Cycling—Notes.

Baseball.

YESTERDAY'S SCORES.

Chicago did well yesterday but it had such a weak opponent that there was very little to be proud of. It defeated Washington by 10 to 1; Detroit got ahead of Philadelphia by 4 to 2; New York flogged Pittsburg by 2 to 0; Boston gave it to Indianapolis by 5 to 3; Cincinnati succumbed to Brooklyn by 1 to 3; Kansas City downed Cleveland by 8 to 6; the Athletics gained a victory over St. Louis by 4 to 2 and Louisville made Baltimore's bones ache by 14 to 2; Hamilton, as usual, got ahead of London by 14 to 11; and Toronto preserved Canada's honor by defeating Buffalo with 8 to 3, while Albany acknowledged the superiority of Rochester with 8 to 12, and Syracuse overawed Troy with 4 to 3.

BEHIND THE BAT.

The weather on Thursday not only interfered with most of the games in the States, but it prevented the Belmonts from practising also, and their first practice game was accordingly postponed till this afternoon at 3 p. m., when all playing members are expected at the Exhibition Grounds.

It is rumored that the Beavers intend to challenge the Belmonts for a match to be played for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund.

Lacrosse.

THIS AFTERNOON'S GAMES.

This afternoon not less than six lacrosse matches are to be played, and all of them promise to be interesting. It is true all of them are to be played by Junior and Junior League clubs, but as there will only be three senior championship matches played to-morrow ought the young folks to appreciate their efforts, as they are well worth a little more encouragement than they have received in the past.

The Juniors may perhaps handle the stick a little more delicately, but as far as science, agility, and hard work are concerned they certainly equal their senior brethren. The games this afternoon are:

District Championship.

Garnets vs. Junior Shamrocks, on Shamrock grounds.

St. Gabriel vs. Junior Dominion, on Dominion grounds.

Crescents vs. Lachine, at Lachine.

Junior League Championship.

Red Stars vs. Victorias, on Fletcher's field.

Beavers vs. Jersey, on Logan's farm.

Hawthornes vs. Orients, on the Exhibition grounds.

ON THE FIELD.

Following are the Junior Shamrock and Garnet's teams for this afternoon.

Junior Shamrocks — McKenna, Dwyer, Murray, Brophy, Fraser, McVey, Moore, Murren, C. Newlands, Flaherty, Tansey, J. Neville, Spare—J. Price.

Garnets—Lynch, Hutchinson, Johnston, Carver, McCaustlin, Bowen, Paxton, Foley, Guerin, Dwyer, Johnston, Madden.

Considerable disappointment has been expressed at the failure of the Shamrocks to put up the promised ladies' pavilion. As it is gentleman scruple to take their ladies into the mixed crowds who attend the games.

The Montreal Juniors will play the Sherbrooks for the intermediate championship to-day. Their team will be Hardman, Shanks, A. Patterson, Cameron, J. Patterson, McDougall, Beard, Sheridan, Spriggins, Carlind, Cornell and Grant, J. Findley acting as captain.

The Wheel.

If the weather continues as beautiful as it was this morning, the first road race of the M. B. C. will be a huge success. It is whispered that the mysterious race of flour vs. nickelplate will also take place and everyone is on the look out for that interesting event.

SPOKES.

When the Montrealer cyclers visited Ottawa they were much astonished to find themselves barred out from the Government grounds. Since then they have learned that this was due to one of the fraternity who some time ago had the audacity to run against Sir Hector Langevin, who was enjoying an afternoon stroll, and to use a technical expression, "knocked him off his pins." Since that time the Minister of Public Works has evinced a strong dislike to the festive wheel and its rider forbidding them to enter government grounds.

NOTES.

The Valois Boating Club is making arrangements for a regatta and have fixed as the date, August 4. Everything will be in excellent shape, the reputation which the gentlemen having charge of the matter have gained in arranging things of this kind, being the proof of it.

The entries for the Turf Club races which are numerous will be opened to-day. The Lachine, Rockaway and McVey's stables will be well represented.

There will be a handicap shoot at the Athletic Club House this afternoon and busses will leave the gymnasium.

The West-End Tennis Club will be formally opened this afternoon, with tennis, music and dancing.

Some good races were run at Paul's benefit at the Dominion Rink last night.

GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The News of His Promotion Conveyed to General Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The House and Senate have passed the Senate bill to revive the rank of general of the army for the benefit of General Sheridan. The President signed it at three o'clock this afternoon. Senators Hawley and Anderson drove up to Gen. Sheridan's residence with the commission, which the President had just signed. They were at once admitted, and were soon joined by Mrs. Sheridan. As she entered the room Senator Hawley handed her the commission, with the remark: "Madame, I hand you this with great pleasure." Mrs. Sheridan was much moved, and exclaimed: "I know he will now get well." She thanked the gentlemen with much earnestness, and retiring, said that she would at once hand the commission to the general. She had previously been told that the bill making him a general had passed.

The following bulletin has been issued: The situation remains about the same. Through the day General Sheridan's mind has been lucid. There has been no renewal of yesterday's attack, though there is but an incomplete recovery from its effects. No new unfavorable symptoms have developed. The unavoidable excitement connected with his promotion has had no bad effect. He has slept quietly through a great part of the day.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The C. P. R. Land Bonds Subscribed For Ten Times Over.

Money Easy—The Cotton Combine—The C. P. R. Influence—A Large Stock Holder.

Money is very easy, being as low as 4 to 4½ and 5 on call. It is likely to be easier, or, at least, to remain easy, as the Canadian Pacific Railway land bonds will bring $15,000,000 into the country, and the Dominion 3½ per cent. loan of $25,000,000 will be placed on the British market early next week.

Canadian securities are in great favor in England. We see by the London *Statist* that Gas bonds are quoted at 108, and Montreal Street Railway bonds at 110, while the last loan of the Canadian Pacific Railway was subscribed for ten times over. Every loan of this company is more favorably received on the other side, and while this one eclipses all previous ones there are many who think a higher price than 95 could have been obtained had it been demanded. Deducting brokerage this will only net about 92¾ per cent. to the company.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre accepted 1000 shares of Bank of Montreal yesterday and will accept 600 more to-day. It is reported that the same gentleman has acquired another large block of Commerce stock, 1300 shares of which were transferred to him from the estate of the late Mr. McKay yesterday. This makes about $1,000,000 of stock to this gentleman's credit in the two banks. It is currently reported, however, that Mr. McIntyre has not bought any of the stocks, but is simply loaning upon them to a leading capitalist through a prominent broker.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY INFLUENCE.

Sir Donald Smith being president of the Bank of Montreal, the Hon. J. C. Abbott being a director, and Messrs. McIntyre and Angus owning large blocks of the stock, it cannot be denied that the Canadian Pacific Railway could, if it wished, exert a powerful influence upon the bank. In Commerce also a strong influence could be brought to bear, but in neither bank is the controlling influence with the C. P. R. as has been said.

COTTON STOCKS.

We have passed directly from winter to summer without any spring, and spring goods have consequently had no sale. One of the results of this is that the cotton mills are now over stocked. Overstocking has led to desperate endeavors to sell, and this has caused trouble in the cotton combine, the trouble being increased by the action of the Gibson mills of New Brunswick, in so undersselling the mills here as to enable lower provinces buyers to ship to the Upper Provinces with profit. Cotton stocks have been dull and weak during the week. Canada cotton has declined to 35, Hochelaga to 115, with a bid of par yesterday, Dundas 25, Merchants 65, and Montreal 87¾. Hochelaga cotton was 125 on Monday.

Telegraph broke to 89 during the week and closed at 90¾ bid, or 2 points off Monday. The decline was due to rumors that the G. N. W. had to borrow from the Western Union $25 000 to pay the last dividend, and the knowledge of the great loss caused by the cessation of the bucket shop patronage. The rivalry of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company is being more and more felt, and it is almost a foregone conclusion that a crisis of some kind is at hand.

STATISTICS OF STOCK SALES.

During the week 6103 shares were sold, the leading stocks being Gas 1955, Canadian Pacific 650, Richelieu 536, North-West Land 350, Bank of Montreal 315, and Commerce 115. Gas closed the previous week at 209¾, and after the explosion opened at 207¾, falling to 203¾ on Tuesday and Wednesday and closing this week at 204. The loss including suits for damages will be between $75,000 and $100,000. Most of the suits, if not all, have already been settled privately.

Canadian Pacific opened at 57¾, rose to 58, fell to 57¾, and closed at 57¾. The stock weakened a little yesterday on account of disappointment at the price taken for the bonds.

Bank of Montreal closed as opened at 211¾. It was up to 212 during the week. Commerce opened at 116 and lost ¾.

THE FUTURE.

According to some brokers the only reason for the stocks remaining where they are is their scarcity. The accentance of stock by Mr. McIntyre will have the effect of making stocks more scarce, though, in the opinion of some they will not make stocks firmer, as there will always be a fear that the stock will be thrown upon the market. At the same time it is natural to expect that, if speculation continues at all, prices under the circumstances will advance. The condition of the country is not good outside of this province. Travellers report business extremely dull, while the Ontario wheat crop has certainly been, to some extent at least, disappointing. The meeting of the Bank of Montreal will be held on Monday, and the speech of the new General Manager will, we are informed, clearly indicate that the condition of trade is far from satisfactory.

A MISSING HEIR.

The Finance Committee and the Street Railway Company.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon, a report from the Road Committee asking $60,000 for drains was left over until the return of the civic deputation at present in the States, in order that the question of building drains by contract or day work might be finally determined. A letter stating that the rendering house at the East End Abattoir was completed and asking for payment of the balance of $200 due by the city as its share of reconstruction was referred to the building inspector for his report. An application by Messrs. Lafleur and Rielle on behalf of the heirs of the Fraser estate on St. Paul street, that the property might be sold for taxes in order to create a title, one of the heirs being missing, was referred to the City Attorney.

The City Attorney's opinion concerning the claim of the city against the Montreal Street railway for paving on St. James and McGill streets was read, to the effect that a similar claim for paving on Notre Dame street east had not been sustained by the courts. The amount now claimed is, for St. James street paving $9000, and for McGill street $1786, a total of $10,786.

Ald. Grenier was not satisfied with the opinion of the City Attorney. He was pretty well disgusted with the Street Railway Company, and he was now very sorry that he had supported their contract with the city when it was before the Council. He had only just instructed the City Attorney to take immediate action against the company to compel them to pay their licenses on the horses run in the cars, and now this other matter must come up.

Reports from the Road Committee for bearing half the expense of making granolithic sidewalks in several localities were agreed to, and the remainder of the sitting was held *in camera*.

Ran Away From Home.

Two pretty girls, one 18 and the other 20 years of age, left Boston, Massachusetts, two weeks ago and came to Montreal. It appears that they had asked their parents for permission, and being refused, left their homes during the night, tramped it to the next station, and there took train for Montreal. The parents next morning made fruitless enquiries at all the railway stations, as well as at the steamboat lines, until finally a detective found the clue at the next station. The mother of one of the girls, Mrs. Winters, came to the city Thursday, and much to her grief found her daughter in bad company.

Chief Detective Cullen yesterday succeeded in finding the other of the runaway Boston girls. It appears that they, finding that the police were after them, left their boarding house, but were traced to another. She was handed over to her mother, Mrs. Shaw, who also followed her from Boston.

Will Remain Open Later at Night.

The dry goods merchants in the East End will be forced to keep their stores open later at night. It has been noticed that since merchants in that part of the city have joined the early closing movement, a considerable portion of their business, especially that of the working class, has been taken away from them by Ontario and St. Lawrence street merchants who keep their stores open until nine o'clock.

A Shark at Bonsecours Market.

An enormous shark, thirteen feet long, was caught some days ago at Pointe des Monts, below Quebec, and shipped to Mr. L. M. Sylvestre, fish dealer, Bonsecours market. The shark will be stuffed. It is now on view at the market.

Arrested in Ottawa.

Deputy High Constable Bissonnette has arrested Bernard Cullen, a beer driver, in the employ of Mr. John Atkin, for alleged embezzlement of $65. Bissonnette found him at Ottawa. He was remanded till Monday.

Well-Known Frenchman Dead.

Sylvain Broucherion, a well-known member of the French colony in this city, died somewhat suddenly yesterday. He was a native of Tours and had been in Montreal for several years.

Clearing Out the Loafers.

Chief Hughes gave orders yesterday to clear Logan's farm of loafers. "I don't want any more loafers out there," he said, "and I make the men on duty there responsible for it. They must arrest every one they meet there after hours."

"SS. "Britannic" and "Gallia," from Liverpool, and "Lahn," from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

GREAT SALE

—OF—

JAPANESE AND CHINESE

CURIOS

—:o:—

SILK EMBROIDERED GOWNS.
SILK EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS
SILK EMBROIDERED TIDIES.
SILK EMBROIDERED TEA COSIES.
SILK EMBROIDERED BAGS.

PONGEE SILKS, all Shades.
KAIKI SILKS, all Shades.

FANCY TEAPOTS, BOWLS, CREAMERS, PORRIDGE SETS, VASES, PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS.

BAMBOO AND BEAD CURTAINS, PAPER LANTERNS, SCREENS, BAMBOO BASKETS.

UMBRELLA STANDS, BRONZE JEWELLERY.

LACQUERED CABINETS AND TRAYS.

CREPE AND SILK SHAWLS, KAKAMONOS.

FIRE SCREENS IN PAPER.
FIRE SCREENS IN SILK.

FOLDING FANS, FLAT FANS.
And Many Other Lines.

Goods Now on View.

SALE COMMENCES 1st JUNE.

—:o:—

67 Beaver Hall Hill.

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Remington TYPE WRITER!

The Standard.

Sales since 1st January—About SIX THOUSAND MACHINES. *Speed unexcelled.*

Durability, Ease of Operation, and Beauty of Work—UNEQUALLED.

Send for Catalogue and some hundred Local Testimonials. J. O'FLAHERTY.

126tf* 248 St. James Street, Ottawa Bldgs.

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received at the office of the Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, till Saturday, the 16th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, from parties desirous of contracting for supplying that Institute for one year, from the first day of July next (1888), with the articles comprised in the following classes:—

1. Dry Goods.
2. Do Do home manufactured.
3. Flour, best strong bakers', in barrels, inspected.
4. Hard coal and soft coal.
5. Groceries and coal oil.
6. Fresh meat (beef and mutton).
7. Salt Pork, "mess," inspected.
8. Hay and straw, pease and oats (not inclined for seed).
9. Leather and findings.
10. Hardware.

Not less than one of the foregoing classes in its entirety shall form the subject of a tender; but several classes may be included in one tender. All articles to be of first quality.

Samples of articles comprised in the 1st, 2nd and 9th classes to be furnished by the Institution, and the 5th by the tenderers, at the same time with the tenders.

The signatures of at least two responsible parties, willing to become sureties in the event of the tender being accepted, are required to subscribe to it before it be accepted.

Any tender not in the prescribed form will be rejected.

All information respecting the details of the above supplies, together with blank forms of tenders and copies of specification and conditions, and also samples, will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

The printed

BUREAU'S CONFESSION

To Judge Dugas the Morning After Arrest.

Bureau Evidently the Creature of Fahey and Naegele—Did Not Appear Unusually Excited.

The defence in the Bureau case tried to prevent the admission of Bureau's confession as evidence, but as both Flynn and Maxwell denied positively yesterday afternoon, under severe cross-examination, that any promise had been made to Bureau, Judge Dugas was called, and said: "On the morning after the arrest Flynn or some one else told me that Bureau wanted to see me. I gave orders to bring the prisoner to my room. When he arrived in my room it was 9 o'clock or 9.15 o'clock in the morning. I said: 'Bureau, I understand you desire to see me?'"

"'Yes your Honor.' And I told him that he had been long enough on the police force to know that he was not obliged to speak, but that all he might say could be used as evidence against him, to which he replied: 'I know that, it is not necessary to tell me that.' I then said: 'Well, what have you to tell me about the accusation against you?' He replied: 'It is unfortunately too true, Your Honor, but I am guilty!' I was guardian of the vault in question at the G. T. R. depot. I had the key to it. Many times John Fahey had asked me to give him the key to that vault for the purpose of making one like it,* to open the vault and steal from it. I resisted for a long time and Fahey always represented to me that there was no danger, that he had done the same thing for the vault or safe in the City Hall. It had been he that had committed the theft there by means of such a key, and the theft had never been found out. After some more attempts Fahey got angry and I finally consented to promise him the key, and Louis Naegele got the key from me and brought it back to me again. The robbery took place, and some days after it Naegele came to me and gave me something in my hand saying: "Take this and say nothing." That package was $25' were his part of the spoils of the theft. After that I called Naegele into my room and confronted him with Bureau and told Naegele of the prisoner's confession. Naegele protested his innocence, and addressing Bureau and, called to his mind certain services that he had done him. But Bureau turned towards him and said: 'What do you want: it is true.' Then I called Fahey to my room, who denied all, and during the recriminations on the part of Fahey, Bureau, who was sitting on a sofa, arose and said: 'I withdraw all that I have said.' I asked him: 'Do you mean to say that it is not true?' He made a naif denial shrugging his shoulders. Maxwell and Wilson were then brought in. Up to the denial of Fahey, Fahey, Naegele and Bureau thought that Maxwell and Wilson also were prisoners like themselves. After Fahey's denial I said to Wilson: "Declare your true character now and tell them that you have acted as detective." Wilson did so and Maxwell followed his example and said he was a Grand Trunk detective. Fahey and Naegele denied knowing Maxwell or Wilson in any way. Bureau said nothing, and allowed Fahey and Naegele to do the acting."

Cross-examination: Did not remark that Bureau was in a state of excitement, excepting the excitement in which every criminal is when brought before the magistrate. Naegele took out of his pocket a small flask of brandy; do not remember that Bureau told him to look around in his cell and he would find a bottle of brandy. Bureau acted as though he approved of whatever the other two did. Asked the High Constable whether liquor had been given to Bureau and he reported that one or two glasses had been brought to the cells because the prisoner felt very cold and ill and had asked for it. Naegele said that the flask of brandy had been given to him by a friend of his, a constable, as he had felt cold.

Judge Dugas then stated that if he were no more required he would like to be excused as he was leaving for Quebec in the evening. He was excused.

The Grand Jury brought in the following

TRUE BILLS.

Alfred Mathieu, Richard Ross, George Gauthier, Alphonse Bourget, F. Massey, Charles Lafroix, Joseph Gauthier, Joseph Vallee, Joseph Madore, Joseph Lavoie, larceny; Hector Lauriola, James Murphy, Henri Gosselin, stealing from the person; Ferdinand Gibeau, forgery; Thomas Homier, breaking into a house, Thomas Homier, forgery; Julie Bernard, obtaining goods under false pretences, false pretenses; Marguerite Belisle and Joseph Brousseau, attempting to obtain money under false pretences; Achille Gervais, Joseph Durocher, assault with intent to rob.

NO BILLS.

Joseph Desiauriers, larceny; Cornelius Ryan, larceny, Narcisse Tourgeois, larceny by a servant. The court adjourned until this morning.

The Bureau trial is expected to close this evening as it is understood the defence will not offer evidence.

DIOCESAN SYNOD.

Notices of Motion Received.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the Synod of the diocese of Montreal opens in the Synod hall on the 19th inst. The following notices of motion have been receive:

By the Chancellor—That the resolution passed by the Synod at its last regular meeting—"That the words 'the United Church of England and Ireland,' whenever they occur in the constitution and canons of Synod, be struck out, and the words, 'the Church of England in Canada' be substituted therefor, in accordance with the action of the Provincial Synod"—be confirmed.

By Dr. Butler, Q. C.—That this Synod, desiring to preserve its autonomy and all its rights and privileges, declares that no legislation, matter or thing laid down or passed by the Provincial Synod of Canada, shall have any force or effect within this diocese, or upon any member of the church therein, until and unless the same shall have first been expressly and specifically passed and determined by the Synod of this diocese.

By the Rev. Dr. Henderson—That the following alteration be made in section No. 10 of the constitution: "The Synod shall meet on the third Tuesday of June in every second year," and that a committee be appointed to make any necessary changes in the rules and regulations, with a view to effecting this result.

Mr. Bellingham's Proposals.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Sydney R. Bellingham, dated Castle Beillingham, Ireland, 16th April: "I fancied I might render a public service by showing how, in former days, the noble position Montreal occupied had been sacrificed to serve selfish interests, and how after perpetrating the folly of building the Lachine canal inlet at Windmill Point, one act of idiocy was followed by a graver one, when the course of the valley of Craig street was made to reverse its course, the excreta of a city being turned into the river; and whenever a flood came the infected waters rose up through the artificial tube in Craig street and entered all dwellings connected with the drain in Craig street. Had I the power to work my will I should turn the Lachine canal down Craig street, run a dam from Windmill Point to the south shore, and employ the motive power to supply electric light and electric motors. Tunnel the mountain if dam lacking, and to open a road from Sherbrooke street to the Mile End and St. Laurent. The dam, placed below the Victoria bridge, would preclude ice floods and furnish Montreal with the biggest water power in Canada or in the United States. Had the Americans acquired the soil of Canada I assume that, being a very intelligent people, they would not have employed a house architect to reverse the intention of Providence in Craig street because shipping firms feared for the profits of towing craft up the St. Mary's current if Craig street became a canal."

The Royal Victoria Hospital.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Please give publication to the following opinions found in different books which will strengthen my report on the question of the Royal Victoria hospital. "Modern science, the iconoclast of the age past, has taught us, and its teachings are still in their infancy, that even the purest substances contain in themselves the elements of disease and death, and that water, the symbol of purity, has carried disease and desolation to myriads of the human race. The microscope revealing the secrets of nature hidden from the unaided eye has revealed in part the life history of those pathogenic germs whose presence in the human organism gives rise to the disturbances which we call disease, and enables us to trace to its source many an obscure affection."

"In examining the dust of the air, we do not by any means detect all the microscopic bodies, whose existence is allcated by changes in organic matter. We cannot declare that because they are not within the power of the lens that others do not exist; indeed it is a fair presumption that those which we do see are developed organisms from smaller and those from still smaller germs which are for ever hidden from microscopic vision. The primitive germs of life can only be pursued by the mind's eye in perpetually dwindling dimensions till imagination fails, and we realize that far, far beyond the remotest limits of human conception, the sublime work of primal organization reaches. The theory of life from antecedent life begins where vision ends; the theory of life from the union of primitive elements begins in the realms of the infinite and unknown."

"The air is the carrier of the myriads of microscopic germs, which have so large an influence in the production of human maladies. They lie in wait for opportunity to exercise their baneful purposes, needing only heat and moisture or any form of decaying or putrifying substances for fructification. The rain, which purifies the atmosphere, deposits them on the earth, and in the streams, lakes and ponds. For, though floating in the air and not living, they retain the potentiality of manifesting life, and in order that this may pass into actuality of molecular rearrangement, of which the absence of water has deprived them, and without which life is impossible."

"A very interesting investigation has been instituted near Paris for estimating the microbes in atmospheric air, and an ingenious trap continually set to catch them. A cubic metre of air in the laboratory is found to contain on an average 530 microbes, while a cubic metre of air in the central part of the city contains 10,000; in the sewers, 36,000; in old houses, 40,000; and 70,000 in the old Hospital of Pitie of Paris."

"The examination of the sea air showed that it was almost free from micro-organisms."

"That germs can be transported in the air for long distances is too well known to be disputed."

SEVERIN LACHAPELLE, M. D.

St. Henri, June 1.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

The Main Subject of Discussion at the Meeting of the Light Committee.

At the Light Committee's meeting yesterday afternoon, the Clerk's report, already published in the STAR as to extra lamps, was read and adopted.

Petitions from the householders on several streets for the electric light were presented as also was one from the Chambre de Commerce praying for the adoption of the Craig electric system.

The City Attorney gave it as his opinion that the existing contract for oil lamp lighting was in force for another year, but that it can at any time be replaced by the electric light, and that the contract with the Royal Electric Light Company precluded the introduction of any other system.

The latter company wrote that they were prepared to extend their system, either incandescent or arc, but they could not recommend any incandescent system for street lighting in large cities, which had been disapproved of in many American cities.

It was decided to ask the City Attorney a definite opinion whether the Craig system could be used without violation of the contract with the Royal Electric Light Company.

It was decided to write to the two companies asking for tenders for the lighting of St. Gabriel Ward.

The committee then adjourned till next Wednesday to receive these tenders and the City Attorney's opinion.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Route of the Fete Dieu Procession To-Morrow.

The feast of Corpus Christi will be celebrated to-morrow by impressive services in all the Roman Catholic churches, and a procession through some of the streets of the city, for which extensive preparations are being made. On Chaboillez square a magnificent arch is being erected, from plans drawn by Mr. A. Lortie. The arch will be a triple span, the centre of which will be eighteen feet wide, while the two side spans will each be of a width of ten feet. The height of the structure will be 46 feet. Small turrets will be erected on each side which will contain life-size statues, and the entire arch will be covered with evergreens and gaily decorated with streamers and flags. Another arch is being erected near Place D'Armes on Notre Dame street, and carpenters are busy constructing a beautiful repository at the corner of Mountain and Notre Dame streets. Numerous arches are being erected in other streets. The members of the bar will attend the procession in a body. The route will be from Notre Dame Church at 8.30 a. m. along Notre Dame to Mountain, then by way of Mountain to St. Antoine, by way of St. Antoine to Craig, Victoria Square, St. James, Place D'Armes to the church, where benediction will bring the proceedings to a close.

Mackay Institute.

The annual examination of the pupils of the Mackay Institute for blind, deaf and dumb, took place yesterday, being conducted by Rev. Messrs. Newnham and Marling and Dr. Robins. The several exercises were gone through in a manner that elicited the commendation of the examiners, who at the close addressed the pupils and teachers in feeling terms. The able superintendent, Miss McGann, was complimented and encouraged in her good work, the results of which were sufficiently apparent. The excellent character of the institution, and the manner in which the grounds were kept, were also the subject of eulogium.

A City Improvement.

The surveying for the opening out of Mignonne street in St. James ward is completed, and the plans are now being prepared in the Road Department. The length to be opened is about 830 feet, by sixty feet wide. It will go through the properties of ten proprietors, and will necessitate the removal of three wooden houses and three sheds. The cost of the improvement is to be paid by the proprietors within the distance to be fixed by arbitrators.

Pancakes in Variety.

On cold winter mornings pancakes of all kinds hold an important place at the breakfast table; the buckwheat cake the most cherished of all. When properly made, this is the most delicious of all the griddle cakes, but it has been against it when made from yeast or risen over night that it was difficult to make light and sweet, and that disagreeable effects frequently followed its eating. It is found that by the use of the Royal Baking Powder to raise the batter these objections have been entirely overcome, and that buckwheat cakes are made a most delicious food, light, sweet, tender and perfectly wholesome, that can be eaten by anyone without the slightest digestive inconvenience. Once tested from the following receipt no other will be used: Two cups of buckwheat, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoonful of salt, all sifted well together. Mix with milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle.

The purest and richest syrup is made by dissolving sugar in the proportion of three pounds of sugar to one pint of water. Many persons prefer the flavor of syrup made of Orleans sugar to that made of the white.

Rice griddle cakes are very delicious. The rice is cooked until perfectly soft, drained dry, mashed with a spoon until the grains are well broken up. For each cupful of rice take two eggs, one pint of milk, one heaping teaspoonful of Royal Baking Powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a thin batter.

For hominy-cakes take two cupfuls of cooked hominy, and crush it with a potato-masher until it is a smooth mass. Add one level teaspoonful of salt two teaspoonfuls of Royal Baking Powder, and one cupful of flour. Stir together; then add two degrees one quart of milk, and lastly three well beaten eggs. Bake in thin cakes.

Very delicate and delicious cakes are made by allowing two teaspoonfuls of Royal Baking Powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt to one quart of milk, and sufficient corn meal, mixing all into a smooth, thin batter; no eggs or butter are used for these. The cakes bake quickly to a rich deep brown, and are extremely tender and light.

A very delicious, sweet pancake is made by taking one pint of sweet milk, four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of Royal Baking Powder, and flour enough to make a moderately thin batter. Beat the eggs, whites and yolks separately, until well frothed, stir the butter, sugar, and one cupful of flour, into which the baking-powder has been mixed, into the yelks, then add the milk. If needed, add more flour. Bake in small cakes, butter each one as it comes from the fire, place four in a pile, with very thin layers of any kind of sweet jelly between, and powdered sugar over the top. They should be baked very thin and four served to a person.

HAD A SAFETY LAMP

At the Gas Works, But it was out of Order.

Mr. Mitcham, Superintendent, Recalled—Mr. Scriver Can Say Nothing to Throw Light on the Case.

At the adjourned session of the Coroner's inquest into the cause of the gasometer fatality at Hochelaga, Gilbert W. Mitcham, superintendent of the gas works, was recalled yesterday afternoon and said:

"The main valves had never been touched since they were put into the ground. The pipes in the gasometer were frozen last winter. The bolt hole was for ventilation, to prevent a vacuum, that was all. The outlet, but not the inlet valve, was logged. Through the big outlet valve there was a little leak, and it had been logged with water. The inlet valve was perfectly tight. We thought there was no danger in going into the gas holder. We have a safety lamp, but it is out of repair. There were 6 in of water in the holder. Peachy was between the brick and stone walls of the holder, but not inside the holder itself. We have

NO PRINTED REGULATIONS

in gas works. The depth of the gas holder, the part that was destroyed, was 24 feet 2 inches. The depth of the whole machine, from bottom to top, was 72 feet. The depth of water when the tank was full would be 24 feet 2 inches. There was a space of sixteen feet eight inches from the top of the water to the top of the dome. There could be gas in the gasometer without the gasometer being lifted by the pressure of the gas. If a light came into contact with that gas when mixed with air, it would cause an explosion. The men working in the buildings had been given orders as to their duties. I told my nephew to take the two manhole covers off and there was no light mentioned. For the previous two weeks there had been no light taken into the gasometer. The holder was not tested. I cannot find any leaks in it. The pipe from the gas holder was put through the door. I did not anticipate any danger. I anticipated foul air and for that reason ordered the manholes opened.

The foul air if coming in contact with a light might cause an explosion. The diameter of the tank is 124 feet. One third of the space was not covered with water and it was from that uncovered space that I anticipated the creation of foul air. The two brothers Angel could smell gas well. If I had gone there myself to take the manhole covers off, I would have known if there were gas there. The clay in the bottom of the tank is to keep the water in. The clay which kept the water in would not prevent foul air from coming in. The foul air is generated from the clay. When I speak of foul air, I mean that air we find in wells and unventilated cellars.

About 3 feet of water had leaked out of the tank. I made

NO TEST FOR GAS,

only for air pressure. When I heard the explosion I went to the ruins and found nobody uninjured. I released Peachy from the ruins. Angell was a sober man. I never knew him to drink a drop of liquor. The valves were in perfect order and without spindles for turning along, so they could not have been turned. No mistake could have occurred in letting the gas instead of the water into the holder."

James F. Scriver, manager and secretary of the company, testified: "All precautions to prevent accidents were taken. I was not on the grounds when the accident took place. I arrived about an hour afterwards. I can form no idea, from what I have heard since, or what I saw then, as to how the accident occurred. I cannot say anything that would throw any light on the case. I may say that I have several theories in my own mind, but cannot say positively what was the real cause.

EVERY PRECAUTION

has always been taken during the construction of our works to guard against accidents of all natures. The building destroyed and everything connected with it consisted of first-class work in every respect, the first that could be produced in this country or in Great Britain. The engineer in charge, Mr. Mitcham, is a man of many years experience and considered by us fully competent in every respect for the position he holds. We engaged no unqualified men around our works. About fifteen days before the accident I was inside the holder myself. Lights were burning all around to enable me to see the work. At that time I did not perceive any smell of gas. In fact I am sure there was none. The day before the accident I was all through the building, on top and all around it. I am positive there was no gas escaping in the building at the time. Mr. Mitcham then informed me that he had given orders to have the manhole covers removed, as he intended making an examination of the puddled clay at the bottom. He wanted to be sure it was in perfect condition before filling the tank with water.

The inquest then adjourned until 3 p. m. on Monday next.

The Treating Habit.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—The age we live in is no doubt fraught with ideas for ameliorating the condition of mankind in general, both socially and morally. One of the greatest evils of the present day is the vending of intoxicants other than medicinal. Temperance advocates and legislators have framed bills of various methods for restraining or putting a stop to the licensing of liquors as a beverage; and from statistics gathered in many instances have ignominiously failed, and in some cases become almost obsolete. The "high license system" is in many places on trial, and seems to produce good results by shutting off a large number of saloons, making the infringer of the law easier to be dealt with on conviction, as also other penalties imposed, for giving liquor to minors, &c. The suggestion I make, might do a great deal of good in reducing the number of drinks taken by individuals. It is this: Abolish the system of treating as far as possible. A great many, I might say a majority would hardly ever take a glass, and then only if such should be necessary, but for the cursed system of treating and being treated. Many young people are led into the drunkard's path simply through lacking the moral courage necessary to resist temptation, or afraid of the sobriquet "mean." It is said in the good Book, "Cursed is he that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips." I say, also, cursed is he that leadeth his neighbor astray by continuous solicitations to take a drink by making him fall into a delusion and a snare. More, I believe, fill a drunkard's grave by the above method than would if the treating system were abolished and liquor was dealt with like any other commodity of merchandise. I have often heard it said that a man is very unsocial if he should take a glass without returning the compliment. What an absurdity! as if a man entering a store to purchase a pound of tea, a pair of pants, or a stone of sugar, should, for the sake of sociability, any other person being present, buy the same in duplicate or triplicate, or even more than that. Finally, the advocates of the present treating system, you may put down, are the ones who are making capital out of the unsophisticated, by generally getting their drinks for nothing; in fact, are so greedy and fond of the filthy lucre that they would not pay at any price, but sponge and drink to their heart's content, their neighbors paying the piper. The parties who have licenses should have a clause inserted, "No treating allowed on the premises," "No bar-room loafers," etc., under a severe penalty. I believe one of the great snares would be taken away if the treating system was a thing of the past.

Inverness, Megantic. NIMROD.

Are Montreal Bonds Redeemable at Par?

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Some fifteen years ago when interest was high and Montreal credit low, the city finance minister of the time issued a number of permanent debentures at 7 per cent. Ever since, the holders of this most valuable stock have been regularly paid this large interest, and our distinguished financial managers have expressed their solemn determination to continue the payment of this 7 per cent. interest till doomsday. In fact they have raised this objection to the proposed conversion of the civic debt.

Now what does this permanent stock mean? It is simply an obligation of the city of Montreal to pay 7 per cent. on so much capital borrowed and to be returned at will to the capitalist who has no right to claim the sum loaned, but who is bound by common law to receive back his money whenever it suits the city treasury to reimburse him at par. That has been the practice the world over, France and England having both repeatedly recalled their permanent consols at par, and renewed the national debt at a lower interest. At this very moment the British Government are converting thousands of millions of their 3 per cent. bonds into 2½ consols.

But our financial managers ignore these things, and will insist on religiously keeping those 7 per cent. bonds as a permanent indebtedness for all time to come. It would never do you know to relieve the city treasury of 50 per cent. of the interest on those bonds.

Well, the tax payers of Montreal are not of that opinion. They believe in paying back at par the civic indebtedness, just like other people do, and borrowing at 3½ on permanent consols, thus saving some $200,000 yearly on interest alone. And if our financial managers are not willing to do that without further delay they should make room for other people who will.

J. X. PERRAULT.

Street Widening.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Probably no man amongst us is better qualified to give a weighty opinion on street widening than Mayor Abbott. The entanglement of the resta, together with the uncertainty of the results to proprietors, are reasons for the difficulties that surround the question. It should, therefore, be discussed with candor and moderation. The Star reports the Mayor as saying, "Although the widening of a central street like St. Lawrence is for the public good, yet the proprietors will greatly benefit by it, and it would be unjust to make them a present of it at the public expense." Nearly all will agree on the first part of this statement, viz, that it is for the public good, but does it certainly follow "that the proprietors will greatly benefit by it." Convince us of that and the matter is solved. But suppose it should prove to be a loss to proprietors. Who will guarantee against this? It is a risk which I peremptorily refuse to take. The last part of the statement is "it would be unjust to make proprietors a present of the gain at the public expense." I believe I only expect Corporation to make me any presents. If I secure justice, even tardy justice, it is the most that even youthful hope could aspire to. Let me ask, is it justice for a large Corporation to force the risk of the loss upon me? After my property is demolished and my revenue destroyed, will the Corporation come to me as a good Samaritan and finding me wounded and half dead lift me up and pour in oil and wine and take me to an inn and pay the reckoning? I trow not. This is one ground of opposition. Let the city adopt Mr. Dellisle's plan and purchase the whole property and sell the portion not required. This would be an equitable mode of settlement.

A. M. FOSTER.

Debt Collecting Fees.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—Justice has not been done Mr. T. R. Ridgeway in the report of a suit of his to recover commission for collection of an account. The account was due for about three years and the creditor tried in vain to induce payment. He employed Mr. Ridgeway and the debt was at once paid. It was proved at the trial by houses of standing that the rate he sued for was gladly paid by them to Mr. Ridgeway for the collection of this class of overdue debts. What the Judge said was that the collection being in the country and done by one letter, and therefore not necessitating repeated visits as were needed in the city, he considered Mr. Ridgeway was not entitled to as much as for a city collection, or where he had had more trouble. Is it alike the good fortune of Mr. Ridgeway and the creditor of the account that it was collected on one letter; a dozen might have to have been written, and this kind of work has to be done on a rate of commission, with the details of which, or the amount of trouble, the creditor has nothing to do, so that he receives the debt, as he did in this case, and very promptly.

Yours, etc.,

DAVID R. MCCORD.

Postal Rates.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—I have been in the habit of mailing to different parts of the country a book published in this city, paying 6 cents for packet and 5 cents for registration. To-day I am asked 26 cents instead of 11 cents as heretofore. While the United States is constantly decreasing their postage rates, it would seem that our policy is to raise them more than 100 per cent. How is this? J. H.

The Postmaster-General explained during the session of Parliament that it had been found that United States seedsmen were in the habit of sending circulars and packages to Canada in bulk and mailing them to their Canadian customers, thus effecting a saving in postage. The new rule had been adopted to prevent this, but it is certainly desirable that postage on all Canadian products should be as low as possible. —[Ed. STAR.]

CANADA'S CASH.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion for May.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The statement of revenue and expenditure for May shows a revenue of $3,232,593, an increase of $261,441 over the same month last year. For the eleven months of the fiscal year the total revenue is $31,856,725, being an increase of $724,637 over the same period last year. The increases are: Excise, $210,420; post office, $140,926; public works, $30,997; miscellaneous, $576,891. Customs show a decrease of $234,597. The expenditure for May was $3,447,727, and for the eleven months $29,452,214, being $185,851 more than in the same period last year. The statement of the public debt at the end of May shows the gross debt to be $276,067,647; assets, $48,079,230; net debt, $227,988,417, being an increase of $52,546 during the month. The expenditure during the month on capital account was $340,982, making the total expenditure of capital during the eleven months as follows: Public works, including railways and canals, $2,791,995; railway subsidies, $990,192; North-West rebellion losses, $935,874; Dominion lands, $101,787; total, $4,417,848.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had it very bad, and I was at considerable expense trying to get relief; but this excellent medicine was the first and only relief I received."

Travellers hunting watering places wait for summer before they visit springs.

Analysts say Caffaroma coffee is the best. Get it any try it for yourself. The best grocers keep it. 121 10

There is nothing like a good bolt for breaking a deadlock.

A three inch nail has a holding capacity of about four hundred pounds. A steel pen of Esterbrook's with a strong hand to guide it will hold the attention of millions.

The man who dined in a ten-cent restaurant was afterwards found in a stewpefied condition.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge.

Special Notice.

We carry all grades of floor oilcloths, but are now making a specialty of two lines at 20c and 25c. Valiquette. 129 1

Cheap Summer Dresses.

Ask to see our new striped ginghams. Henry Morgan & Co.

Travelling.—A prudent person leaving on a voyage never fails to put into her trunk a bottle of *Persian Lotion*, the most agreeable and reliable article for the toilet that druggists have ever offered the public.

Cretonnes.

Henry Morgan & Co. have placed in stock two cases of new cretonnes, which are splendid value.

A large shipment of Ladies' summer underwear, of all kinds, nicely assorted, and at right prices, now on exhibition at S. Carsley's hosiery store.

"Best cure for Consumption is the old Boston Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." 2

It is said on all sides that the best place in Montreal to buy carpets is at Valiquette's. 129 1

I am going to S. Carsley's Lace store. They have just received some beautiful Valenciennes Flouncings and Lace to match; the prettiest and cheapest goods I ever saw.

Commencing on Saturday next, June 2nd, the Grand Trunk Railway will resume the issue of cheap Saturday to Monday tickets to points in the vicinity of Montreal; also the Saturday afternoon excursions to Lachine, Pointe Claire, St. Anne's, Vaudreuil, etc. 127 5eod

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

The Civic Investigation Continued in Toronto.

TORONTO, June 1.—The civic investigation was resumed to-day into the charge of corruption preferred against the Board of Works. Inspector Lackie has been suspended and others are expected. The witness Cooper produced some memorandums which showed that the total cost of work in connection with the Eastern avenue contract was $752, while the amount received from the city was $2003, showing a profit of $1250. "Did you ever know a city official named Dickinson?" was asked of the witness. "Yes," was the reply; "he came very frequently to Godson's. He was an inspector for the western part of the city. Besides having his accounts allowed Dickinson was once presented with a horse and phaeton, a gift from Godson. The accounts of Dickinson, in some instances, amounting to $50, were charged to the "black list" which accounts were never collected. Next the relations of a city official named Black with Godson were taken up. Black had been an inspector in St. Stephen's ward. Among other things he received a 6-inch pipe to the value of $6.50, it being for his own use. This was afterwards charged to the board of works. Black got all goods free, the instructions of Godson being that no account be rendered.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

How it Will be Constituted—To Sail on the 21st inst.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 1.—The Wimbledon team for 1888 will sail for England on the 21st inst. The places have all been filled and the team will be composed as follows, with Lieut. Vaughan, of the 5th Royal Scots, as waiting man: Commander, Lieut.-Col. Chas. J. Macdonald, 66th battalion; Adjutant, Captain Joshua Wright, 43rd battalion; Lieut. E. A. Smith, St. John Rifle company; Sergeant S. Case, Halifax Garrison Artillery; Lieut. H. C. Chamberlin, 43rd battalion; Staff-Sergeant W. Ashall, 2nd Q. O. R.; Lieut. G. K. Fiske, 63rd battalion; Lieut. J. Dover, 78th battalion; Private W. I. Duncan, 2nd Q. O. R.; Private D. Mitchell 13th battalion; Lieut. W. Mitchell, 32nd battalion; Lieut. H. H. Gray, G. G. F. G.; Staff Sergt. A. Wilson, 33rd battalion; Sergt. W. Adams, 62nd battalion; Sergt. W. Short, G. G. F. G.; Sergt. J. W. Marks, 6th Fusiliers; Gunner Campbell, Halifax Garrison Artillery; Private H. McAfee, 1st P. W. Rifles; Capt. G. A. McMicking, 44th battalion; Sergt. H. Miner, 71st battalion; Private J. H. Morris, 45th battalion; Gunner A. Wilson, Halifax Garrison Artillery.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, June 1.—The Treasurer is endeavoring to hasten the production of the estimates. It is understood that he will largely increase the vote for primary schools.

Mr. Dubamel is preparing a scheme of reform in the Colonization laws, and also in those governing the mines of the province.

The Premier has asked for the opinions of the leading lawyers of the province as to needed reforms in the Code of Civil Procedure, with a view to obtaining, if possible, something like facility.

SORE FROM KNEE TO ANKLE.

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of Disease. Leg diminished one third in size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one third the size of the other, and I was in a horrible condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen. S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Terrible Suffering from Skin Diseases.

I have been a terrible sufferer for years from diseases of the skin and blood, and have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors. Have had the best of physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, but got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me and left my skin as clear and my blood as pure as a child's. IDA MAY BAIN,

Olive Branch P. O., Miss.

From 145 Pounds to 172½ Pounds.

I have taken several bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT with all the results I could wish for. About this time last year when commencing its use, I weighed 145 pounds, and to-day I weigh 172 pounds.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is beyond all doubt the greatest blood purifier ever compounded.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S skin and scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Backache, Kidney Pains and Weakness, Sciatica, Lameness, Strains and Pain relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster. Sixteen. 120 2 aw

THE CORSET STORE

OF MONTREAL

—IS WHERE—

Madam Warren's

DRESS FORM CORSET is Sold

—:o:—

A long felt necessity for a corset, which, in addition to being a perfect shape, made of the best material, *long-waisted* and unbreakable over the hips, but which will also impart a perfect symmetrical form to the wearer, has induced us to produce the above new Corset, which will be hailed with delight by all dressmakers as well as by the many ladies who have been annoyed by a *poor-fitting dresser*.

This Corset, in addition to its other merits, has been provided with a *Long High Bust*, which is constructed of strong but light and pliable material, and so shaped as to produce a perfect "*DRESS FORM*," which adapts itself in a natural and easy way to the body, filling up any hollow part of the chest, obviating all necessity for a *Pad*, and making *the dress fit like a model*. While this Corset is of the greatest benefit to ladies of a slim figure, enabling them to fit and wear their dresses to the best advantage, it is by no means intended for these alone, for it will *improve the shape of the wearer* and the fit of the dress in every instance, no matter how perfect the natural figure.

PRICE—$2.25. By mail, $2.35.

FEATHERBONE CORSETS, $1.

CAN BE WASHED.

—:o:—

W. GODBEE BROWN & CO.,

21 St. James Street.

127 5eod

Lecompte & Pigeon's Sales.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

Cooking Stoves, Babies' Carriages, a lot of Dry Goods of all kinds, Boots and Shoes, also 2 Fine Show Cases and New Chandeliers, &c.

SALE ON—

Monday, the 4th June, at 297 St. James St., Corner of Victoria Square.

Sale at 2 o'clock and 7.30 p.m.

LECOMPTE & PIGEON,

128 2 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of L. H. LAFLEUR, Merchant, of Yamaska, Insolvent.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13th, 1888, at noon, for the purchase of the following Real Estate, to wit:—

1. A vacant lot situated at the Village of St. Michel d'Yamaska being official number 36.
2. An emplacement, situated at the same place, being official number 39, with a wooden house.
3. A vacant lot, situated at the same place, being official number 41.
4. An emplacement situated at the same place, being official number 42, with a barn.
5. A vacant lot, situated at the said Village, on the east side of the Yamaska river, below part of official number 82.

Terms cash. The purchaser to assume the responsibility of all mortgages and other charges which may affect the said properties at this date.

The lots Nos. 36, 39, 41 and 42 to be sold together.

No tender necessarily accepted.

KENT & TURCOTTE,

123 4 2aw Curators.

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

—THE—

Antidote to Alcohol

FOUND AT LAST!

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Father Mathew Remedy

Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors.

The day after a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression.

It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, when they arise from other causes than intemperance. It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used.

Sold by Druggists.—$1.00 per Bottle.

When the disease is not strong, one bottle is enough; but the worst cases of *delirium tremens* do not require more than three bottles for a radical cure.

If your nearest agent from your druggist the pamphlet on "*Alcohol, it's Effects on the Human Body, and Intemperance as a Disease*," it will be sent free on writing to

The Father Mathew Temperance Manufacturing Co.,

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL. 76 1awtf

CANADA TRUSS FACTORY.

Established 1856.

Before Using. After Using.

GROSS' PATENTED ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and CRUTCHES.

GROSS' PATENTED COMPOSITE RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

The deaf made to hear by Artificial Ear Drums, which are not perceptible, conversation tubes, ear trumpets and audiphones.

Electric Machines, Belts, &c. Elastic Stockings, Chest Expanders and Shoulder Braces. Cattle Syringes, Teat Syphons.

712 CRAIG STREET. 129 2 2aw

THE FINEST

LAGER

Brewed.

Has received the highest award at the CENTENNIAL, PARIS, New ORLEANS and all other exhibitions where it has competed.

JAMES GUEST,

AGENT,

Montreal, Canada.

Bottled by the

PHŒNIX

Bottling Co.,

NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

260 10eod

BICYCLES.

Selling off to Clear out our Present Stock.

As we purpose giving up carrying Stock of Bicycles.

40 PIONEERS, assorted, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53 inch, at $25 each.

20 BRITISH, assorted, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54 inch, at $37.50 each.

Bells, Saddles, Lamps, &c., &c.

—:o:—

LAWN TENNIS.

RACQUETS from SLAZENGER.

Balls, Nets, Markers, etc.

Fourth Edition.

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

THE GENTLE CRAFT.

Salmon and Salmon-Fishing in New Brunswick.

Lovers of the Sport Busily Preparing for the Season—Names of Those who will Take Part.

The salmon season is about to open and fishing will commence soon. The wealthy lovers of the noble sport are preparing themselves for their annual outing and in a few days large parties from Montreal, the United States and England will leave for the Southeast. There will be an end to the peace of the silent rivers of New Brunswick, where this prince of fishes abounds, and white tents and camp fires will cover their banks, their placid bosom will be ploughed by the birch-bark canoe, where the wily knight of the rod anxiously awaits the time when his half-breed guide shall deem it prudent to stop and give him a chance to cast his line. Doubtless there are very few Canadian sportsmen who have not admired Sandham's pictures of the sport; who have not held their breath when reading Lady Macdonald's graphic description of how this most glorious member of the finny tribe is caught, held and landed, and who will not feel a pang of regret as they read of the fortunate few whose names are mentioned below. They are mostly Americans, with a few English people mixed in, and half a dozen Canadians to make up the numbers. The Americans

KNOW GOOD SPORT

when they see it, and are willing to pay for it, consequently mostly all of the salmon rivers are controlled by them. Of the few Canadians who will devote themselves to the sport this year are Sir George Stephen, who intends to leave next week with a party of English gentlemen, amongst them Sir John McNeill, V. C.; Sir Donald Stewart, V. C., and Mr. Baring of Baring Brothers. Sir Donald Smith also intends to take a party out, and Mr. Henry Hogan together with Mr. Cuivillier and others will go to St. Anne des Monts while Messrs. R. B. Angus, Duncan McIntyre, and some American friends will go to their river in the North country a week from Monday. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott will go with a party to Esquimalt Point about the same time. Messrs. Dudley Alcott, Dean Sage and J. M. Lansing of Albany, New York, have already pitched their camps, which are named "Albany" and "Harmony," on the banks of the Restigouche, while Billy Florence, the popular American actor, has pitched camp "Beatrice" near the same stream, where Mr. E. P. Rogers, of Hyde Park, will also make his headquarters. Mr. R. G. Dun, of Dun, Wiman & Co., goes with a party to New Richmond, while Messrs. Charles Strong and D. Tappan, of New York, will fish the St. John's river, and Messrs. W. M. Bracken and D. H. Blanchard of New York will visit the Marguerite on the Saguenay. This river is for the greater part leased by the Marguerite club, and the following members will pay it a visit this summer: Messrs. James Grove, W. B. Millins, L. S. Nelson, N. L. Barnes, W. B. Wheeler, and Honorable O. Wheeler, all of New York, together with Dr. Ashton, of Dobaes Ferry, and Mr. G. T. Lyon, of Oswego. Another club is the St. Bernard club, to which belong General W. Henry, Mayor of Burlington, E. Boynton, Morristown, New York, and Messrs. F. B. Stearns, G. M. Hart, W. H. Locke, A. W. Allen, W. H. Hall and C. M. Simpson, New York City. Amongst those who also intend fishing on the Restigouche are Messrs. W. Clyde, James Bizar, Charles Fearing, C. H. Raymond, R. Galette, J. H. Deimatie, E. Titus, jr., E. Titus, sr., Jas. C. McAndrew, New York, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, J. A. Cawinder, of Albany, New York, and H. A. Robbins, H. H. Hollister, R. McCeray and H. R. Hollis, of Boston. Mr. Charles Barnes, of Boston, will fish in the York River. The following gentlemen belong to the Micmac salmon Club on the Restigouche: C. B. Burnham, A. Mansur, H. Hitchcock, E. A. Hitchcock and E. F. Allen, all of Chicago, and Mr. J. L. High of St. Louis. Mr. J. F. Carter, of England will fish the Madeline River and Messrs. Allan Gilmour and D. Lane of Ottawa will go to the Gadbout as they have done for the last twenty-five years. The Fish and Game Club is hard at work to prevent the laws being broken, and Secretary Nelson states that in two days he has obtained no fewer than nineteen cases against offenders of the regulations on fishing. They will be prosecuted to the utmost limit.

All the Americans generally pass through this city, and have ordered their camp provisions as usual from the firm of Fraser, Viger & Co.

LA KERMESSE.

An Elegant Spectacle Preparing for Next Week.

Preparations for the opening of La Kermesse on Monday proceed apace, and already the canvas house on Place d'Armes Square assumes an air of readiness for the business and pleasure of next week. There will be two entrances, one on St. James, and the other on Notre Dame street. Entering by the former the visitor will find to the right the Scotch table, decorated with fancy tartans, flags and mottoes, the thistle and the lion rampant. Immediately adjoining is the table of our American cousin, tastefully adorned with the stars and Stripes, the American eagle casting an eye over the whole. To the left of this entrance stands the English table, showing Union Jacks and other suitable emblems in profusion, while beyond it, set out in unique style, is the pharmacy table, where perfumes, soaps and other toilet necessities may be procured. Entering from Notre Dame street one finds on the left the French Canadian table, decorated in appropriate style, while beyond it stands the parcel post department, where messengers will be at all times in readiness. On the right of this entrance various games of chance, lotteries, raffles, etc., forming a subdivision of the French Canadian department, will be found, offering all prizes and no blanks, and next to this is the fish pond, where the smaller fry of visitors are sure to find much amusement. In the centre the fountain has been converted into a grand trophy, and here tobacco, flowers and refreshments can be had. Facing this on the west the French table has been erected, and immediately behind it are the offices of the committee and the general president, while to right and left are the Irish and ice cream tables, respectively. Opposite the central trophy, to the east, is the dining room with accommodation for one hundred and fifty persons, in rear of which again is the kitchen. Three small retiring rooms have also been provided.

The tent will be kept cool by means of huge blocks of ice. And the Fire Department will provide a babcock for use in case of necessity.

He Was a Partner.

In the case of Sylvestre *vs* J. G. Davie, Mr. Justice Gill to-day decided in favor of plaintiff. This a test case arising out of the insolvency W. H. Parsons & Co. and was taken by one of the creditors to have a ruling of the court as to whether Mr. Davie was a partner. His Honor gave a strong ruling, saying there could be no question as to the deed of partnership which stipulated he was to receive a per centage of the profits and he was equally liable for the losses. The effect of the judgment will render the defendant liable for about $25,000 to the creditors of the estate. Messrs. Cooke & Brooke, for plaintiff, and Hon. Mr. Laflamme, Q. C., for defendant.

Dedication Festival at the Church of St John the Evangelist.

The first Sunday after Trinity is always observed by this church as its Dedication Festival, special music being sung and the pulpit occupied by clergy from other churches. At this year's festival, to be celebrated to-morrow, Rev. J. G. Norton, D. D., Rector of the Cathedral, will preach at the 11.15 a. m., service, and Rev. A. C. A. Hall, Society of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, in the evening.

The Late Senator Ferrier's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Senator Ferrier took place from his late residence, 100 Alexander street, at 2.30 p. m. Service was held in St. James Street Methodist church, and from there the funeral cortege moved along Beaver Hall Hill to Mount Royal Cemetery.

Affairs of the Law and Order League.

At a meeting of the Law and Order League last evening, Dr. Bazin presiding, it was decided to publish an address to the public shortly revising the work of the League up to date. Another meeting will be called next week to decide what action is to be taken in future. It is learned that the League is about $600 in arrears owing to failure of the engagement of the bogus Law and Order detectives. Some of the members of the Alliance advocate that the Alliance give itself to educational matters after this and to use its strength for electoral purposes.

It is understood that Dr. Bazin has signified his intention to resign as president of the League.

On Thursday next a special meeting will be held by the Arrangement Committee of the Prohibition Convention which will meet here on July 3. It is learned that decided efforts will be made to organize a third political party to be called the Prohibition Party.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Abbé Bayle, P. S. S., is completely recovered from his recent serious illness.

Hon. Senator Lacoste, Q. C., Madame Lacoste and Mr. J. L. Archambault, Q. C., have sent word of their safe arrival in Liverpool.

Mr. Michel Laniel has been appointed a councillor for the west ward of the municipality of Ste. Cunegonde in place of Mr Guillaume Bonneville, who has resigned.

Judge Papineau has returned to the city after a very enjoyable vacation in the Southern States from which he has derived considerable benefit. Still his health is not very robust.

Mr. Andrew F. Gault has resigned his seat on the board of directors of the Molsons Bank, the multitudinous duties of his own business and the innumerable enterprises he is connected with rendering it impossible to devote his time to the weekly meetings of the board.

Adjourned Till Monday.

A meeting of the Montreal Presbytery was called for ten o'clock this morning in Knox Church to consider the question of accepting the resignation of Rev. Dr. Warden and Rev. Mr. Mackay as delegates to the Presbyterian convention to be held at Halifax, but on account of some members not being present the meeting was adjourned till Monday afternoon at 3 p. m. Dr. Warden has gone to England to attend the Pan Presbyterian Conference, and Mr. Mackay, who is ill through overwork, has been forbidden by his physicians to go.

Presentation to a Montreal Artist.

Last evening a deputation of the employés of the Burland Lithographic Company waited on Mr. Henry Julien, for many years chief artist of that company, and presented him with a handsome marble clock, on the occasion of his assuming the position of chief artist on the STAR staff. Mr. E. O'Connor, manager of the company, was the spokesman and noticed in a brief address the great value of Mr. Julian as an artist.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Florence J. Bindley, who appears at the Theatre Royal next week in a comedy border drama entitled "The Avenger's Oath," is young and pretty. The play is said to be highly sensational, but nevertheless interesting.

Death of a Priest.

Rev. Abbé Bardey, P. S. S., died yesterday at the Seminary, at an advanced age. He was a native of Rigney, France, and had come to Montreal in 1845. The funeral will take place on Monday, at 8.30 a. m., from Notre Dame Church.

The Mails.

The mails by North German Lloyd steamship "Lhan" and White Star "Britannic" arrived this morning. Those by the "Vancouver" will arrive this afternoon and by the Cunard Line on Monday morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Petroleum.

The market was animated yesterday, but at the expense of values, there being a decline of 7-8 since Tuesday. Home buying orders restored some confidence. Talk is still bearish. Certificates closed at 77¾ and opened at the same figure. The range was 72½ and 77 and the close 73¾ bid.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Opening, wheat, 86½ July, 85 August; 86½ December; corn, 56¾ July, 56¾ August; pork, $14.42 July, $14.15 August; oats, 34¾ July, 29 August; lard, $8.50 July, $8.52 August.

New York Grain.

Opening:—Wheat, 91¾ June, 92¾ July, 93¾ August, 93¾ Sept. Corn 63½ August.

Closing:—Wheat 90¾ June, 91¾ July, 92¾ August, 93 September, 95¼ December. Corn 62¾ June, 63 July, 63¼ August, 63¾ Sept. Oats, 38¼ June, 38¾ July, 34½ August, 33½ Sept.

Montreal Stocks in Store.

	June 2, 1888.	May 26, 1888.	June 4, 1887.
Wheat, bush.	237,739	261,991	222,884
Corn, do	27,034	5,884	6,069
Peas, do	136,492	120,005	337,900
Oats, do	23,618	15,137	80,521
Barley, do	1,077	1,201	23,952
Rye, do	3,950	3,950	20,735
Flour, brls	50,760	45,665	50,373
Oatmeal, do	867	886	

MONEY — In New York was not quoted. Here it is 4 to 5.

LONDON.—Consols were 98 11-16. Canadian Pacific opened at 59 and closed at 58⅝.

PARIS.—Rentes opened at .83 and closed at 83.15.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Reported by MACDOUGALL BROS., Stock Brokers, 22 St. Francois Xavier street.

	Opg'g	Clos'g		Opn'g	Clos'g
C.B. & Q.	112¼	112½	N.West pref.	—	—
C. P. R'y	57½	57¾	Ohio & Mis.	—	—
C. C. C. & I.	—	—	Ohio Cent'l.	—	—
N.Y. Cen.	105	105	St.P.& Om.	—	85¼
Central Pac.	—	—	do. pref.	—	—
Can. Southn.	48½	48½	Oregon Trans.	22⅝	22⅜
D. & R.Grand	—	—	Ont.& West'n.	—	—
Del. & Hud.	108¼	108¾	Pacific Mail.	—	—
Den. L. & W.	12⅜	12⅜	Pullman Car.	—	147
Erie	24	23⅞	Reading	59¾	60
do pref.	—	—	Rock Island.	—	—
do 2nd.	93	93¼	Rich.& Terna.	23	22⅝
N.Y.& N.E.	36½	36	St.Paul	66¾	66⅞
N.Y. & Erie	—	—	Do. pref.	—	—
Ill. Cent'l.	—	—	Tex.Pac. new	—	—
Jersey Cent'l.	—	—	Union Pac.	53¼	54⅛
Kan. & Tex.	12⅜	12⅜	West'n Union.	75	75¼
Lou. & Nash.	53	53	Wabash	—	—
Lake Shore	90⅞	90⅝	Do. pref.	—	—
Mich. Cent'l.	—	—	N.Shore Bds.	103¼	103¼
St. P. M. an.	—	—	Stg.Exchange	487½	487½
Mob. & Ohio.	—	—	Money	—	—
Mo.Pacific	70⅝	70⅛	Man. Elev.	—	—
N. Pacific	—	—		—	—
Do. pref.	50½	49⅞		—	—
North West.	108¾	108⅝		—	—

The Weather.

11 a. m.—Probabilities next 24 hours: Moderate winds; fine weather to-day and to-morrow; a little higher temperature.

READINGS BY HEARN & HARRISON'S Standard Thermometer this day: Max. 65°; min. 46°. Same date last year: Max. 77°; min. 55°.

Barometer readings to-day: 8 a. m., 29.76; 12 m., 29.76.

Appointments this Evening.

Academy of Music—"Adonis."

Theatre Royal—"Kindergarden."

ST. JAMES WARD---Mr. M. Laurier has opened his central Committee Room at 1549 St. Catherine street. On Notre Dame street, between Amherst and Montcalm. On Ontario street, between St. Christophe and St. Hubert. All friends are invited to attend every night.

129x5

TORONTO, ST. CATHARINES AND NIAGARA FALLS.

PALACE STEAMER

"OCEAN"

J. T. TOWERS, Master.

Leaves foot of Common and Colborne streets every Tuesday evening, at 7 p.m., for Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Toronto and St. Catharines.

Fare from Montreal to Toronto..... $7.50; return, $14
" " St. Catharines, $8.00; " $16
" " Niagara Falls, $8.50; " $16

For Freight or Passage apply to
WM. T. BENSON, 18 Foundling st.
T. H. TURTON, 217 St. James st.
129 2aw G. E. JAQUES & CO., 110 Common st.

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

D. BATTERSBY,
174 St. James street.
116 2aw City and District Bank Building.

DON'T TAKE UP YOUR CARPETS!

CARPETS CLEANED

By the Renovo Process

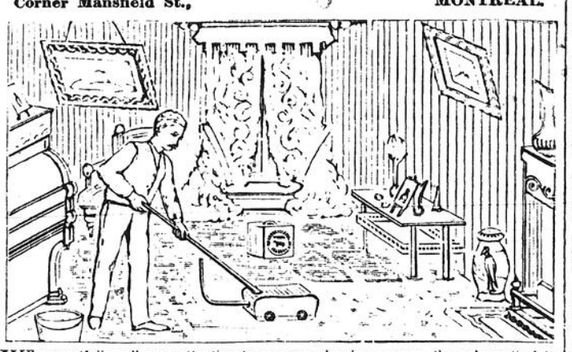
WITHOUT REMOVING FROM THE FLOOR

BY THE

Crown Carpet & Plush Renovating Co.

2330 St. Catherine Street,

Corner Mansfield St., MONTREAL.



WE respectfully call your attention to our new cleaning process, the only method in existence which will take GREASE SPOTS, PAINT, COAL DUST, LAMP BLACK, SOOT and STAINS out of Carpets. That carpets cleaned by this process will remain clean as long as a new carpet, has been fully tested, that it is absolutely MOTH PROOF and will restore the colors: that it is a disinfectant, rendering the carpet clean and healthy where sickness or disease has been in the room. We ask a candid investigation of our work. Our process is not an experiment, but a demonstrated success, and is being introduced in every city of prominence. It raises the nap and leaves it soft like NEW, and restores the lustre of the colors to their original brilliancy. It is a PERFECT RENOVATOR.

We clean carpets on the floor at Hotels, Residences, Offices, Public Halls, Churches, Boats, Cars, or, in fact, anywhere as they lie. Lifting and beating is not required in one case in twenty, as the dust under a carpet is insignificant—the dirt being chiefly in the nap down to the body, which we remove entirely without causing any dust or smell.

We clean the carpets of an entire house and do not disturb the family as much as a single wash-day. It is not necessary to remove the furniture from a room, our workmen doing this while the process is going on. IT CAN BE DONE AT ANY SEASON OF THE YEAR. ONLY THINS OF IT! Have your carpets cleaned in the morning, and in the afternoon have them like new. By our system everything is done under your own observation.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

By kind permission of the undersigned, we add the following testimonials and references

Crown Carpet and Plush Renovating Company: MONTREAL, March 3, 1888.

GENTLEMEN,—I must candidly admit that at first there existed a prejudice in my mind against any plan of carpet renovation different from the present mode of carpet beating, but take this occasion to acknowledge that my prejudices are entirely overcome after your thorough test on my carpets. Your process is a decided success and will recommend it on every occasion. Yours, etc.,

HENRY EGAN, Proprietor St. Lawrence Hall.

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Mrs. E. F. Ames	51 Belmont Park	Mrs. W. S. Paterson	144 Drummond
Mrs. F. Wolverstan Thomas	730 Sherbrooke	Mad. M. Perrault	55 Mansfield
Mrs. Dr. Lauthorne Smith	61 Peaver Hall Hill	Mrs. (Rev.) W. X. Parnes	118 Union avenue
Mrs. P. Buimes	78 Matilda	Mrs. J. T. Wilson	160 Drummond
Mrs. E. K. Greene	32 Redpath	Mrs. James Hutton	1013 Sherbrooke
Mrs. A. Lawford	1023 Sherbrooke	Mad. H. L. Hudon	92 St. Hubert
Mad. H. Herbert	92 St. Hubert	Mrs. J. S. Norris	29 St. Famille
Mrs. H. J. Whitney	17 Prince Arthur		

M. P. Ryan, Esq. ..... Collector of Customs
Hon. F. G. Laviolette, M.L.C. ..... 92 St. Hubert street
Geo. H. Swett, Esq. ..... Manager Windsor Hotel
Pullman Palace Car Co., W. A. Ritchie, Esq., Ass't. Superintendent ..... Adventure Depot
St. James Club, Geo. E. Small, Esq., Secretary and Manager ..... 831 Dorchester street
S. R. Parsons, Esq. ..... 1813 & 1815 Notre Dame street
Drs. E. B. & J. S. Ibbotson ..... 2179 St. Catherine street
Metropolitan Club ..... 57 Beaver Hall Hill
Intercolonial R'y, L. B. Archibald, Esq., Supt. Parlor and Sleeping Car Service, Halifax, N. S.
Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M. A. ..... No. 1 St. Elizabeth street
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Send Postal and we will call and give estimate on work to be done. We are the ONLY operators of the genuine Renovo Process in Montreal, which is expressly registered under "The Trade Mark and Design Act" of the Dominion of Canada. See that our trade mark is on every can brought into your house. None genuine without it. You will always find us at our old place—

233 St. Catherine Street, Cor. Mansfield.

EDGAR THOMPSON, Proprietor.

NOTE.—By some unscrupulous person, people have been made to believe we sold our process. We wish to inform the public it is not so, nor have we any connection with any other parties in Montreal. 129x1

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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Having purchased a Manufacturer's Stock of

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK

considerably under Market Value, we are prepared to quote the Following Figures:—

Lot No. 1—At $1.00 Per Yard, - - - - worth $1.50
" 2—At 1.25 " - - - - worth 1.75
" 3—At 1.50 " - - - - worth 2.00
" 4—At 1.75 " - - - - worth 2.50
" 5—At 2.00 " - - - - worth 3.00

PLEASE NOTE that the above goods are offered at 33⅓ under regular value, therefore we do not expect to have the full range of prices long in stock.

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Are, without fear of contradiction, the best offered on the Market, and have been awarded the Highest Awards and Medals at the Exhibitions of Philadelphia, Canada, Australia, and Paris (France). Besides, the many Testimonials of the best renowned Analysts recommend them for their purity and superior quality, and equal to the best English imported. FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS.

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ELECTION

—IN THE—

St. James & Hochelaga Wards.

Whereas at the nomination that took place this day in the St. James and Hochelaga Wards to fill the vacancies occasioned in the Council by the retirement of Aldermen Dubuis and Gauthier, two candidates were proposed in each case, viz:—

In the St. James Ward, Mederic Laurier and Alfred Roy, fils, and

In the Hochelaga Ward, Joseph Rosseau and Olivier Robert, and a poll was in consequence granted. Public notice is hereby given that the election of an alderman in each of the above Wards to fill the said vacancies respectively shall be held in the St. James and Hochelaga Wards, on Friday, the eighth day of June instant, from the hour of nine in the morning till five in the afternoon, at the following places and before the undermentioned returning officers, viz:—

ST. JAMES WARD.

Poll No. 1—At or near No. 1314 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 2, bounded by the River, Lacroix, Perthius, St. Hubert, Craig and Montcalm streets. Returning officer, Joan Letourneau.

Poll No. 2—At or near No. 199 Craig street, comprises electoral districts, Nos. 3 and 4, bounded by the River, Montcalm, Craig, Wolfe, Lagauchetiere, Visitation and Bearvey streets. Returning officer, Joseph Desjardins.

Poll No. 3—At or near No. 301½ Craig street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 5 and 6, bounded by Craig, St. Denis, Lagauchetiere and Wolfe streets. Returning officer, Nap. Lesage.

Poll No. 4—At or near No. 95 Berri street, comprises electoral district No. 7, bounded by Lagauchetiere, St. Denis, St. Catherine and St. Hubert streets. Returning officer, Fred. Guillet.

Poll No. 5—At or near No. 1582 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 8 and 9, bounded by Lagauchetiere, St. Hubert, St. Catherine, Jacques Cartier, Dorchester and Wolfe streets. Returning officer, Camille Laviolette.

Poll No. 6—At or near 1488 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 10 and 11, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Wolfe, Dorchester, Jacques Cartier, St. Catherine and Montcalm streets. Returning officer, Ferd. Belanger.

Poll No. 7—At or near No. 1444 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 12 and 13, bounded by Lacauchetiere, Montcalm, St. Catherine and Visitation streets. Returning officer, T. B. Lamarche.

Poll No. 8—At or near No. 1425 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 14 and 15, bounded by St. Catherine, Jacques Cartier, Micnonne and Visitation streets. Returning officer, V. Lafon.

Poll No. 9—At or near No. 1555 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral district No. 16, bounded by St. Catherine, St. Denis, Mignonne and Jacques Cartier streets. Returning officer, F. Dowd.

Poll No. 10—At or near No. 274 St. Hubert street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 17 and 18, bounded by Mignonne, St. Denis, Ontario and St. Christophe streets. Returning officer, Alphonse Paradis.

Poll No. 11—At or near No. 151 St. Christophe street, comprises electoral district No. 19, bounded by Mignonne, St. Christophe, Ontario and St. Andre streets. Returning officer, Vital H. Lefebre.

Poll No. 12—At or near No. 324 Jacques Cartier street, comprises electoral district No. 20, bounded by Mignonne, St. Andre, Ontario and Jacques Cartier streets. Returning officer, C. Grinaras.

Poll No. 13—At or near No. 307 Jacques Cartier street, comprises electoral district No. 21, bounded by Mignonne, Jacques Cartier, Ontario and Amherst streets. Returning officer, T. Poirier.

Poll No. 14—At or near No. 355 Wolfe street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 22 and 23, bounded by Mignonne, Amherst, Robin and Montcalm streets. Returning officer, Jos. Boucher.

Poll No. 15—At or near No. 243 Beaudry street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 24 and 25, bounded by Mignonne, Montcalm, Robin and Visitation streets. Returning officer, Hector Granger.

Poll No. 16—At or near No. 1222 Ontario street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 26 and 27, bounded by Robin, Montcalm, Ontario and Visitation streets. Returning officer, Peter L. Macdonell.

Poll No. 17—At or near No. 433 Wolfe street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 28 and 29, bounded by Robin, Amherst, Ontario and Montcalm streets. Returning officer, G. T. Lebel.

Poll No. 18—At or near No. 1221 Ontario street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 30, 31 and 32, bounded by Ontario and Amherst streets, the old city limits and Visitation streets. Returning officer, T. St. Jean.

Poll No. 19—At or near No. 467 Jacques Cartier street, comprises electoral district No. 33, bounded by Ontario, St. Andre, Maple, Cherrier and Amherst streets. Returning officer, Arthur Giroux.

Poll No. 20—At or near No. 282 St. Andre street, comprises electoral district No. 34, bounded by Ontario, St. Denis, Cherrier, Maple and St. Andre streets. Returning officer, Euclide Christin.

Poll No. 21—At or near No. 96 Maple street, comprises electoral district No. 35, bounded by Cherriar and St. Denis streets, the ol city limits and Amherst street. Returning officer, Chs. Glackmeyer, jr.

HOCHELAGA WARD.

Poll No. 1—At or near No. 587 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 2, bounded by Notre Dame, Harbour, Ontario and Iberville streets. Returning officer, P. M. Adhemar.

Poll No. 2—At or near No. 653 Ontario street comprises electoral districts Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 10, bounded by Notre Dame, Moreau and Ontario streets to the city limits east, thence by the city limits east and north to Iberville street, thence by Iberville, Ontario and Harbour streets to the river. Returning officer, Jos. Bedard.

Poll No. 3—At or near No. 336 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 6 and 7, bounded by Notre Dame, Moreau, Ontario and Desery streets. Returning officer, Wm. Henault.

Poll No. 4—At or near No. 43 Desery street (fire station), comprises electoral districts Nos. 8 and 9, bounded by Notre Dame street, the city limits east, Ontario and Desery streets. Returning officer, L. N. Demers.

By order,

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 2nd June, 1888. 129 1

FOR SALE,

At the Back River.

A FINE WOODEN COTTAGE,

with Stone Foundation, containing 7 large rooms, with 15,000 of superficial feet of ground; splendid view on the river and only five minutes' walk from the C. P. R. Depot. Terms easy. Apply to

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Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
123 1 57 St. Gabriel street.

FOR SALE!

NOTRE DAME STREET!

A large Block of Houses, built of Stone and Brick, all in first-class order, gives an income of $3,525 per year, pays an interest of 11 p. c. First-class investment. Apply to E. R. GAREAU, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 57 St. Gabriel st. 129 1

FOR SALE,

DORCHESTER STREET,

A fine Block of Stone Houses, containing Ten Tenements; sheds built of brick, with stone foundation; all in first-class order; rented for $3500 a year. Pays ten per cent. Terms easy.

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FOR SALE!

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Fine vacant lot at $4.25 per foot. Apply to

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FOR SALE--CADIEUX ST.

Two Solid Brick Cottages, in good order, with Stone Foundations, each containing 11 rooms, bath and w.c. Will be sold at a bargain if disposed of this week. Apply to E. R. GAREAU, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 57 St. Gabriel street. 129 1

FOR SALE, CADIEUX ST.

A block of 3 stories, solid brick house, French roof, first-class stone foundation, good cellar, flooring made of ash wood; bath and w. c.; all in good repair; rent, $57 per month; pays 11 per cent.

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Good-paying Tenement Property, Central. Price $6000 cash to a Prompt Buyer. Present rental $714. Apply to

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In Choice Localities.

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A Valuable Property,

IMPROVED.

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A partially Furnished House, on the river side, below the bridge.

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Corner House for Sale.

Suitable for a physician.

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ST. MATTHEW ST.

Building Lots for Sale

4 Choice Lots, only 94 feet deep.

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GROUND FLOOR ST. JAMES STREET. Comfortably heated; good vault.

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FOR SALE—Cheap, to a prompt purchaser, two Brick Encased Tenement Houses (four dwellings), on stone foundation: Nos. 53 to 59, between Centre and Richardson streets. Pays ten per cent. clear of taxes and insurance.

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IN DESIRABLE LOCALITIES.

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MONEY TO LOAN

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Real Estate

AUCTION SALE.

That splendid block of land, comprising an area of about 32,600 feet, and fronting on Wellington, Murray and Young streets.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

At our rooms, 181 St. James street,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13th, at 11 o'clock.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
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SOME VERY NICELY SITUATED

LOTS AT ST. HILAIRE,

facing the river, close to Otterburn Park and St. Hilaire Station. Lots from $100 to $200.

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129 x 2 eod 181 St. James street.

CACOUNA.

SEAFORTH VILLA FOR SALE.

We are instructed to offer for private sale the well known beautiful villa and grounds at Cacouna belonging to Sir Alexander T. Galt.

The property consists of the Dwelling and Outbuildings, with five acres of land stretching from the high road to the River St. Lawrence.

The house is built in the most substantial manner, with stone basement and outside verandah, and contains large drawing and dining rooms, with pantry, nine bedrooms, linen closets, etc. It is now completely furnished and ready for summer residence. The furniture may be taken at a valuation. The outbuildings consist of a good stable, suitable coach house, etc.

There is a fine sea view from the grounds, which are well laid out and beautifully timbered. The railway and steamboat facilities are all that can be desired. For terms apply to—

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
127x2eod 181 St. James Street, Montreal.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE of eight rooms by the seaside at Cacouna. Rent for the season, $72, including wood and water, usual furniture. Previously occupied by Rev. Dr. Cornish. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James Street. 127x3

TO LET, HOUSES AT REDUCED RENTS.

A Wholesale Store No. 335 Commissioners st. Offices facing Court House.

A Large Flat on St. Dizier St., with Hoist.

A Dwelling of five rooms, facing Court House.

G. D. ROSS,
Real Estate Agent,
129 1 1618 Notre Dame St., 1st Flat.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE on Dorchester Street, price $3,100.

A COLBORNE ST. PROPERTY, rent $432, price $3,000.

A NOTRE DAME ST. STORE, rent $546, price $5,100.

A ST. HUBERT ST. HOUSE, rent $384, price $4,000.

A ST. CATHERINE ST. STORE, with Dwellings, rent $868, price $9,000.

G. D. ROSS,
Real Estate Agent,
129 1 1618 Notre Dame St., 1st Flat.

The Churches.

SUNDAY, 3rd JUNE.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. 8 (Holy Communion) and 11 a. m., Rev. Arthur Hall, M.A., of Boston, 4.15 p.m., Litany, 7.05 p.m., Rev. J. G. Norton, D. D.

GRACE CHURCH, Point St. Charles. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. Canon Belcher.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL HOUSE, Cote St. Louis. 11 a. m., Rev. H. J. Evans, M. A., 7 p.m.

ST. HENRI BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE, St. Henri. 7 p.m., Rev. samuel Massey.

ST. GEORGE'S. 9.30 and 11.05 a. m. (Holy Communion), Rev. Lord Bishop of Montreal. 7.05 p.m., Rev. J. A. Newnham.

ST. MARY'S, Hochelaga. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. J. D. Borthwick, M. A

BIRTHS.

BELL—At 22 Mackay street, on the 21st May, Mrs. W. Bell, of a son.

KIERAN—At Toronto, on April 23rd, the wife of Mr. Francis Kieran of a son. 128 2

PRICE—At 40 St. Mark street, on June 1st the wife of W. W. Edwards Price of a daughter. 128 2

REAY—On June 1, at 269 Aqueduct street, the wife of Jno. L. Reay, of a son.

SLACK—On May 28, at No. 9 Evans street, the wife of W. G. Slack, of a daughter. 129 2

MARRIAGES.

BACON-WILLIAMS—On the 30th May, at St. Anne's church, Richmond, by the Revd. A. J. Balfour, Thos. P. Bacon, of Montreal, to Hattie Hamilton, second daughter of Jno. J. Williams, Esq., of New Rockland, Que.

BAYLIFFE-CORSAULT—At Croswell, Mich., May 23, by Rev. G. H. Hixon, John Bayliffe, of Bryanston, Ont., to Mabel H. Corsault.

BARBER-BOONS—At East Bolton, May 21, by Rev. Wm. Smith, Mariam Barber to Amy Boons.

CASS-COLE—At Bowmanville, Ont., May 23, by Rev. S. Salton, Arthur H. H. Cass to Charlotte Cole.

DANIEL-FREEMAN—At Princeton, May 29, by Rev. S. A. Moore, T. J. Daniel to Aggie Freeman.

EDWARDS-ESTANO—At Halifax, May 29, by Rev. E. T. Miller, Joseph Edwards to Ellie Estano.

HALE-BOYD—At Montreal, May 31, by Rev. Dr. Smyth, James Hale, of this city, to Miss Christina Boyd, second daughter of the late Archibald Boyd, of Kenyon, Ont. 129 2

JESSUP-WINSLOW—On May 31, at St. John the Evangelist church, by Rev. A. French, Charles W. Jessup to Rebecca Winslow. (English papers please copy.)

TAYLOR-HENSHAW—At Christ Church Cathedral, June 2, by the Rev. Canon Anderson, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Norton, Frederick W. Taylor to Jane Farrer, only daughter of J. Henshaw, Esq., Halifax papers please copy. 129 2

DEATHS.

AINSLIE—At Granby, May 22, Thomas Ainslie, aged 57 years.

BRYANT—At Bradford, Ont., May 22, Dorothy, wife of the Rev. Jas. Bryant, aged 42 years.

BOOTH—At Toronto, May 30, John H. Booth, aged 38 years.

BROWN—At Halifax, May 29, William M. Brown, aged 77 years.

BAKER—Died, at Dundee, Que., May 30th, Margaret Cross, second daughter of D. Baker, Esq. 129 2

CHRISTIE—At Sherbrooke, Mrs. Eliza J. Christie, aged 83 years.

CROSSEN—At Hillhurst, Que., May 23, C. H. Crossen, formerly of Montreal, aged 36 years.

CURRY—At Norval, May 29, Samuel David Curry, aged 51 years.

EAGAN—On the 1st inst., Mary McNamara, wife of Thomas Eagan. Funeral from her husband's residence, 127 Richardson street, Point St. Charles, on Monday at 7.30 a. m., to St. Gabriel's church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and relatives are requested to attend without further notice.

FERRIER—In this city, on the 30th inst., the Hon. James Ferrier, Senator, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 100 Alexander street, on Saturday, at 2.30 p. m., to St. James Street Methodist church, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. 127 3

FAHEY—In this city on 31st May, James Fahey, aged 36. Funeral from his late residence, 659 St. James street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2.30 p. m., to place of interment. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 128 2

FARLEY—At Grimsby, May 29, James C. Farley, aged 24 years.

GORDON—At Bowmanville, Ont., May 28, Ann, widow of the late John Gordon, aged 74 years.

JAMES—At North Marysburg, Ont., Margaret, widow of the late John James, aged 67 years.

MADDEROR—At London, Ont., May 28, Charles Madderor.

MOULTON—At Stanstead, Fanny, widow of the late Rev. A. Moulton, aged 90 years.

PRESANT—At San Antonio, Texas, May 30, John P. Presant, son of J. C. Presant, of Guelph, Ont. aged 26 years.

PURDUE—At Kingston, Ont., May 27, Isabella Taylor, wife of John Purdue, aged 77 years.

READ—At Guelph, Ont., May 27, Clement Light Read, aged 29 years.

RAPPEL—In this city, on June 1, John, infant son of W. J. Rappel.

STEWART—In this city, on the 31st, after a lingering illness, William Stewart, aged 46 years. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Saturday, June 2nd, from his late residence, 151 Delisle street, at two o'clock, to Mount Royal Cemetery. 127 3

THOMPSON—At Valleyfield, Janet Bennie, widow of the late James Thompson, aged 87 years.

TISDALE—In this city, on June 1st, James Tisdale, aged 37 years. Funeral from his late residence, 91 Wolfe street, on Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

WRIGHTMAN—At Toronto, May 30, Jennie, wife of Edward Wrightman, aged 24 years.

WOODS—At Quebec, May 31, Eleanor Hewton, widow of the late Alexander Woods, aged 81 years.

PERSONAL—IRRESPONSIBLE CANvassers are soliciting orders for enlargements from door to door, making large promises and asking little reward. We beg to warn our patrons and the public against such, both as to misrepresentation and possible loss of valued portraits of loved ones. Martin has all the facilities for enlarging to any size. We finish in oil, water color, India ink and crayon, and can guarantee satisfactory work, besides perfect security of originals left in our possession. Call and examine specimens. Martin's Photo Studio, corner St. Peter and Craig streets. Telephone 63. 128 1

PERSONAL—WANTED VIOLIN, BANjo and piano pupils. T. SIMPSON, 366 St. James street. 129 1

PERSONAL—THE "CALIGRAPH" Typewriting Machine, the fastest and most durable; separate key for each character; no troublesome "shift;" least key depression; level key board; two years' guarantee. The Caligraphs only are used by the Hansard Reporters, Ottawa. For illustrated catalogue, address A. J. Henderson, 1620 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 109f3awtf

PERSONAL—7 SPLENDID ORGANS for sale, also Pianos also rented. 128 1 Graham, 74 Bleury street.

CHILDREN.

Before the children are affected by the summer heat have them photographed under our new skylight. No head rests.

WM. NOTMAN & SON.

126f 17 Bleury st., Montreal.

ARLESS IS OFFERING CABINET PHOTOS for $2.50 per dozen during this month only. 109f 361 ST. JAMES STREET.

ST. JAMES WARD---Mr. M. Laurier has opened his central Committee Room at 1549 St. Catherine street. On Notre Dame street, between Amherst and Montcalm. On Ontario street, between St. Christophe and St. Hubert. All friends are invited to attend every night. 129x5

RED FURNITURE.

Lawn and Veranda Chairs, Rockers and Settees.

WM. KING & CO., Furniture Manuf'rs, 652 CRAIG STREET. 129f

THE FINEST DISPLAY —OF— Parlor, Dining, Chamber and Library Furniture

ever on view in the Dominion, and equal to any in the United States, is to be found at the old-established Furniture Warerooms of OWEN McGARVEY & SON, and a look through any or all of their six large flats of showrooms, and into any of their four large plate-glass show windows, will convince all in want of goods in their line that their stock as all it is represented to be.

Their advantages of purchasing every article for net cash and in such large quantities, enables them to mark their goods at one price and in plain figures, and at and below what such goods cost many in their line.

Parlor Suites, 7 pieces, from $35, $45, $50 and up to $350. Chamber, Library and Dining Suites are at about the same figures for first quality of goods.

We have the finest quality and assortment of Baby Carriages at from $10, $15, $18, $25, $35, $45, $50, $60, $75 and $80. The best yet made or even shown by

OWEN McGARVEY & SON, Corner McGill and Notre Dame streets. 127f11

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

WEATHER REPORT, June 2, 1888, 10 a. m.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Special to S. CARSLEY. PROBABILITIES FOR THE NEXT 24 HOURS: Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—From Lake St. Peter to Bay of Quinté, Moderate winds, mostly north-west and west, fine weather, not much change in temperature.

S. CARSLEY.

BEADED VISITES
BEADED VISITES
BEADED VISITES
BEADED VISITES
BEADED VISITES
BEADED VISITES
BEADED VISITES
BEADED VISITES
BEADED VISITES
BEADED VISITES

The display of Beaded Mantles cannot be equalled on the Continent; prices from $6.95 to $65. Call and see the Novelties.

S. CARSLEY.

SILK MANTLES
SILK MANTLES
SILK MANTLES
SILK MANTLES
SILK MANTLES
SILK MANTLES
SILK MANTLES
SILK MANTLES
SILK MANTLES

Just put in stock, a choice assortment of handsome Silk Mantles, Trimmed with Lace, Jet and Jet Epaulettes. The above Mantles are marked below their value.

S. CARSLEY.

JACKETS
JACKETS
JACKETS
JACKETS
JACKETS
JACKETS
JACKETS
JACKETS
JACKETS
JACKETS

Several lines of Black Silk Jackets, trimmed with Lace, Jet, and lined with Silk, to be cleared at prices much below their value.

S. CARSLEY.

LUSTRINE DUSTERS
LUSTRINE DUSTERS
LUSTRINE DUSTERS
LUSTRINE DUSTERS
LUSTRINE DUSTERS

LUSTRINE WRAPS
LUSTRINE WRAPS
LUSTRINE WRAPS
LUSTRINE WRAPS
LUSTRINE WRAPS

Now showing, a fine stock of Lustrine Wraps and Ulsters, in all the very latest styles and newest materials, prices $2.75, $3.25 and upwards.

S. CARSLEY.

Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats
Trimmed Bonnets and Hats

Only a few of our Imported Trimmed Hats and Bonnets remain on hand, early selection will insure satisfaction.

S. CARSLEY.

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS

For Ladies, Misses and Children in all the newest shapes and leading colors, prices almost as low as the wholesale.

S. CARSLEY.

STRAW SAILOR HATS
STRAW SAILOR HATS
STRAW SAILOR HATS
STRAW SAILOR HATS
STRAW SAILOR HATS
STRAW SAILOR HATS
STRAW SAILOR HATS
STRAW SAILOR HATS
STRAW SAILOR HATS
STRAW SAILOR HATS

This assortment includes Ladies', Misses', Children's and Boys' Sailor Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, and a variety of Braids at all prices.

S. CARSLEY.

SEASIDE HATS
SEASIDE HATS
SEASIDE HATS
SEASIDE HATS
SEASIDE HATS
SEASIDE HATS
SEASIDE HATS
SEASIDE HATS
SEASIDE HATS
SEASIDE HATS

Seaside, Garden and Picnic Hats, in newest shapes, colors: White, Black, Brown and Beige.

S. CARSLEY.

USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD.

Montreal, June 2, 1888.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WEATHER REPORT, Saturday, June 2nd, Montreal District.—Moderate winds from west and south-west; fine weather and a little higher temperature.

—:o:—

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

The Chudda Cashmere Shawl which is so popular just now can be had at our establishment in the following colors and following prices:

Chudda Cashmere Shawls, in Cream, Sky, Cardinal, Grenat, Drab, Grey, Beige, Tan, Old Gold, Black, &c.

Chudda Cashmere Shawls at $1.50, $1.75, $1.85, $1.90, $2 and $2.45.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. give the best cash value in Chudda Cashmere Shawls.

SILK KNITTED SHAWLS.

A nice assortment at $4.50, $5 and $5.50; the colors are Pink, Cream, Cardinal, Coral, Old Gold, Grey, Black and Oriental Mixed Colors. Large Silk Shawls in Cream and Carmine, price $12.50.

For a nice assortment of Summer Shawls you cannot do better than come to

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S.

Fancy Tea Aprons in endless variety, prices, 25c, 30, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.10, $1.15, $1.25, &c.; a large assortment at each of the above prices.

White Muslin Aprons, Trimmed Lace, 2 for 25c. The store for Aprons is

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S.

PARASOLS. PARASOLS.

Hundreds upon hundreds to choose from. Parasols for the million. Parasols at every price. Parasols in every make. Parasols for all, at

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S.

Next week we expect a big rush for Parasols as we have got the right styles at right prices.

Special inducements in all departments starting on Monday.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S,

1781, 1783 NOTRE DAME ST.,

105, 107, 109, 111 ST. PETER ST.

Terms cash and only one price. 129

Dissolution Sale for the month of June only by Ligget & Hamilton. 128f2

THE DOMINION

Linen Warehouse!

—:o:—

Everyone is aware of the fact that we show THE LARGEST and best assorted stock of

LINEN AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

in this city or Dominion.

FOR NEXT WEEK, we offer Special Value in the following:—

LINEN TURKISH BATH TOWELS, LINEN TURKISH BATH SHEETS, COTTON TURKISH BATH TOWELS, COTTON TURKISH BATH SHEETS.

BEDROOM TOWELS, in Huck, Damask, Crape, Oatmeal, &c. Several Special Lines on hand.

See our special Pure Linen, large sized, Bedroom Towels, $1.50 per doz. The best value shown anywhere.

A few of our better lines reduced in price, in order to reduce our very large stock.

One line, regular price $2.50, selling for $2.00 per doz.

One line, regular price $2.75, selling for $2.25 per doz.

One line, regular price $3.75, selling for $3.00 per doz.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—If you require a cheap WHITE or COLORED QUILT for country use, give us a call. Our variety is large. Prices right.

DRESS GOODS.

FOR NEXT WEEK. New Goods for Summer Season 1888.

New Kassimere Stripes. Plain goods to match.
New Manhattan Bordered Cloths.
New Ribbon Stripes. Plain to match.
New Vigogne Stripes. Plain to match.
New Grosvener Cloths.
Nuns' Veilings clearing at 12½c per yard.
Debeiges, French Twills, Jersey Cloths.
New Cloths in all the latest shades. Ruddygores, Gobelin Blues, &c.
For Seaside use.—Navy Blue Serge, 25c per yard.

PRINTS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, GINGHAMS.

New Striped and Plain Ginghams. Embroideries to match.

We are clearing out a line of our New Cashmere Prints, 12c per yard; for this season's patterns, dark and light grounds, same price.

—:o:—

Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons

203 St. Antoine Street. 129f1

Dissolution Sale commences June 1st, at Ligget & Hamilton's. 128f2

58 Victoria Square, ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS. ENGLISH SHOE SETS, DAY & MARTIN BLACKING, TRAVELLING SHOE SETS, only 25c. 125eod7

DISSOLUTION SALE of Carpets and House Furnishings, commencing June 1st, at Ligget & Hamilton's, 1884 Notre Dame Street. 128f2

"Fits Like a Glove."

THOMSON'S

WORLD-RENOWNED, LONDON MADE

GLOVE-FITTING

CORSETS!

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability, and approved by the whole polite world.

OVER 5,000,000 ALREADY SOLD.

To be had of all Dealers throughout Canada.

W. S. THOMSON & CO., Ltd., London, - Manufacturers.

See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. No others are Genuine.

A Good Stock Always Kept by HENRY MORGAN & CO., - Montreal. 128f10 2sw

N. E. HAMILTON & CO.

1888, 1890 & 1894 Notre Dame St.

Already the exodus to the seashore and country has begun, but the larger number of those who will go away for a longer or shorter time this Summer are still in a state of preparing for their trip; to the attention of those we would present our extra facilities for supplying all things needful in the Dry Goods and Millinery line.

DRESS GOODS.

This department will be found to contain a large and varied assortment of Flannels, Serges, Yacht Cloths, Seaside Suitings, &c., all in the newest shades and combinations, in addition to a splendid line of Staple and Fancy Dress Goods for wear on all occasions. We make a specialty of getting up dresses and suits at short notice and in the very latest styles.

We keep a table of Dress Goods at one quarter regular prices, disposing in this way of all poor shades and patterns, thus keeping our regular stock in perfect assortment.

Look for our Immense Window exhibition

—OF—

New Dress Goods.

GRENADINES.

A special bargain will be offered next week on our centre table, near Silk Counter, being a lot of Black Silk Grenadine, worth $1.50 to $1.75 per yard, in new and attractive patterns, now marked 75c per yard to close.

We have a fine line of Fancy Cotton Dress Goods, such as Ginghams, Zephyr Cloths, Sateens, Cambrics, &c., and a choice assortment of Swiss Muslin, Embroideries in all colors and widths, and in beautiful patterns.

PARASOLS.

We have these goods in new styles and colors, and, procuring them direct from the manufacturer, save all intermediate profits and offer them at very low prices.

SILK GLOVES.

We are the only house keeping Silk Gloves in all shades of Dress Goods and numbered in sizes to correspond with Kid Gloves.

Our patrons in this department are thus always sure of a perfect fit, and customers ordering by mail have only to name their size in kids.

MILLINERY.

We are enjoying an unusually good season in this Department, and shall offer next week the first of a series of Summer specialties, being a Seaside Bonnet, trimmed with a fancy net, at a price too low to be mentioned here.

Come and see samples of them on exhibition Monday.

All order work receives careful attention.

MAIL ORDERS.

Special facilities for filling all orders by mail, either for goods or samples, as we make this a department in itself.

We respectfully solicit a portion of the out of town trade and invite correspondence, which will have our prompt attention.

N. E. HAMILTON & CO.

Glenora Building, 129f1

Fancy Goods, at Reasonable Prices, for Bazaar and Home Decoration. MISS ELLIS, Opposite S. Carsley's. 128f

WEDDING PRESENTS

NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK.

ELECTROPLATE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PARLOR LAMPS. PIANO LAMPS.

Newest Designs in ANTIQUE SILVER, COPPER AND SILVER, AND BRASS FINISH.

Art Pottery, Doulton, Worcester, Hungarian CUTLERY and PLATE CABINETS.

Fish Carvers, Fish and Fruit Knives and Forks, Marble Clocks, a very large selection.

Opera Glasses, Fans, Writing Sets, &c., &c. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Low Prices and Reliable Goods,

WATSON & PELTON, 53 ST. SULPICE STREET. 100f4awtf

C. A. HOLLAND.

—:o:—

Boys' Expresses	85c to $4.25
Boys' Velocipedes in Wood and Metal	$3.75 to 8.00
Tennis Rackets, English and American	1.75 to 4.85
Tennis Balls (Ayres)	25c to 45
Foot Balls	1.00 to 3.50
Base Balls	25c to 1.50

BASKETS. BASKETS. BASKETS.

—FULL LINES IN—

Basket Hampers, Clothes Baskets —AND— BASKET TRUNKS.

G. A. HOLLAND, 1758 and 1760 NOTRE DAME ST.

N.B.—New lines in Wall Paper constantly Arriving. 125f3eod

UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO.

ORGANIZED IN 1850.

RECORD FOR 1887.

Increase in Assets over	$100,000
Increase in New Business	40 per ct.
Increase of Business in force	$2,400,000

Policies Incontestable. Claims Paid Promptly.

Ten Days' grace. Absolute Security. Issue the only indisputable Policy, being incontestable for any cause after three years.

EMO & YOUNG, Managers, P.O. 99 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST. Telephone, No. 1828. 94f1aw

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.

Ask for it, and take no other. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Trade Mark. Made by THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP Co.

HELLO! HELLO!! GAGNON & SHIPTON will offer BIG BARGAINS —IN— DRY GOODS ALL NEXT WEEK!

—:o:—

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND HEADS OF LARGE FAMILIES, and others, should make a point of visiting the Stores of GAGNON & SHIPTON as early as possible next week.

Goods to be Almost Given Away.

500 PIECES —OF— Bunting Dress Goods, CHEAP AT 12½c.

To Clear at 4½c yard.

10,000 PAIRS —OF— GENTS' FANCY STRIPED SOCKS Cheap at 15c pair.

To be Cleared at 2 pairs for 15c.

1,000 DOZEN —OF— Ladies' Thread and Silk Gloves,

Cost 25c to 35c pair.

To clear at 10c pair.

Ladies' & Children's Stockings FROM 5 CENTS PAIR.

Ladies' Jerseys, All shades and styles. Worth $2.50 and $3.75.

Reduced to $1.50 and $1.95.

DRESS GOODS,

Worth 17c	reduced to	10c
" 25c	"	12½c
" 35c	"	17c
	"	20c

SILK and THREAD LACE,

Worth from 15c to 25c yard.

TO CLEAR AT 3c, 5c AND 8c YARD.

ALL SILK RIBBONS,

Worth from 10c to 30c.

Reduced to 2c, 5c, 8c, 10c yard.

TABLE LINEN, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, COTTONS, GINGHAMS, RUBBER CIRCULARS, CORSETS, PRINTS, WHITE AND FANCY MUSLINS,

REDUCED TO ABOUT HALF PRICE

If you require Dry Goods of any kind it will pay you to call at

Gagnon & Shipton's,

Bankrupt Stock Dealers,

1973 NOTRE DAME STREET.

BIG BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN. 129f1

AU BON MARCHE. —MAISON— Alphonse Valiquette.

—:o:—

We completed during the past few days several of the best job purchases we have made and propose to give the public the benefit in the low prices to be named for the following lines of goods, commencing Monday morning:

Silk Gloves, new goods, new shades.

10c per pair.

REAL KID GLOVES, in all grades, selling very fast, at about two-thirds value.

Plain Grey Cotton Stockings, only 7c per pair.

Good quality, fancy striped, worth at wholesale 12½c, we offer you at 10c.

Plain Black finished Hose for only

19c per pair.

CREPE CRETONNES—2 cases going on to the counter at 12c per yard, worth 17c.

1 case Chambrays, extra value, 15c, assorted colors, new goods.

Extra fine line of Plain Sateens, in all the new shades. Prices too low to mention.

DRESS GOODS—Our stock was never more complete and never contained a more choice assortment of imported novelties than at present.

We offer everything to be had in new and choice colors and designs, and at prices within reach of all.

SILKS AND SATINS—A remarkable opportunity given us to secure a choice lot of goods in this department enables us to offer these astounding bargains, each one genuine.

Black Merveilleux Satin,	49c,	worth	65c.
" "	65c,	"	85c.
" "	75c,	"	$1.00.
Colored "	75c,	"	$1.00.
Black Gros Grain Silk,	69c,	"	90c.
" "	75c,	"	$1.00.
" "	$1.00,	"	$1.25.

Those requiring a Silk Dress now or later should not miss an inspection of the above extra bargains.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—We offer as large and varied an assortment of Hats and Trimmings in this department as can be found in this city, and at prices to please all.

JOB.

Good Straw Hats at from 10c up. Finer goods in proportion.

For a choice selection of Spring and Summer Tweeds our store should be visited first; our lines are complete, and we offer the advantages of a first-class Tailoring Department for the manufacture of suits, and also for Ladies' Tailor Made Dresses. Satisfaction in every way is a part of the bargain.

For the Gentlemen especially, we offer an extra a sortment of Underwear, in Cotton, Merino and Cashmere, and a fine White Dress Shirt, worth $1, for 49c each. Other necessary articles of a gentleman's outfit at proportionate prices.

EXTRA.

We have to-day obtained the entire set of a manufacturer's line of samples, comprising goods for all departments, at a ridiculously low figure for the lot, and shall put them on our counters on Monday.

ASK FOR THEM.

Alphonse Valiquette, 1869—1871 NOTRE DAME STREET. 129f1

Combination wrought iron English beds and wire camp beds, just what is wanted for country use. Wm. King & Co., Bedding Manufacturers, 652 Craig st. 129f3

ALTERATIONS REQUIRED.

Special inducements during this month in order to make room for certain alterations which we are about to make in our warerooms.

WM. KING & CO., Furniture and Bedding Manufacturers. 129f3 652 Craig Street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN Second-hand Pianos & Organs

"Mead" Square Piano	for	$ 50	
"Dunham" Square Piano	for	75	
"English" Upright Piano	for	70	
"Brown" Upright Piano	for	85	
"Williams" Organ	for	40	
"Mason & Hamlin" Organ, cost $ 200,	for	110	
"Hood" Square Piano, cost 400,	for	225	
"Steinway" Square Piano, cost 650,	for	250	
do Parlor Grand Piano, cost 1200,	for	450	

All the above taken in exchange for GEO STECK & CO. and MASON & RISCH Pianos.

These instruments must all be sold to clear stock and can be purchased by responsible parties, on easy instalments.

GEO. J. SHEPPARD, 2282 St. Catherine st. 127f3

See now our new goods just to hand, very beautiful, very cheap. Fee & Martin, Great Furniture House, 357, 359 and 361 St. James street. 129f3

Great Clearance Sale FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

BABY CARRIAGES at Manufacturers' Prices. —LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF— WINDOW SHADES, Fancy Goods, Toys, Fire Kindlers and useful articles of every description.

LANE & HILL, 2401 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL. 129f1

See now our new goods just to hand, very beautiful, very cheap. Fee & Martin, Great Furniture House, 357, 359 and 361 St. James street. 129f3

Important Notice to Families

The best Wines offered on the market are, without fear of contradiction, those of St. CATHARINES, Ont., which are manufactured from the *Pure Juice of the Grape*, and free from any addition of alcohol or colorling. These wines are unequalled for their beneficial effects to persons of a weak temperament.

For sale by all the principal grocers.

THE VICTORIA BOTTLING COMPANY, Sole Agents. - 20 to 26 St. Dizier Street. TELEPHONE No. 1806. 112f2awtf

One hundred thousand worth of New Carpets in stock for the Dissolution Sale in June, at Ligget & Hamilton's, 1884 Notre Dame St. 128f2

DissolutioN —OF— PARTNERSHIP —BETWEEN— LIGGET & HAMILTON

—:o:—

The Whole Stock must be REDUCED previous to the Taking of the Final Inventory and Closing of the Books.

TO REDUCE OUR IMMENSE STOCK

to as low a margin as possible before the First of July, we will inaugurate during the month of June

A GRAND DISSOLUTION SALE —WITH— OVERWHELMING REDUCTIONS

In every Section throughout our Establishment.

BARGAINS WITHOUT PARALLEL.

PRICES THAT WILL TEMPT

to be the Special Features of this Great Sale.

All Previous Efforts Eclipsed by the number and solid importance of the extra inducements to be brought forward.

Silks, Satins, Dress Goods, Plushes, Wash Fabrics, Linens, Cottons, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c., AT MOVING PRICES.

Comparison with the prices of other Houses will convincingly demonstrate that we will quote the Lowest Figures in Montreal.

MONDAY MORNING

will be the opening day for this Great Sale and every lady who can conveniently do it will confer a great favor on us by making their purchases in the forenoon, thus avoiding the tremendous rush which we have during the afternoon.

A Colossal Bargain —IN— CHILDREN'S— Lisle Thread Hose!

Navy, Seal, Black, Grenat and Mahogany.

We will place on Sale Monday, 100 dozen of the above Hose, in sizes 4⅜, 5, 5½, 6, 6⅜, 7, 7⅜ inches.

They are all small sizes, but we must clear them.

The Wolesale prices are from 22c to 55c pr.

We have separated them into three lots, and our prices on Monday will be

15c, 20c, 25c Pair.

Every item scheduled is a genuine and remarkable Bargain, and the entire list should be Carefully read by Intending Purchasers.

75 Ps. Cream East India Crinkles, 5c yd.
Ribbons, different shades, 5c and 10c yd.
Ladies' and Children's Parasols, 25c and 35c.
Cream and White Lace, 12 yds. for 15c.
Black Nun's Veiling, all-wool, 10c yd.
Satin Merveilleux, extra quality, new shades, 50c yd.
Lace Bunting, black, 15c yard.
Plush, all shades, 50c yd.
Meriden Flannels, striped, 10c yd.
Honeycomb Quilts, large size, 60c each.
Surah Silks, pure silk, new shades, 40c yard.
Black Cashmere, all-wool, 28c yard.
Thousands of yards of Colored Dress Goods to be sold at 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c yard.
Prints, good quality, 4c yd.
Black Cashmere Hose, 8½ in., 9 in., 9½ in., 25c pair.

COTTONS, LINENS, TOWELLINGS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, MANTLES, DOLMANS, COSTUMES, Etc., Etc.

At Dissolution Prices.

The above are only a few of the Bargains picked out at random by the writer from the immense array displayed by us.

POSITIVELY

The whole stock must be reduced before the 1st JULY. Big Bargains for everyone visiting our establishment during the month of June.

—:o:—

Ligget & Hamilton, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame St.

Old Stand. 129f1

Third Edition.

DOM PEDRO'S ILLNESS.

The Emperor of Brazil Suffering From a Case of Incurable Diabetes.

LONDON, June 2.—Telegrams from Milan last night confirm what has already been feared that Emperor Dom Pedro's illness is a case of incurable diabetes, and that Brazil's ruler has not long to live. He appears stronger from time to time, but this temporary strength is due to the frequent injections of caffeine and strychnine, which are the only means of alleviating his pain and arresting the progress of the disease. Each repetition of this method of relieving the patient, however weakens the effect of the drugs, and soon even these will cease to do him any good. It is impossible for the Emperor to continue long in this manner, for his brain and nerves are already affected. It is felt that his death would hasten the crisis which is imminent in Brizil, owing to the emancipation of the slaves, and would strengthen the secession movement which is being agitated in some disenthalled parts of the Empire, but which will never be launched while Dom Pedro is living.

CABLE JOTTINGS.

Latest Items of Interest Telegraphed from Different Parts of the World

A famine prevails at Epirus.

The Austrian naval and military credits will amount to 50,000,000 florins.

The Queen Regent of Spain unveiled the statue of Christopher Columbus in Barcelona to-day. The ceremony was made the occasion of great rejoicing.

Lord James Douglass, a brother of the Marquis of Queensberry, has been sent to gaol in London, for annoying Miss —— an heiress, with his attentions.

A secret consistory was held at Rome yesterday. Pope Leo spoke chiefly of the indignities to which the clergy in Ireland are subjected to by the penal code. The Pope was much fatigued and overcome with emotion.

The Mayor of Cork protests strongly against the Government insisting on having a reporter present at the meeting to be held to-morrow to protest against the Pope's rescript, on the ground that the meeting is to be a religious and not a political discussion.

Five hundred Imperialists yesterday attended a mass in Paris held in memory of Prince Louis Napoleon, who was killed in Zululand. Afterwards they held a meeting in the Place Augustin, at which they acclaimed M. Bara and other leaders.

The Rome correspondents of the *Daily News* learns that the Pope, through English bishops, has repeatedly asked the British Government to mitigate the rigor of its measures in Ireland in order to facilitate the conciliatory object of the rescript.

Deputy Laur has written an article in *La Fyance*, of Paris, which is believed to have been instigated by General Boulanger, to the effect that he will introduce in Parliament a bill providing for reprisals against Germany to see what kind of a reception the measure will meet with from the patriotism of Parliament.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, June 2.—The Queen's Birthday honors this year are as follows: Mark Wilkes Collet, Governor of the Bank of England, a baronetcy; Mr. Adam Ilusion, formerly of Dublin, K. C. B.; James Monro, assistant Commissioner of Police, C. B.; Mr. Caulfield, of the Irish office, C. B.; Charles Hall, Dr. Stainer and Gen. Barclay Bruce, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, knights of the Bath, civil division.

MUTINY ON BOARD SHIP.

SEATTLE, W. T., June 1.—The crew of the British ship "Silverdale" mutinied when two days out from Port Discovery. She was lumber laden for Melbourne. They anchored the vessel in a dangerous position, where she remained for two days, but on Wednesday got into Tattoosh and the officers telegraphed for help. She has been towed into Port Angles. It is supposed the vessel is leaky.

ANOTHER C. P. R. VESSEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1.—It is announced here this evening that the Canadian Pacific Company has added another steamship to its Trans-Pacific fleet. The steamer "Port Adelaide," a vessel of 2,500 tons, and 332 feet in length, is the latest addition, and she left Hong Kong for this port yesterday with a cargo of Chinese. She will go to Vancouver before retiring to the Orient.

MORE CANADIAN KNIGHTS.

LONDON, June 2.—The Queen has conferred the birthday honor of Knight Bachelor on Hon. Thos. Galt, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ontario, and upon Dr. Daniel Wilson, President of the Toronto University.

NEW HOME RULE SCHEME.

LONDON, June 2.—It is now asserted that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill will attempt the collaboration of a new scheme for the Government of Ireland.

Something for Nothing.

No greater delusion exists than the idea that, in the ordinary course of trade, people can get "something for nothing." Yet this is the snare with which the manufacturers of so-called "gift goods" entrap the gullible public. People who exercise due forethought will not be thus victimized. True merchandizing and the lottery business can never go, legitimately, hand in hand. The people who buy "prize packages" and "gift baking powders," unconsciously encourage gambling and lotteries, upon which the law severely frowns. False economy of the very worst kind is practised by people who purchase the so-called "gift baking powders." They not only get cheap and unclean substances in return for their money, but they thus introduce into their daily food, articles which injure their health and that of their children, as well as all others who eat at their tables. When too acute sickness, or some chronic disease frequently follows, too late they learn that the penny paid in the form of a "gift," whose first cost is but a few cents, had cost them more than their money foolishly spent. It cost them also loss of health, loss of time and a great deal of suffering, which might have been avoided, had they not foolishly nibbled and bit at the poisonous baits which these so-called "Gift Baking Powders" prove to be to those who are cajoled into their purchase.

Goods which are sold open upon their own merits, like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, are the ones which command the confidence of an intelligent and discriminating public.

"There is a use for everything," said the surgeon, as he slyly dropped orange skins on the pavement at midnight.

First and foremost among external curatives of pain is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Nor is it less esteemed as a remedy for coughs, colds, swellings, corns, bunions, etc. It is an economic as well as inexpensive article, since the results produced by it necessitate the use only of a small quantity.

A California lemon weighed 3 3-4 pounds. You could give a man a pretty good punch with a lemon of that weight.

The best article ever brought to Montreal in coffee is Caffaroma coffee. Always ask for Caffaroma coffee if you want the best pure coffee. 121 10

When a preacher loses the thread of his discourse he should wind up his sermon as soon possible.

It is no longer necessary to take blue pills to rouse the liver to action. Carter's Little Liver Pills are much better. Don't forget this.

Special Notice.

Henry Morgan & Co. are showing a fine range of printed muslins, suitable for summer dresses.

For beautiful patterns, handsome colorings, first-class wearing qualities, Valiquette's carpets lead in this city. 129 1

Printed Muslins.

A complete stock of choice goods now to hand. Henry Morgan & Co.

There is no excuse for bare floors when Valiquette will gladly sell you a new oilcloth for 20 or 25c per yard. 129 1

Cheap Pianos.

In the advertising columns the N. Y. Piano Company are offering a large number of fine instruments at rare bargains from $36 up and at terms ranging from $6 monthly. At $10 per month, they will sell a fine new 7 1-3 octave American piano, square or upright, and at prices to defy competition. Call and see their fine stock of Weber, Decker & Son, Vose and Hale pianos

Last Edition.

For additional Evening News see 6th and 7th Pages.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

Great Meeting in Hyde Park This Afternoon

To Protest Against Compensation for the Withdrawal of Publicans' Licenses.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, June 2.—The people are beginning to muster their thousands to attend the demonstration at Hyde Park this afternoon against compensation for the withdrawal of the publicans' licenses. The enthusiasm is really remarkable. Although, strictly speaking, the demonstration is not of a political character, its promoters are the numerous temperance bodies, whose aggregate members are now counted by hundreds of thousands; at the same time, it is naturally looked upon with sympathy by the opposition, and several Liberal members of Parliament are expected to speak. The *Standard* sneers at the poverty of those who take part in the demonstration, and declares that not one in a hundred would not be glad of a glass of beer at the expense of somebody else. The *Times*, however, while supporting the Government speaks of those participants as earnest, sincere and worthy of every respect. The weather is magnificent.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

List of Cabin Passengers per SS. "Vancouver" from Liverpool.

RIMOUSKI, June 2.—List of saloon passengers per SS. "Vancouver:" Miss Adam, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. A. Allagill, Mr. W. Awde, Miss M. C. Beckett, Mr. Bilcher, Mr. J. B. Bland and manservant, Mr. Thos. Carter, Mrs. Carter, Mr. A. G. Dalton, Mr. Cousins, Mrs. J. Dennison, Master J. Dennison, Master B. Dennison, Miss A. Dennison and maid, Mr. A. Dennistown, Mrs. A. Dennistown, Mr. C. Elliott, Mr. G. B. Fraser, Mr. John R. Gardner, Mr. J. Watts Garland, Mr. F. X. Garneau, Mr. L. H. Gault, Mr. Goddard, Miss Gordon, Mr. E. Hamel, Mr. A. G. Hesslein, Mrs. Hesslein, Mr. Dunlop, Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. T. B. Horne, Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Horace King, Rev. Dr. Lucas, Mrs. Lucas, Mr. R. McBullock, Mr. T. McBullock, Mr. J. C. McLimont, Mr. W. K. Maloney, Mr. E. J. Maloney, Mr. John Molson, Mrs. John Molson and maid, Mr. F. Morency, Mrs. Mortishead, Mr. H. J. Read, Mrs. Read, Mr. T. Osmaston, Mr. B. Osmaston, Mr. A. H. Pilkington, Mr. E. J. Price, Mrs. Price, Miss Price, Master K. Price, Master H. Price, Miss A. Price, Miss D. Price and two maids, Rev. Father Redemptorists, Mr. John Ross, Mrs. Ross, Mr. R. Larue.

JOTTINGS FROM QUEBEC.

Fete Dieu—Military Camp—The Lieut.-Governor—Turf Club Races.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, June 2.—Arches and trees are being put up in the streets along the route of the procession of the *Fete Dieu* to-morrow.

The date of holding the military camp at St. Thomas, Montmagny, has been fixed for 3rd July.

A new convent is to be built at Cape Rouge.

Lieut.-Governor Angers will probably go to Montreal to-morrow or Monday to be present at the Kermesse.

It is now said that the judgment in the Megantic contested election case will be given about the 13th inst.

The Quebec Turf Club have decided to have races on the plains at the end of August or the beginning of September. The new Governor-General is to be asked to become patron.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, June 2.—The District Assembly Knights of Labor are in convention at Cornwall to decide the laws controlling the organizations. The mechanists will form a local assembly. The Longshoremen's assembly is well organized. It controls the docks. A labor demonstration will be held in September. The assemblies are paying special assessments for lecturers to do duty throughout Canada.

PETITION TO MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

KINGSTON, June 2.—Seventy-three members and pew holders have petitioned the Montreal Methodist Conference to locate Rev. G. S. Eldridge in the fourth Methodist church here.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons, last night, Baron Henry Worms, replying to a question, said that there was no treaty with China giving Chinamen the right to emigrate to British colonies, nor had England engaged to admit Chinese emigrants. China had simply engaged not to prevent the emigration of Chinese subjects. He was hopeful that the proposed conference to consider the matter would arrive at a decision satisfactory to the colonies, while not wounding deeply the susceptibility of the Chinese.

BOBBY NEWCOMBE DEAD.

TACOMA, W. T., June 2.—Harvey Newcombe, better known as Bobby Newcombe, of the Newcombe family, died here yesterday of pneumonia. He had been in the variety and minstrel business for 22 years.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—At 8.15 o'clock this morning Dr. Matthews said General Sheridan passed quite a comfortable night, and there was no recurrence of heart troubles. His cough was not so severe as on the previous nights.

The Fresh Air Fund.

To the Montreal Daily Star:

In your issue of Saturday last I was happy to read your seasonable a; peal in regard to the Fresh Air Fund. Fully alive to the responsibilities and hard work connected with this scheme of Christian benevolence, I am so convinced of its importance and the good results again likely to follow that I hasten to offer my services and to say that I wish for no better way of spending my holidays than in co-operating with others in making it in every way successful.

I am yours most truly,

JAMES PATTERSON,
Presbytery's City Mission.

92 Shuter St., May 29, 1888.

The Bureau Trial.

At 10.10 o'clock this morning in the Court of Queen's Bench Mr. Justice Baby, presiding judge, and Mr. Justice Church took their seats.

Bureau was called to the bar and was given a chair at the request of Mr. St. Pierre, who stated that the prisoner was ill.

Robert P. Horseman, agent of the G. T. R. Co., at Cornwall, Ont.; Joseph D. Kennedy, freight agent at Brockville; H. W. Summerskill, G. T. R. passenger agent at Brockville, Ont.; Wm. Stafford, G. T. R. agent at Lynn, Ont.; Ambroise Colombe, G. T. R. station agent of St. Johns, had each sent a money bag by the G. T. R. cash boxes on the 29th of October last. The cash boxes were deposited in the Bonaventure depot on the night of the 29th of October last, and were locked and untampered with when deposited.

Aimée Langevin and Sergeant Auger testified to the finding of the leather bags. Constable Pullamder delivered the bags to Detective Cullen, who in turn handed them over to G. T. R. Detective Boaz. The latter gave them over to High Constable Bissonnette on the order of Police Magistrate Desnoyers. High Constable Bissonnette kept the bags in his possession until date.

Geo. Alderstone, bag and belt maker, had manufactured these bags for the G. T. R. Company.

Body Found This Morning.

The body of an unknown man was found at 8.30 this morning floating in the river opposite Bonsecours Market. The harbor police were notified, and conveyed the body, which apparently had been some time in the water, to the morgue, and notified the Coroner.

The Council of the Bar.

At the annual general meeting of the Council of the Bar yesterday, referred to in yesterday's STAR, Mr. R. Roy, Q.C., City Attorney, was elected batonnier and Mr. S. Pagnuelo, Q.C., secretary. The Lawyers' tax was increased to seven dollars per annum. It was decided to petition the Local Government for a bonus to aid the Bar to publish official reports of the proceedings in the Civil Courts. It was also resolved to modify the set of questions in philosophy put to candidates for admission to the study of the profession so as to render them less difficult.

THE "SARDINIAN'S" MISHAP.

Experience of a Passenger.

A number of the passengers of the "Sardinian," which broke her propeller at sea on the 24th inst. have arrived in the city. Mr. Wm. Nelson, representing Lockwood Bros., the great Sheffield hardware house, and who makes two voyages a year to Canada, related his experience this morning. "We left Liverpool on the 17th with over a thousand passengers all told. The weather was heavy and the ship being light she rolled terribly. On Thursday, the 24th, the weather moderated considerably and in the afternoon about four o'clock the engines commenced racing at a furious rate; the vessel vibrated from stem to stern and we all knew something very serious had occurred. The Captain was immediately lowered over the taffrail and discovered that the propeller had gone, the break having taken place in the "boss" which connects it to the shaft. There was a considerable swell on and the ship commenced plunging about in a terrible manner, threatening destruction to all the china on board. Sail was set and her course altered, but the wind was so light we could not even make steering way. When night came on the first officer rigged up a flash light invention of his own, and on Friday morning the "Elbe" of the North German Lloyd's bore down upon us. The captain went off in a boat and asked the commander of the German steamer to report us. Then she continued on her way. Forty-seven hours after the accident we sighted the "Norman," of the Warren Line of Boston, which towed us safely into Halifax, the sea being as placid as a mill-pond. Every attention was paid the passengers, and we had a most enjoyable time, dancing and music being the order of the day. We had ample provisions to carry us over an additional three weeks if necessary." The voyage was an extremely pleasant one, and there was not a single case of drunkenness or insubordination amongst so large a complement of passengers.

THE COTTON CONVENTION.

The Agreement Between the Mills to be Continued.

At yesterday's meeting of the gray goods section of the Canadian Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the chair was occupied by Mr. James Minnes, of Kingston. At the request of the chairman, the representatives gave the stock of manufactured goods held by their respective mills, which compares favorably with the stocks of a year ago, and is much less than was expected, being short of two months' production. It was estimated that before the mills have executed the orders they have for export, gray goods instead of being overabundant, will be actually scarce. The meeting was most harmonious and a unanimous determination was expressed in favor of continuing the association. In view of the present condition of trade a slight concession in the prices was decided on. A committee was appointed with power to regulate production so that in the event of export orders in any way falling off, overproduction will be guarded against.

The New Magistrate.

The rumor that Mr. Philippe Roy, advocate, would succeed Judge Dugas as Police Magistrate and Judge of the Sessions, was confirmed this morning. Mr. Roy has received his appointment for six months, pending a decision as to Judge Dugas' Quebec appointment.

A SMOKING PALACE.

Mr. Michael's New Cigar Store at 208 St. James Street.

The finest retail tobacco store in the Dominion of Canada has been opened at 208 St. James street, near St. Peter, by Mr. Nathan Michaels. With its solid plate glass windows, its cherry fittings, variegated marble floor, vestibule, and beautifully decorated ceilings, it presents a very pretty sight to the passers by, made tempting by its array of smoking utensils and luxuries imported from every part of the globe, while its many mirrors, extending from the polished oak floor to ceiling, give the whole an appearance of infinite depth as they reflect and reflect till the eye can follow them no more. But a cigar store is not a museum and though many of the articles exposed for sale are well worth a critical examination for curiosity's sake it is undoubtedly intended that they shall keep the place they occupy for as brief a space of time as is possible and everything is done to obtain that result. Three showcases filled with Havana cigars of every kind stand near the entrance and every box bears a label giving the name, the size and the price if taken by the piece or by the box, informing every buyer before hand of what he may expect. The same rule is followed in regard to the pipes and other fancy articles. The lavatory, smoking room and telephone are free to all. Some people have a foolish idea that they have to pay exorbitant prices because the surroundings are tasteful and rich, but this is not the case. On the contrary, Mr. Michaels has an advantage over his competitors in buying everything immediately from the manufacturers, thus evading the tribute to be paid to the wholesale dealers, who often try to saddle the retailer with articles that are totally out of date, and seldom keep the newest things on hand. Mr. Michaels takes a trip to Europe every winter to replenish his stock, and if one wants a good cigar, a handsome pipe, or a fashionable cane, at reasonable prices, with the assurance that the worth of the money paid is obtained, the store at 208 St. James street, which is a perfect gem in its kind, should be visited without fail.

SS. "Umbria," from New York, has arrived at Liverpool.

Caffaroma coffee is the most delicious fragrant coffee known. Try it. 121 10

Claribel wrote "Take Back the Heart" to a partner at whist who revoked when diamonds were led.

Persons whose occupation gives but little exercise are victims of torpid liver and constipation. Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you.

Special Notice.

Economy is wealth. Buy a Leonard Dry Air Cleanable Refrigerator and save ice and preserve your food. Ice cream freezers, ice chisels and ice tongs, at L. J. A. Surveyer's, 1588 Notre Dame. x 3

When refurnishing your house don't forget that Valiquette has curtains at one half the regular prices. Large stock. Fine goods. 129 1

Printed Muslins.

Just opened a case of black and white printed muslins, all good patterns. Henry Morgan & Co.

Valiquette's Specialty. — Good Floor Oilcloths for 20c and 25c; lowest prices in the city. 129 1

On account of the procession to-morrow N. E. Hamilton will be open until 9 o'clock to-night.

ROSS' WATCHES

The same watch we sell for $5.00, in Silver Stem-winding Cases, is sold in other stores for $8.00.

Many people imagine that, because they are so cheap, the cases are not silver; to those who doubt we are ready to give a written guarantee.

For $6.50 and $7.00 we give a genuine Waltham or Elgin Watch, in strong and neat nickel cases, open face or hunting.

Watches thoroughly cleaned and warranted for One Dollar.

HENRY ROSS, 137 St. Peter Street.

126x 3 doors from Craig street.

DON'T THROW YOUR OLD SPECTACLES AWAY, but get them repaired, equal to new, at our

DOWN-TOWN BRANCH,

1778 NOTRE DAME STREET, opposite Carsley's, or at

72 Beaver Hall, cor. Dorchester St.

127x **HENRY GRANT & SON**, Opticians.

THE CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS OF AMERICA.

Head Office, - - Chicago, Ill.
John F. Scanlan, - High Chief Ranger.

We insure in this Benevolent Organization all practical male Catholics, between the ages of 21 and 50, of sound health and temperate habits. When sick we give medical attendance free and pay $5 a week during sickness. We pay $1000 on the death of a member to his family or heirs and $50 for funeral expenses.

Total cost, from $10 to $15 a year, paid in monthly instalments. For full particulars call on or address

A. W. BLOUIN,
Deputy High Chief Ranger for Canada,
118 St. James street.

BERTHIER, EN-HAUT, P.Q.

Mr. M. Liebich, Principal of the Grammar School, wishes to take a few boys as boarders during the summer holidays. Can enter any time after MAY 31st. Excellent boating and bathing. 129 2 1m

An Active Partner Wanted,

WITH CAPITAL, $10,000,

In a well established Commission Business, Dry Goods and Furs. Principals dealt with only. Address,

129 1 **"S 124," STAR Office.**

ARTISTIC LITHOGRAPHY.

The Burland Litho. Company have vacancies for two clever boys having good drawing talent. Boys applying must have recommendation and guarantee of their parents or guardians. Apply

1-3x3 **9 BLEURY STREET.**

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED—ABOUT 17 years of age, for the printing and stationery business, must have a good education and be a good penman. Address, JUNIOR, P. O. Box 65. 129 1

WANTED—A HANDY MAN TO DO repairs to houses; must be a good judge of cost of work; carpenter preferred. A suitable man would find permanent employment. Address "Houses," P. O. Box 1609, Montreal. 127x3

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LARGE block of vacant land in the suburbs. Address, "T 180," STAR office. 129 3

WANTED—TO PURCHASE PROPERTY on Chabolliez square, McGill st., Craig st., or St. James st., between the square and depot. Address, "T 161," STAR office. 129 2

WANTED—AT WINDSOR HOTEL, 8 smart boys, for elevators, coat-rooms, etc. 129 2 Apply to HEAD BELLMAN.

WANTED—
General Servant, Small family,
23 SHUTER STREET.
129 1

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER,
with recommendation. Address,
129 2 **"Y 170," STAR Office.**

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, FOR A small family, a house in Lachine for the summer, furnished preferred. Address, drawer No. 2033, P. O., Montreal. 129 1

WANTED-TO PURCHASE A SALOON, or any other good paying business. Address, "Y 168," STAR office. 129 2

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-makers, quick.
GRAHAM BROS., The Shirt Makers,
2230 ST. CATHERINE ST.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WORK by the day. Address, 173 Canning st. 128 4

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM BY YOUNG LADY (lithos), in a private family, west end of University. Address stating lowest terms, &c., P. O. Box 205. 129 1

WANTED—AN A1 LIQUOR TRAVELLER, SPEAKing French and English, to whom liberal wages will be given, must have a connection and be thoroughly up in his business. P. O. Box 1108. 129 1

WANTED—A LAD FOR COMMISSION MERchant's office, must be well recommended. 407 St. Paul street, 3rd flat. 129 2

WANTED—AT ONCE, AGENT FOR PATENT medicines, man of good address, must speak both languages. Apply, 8 Beaver Hall square, call on Monday. 129 1

WANTED—HOTELKEEPERS, TOWN OR COUNTRY, wanting servants, should apply to the Montreal General Enquiry Office, 324½ St. Antoine st. 129 1

WANTED—A SALESMAN CAPABLE OF BUYING hosiery and underwear, willing to invest small amount of capital, will be given half interest in, and charge of the department, which is in leading retail store, on St. James st. Address, "T 178," STAR office. 129 1

WANTED—A GOOD UPHOLSTERER, STEADY EMployment. Apply, 145 Bleury st. 129 1

WANTED—POSITION IN CHOIR, SOPRANO, GOOD reader, correct method, or would give singing lessons during summer months. Address, "Q 67," STAR office. 129 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN IN AN architect's office, is a good designer, holds good references. Robert, Central Employment and Agency Bureau, 1562 Notre Dame st. 129 2

WANTED—AT LACHINE, TWO ROOMS AND board for summer. Address, J. F. H., 140 St. Monique st. 129 1

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN SITUATION AS INvoice clerk or assistant bookkeeper, first-class references. Address, "y 149," STAR office. 129 3

WANTED—BY MAN, RESPECTABLE, YOUNG, smart and active, just from England, situation as coachman, footman or waiter or porter in any place of trust, good references. Address, "A. B.," 97 Young st., Montreal. 129 1

WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY, POSITION as mother's assistant or governess to go to seaside or country, references. Address, "Q 66," STAR office. 129 2

WANTED—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN WELL educated, engagement, knows Ayrshire cattle breeders, both cattle and horses, not later than Monday. Davidson, care of Flynn Chabolliez square. 129 1

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST AT HOUSEwork, small family. 794 Palace st. 129 1

WANTED—COOKS, GENERAL, SERVANTS, HOUSE and tablemaid, nurses, etc. Central Employment and Agency Bureau, 1562 Notre Dame st. 129 2

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR SMALL family, good wages. Apply 36 Chomedy st. 128 2

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO part the work of two people in return for dwelling. Apply at No. 1 Mount Charles Place. 129 1

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT FOR A SMALL family, good references. Apply 41 Mackay st. 129 1

WANTED—LAD AN APPRENTICE TO BOOK AND job printing, must be accompanied by parent or guardian. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m. George Bishop, Esq. & Pig. Co., 169 St. James st., upstairs. 129 1

WANTED—BY A TRAVELLER, DRY GOODS, WITH good connection in the Maritime Provinces, an engagement. A 1 references. "P," P. O. 25 Mcgill College avenue. 129 2

WANTED—COACHMAN, A FIRST CLASS English coachman, to go to Philadelphia, a steady man required, with good references, wages $35 to $40 per month, furnace and every box bears a label giving the name, the size and the price if taken by the piece or by the box, informing every buyer before hand of what he may expect. The same rule is followed in regard to the pipes and other fancy articles. The lavatory, smoking room and telephone are free to all. Some people have a foolish idea that they have to pay exorbitant prices because the surroundings are tasteful and rich, but this is not the case. On the contrary, Mr. Michaels has an advantage over his competitors in buying everything immediately from the manufacturers, thus evading the tribute to be paid to the wholesale dealers, who often try to saddle the retailer with articles that are totally out of date, and seldom keep the newest things on hand. Mr. Michaels takes a trip to Europe every winter to replenish his stock, and if one wants a good cigar, a handsome pipe, or a fashionable cane, at reasonable prices, with the assurance that the worth of the money paid is obtained, the store at 208 St. James street, which is a perfect gem in its kind, should be visited without fail. 129 1

WANTED — AT ONCE, A BOY OR MAID, WISHING to go to the seaside. 189 University st. 129 1

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR, AND make himself generally useful, at Terry House, 342 St. James st. 129 1

WANTED—3 GIRLS FOR LIGHT WORK. APPLY 646 Craig st. 129 1

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of an invalid, little girl. Address, "Y 187," STAR office, giving full address and references, none other will be noticed. 129 1

WANTED—MAN, TO MAKE TURNS. 743 CRAIG st., J. Topp. 129 1

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WASHing and scrubbing by the day. Address, "Y 194," STAR office. 129 2

WANTED—BOY, MAIL OFFICE 124 ST JAMES ST. 129 1

WANTED — LITHOGRAPHIC STEAM PRESS printer, none but a temperate man need apply. J. H. Elliott, 478 St. Paul st. 129 1

WANTED—A BEER DRIVER FOR WEST END route, ste. Cunegonde, St. Henri, &c., Wm. Dow & Co. 129 1

WANTED—AT ONCE AT THE RICHELIEU HOTEL 3 hall boys, must speak French and English. Apply to Hall porter. 129 1

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT WHERE nurse is kept. Apply at 5 Oxenden ave., off Prince Arthur st. 129 1

WANTED—HOUSEMAID, ALSO A GIRL TO SEW well, and assist in housework, or both willing to go to seaside. 3 Beaver Hall square, corner Dorchester st. 129 1

ROOM—1 UNFURNISHED ROOM ON EATH FLOOR flat, central locality. 49 Vitre, near Germain. 129 1

ROOM—TO LET IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE front room well furnished, piano, no objection to a quiet party, terms moderate, every convenience. 27 St. Edward st. 129 1

ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let on parlor flat, also front single rooms and every convenience. 7 Phillips square. 129

ROOMS — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED WITH board. 73 McGill College avenue. 129 3

ROOMS—TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED with use of kitchen and bath. at 154 Drolet st. 129 1

ROOMS — FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING, bath, closet. Apply 335 St. Antoine st. 129 3

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS COMfortable furnished, with board, terms moderate. 55 City Councillors st. 129

ROOM—TO LET, LARGE FRONT ROOM, GROUND flat. 103 Union Avenue, for one or two gentlemen, house first-class, family private. 129 2

ROOMS—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping, gas, hot water in bath, within two minutes' walk of Windsor. 16 Inverness st. 129 1

ROOMS—TO LET FURNISHED BEDROOM AND front rooms with use of kitchen if required. 88 St. George st. 129

ROOM—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET ON bathroom flat, on Sherbrooke st., between Stanley and City Councillors sts., to married couple or two single gentlemen, terms moderate. "T 158," STAR office. 129 1

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS, LARGE and airy, hot and cold water all through the house. 143 Mansfield st. 129 1

ROOMS—DOUBLE OR SINGLE, NICELY FURnished, bathroom flat, hot and cold water, pleasant locality, view of Mountain from balcony, private family. 40 Victoria street. 129 1

ROOM—A GOOD SIZE COMFORTABLE ROOM, 307½ St. Catherine st. 129 1

ROOM—FINE LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM, TO let, on Park avenue. Terms moderate, to gentlemen only. Address, "T 157," STAR office. 129 1

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE ROOMS, TO LET, BREAKfast and tea if required. Apply to 17 Torrance st. 129 1

ROOM—LARGE COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen friends, bath, hot and cold water. Terms moderate. 36 Mance st. 129 1

ROOM—A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN A MOST desirable locality, have a nicely furnished room to rent, with or without board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Address, "S 152," STAR office. 129 1

ROOM—TO LET, UNFURNISHED. APPLY, 1332 Mignonne. 129 1

ROOMS—TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS UNFURNISHed, with use of kitchen, bath and w. c. Rent $6. 190 Richmond street. 129 1

ROOM—WELL FURNISHED, DOUBLE AND single rooms, use of piano if required. 2306 St. Catherine st. 129 1

ROOM—PLEASANT ROOM, USE OF KITCHEN, furnished or unfurnished, one or two respectable girls. Rent $1 per week. 96 St. Elizabeth st. 129 1

ROOMS—FOR PARTIES OR MARRIED COUPLE, 1833 Ontario st. 129 1

ROOM—TO LET, FURNISHED, BATH, ETC., WITH or without partial board (2 beds if required), 13 Victoria st., opposite Academy. 128 4

ROOMS—TO LET, FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED, AT 19 Brunswick st. 129 6

ROOMS—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON BATHROOM floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. References exchanged. 1726 Ontario st. 129 1

ROOM—DOUBLE OR SINGLE, WELL FURNISHED room on bathroom flat, gas, etc., private English family, no children. 307 St. Constant st. 129 2

FURNISHED COMFORTABLE, FOR GENTLEMAN OF quiet habits, English family, central locality, terms moderate, also one unfurnished. 21 St. Edward street. 129 1

ROOMS—FURNISHED, TO LET. 179 BLEURY ST. 129 1

ROOM—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHed, with board. 15 Hanover st. 129 6

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, with or without board, no children. 246 Guy st. 129 1

ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 108 MANSfield st., city. 129 1

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, terms moderate. 2 Phillips square. 129

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board,