The Montreal Daily Star

VOL. XVIII., NO. 208. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Sharp Personal Discussions on the Irish Question—The Speaker Criticized.

LONDON, September 3.—In the debate in the House of Commons last evening on Mr. Sexton's motion about the Belfast riots, after Major Saunderson subsided Mr. John Morley, late chief secretary for Ireland, said he thought Mr. Saunderson's language was that of a rebel. He would not say that Saunderson nursed rebellious thoughts, but if he acted in accordance with his words he would stand a good chance of being a "gaol bird." (Cheers.) Was the Legislature, he asked, to be ruled by mobs in Belfast or elsewhere? Whatever difference there might be between the parties, all agreed upon upholding the law, in doing which he believed the late Government was quite as successful as the present. He defended the despatching of police to Belfast. In conclusion, he denied that he had ever spoken contemptuously of Ulster Protestants.

Mr. Pinkerton, an Irish Protestant, was proceeding to defend the Catholics, when Mr. Macartney, Conservative member for Antrim, stigmatized Pinkerton as a "renegade." The Speaker called upon Macartney to withdraw the expression, and Macartney obeyed.

Mr. Redmond, Nationalist, said he would be sorry "to descend to the depths of Macartney's scurrilous language." Here the Speaker called upon Redmond to withdraw the expression, and warned him not to repeat such language. Mr. Redmond withdrew the expression. He continued, however, to comment upon Macartney's words, whereupon the Speaker called upon him to apologize to the house. Mr. Redmond willingly obeyed, saying he had intended no offence.

Mr. Biggar, Nationalist, blamed the present and previous governments for not having enforced the law against the carrying of arms. He said that the real cause of the riots was the fact that justice was never honestly administered in Belfast.

LORD CHURCHILL'S LETTER.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt severely censured Lord Randolph Churchill for stirring up the passions of the people of Belfast. He said that Sir Henry James had condemned as traitorous Lord Churchill's letter to the *Times* in which he said, "Ulster will fight," etc. Such was the judgment of the Unionists on Lord Churchill's doctrine. (Opposition cheers.) The speaker went on to quote from speeches made by Lord Randolph Churchill, when the latter complained that he had been incorrectly reported. Sir William asked why Lord Randolph had not made such an explanation before. He (Harcourt) accepted the contradiction but there still remained the doctrine of resistance to the law. He could only characterize language advancing such a doctrine as that of treason and rebellion. (Cheers.) The Orange party, he continued, had long been the curse of Ireland. It had kept alive race and religious hatred, and was more harmful than all the other societies together. (Cheers.) Sir William was continuing in a similar strain, the Speaker called upon him to keep to the subject of the amendment. Sir William asked what were the Government's intentions in the matter of disarming Belfast? Lord Churchill's speech, he said, had not conveyed an impression of strict impartiality. (Cheers.) In conclusion he expressed regret that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had endorsed Lord Churchill's language, and hoped that Sir Michael's conduct would be different from his language.

THE SPEAKER CRITICIZED.

LONDON, September 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the scenes in the lobby and in the chamber of the House of Commons last evening during the closing debate on the proposed amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, form the leading topic of conversation among politicians of London to-day. Alluding to Speaker Peel's very sharp and summary rulings, the *Gazette* says: "The general impression is that Mr. Peel was suffering from ill-health, and that there is no ground for supposing that he was acting in collusion with the Government, or a pre-determined course of action in calling members to order in a peremptory style."

In the House of Commons this afternoon Lord Randolph Churchill moved that precedence be given to the supply bills.

Mr. Dillon moved Mr. Parnell's amendment urging that the consideration of the situation in Ireland admitted of no delay.

Sir Wm. Harcourt pointed out that if the amendment should be carried it would be useless, as the Opposition was powerless to compel the Government to introduce new measures now. Therefore he would support Lord Randolph Churchill's motion.

Mr. Parnell said he did not blame Sir Wm. Harcourt for the attitude he had taken, but it was only by persistant application of the principle of "Try, Try Again" that the Parnellites had ever got anything. He denied that the Parnellites intended to obstruct the business of the session. He, himself, was drafting a measure giving leaseholders leave to apply to the courts to fix fair rents and would advise the withdrawal of the amendment, if the Government would give facilities for the introduction of such a bill during the present session.

Lord Randolph Churchill replied that the Government had already stated its intentions in regard to the land bill. If Mr. Parnell desired to describe in a fuller manner the way in which he wished the question to be dealt with, the Government would undertake to give a special sitting for that purpose before the close of the session.

Mr. John Morley expressed himself as sincerely satisfied with the Government's promise.

Mr. Parnell's amendment was then withdrawn.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment declaring that Lord Randolph Churchill's speech in Belfast, was calculated to provoke breaches of the law, and ought to be withdrawn. He insisted that Churchill was morally answerable for the killing and wounding of so many persons in Belfast.

Lord Randolph Churchill described the amendment as a vain attempt to set a net in the sight of the bird. He treated with contempt Mr. Labouchere's clumsy attempt, and flatly refused to respond to the challenge.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Major Saunderson moved an amendment to Mr. Labouchere's amendment denouncing the presence of British subjects at the recent Irish convention in Chicago, calling attention to the statement freely made that some Commoners avowed that they had taken the Fenian oath and declaring that if this statement were true the members in question should be severely censured.

Lord Randolph Churchill said the Government would oppose both amendments. The matters alleged in Major Saunderson's amendment, he said, were in no wise pertinent to the speech from the Throne, and a discussion of the amendment would only still further waste the time of the House.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor attacked Lord Randolph Churchill for shirking a reply to Mr. Labouchere. He taunted Lord Churchill with having climbed into power on the ladder of obstruction. When there was danger of a war with Russia, continued Mr. O'Connor, the rancor of Lord Churchill's tongue was not softened by the prospect of a sacrifice of thousands of lives, and he did everything in his power to thwart the efforts of the Government, which was striving to maintain peace. Lord Churchill's words had done more to estrange and foster hatred between England and Ireland than any occurrence in the last two years. (Cheers.)

Mr. Saunderson's amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. Labouchere's amendment was rejected by a vote of 209 to 119. The House then agreed to the report of the address. Mr. Parnell hopes to introduce his land bill next week.

FRIENDLY TO THE CZAR.

Prince Alexander will Continue to Endeavor to Conciliate the Russian Autocrat.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, September 3. — Prince Alexander, when he arrived here yesterday on his way to Sofia, was received by all the resident foreign consuls except the Russian. The Prince's entry into the city was proclaimed by a salute of 101 guns, and he was met by a great concourse of people headed by a number of bands massed under a single leader. The bands welcomed him by playing the national anthem and the people cheered enthusiastically. The Prince's return was then celebrated by a *Te Deum* service in the cathedral. Prince Alexander departed hence for Sofia last evening. He intends to give an amnesty to all the revolutionists who ask his pardon. M. Stambuloff, head of the loyal provisional Government which was set up at Tirnova, declares that civil war in Bulgaria would be the only possible pretext for the intervention of Russia, and that the restored Government of Prince Alexander will do its utmost to conciliate the Czar and effect a reconciliation between him and Prince Alexander.

WELCOMED BY SOFIA.

SOFIA, September 3.—Prince Alexander arrived here this morning. He made a triumphal entry into the city, escorted by the municipal authorities of Sofia, who had gone two kilometres outside of the city to await his arrival. Addresses of welcome were presented to Alexander in the great square, in front of the palace. All then proceeded to the cathedral, where a grand *Te Deum* mass was celebrated. Artillery salutes were fired at the garrison, and the troops were reviewed. The ceremonies concluded with a reception to the foreign diplomatic representatives. Prince Alexander has ordered the release of all political prisoners.

The ministry has been reconstructed. M. Stambuloff remaining as premier. Rejoicing continues without abatement throughout Bulgaria.

ENCOURAGES THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

PARIS, September 3.—Telegrams received here from Sofia state that the Czar's reply to Prince Alexander's letters has produced a profound impression throughout Bulgaria. The despatches say that the Czar's proclaimed hostility has paralyzed the movement in favor of Prince Alexander's return to the throne, and encouraged the revolutionists. Prince Alexander's abdication is believed to be imminent.

A FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

PARIS, September 3.—The *Republique Francaise*, commenting on the published correspondence between the Czar and Prince Alexander, says: "After the Czar's reply, the house of Battenburg may be considered to have ceased to reign in Bulgaria. That reply also humiliates England, whose lamentations nobody regards. Events in Egypt proved England's incurable egotism. France must arrive at an *entente cordiale* with Russia, both on the Mediterranean and in the far East against British invasion."

NOTES.

Active communications are passing between the Powers relative to the restoration of Prince Alexander.

Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, had an interview with Lord Iddesleigh, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

M. DeGlers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has arrived in Berlin and will remain two days. He visited Prince Bismarck and was afterwards received in audience by Emperor William.

The Austrian press generally pronounces Prince Alexander's letter of the 30th to the Czar a fatal mistake, and argue that his abdication is now inevitable.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Large Increase of Revenue in the Month of August, and Decrease in Expenditure.

OTTAWA, September 3.—Following is a statement of revenue and expenditure on account of consolidated fund of Canada to 31st August:

Customs	$1,861,228
Excise	376,153
Post Office	137,687
Public works, including railways	367,368
Miscellaneous	143,929
Total	$2,886,365
Revenue to 31st July, 1886	$2,503,053
Total	$5,389,418
Expenditure	$2,060,657
" to 31st July, 1886	2,946,220
Total	$5,600,877

Compared with the same period last year, the revenue shows an increase of $383,489 for August, and of $553,850 for the first two months of the fiscal year. Expenditure shows a decrease of $165,220 from August last year, and a decrease of $1,213,301 for the two months. This is a most satisfactory exhibit, and shows that the revival of trade has given an impetus to Customs receipts, in which the increased revenue mostly occurs, while the stoppage of the abnormal expenditure on account of the North-West rebellion has reduced the expenditure to about its usual dimensions.

INLAND REVENUE.

Appended is a comparative statement of Inland Revenue receipts for the years ended 30th June, 1885, and 30th June, 1886, respectively:

	1885.	1886.
Spirits	$4,281,027	$3,214,075
Malt liquor	6,344	6,189
Malt	477,184	382,572
Tobacco	1,270,933	1,629,604
Cigars	318,857	560,851
Inspection petroleum	27,520	29,181
Manufactures in bond	44,099	46,523
Seizures	1,209	2,697
Other receipts	11,978	12,388
Total Inland Revenue	$6,438,688	$5,883,580
Canals	311,579	340,342
Slides and booms	63,995	64,687
Culling timber	28,557	30,073
Hydraulic and other rents	29,883	31,337
Minor public works	4,430	4,309
Weights and measures	31,991	33,231
Gas inspection	6,296	6,343
Law stamps	2,224	2,528
Total Inland Revenue	$6,917,625	$6,396,330

A HORRIBLE STORY.

The Discovery that Followed the Fall of a Quarry.

At the end of last October a landslip occurred at Chancelade, France, and in consequence of it a quarry below fell in, burying a number of the men engaged at work. For some days afterwards sounds were heard, and smoke was seen issuing from the quarry, which, it was believed, came from a fire lighted by the men as a signal. Some time, however, elapsed before any explorations were undertaken. At length passages to a certain distance were opened, but no vestige of human remains could be found. Further investigations were subsequently made, but with a like result, and the conclusion arrived at was that the bodies must have been crushed by the falling rocks at a greater distance inward than could be reached. Not satisfied with this conclusion, however, several of the victims' comrades resolved a few days ago to attempt to penetrate into a portion of the quarries which they judged not to have been sufficiently examined. The result was that two bodies were found, together with the clothes of at least five men. Among them were those of a man who had gone into the quarry after the disaster in search of his son. The intricacies of the approaches seem to have been such that this man was unable to find his way back and conduct the men through the passages which he had entered. The emaciated bodies found appear to have been gnawed by rats. What has become of the bodies of the other men whose clothes are found is the question. Two skeletons were found lying at full length with the faces turned toward the ground. It is believed that the unfortunate men tried to keep off starvation by eating the clay upon which they were extended. The engineers are severely blamed by public opinion for not exercising greater promptness in their attempts to reach the interior of the quarry, and the magistrates have opened an inquiry on the subject. It is certain that air was not excluded from the quarry, and, therefore, that the men died of starvation.

Meeting at the Sault.

A political meeting was held Wednesday at Sault au Recollet, in the interest of Mr. Charles Champagne, Nationalist candidate in Hochelaga county. Mr. Benard was moved in the chair, and about 200 persons were in attendance. Hon. Mr. Beaubien, who had been invited to be present, was unable to be present, as he was detained by sickness at Riviere du Loup (en bas). The speakers were Messrs. Chas. Champagne, R. Lemieux, and M. de St. Ange, all of whom declared themselves opposed to Mr. Beaubien's candidature.

A Barn Burned.

Wednesday a fire broke out in a large barn, owned by Mr. Lemay, of Bords-a-Plouffe, and entirely consumed it. The fire engine was brought from St. Martin, but as the building stood alone the flames did not spread, and were allowed to burn out. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance. The barn contained 60 tons of hay and grain, of which about 40 tons were destroyed.

SHAKEN UP AGAIN.

Another Severe Earthquake Shock Experienced Yesterday Throughout the South Eastern States with sympathizing Quivering in Pennsylvania, Nevada and California—An Eruption on the Pacific Coast.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 3.—At one minute to 11 o'clock to-night another terrible shock passed over the city. Consternation again prevails. People camping in the public squares are singing and praying.

Later.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt just before 11 o'clock to-night. Two buildings fell. A white woman, name unknown, was killed by a falling wall.

WASHINGTON, September, 3.—At about 11 o'clock to-night another shock of earthquake was felt along the Southern Atlantic coast. It was not attended by any damage so far as can be learned, but it was strong enough to cause a stampede from their instruments of the telegraph operators in Charleston, Augusta and Columbia, and perhaps other places. They soon returned, however, and resumed business. The shock was felt from Jacksonville to Washington. It was plainly perceptible in Washington but not so strongly as on Tuesday night.

The shock seems to have been generally felt along the southern Atlantic coast, as will be seen by the following:—

	Time felt. H.	M.
Raleigh, N. C.	11	02
Augusta, Ga.	11	04
Wilmington, N. C.	11	00
Jacksonville, Fla.	10	03
Grass Valley, Cal.	12	00
Merced, Cal.	11	30
Richmond, Va.	11	03
Williamsport, Pa.	11	05
Reno, Nev.	9	50

QUEEN VICTORIA SYMPATHIZES.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The following despatch was received by cable to-day from Queen Victoria:—

BALMORAL, September 3.

To the President of the United States:

I desire to express my profound sympathy with the sufferers by the late earthquakes and await with anxiety fuller intelligence which I hope may show the effects to have been less disastrous than reported.

(Signed). THE QUEEN.

AN ERUPTION IN CALIFORNIA.

OAKLAND, Cal., September 3.—Yesterday the citizens of Bowdrie township, north of this city, were startled by a noise like the explosion of a steam boiler. On examination it was found to have been caused by an eruption on the farm of Christian Lunkenback. When the noise occurred a cloud of smoke and dust was thrown from the crater, in which were bits of dirt, stumps and roots. A deep hole was left in the earth, which has not been explored.

After the parks and public yards were filled last night the inhabitants suspended overcoats, bed quilts, etc., from the fences over the sidewalks and there they rested in the night. Many enjoyed repose under open umbrellas, the handles of which were stuck in the ground. The more aristocratic people camped in their own yards. The colored people say they will not return to their homes until at least another night has been passed, and they may be seen taking their coffee and eating their dry bread beside the places where they sleep.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The following telegram from Charleston was received at the Cotton Exchange this p. m.:

To Charles D. Miller, President Cotton Exchange:

Your telegram received. Accept thanks for offer. Condition of things beyond description, and cannot tell what our needs are. Do what you can for us.

D. A. W. TAFFT,
President Cotton Exchange.

Active measures are being taken here to aid the people at Charleston. Nineteen firms connected with the Cotton Exchange to-day subscribed $4000 for the Charleston sufferers.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Colonel R. M. Batchelder, depot quartermaster, has been ordered to Charleston to issue and distribute tents to the homeless, and to render such aid as it may be within the power of the department to extend. Two telegrams from Summerville, near Charleston, were to-day received. The first reads as follows: "Remember Summerville's distress is very great. Prompt relief in tents and money is needed." The second despatch says: "Send three hundred tents direct to this place. The shocks still continue and many families are homeless." Special performances will be given in all the principal theatres and places of amusement in the city for the benefit of the Charleston sufferers.

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL'S SON

Accidentally Kills Himself, it is Supposed While Cleaning a Revolver.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—The many friends of Sir Alex. Campbell will be grieved to learn of the heavy affliction which has suddenly fallen on him to-day in the accidental death of his second son, Archibald Campbell, a very promising young man, about 24 years of age. He was employed as assistant reporter in the Supreme Court and was at his office to-day, returning home about 4 o'clock, when he went up to his room. Sir Alexander, who only returned from his trip to England yesterday, was out driving and on his return about 6 o'clock sent for his son, when the unfortunate young man was found lying on the floor with a revolver near him, one chamber of which was discharged. He had been dead some time. The bullet had entered his heart and death must have been instantaneous. From the position of the body and the pistol, only one chamber of which had been loaded, it is thought he was examining the pistol with the intention of cleaning it, not knowing it to be loaded, when he accidentally discharged the weapon with fatal results. No one heard the shot and he had been dead some time when discovered. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

BIRD ISLAND, Minn., September 3.—A sleeping car on the Milwaukee and St. Paul train was run into by a Minneapolis and St. Louis freight train at Norwood Junction. Several were injured, but nobody killed.

THE WEEK'S FAILURES.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The failures during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States, 166; for Canada, 24, or a total of 190, against 201 last week. The Western and Pacific States furnish this week nearly one half of the failures.

Baking Powder.

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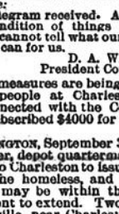

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Medical.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
DYSENTERY,
DIARRHŒA AND
CHOLERA MORBUS.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT THAT
EVERY FAMILY
KEEPS A SUPPLY OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
ALWAYS
IN THE HOUSE.

Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief. It is pleasant to take as a tonic, anodyne or soothing lotion.

Applied externally, Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain — Sprains, Bruises, Bites of Insects, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs.

Price 25c a bottle. Sold at druggists.

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CURE

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

SICK

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

HEAD

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

ACHE

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

CROUP.

JOHN TORRANCE, Listowell, Ontario, writes, "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is, without exception, the best medicine made for Coughs, Colds and Croup. My little boy is subject to croup; I give him a dose whenever he has an attack, and he gets instant relief. I have had the Balsam in the house for years, and would not be without it under any consideration."

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Jr., Druggist, in same place, says, "I take pleasure in certifying that I have sold DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. Those of my customers who have used the Balsam speak highly of it, and I have no hesitation in heartily recommending it."

J. A. HACKING, Druggist, Listowell, Ont., says he has sold WISTAR'S BALSAM fifteen years, that he knows of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and he does not hesitate to recommend it. 205 2aws

LOST VIGOR Exhausted Vitality, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, resulting from Excesses, cured without Stomach Medicines by the Nerve Seed Specific. Sealed Book sent for 3 stamps. Marston Remedy Co., 19 Park Place, New York.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so great is my confidence in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

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PIKE'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHION EAR DRUMS restore hearing when all remedies fail. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation and even whisper heard distinctly. Write for illustrated book of 100 testimonials, FREE. Address H. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N.Y.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

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RETURN TICKETS to all principal points in DAKOTA and MINNESOTA will be issued on the above dates at specially REDUCED RATES.

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—OF THE—
GOLDEN NORTH-WEST.

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23 York street, Toronto.
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CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.
Trains Leave Montreal.
7.45 A.M.—Express arriving Farnham, 9.23 a.m., Granby 10.03 a.m., Waterloo 10.30 a.m., Magog 11.30 a.m., Sherbrooke 12.10 p.m. This train makes close connections at Magog, with Steamer "Mountain Maid" for Georgeville, Newport, Vt., and all points on Lake Memphremagog.
3.30 P.M.—White Mountain Express, with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Fabyans, arriving 6.25 p.m., summit Mount Washington 6.30 p.m., Portland 8.00 p.m., Old Orchard Beach 8.30 p.m.
8.00 A.M.—Fast Train, arriving St. Albans, 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction, 2.55 p.m., Boston, via Lowell 7.30 and New York, via Springfield 10.30 p.m. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston.
5.00 P.M.—New York and Boston Express arriving St. Albans 7.35 p.m. (supper), Burlington 10.05 p.m., (and 11.25 p.m., Troy 2.35 a.m., Albany 3.30 a.m., New York 8.00 a.m. Worcester, 6.40 a.m., Boston 7.40 a.m. Through cars on this train arriving Waterloo 8.15 p.m., Magog 9.12 p.m., and Sherbrooke 9.55 p.m.
9.30 P.M.—Night Express, arriving St. Albans, 10.45 p.m., White River Junction 3.15 a.m., Manchester 6.35 a.m., Nashua 7.00 a.m., Boston, via Lowell 8.30 a.m., via Fitchburg, 8.45 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, New Haven 11.45 a.m. Close connections at Nashua and Winchendon, for Worcester, Providence and all points on New York and New England Railroads. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.
For Tickets, Time Tables and all information, apply at Windsor Hotel and Grand Trunk offices, or at the Company's office, 136 St. James street.
A. C. STONGHTON,
Canadian Passenger Agent.
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Gen. Pass. Agent.
J. W. HOBART,
Gen. Manager.
July 7th, 1886.

JAS. R. KYLE, 14 YEARS WITH ALEX. DOUGLAS. 208z1

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION.

—X—

LONDON, 24th July, 1886.

MESSRS. J. BARSALOU & Co., Montreal.

Gentlemen,

I write you a line to let you know that your exhibit is very well shown in a conspicuous place in our court.

It looks very well indeed, and if you could see it, I am sure it would please you. I have an enquiry from a party who wants about one ton of soap per week for scouring wool—a good, strong soap wanted. Please send sample and price, delivered at Liverpool, to address enclosed.

Hoping you are well,
I am faithfully yours,
S. C. STEVENSON.

LONDON, 20th August, 1886.

MESSRS. J. BARSALOU & Co., Montreal.

Gentlemen,

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A SPLENDID WOMAN.

No Greek, no French, and but one verb of Latin;
Of higher mathematics none to boast;
With far more love for simple lawn than satin.

For unadorned she seems to shine the most.
A novice in high art, its lore disdaining,
And never guilty of a Sapphic verse;
Of Terpsichore slight knowledge still retaining.

Sad losses these, and yet it might be worse.

Modest, and brave where moral strength is needed;
Easy and graceful, gentle and refined;
In culinary art high rank conceded.
In hospitality to trouble blind.
Unostentatious in her mild demeanor,
Courteous and animated, full of life;
Perchance who you may, or may not yet have seen her;
Perhaps you envy him who calls her wife.

The goddess Fashion she may reverence slightly,
Yet, like her sex, have due regard for dress—
A thing no woman can pass over lightly
Without vexation and some mild distress.
And yet no slave to habits so alarming,
Content with what dame Fortune may bestow;
Her smile is bright, her conversation charming,
Sprightly but artless are the words that flow.

Her "set" is not so utterly exclusive
That worth, though humble, may not mingle there,
Nor lowly sorrow deemed by her intrusive,
Nor suffering want denied its pleading prayer.

If Fate is kind, with grateful smile she greets him,
And shares her pleasures and her fortune too;
If Fate is cruel, still half way she meets him,
Nor points with envy at the favored few.

Her path, when smooth and strewn with fragrant beauty,
Draws out her love for it and Nature's God;
When furrowed with the rugged lines of duty
She bends, but never faints beneath the rod.

To ceramics no idle hours are given,
Nor days allotted to ennui and sloth;
Flirtation and frivolity have striven
With her in vain, for she has conquered both.

The fair and idle dreamers daily pass us
With languid air, recherche as to dress,
They drink in tales, or linger near Parnassus
With finest frenzy and a keen distress.
Our heroine finds ample scope for science
In bridging o'er life's griefs as they occur;
Domestic arts, with each approved appliance,
Are more than dreams, and never Greek to her.

One verb of Latin, and the tense is present—
A tyro's knowledge, but a woman's bliss—
Amo and amor, sweet, euphonious, pleasant,
Attain their acme with the added kiss.
In every tongue this mood is only human,
Which indicates the highest joy we reach;
Who conceive then of a splendid woman
Who has not learned what Heaven and Nature teach?

—*E. A. Boyden, Orange, N. J.*

LIVING OR DEAD.

By Hugh Conway (F. J. Fargus)

CHAPTER XXVI.—*Continued.*

But how had he gone? It was no easy matter to find one's way at night across the moor. Then I thought of the fishing-boat. I ran down the beach, and found one of the fishermen's wives.

Yes—about three o'clock the master had aroused her husband and told him to launch the boat. He must go to Minehead at once. He had important business calling him from home. There was a fine breeze blowing. Her husband and her eldest son got out the boat and away they all went.

This intelligence settled the matter. The only thing to be decided was how to follow the fugitive—by land or by water? We found we had no choice. Fisherman No. 2 was away in his craft, so by land we must go. We snatched a hasty breakfast, put together the few things we needed, and started forthwith.

Ill-luck beset us. The only chance of getting a conveyance was at the little farm. Arriving there we found that Farmer Passmore was away, and, what was worse, in company with his light cart. There was no horse left they could put in harness, even if they could have found anything to which to harness it. Mrs. Passmore, who saw from our looks the urgency of the case, expressed her sorrow in good musical Devonshire, and assured us that her husband might return any moment. So we waited, Rothwell puffing at a great cigar, and, I am sorry to say, mingling much strong language with the smoke.

Mrs. Passmore was tearful in her regret when minute after minute passed without her husband making his appearance. After losing a precious hour we made up our minds to start again on foot and walk until we found a conveyance. We trudged on ten miles before relief came to us.

Now, ten miles walking to men encumbered with bags means about three hours, more or less. The consequence was that when we reached Minehead, we found the train we hoped to catch had just left, and there was nothing to take us to Bristol in time to catch any train before the night mail; so it was four o'clock in the morning when we disembarked at Paddington. If my father had caught the first train from Minehead, it was clear he had nearly twenty-four hours' start of us.

I confess that by this time I was thoroughly tired out. Rothwell noticed my state. He himself was so accustomed to fatigue that the exertions of the day scarcely told upon him.

"We can't do anything more to-night, Philip. Let us turn into the hotel and get an hour or two's sleep. We have a long journey before us and must start as fresh as possible."

To bed we went, but not for many hours. At half-past seven we were at breakfast together, and settling which route to take to the Continent.

"We shall only be a few miles behind him," said Rothwell. "We shall reach Monaco before he has time to settle any thing."

"You feel quite sure he has gone there. Might he not have gone straight to my mother?"

How strange those two last words sounded on my tongue!

"No—his one idea will be vengeance. He will not look upon his wife's face again until he has wiped out Chesham. I should do the same—you would do the same, Philip—Laurence, I ought to call you."

"Still, let us make sure," I urged.

"Certainly—but how? We can telegraph to your mother, and ask her if anything unusual has occurred. But I don't believe he knew where to find her. Did you tell him?"

I shook my head. Then I suggested a visit to Mr. Grace. My father I knew kept very little money in the house; if he needed any, he would most likely go to his solicitor for it.

Lord Rothwell fell in with my proposal. We finished our breakfast, and afterward drove over to Russell Square, as it was too early to expect to find Mr. Grace at his office. Mr. Grace was at his breakfast, but upon our names being sent in to him came to us at once, redolent with the odor of his morning coffee, and brushing the crumbs of bread from his black trousers.

"Lord Rothwell and Mr. Philip Norris," he said; "I am surprised—I may even say astonished."

"You can call this gentleman Mr. Estmere," said Rothwell. "He knows all."

"I must respectfully beg your lordship's pardon. Without disputing the fact that Mr. Philip knows all, I must still call him by the name his father calls him, until that father introduces him to me by another designation."

"Never mind, Mr. Grace," I said, "call me what you will."

"It is not what I will, Mr. Philip; it is what your father wills."

"Kindly tell us, Mr. Grace," said Rothwell, impatiently, "if Sir Laurence has been with you."

"Sir Laurence, as you know, Lord Rothwell, is a client of mine, but for many years I have been instructed to say nothing about his movements."

Rothwell was growing very angry at the old man's methodical exactness and obedience to his employer.

"Mr. Grace," I said, "never mind about Sir Laurence—has my father, Mr. Norris, been with you? Answer me, please, it is a matter of life and death."

"Your father, Mr. Philip, called on me about one o'clock yesterday. He informed me he was going abroad. He wanted money, so I gave him two hundred pounds."

Rothwell and I exchanged glances. Our conjectures were right. "He did not say where he was going, or why he was going?"

"He did not, Mr. Philip."

"Did he seem quite well, quite himself?"

"He seemed quite well, although I do not wish to imply that his state of health appeared robust. He was with me a very short time and spoke but few words."

"He was calm and collected."

"He was very calm, very collected, Mr. Philip."

We thanked Mr. Grace for his information, and wished him good morning. Then we went to our respective abodes to make a few preparations, agreeing to meet and start by the first train to Dover.

"Although I don't quite know why we are going," said Rothwell, "unless it is to see fair play. Laurence Estmere will finish Chesham safe enough this time."

"We can't stop the meeting."

"Can we? Not unless both men have greatly changed. Chesham, with all his rascality, was never a coward, and as to your father, I have never yet been able to stop him from doing what he chose. If he insults Chesham in public, how can we, two English gentlemen stop the duel?"

I knew how to stop it; I had a prior claim to Chesham's attention. He had no right to go risking the life I meant to have against any one else, until I was satisfied. However, to avoid interference, I thought it best not to mention my lien to Rothwell.

"We had better go," I said.

"Yes, we will go; but I swear to you, Philip, that if your father wishes to kill that man he shall have the chance. He will do it too."

"But men don't fight duels to the death, now-a-days."

"Don't they! Not such fellows as you know about town, perhaps, but I have seen many duels fought out to the end even in these degenerate days. This will be fought out. It shall not be stopped. I will stand by your father as I stood once before, and see that dog fall to rise no more."

"But suppose—"

I won't suppose any thing—but I'll tell you one thing. If Chesham leaves the ground alive I'll have him out myself the next day."

With three men so kindly disposed toward him Chesham's career bade fair to be brought to a sudden stop. Still I was determined to have the precedence in the matter.

CHAPTER XXVII.

A LA BARRIERE.

We travelled with all speed to Monaco. At every halting-place we inspected the other carriages of the train, knowing that my father could not be much ahead of us, and that a chance delay of a few hours on his part might make us fellow-travellers. But our search was vain; we saw nothing of him.

It was night when we arrived at Monaco. We found we should have just time to engage beds at a hotel, and reach Monte Carlo before the hour struck at which that well-conducted establishment insisted that winners and losers should postpone their struggles until another sun rose high in the heavens. We felt sure that so long as the tables were open it would be vain to seek Chesham elsewhere; and where Chesham was we should find traces of my father.

Lord Rothwell, who was far from being entirely above the weakness of humanity, had been at Monte Carlo many a time. He knew the place and the ways of it. The necessary formalities were soon complied with, and under his guidance I entered for the first time the gigantic gambling establishment from which M. Blanc, by the aid of a small percentage of chance, draws a princely income, which may be calculated upon as certainly as if he were in the most quiet and legitimate way of business.

We walked from table to table and inspected the ring of eager faces surrounding each battle-field of fortune. Neither at *roulette* nor at *trente et quarante* could we discover Chesham—nowhere could we see my father. We were turning away to pursue our researches in other and more innocent adjuncts to the building, when we were accosted by a man well known to both of us. He had just risen from one of the tables, and bore the cheerful face of a winner.

"Come to tempt fortune?" he said.

"Not to-night—we are only looking round," answered Rothwell.

"Looking round," said our friend, who was a small wit in his way. "I expect I'm looking round. My pockets are crammed with notes and gold; I never had such a night!"

We offered our congratulations.

"You ought to have been here just now, Norris," continued our lucky friend. "It might have done your heart good to have seen your old antagonist Chesham cleaned out of everything."

"Chesham cleaned out! How was that?"

"Cleaned out of every rap, by George! He's just left as bare as the palm of your hand. Began with wonderful luck—won the maximum three times. I sat next him, and backed his luck till it began to change. A man came in and stood opposite him and looked at him. Then he seemed to go to pieces."

Rothwell laughed a low laugh.

"Who was the man?" I asked.

"I don't know. Tall, good-looking man, short beard and mustache. I fancy I've seen some one like him years ago, but can't remember where. He stood for hours just opposite Chesham staking a fiver every now and then as if for appearances. But he changed Chesmam's luck."

"Did he speak to him?"

"Not a word; but Chesham looked at him, and I saw one of his sweetest expressions come over his face. Then he lost and lost. He got pricked and went at it like a boy or a madman. He must have lost all his winning, and five thousand beside."

"How long has he been gone?"

"Not half an hour. I was glad to see off. I was afraid he was going to make an ass of himself. I lent him two hundred. He wanted more, but I told him it was no good while luck was against him. So then he went.

"And the man you spoke of?"

"He went too, I suspect. I did not notice him again."

Rothwell pressed my elbow, and having with some trouble shaken off our fortunate friend, we prepared to go in search of Chesham. The man we had been talking to told us the name of his hotel.

It wanted but a few minutes to eleven. We were close to one of the *roulette* tables. Gamblers, male and female, were concentrating their energies on the last few spins. Rothwell paused and watched the table being covered with gold according to the pleasure or superstition of the punters. I was annoyed at the delay, being eager that not a moment should be wasted.

"Let us take an omen, Philip," said Rothwell. "How old are you?"

I told him.

To be Continued.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Priests and the Ministers.

From Old France once sailed a vessel,
Bearing hearts that came to nestle
In Acadia's breast and wrestle
With its bitters cold.
Priests and Ministers it bore,
Who had sought that desert shore
Filled with ardor to restore
Lost sheep to the fold.

Yet, though on such errand wending,
They debated without ending,
Each his cherished faith defending
Morning, noon and night.
Never on the balmy air
Heavenward rose united prayer.
Stout Champlain was in despair
At the Godless sight.

Late and early they debated,
Never ceasing, never sated,
Till the very sailors hated
Them and their debates.
Not at dinner were they able,
Even, to forego their babel,
But, disputing, smote the table
Till they jarred the plates.

Tossed about by the gigantic
Billows of the wild Atlantic,
Still they argued, until, frantic
With religious zeal,
Tonsured priest and huguenots
From discussions came to blows,
And De Monts had no repose
From their fierce appeal.

Oft the minister came, crying,
How while he had been replying
To the curé and denying
Something he had said,
That the latter fell on him
And, with more than priestly vim,
Beat him, body, head and limb—
Beat him till he fled.

Days passed by, and then one morning,
While the sunbeams were adorning
Sea and sky, the lookout's warning
Echoed from the mast:
And, before the close of day,
Safe the little vessel lay
Anchored in a sheltered bay:
Land was reached at last.

But, within their cabins lying,
Priest and Minister were dying,
To their future haven nighing,
Ere the end they died.
And within the forest shade
Soon a narrow grave was made
Where the two were gently laid,
Sleeping side by side.

That same evening, as they rested
Round the fire, the sailors jested
Of the dead, how they contested
All across the sea.
And a sailor, laughing, said:—
Let us hope the reverend dead
Yonder in their narrow bed
Manage to agree."

ARTHUR WEIR.

MONTREAL.

*See Parkman's "Pioneers of France in the New World," chap. III., opening paragraphs.

Byron and Beaumarchais.

Many months ago, I was asked the following questions by C. F. M. (Montreal): "In a capital novel entitled 'Valentino Strange; a Story of the Primrose Way,' by David Christie Murray, these words occur: 'If I laugh,' wrote the saddest satirist that ever put pen to paper, 'it is that I may not weep.' Who is the writer alluded to, and where may his words be found?"

I replied: "Swift may perhaps be rightly termed 'the saddest satirist that ever put pen to paper;' but the words to whom Mr. Christie Murray alludes is Lord Byron. In "Don Juan," Canto IV, St. 4, he says:

"And if I laugh at any mortal thing,
"Tis that I may not weep; and if I weep
"Tis that our nature cannot always bring
Itself to apathy, see."

Since I wrote this reply, I have met with the following sentence in *"Le Barbier de Séville"* by Beaumarchais: *je me presse de rire de tout, de peur d'être obligé d'en pleurer.* Lord Byron freely confessed to Moore, his biographer, that he always picked up anything in his reading that seemed likely to prove of use to him. So that he probably "conveyed" his sentiment from the brilliant Frenchman.

Synonyms—A Query Answered.

Editor Notes and Queries:

SIR,—What, if any, is the difference between the words divided, separated, parted? Would not one, in every case, do to express the meaning of the other two?

D. B.

St. James street.

A good style has been defined as "proper words in their proper places." Walter Savage Laudor, a great master of style, declared that, if the correct word failed to come at his call, he frequently committed a poem to the flames. "How many verses have I thrown into the fire, because the one peculiar word, the wanted most, was irrecoverably lost!" and it is related of Bryant, the American poet, that he often carried in his pocket verses without adjectives, until some happy suggestion brought the suitable words for the waiting spaces. The greatest beauty of writing, as Eberhard remarks, is precision of expression; and it is this precision of expression that the study of what are called synonyms is well adapted to teach. By a necessary consequence it ensures accuracy of thought, exercises the faculty of comparison while it sharpens the critical skill, and tends to diminish and settle those verbal disputes which in theology, morality, science, and indeed in all the branches of philosophy have so often divided men into parties for want of their understanding one another.

The question may be asked. What is a synonym? Literally, according to Whately, it implies an exact coincidence of meaning in two or more words. In this case there would, of course, be no room for discussion or discrimination, but the term is generally applied to words which would more correctly be called pseudo-synonyms, i. e., words having a shade of difference, but with a sufficient resemblance of meaning to make them liable to be confounded. For instance, most people would call the adverbs "nearly" and "almost" strict synonymus, and would at first fail to detect any distinction between them. Nevertheless, there is a difference in the use of the two words. "Almost" is never used with a negative. We say: "She is not *nearly* so handsome as her sister;" but we could not correctly say, "almost."

The verbs "to blanch" and "to whiten" are, in the same way, often supposed to be identical in meaning. But "to whiten" is to superinduce a white color—thus, to whiten a house, a whitened sepulchre—while "to blanch" is to withdraw some coloring matter which conceals the natural whiteness. Thus, Shakespeare says: "My cheek is blanched with fear, and we speak of blanching almonds or linen. Again, "opposite" and "contrary" are far from having the same meaning always.

As regards the words "divided, separated, parted," mentioned by my correspondent D. B., I cannot think that they are strictly what logicians call "convertible terms." The three cannot be used in all cases indifferently. "Parted" is not always equivalent to "divided," or "divided" to "separated," or "separated" to "parted." We can undoubtedly frame, or find, sentences in which any one of the three may be used with propriety. Take, for instance, II Samuel, I, 23: "Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not *divided*;" or Ruth I, 17: "The Lord do so to me, and more also, if ought but death *part* thee and me." In these two verses any one of D. B.'s three words might aptly be employed; but in John XIX, 24: "They *parted* my raiment among them," and in Acts II, 45: "And sold their possessions and goods, and *parted* them to all men," the word "separated" could not be substituted for "parted." So also, in Luke XI, 17: "Every kingdom *divided* against itself is brought to desolation, and a house *divided* against a house falleth;" we could scarcely use the synonym "separated."

Again in I Kings III, 25, we read: "And the king said, "*Divide* the living child in two, and give half to the one and half to the other." Here we certainly could not use either "part" or "separate" for "divide." "Divided" is also the best word in Exodus XIV, 21: "And the waters were *divided*;" and in Genesis I, 6, 7. Once more in Acts XIII., 2: "The Holy Ghost said, "*Separate* me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them." The word "separate" means "Set apart," and neither "part" nor "divide" would convey the same meaning. As I am writing in a farmhouse, where the only books at hand are a Bible and a Shakespeare; I have chosen the foregoing examples from the former volume. I might easily have taken them from the latter. A few familiar instances may further illustrate the different ways in which the three words are commonly used. Thus, a cake is *divided* (or distributed) among some children—not *parted* or *separated*. The hair is *parted*—not *separated* or *divided*. Dogs when fighting are *parted* or *separated*, but not *divided*. The council is *divided* in opinion. Countries are *separated* by mountains and seas, but a town is *divided* by a river flowing through it. A line is *divided* into two parts, and the quotient of 6 *divided* (not *parted* or *separated*) by 3 is 2. A man and wife are *separated* from each other by divorce. There are a few rough instances of the idioms in which the three words commonly occur. Archbishops Whately and Trench, Archdeacon Smith, Messrs. Crabbe, Taylor, Marsh, and a host of other writers on the English language, have ably discussed the question of synonyms, and to their works I must refer D. B. for a full treatment of this important subject. Finally, to show how rich our tongue is in words which are closely allied in meaning, the following terms written down at random will be found connected nearly or remotely, with the different notions conveyed by *divide*, *separate* and *part*. Sever, sunder, cleave, bisect, dismember, break, disjoin, disjoint disunite, detach, withdraw, dissociate, isolate, remove, disengage, dissever, eliminate, dilaniegrate, decompose, analyze, disconnect, distribute, share, allot, mete, deal, assign, appropriate, apportion, parcel out, distribute, etc., etc. It requires a clear brain, and considerable knowledge, to define accurately the meaning of these words.

LORD WOLSELEY'S SPEECH

To the Artillery Volunteers at Shoeburyness.

The distribution of prizes for the successful competitors at the Shoeburyness Volunteer Artillery meeting was in the hands of Lord Wolseley, who said, in addressing the men, it had been a great satisfaction to him to come among such a fine body of men, so well set up, so well drilled, and, as he could judge from the number of prizes he had given away, so efficient as artillerymen. There were many qualities which a soldier ought to possess. A gunner, for instance, ought to be very efficient in shooting; but there was one quality which was common to all—namely, discipline. He had been enquiring very carefully as to the manner in which the men present and those who had occupied the camp last week had behaved themselves. Of course there had been some corps which had been a little more noisy than others, while some had, no doubt, been more punctual than others in the manner in which they had performed their duties; but, on the whole, the discipline and conduct of the men had, he was informed, been admirable. He was sure that the experience they had gained in camp, and the manner in which the duties were performed in camp, would be a lesson to all who took part in these annual drills. They would carry back to their own homes and their own corps enlarged ideas as to the necessity for discipline. Without discipline no body of men could be worthy of being called soldiers. It had been a great satisfaction to him to see the representatives of the Canadian militia, with which he had the honor of being associated for many years and upon two or three remarkable occasions on active service. He was glad that they had not only come a long distance to show what the soldiers of Canada were, but that they would go back to their homes carrying with them a very large number of prizes which they had deservedly won. He was sure he expressed the feelings of every man belonging to the volunteer force of England when he said he heartily welcomed them here, and hoped they would remember with great pleasure the time they had spent here and the number of comrades and friends they had formed. He was also glad to see several of those who came from Canada bearing the medals which Her Majesty had distributed to those who took part in the late little campaign in the North-West, where they were subject to very great difficulties, and had to undergo a considerable amount of hardship, and had a formidable enemy to encounter. He was sure, if called upon, they would be able to do in the future as they had done on previous occasions. He himself saw them in the field, and could judge that the men now forming the Canadian Militia were well worthy of those who had gone before them. He echoed the hope that had been expressed that next year, being the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, we should see representatives from all the great colonies in this country. He was one of those who believed in the federation of our Empire. (Cheers.)

Lord Wolseley concluded by expressing the pleasure it had afforded him to take part in the presentation of the prizes.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* thus sums up the result of the meeting:—

"The meeting has been marked by two incidents of special interest—the presence throughout the week of Colonel Armstrong's splendid Canadian team, and the attendance of Lord Wolseley at the Prize Distribution. The appearance of the Canadians ought to put our men on their mettle. We are quite aware that the former are picked men—and are picked, moreover, in a way in which it would never be possible for us to pick a team to go to Canada or any other colony. But even allowing for this, we must say that we have seldom seen such a body of soldiers as the Canadian Artillerymen who have just left Shoeburyness. Nobody, we think, who saw those clean-limbed giants performing the "Shift" for the Governor-General's Cup on Thursday will ever forget the sight. Their march past later in the day, in full panoply, was equally good in a different way. And they, or a great many of them, show by their medals that they can do, and have actually done, more trying and important work than parbuckling a 64-pounder up to its carriage, or marching past the Adjutant-General. They will return home, indeed, laden with the spoils of their recent peaceful campaign. Our men have prevented them, not without serious difficulty, from carrying off the Queen's Prize, but by their prowess with the Armstrong they have recovered the Montreal Cup, which Colonel Ray and his men brought back from Canada two years ago; they have taken away the Londonderry Cup from the best team we could bring against them, and they have refused even to let the prize given by their own Governor-General, for excellence in Repository work, remain among us. Moreover, they have won a first prize for Shell firing and a Certificate in the ordinary Repository Competition, so that there will be rejoicing, fully justified in Canada."

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

Sixty-second Annual Session of The Sovereign Grand Lodge—Independent Order of Oddfellows—American Order.

The meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge I.O.O.F., in Boston next month, promises to be of unusual interest. The Sovereign Grand Lodge goes to Boston at the invitation of "the 33,000 Oddfellows of Massachussetts," and the Grand Lodge of Massachussetts, at their recent semi-annual session, voted $8000 towards the reception fund. The City of Boston has invited the representatives of the S. G. Lodge and their ladies to become the guests of the city during their stay,—and has arranged a series of banquets, receptions, excursions etc., on an extensive scale, for their entertainment. The grand parade of the Order takes place on Wednesday, the 22nd of September, when it is anticipated not less than 75000 men will be in line, of which 70000 will be in the handsome uniform of the new degree, "Patriarchs Militant" under command of Lieut.-General John C. Underwood and staff. Energetic committees, composed of the leading citizens of Boston, are hard at work perfecting the arrangements. Very low fares have been granted by the railways. The Montreal quota will consist of Canton Mount Royal No. 1 numbering about 30 men in full uniform, under command of Captain J. J. Head, and a large number of the fraternity. The statistics of the Order will show a very large increase over 1885, but the official figures have not yet transpired. The last report shows the following:—Number of members in good standing, 532,467; total income, $5,274,307.89; total expenditure for relief, $2,111,926.86.

An excursion is being organized at low fares for the round trip from Montreal to Boston and return.

Timber Cutting on the Madawaska, New Brunswick.

To the Editor of THE STAR:

SIR,—A great favor would be conferred on this County, if you could inform it whether the export duty on lumber, mentioned in the Dominion tariff is a reality or a farce. Stockholders of the New Brunswick R. W. Co., which has all our lands locked up, have erected Steam Mills on the American side, and manufacture about 30 millions of shingles; beside the clapboards, and other lumber, out of Province logs, free of export duty; and Holmes on the American side will soon have a mill in operation, with capacity to cut about the same, so unless the export duty is at once put in force, Madawaska Cedar and Short lumber, will be like our pine and large spruce; reminiscences of the past; nothing left to show for it, but a slaughtered forest, waiting for the torch to complete the work of destruction.

Respectfully Yours
P. O. BYRAM.

Madawaska, N. B., Aug 25, 1886.

—The Grocers' Association held a meeting last evening at the Hope Coffee House, Mr. George Graham in the chair. The treasurer reported a surplus of $217.80 from their picnic at St. Hyacinthe. The annual meeting will be held in October.

LITERARY LEAVES.

Writers and Writings of the Week—Current Book News.

TALK WITH E. P. ROE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, September 3.—The works of few novelists of the present day have had such remarkable sales as those of Mr. E. P. Roe, and this will be the more readily granted when it is known that one million copies of his novels have been sold in America alone, to which nearly one-half of that number may be added as representing their sale in England, Canada, Australia and the different languages into which they have been translated.

In appearance the novelist is a man of a trifle over the medium size, with a pleasant, intellectual face, which is almost covered with a rich and handsome coal-black beard and moustache. Mr. Roe is in the prime of manhood, being about 45 years of age, and his manners and conversation are the most kindly and engaging. He is of a generous disposition, hospitable, a kind friend, and never happier than when in the bosom of his family, to which he is devotedly attached.

It was the pleasure of a "Literary Leaves" representative a few evenings ago to meet the novelist and engage him in conversation regarding himself and his works.

"I have just returned from an afternoon stroll," remarked the novelist. "This is my invariable custom after my day's work. When do I work? Well, I generally sit down immediately after breakfast, which I have about 8 o'clock, and with the exception of an hour for lunch, I write continuously from that time until 3 or 4 in the afternoon. Then I go out for my walk."

"You never work at night, then?" was asked.

"No; it is a bad practice, and one that I rarely indulge in. There was a time when I did so, but my work always showed it. A writer's work at night is almost always morbidu. There is no better time to work than during the morning."

"How much work constitutes a day's labor with you?"

"That varies a great deal. Sometimes I write four or five pages of foolscap, and other days I will write as much as fifteen. I have no average, but do as much as I feel like doing, or have time to do, and then I stop."

"Do you derive genuine pleasure from your work?"

"Always, for I am absorbed in whatever I am writing. I presume I derived the most pleasure from my 'Nature's Serial Story,' for it was an out-of-door study, and anything about Nature always finds a responsive chord in me. Then, in two of the characters of that work are portrayed my father and my mother, and their memory is blessed and sacred to me. All the other characters are imaginary."

"Are your stories and novels based on facts and real happenings, as a rule?"

"In every case," responded Mr. Roe, "I never manufacture a story; I couldn't do it. Of course, I elaborate and idealize, but the actual facts are always drawn from real life. I am always on the alert for these incidents and when I see one that I think is adapted for a story, I make note of it."

"Speaking of your correspondence, like that of most authors, I presume it is of a various nature?"

"Yes, indeed," laughingly replied the novelist. "It is surprising what letters I sometimes receive, and how difficult it is for some persons to realize that an author's time is valuable. Of course I am not a stranger to the autograph craze, and of these requests I receive, I think, more than my share. But what is more surprising is the number of manuscripts I receive from young and aspiring authors. I am often asked to read them, revise them carefully, and express an opinion as to the merit of the contribution. Why, I have frequently been requested to do a whole month's work on a single manuscript. What do I do with these? Well, the best I can. If I have a spare moment, I look over the story or article, and encourage the writer, if possible. But at times the supply is too great for physical endurance."

"What exercise do you most indulge in, and what particular one do you recommend?"

"So far as I am concerned, I like a good, long walk, and this is what I would recommend to all who work with the brain and are confined. Exercise should never in my opinion, be taken before sitting down to work, always after the task of the day has been completed. Then one receives far more benefit from it than if taken before work. I also like to work in my garden, and there is hardly a better means of exercise. Hunting and fishing are also favorite sports with me, and I keep a good gun and a fishing rod close at hand."

"Have you entirely given up gardening for literature?"

"Yes, almost entirely, even in an amateur way. Of course, I still retain an active interest in everything that is interesting or new about a garden or a farm. But as to any active participation, as formerly, I have been obliged to desist."

It may be interesting here to mention that the grounds surrounding Mr. Roe's rural retreat at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson show no lack of proper care and attention. The property consists of twenty-three acres and is all cultivated for floral or farming purposes. The novelist has on these grounds alone over 113 different varieties of grapes, and has had in his strawberry beds seventy different varieties of that luscious berry in bearing at one time. One year Mr. Roe's orcharda yielded him among other products 150 barrels of apples, and this year about forty bushels of pears will be taken from his trees.

"What are your immediate plans?" was asked the novelist, as he courteously showed the writer into the dining room in response to the merry jingle of the dinner bell.

"I am now taking a brief holiday, resting from overwork. In about two months I leave the North for Santa Barbara, California, where I may remain for a year, or may return next Spring. All depends how my family and myself like the country there. I go there partly for pleasure and partly for work. I shall doubtless gather considerable new material, and this I shall incorporate in future works. I shall study the life of the people of that region, and intend more especially to devote myself to studying nature in the direction of the trees, plants, as well as the animals, birds, etc., of that charming country. My return North is uncertain, as I have said, and should everything prove agreeable, I may extend my residence there indefinitely."

And here ended the writer's chat with, perhaps, the most popular author of the day. Mr. Roe is extremely retiring in the position: he never courts notoriety, but always strictly avoids it wherever possible. And with his large black slouched hat set carelessly on his head a stranger would most readily mistake him for a Cuban planter, with his dark complexion, than the author of the novels which have entered into thousands of American homes.

LITERARY DULLNESS IN ENGLAND.

A most discouraging report comes from a London correspondent concerning the writers and publishers of books in England. According to our authority, whose letter is just at hand, the prospect of the fall season is decidedly gloomy. "The publishers, who, during the past year, have had the temerity to put large sums into new literary enterprises in the hope that politics would at some time cease to entirely absorb public interest and that a new prosperity would come to the publishing fraternity, have cause to regret what is now looked upon as their overconfidence. The result is naturally a withdrawing of many plans and the adoption of a still more conservative course than has been followed for years; the outlook for young and unknown authors, be they ever so brilliant, is not especially encouraging. Perhaps this new disturbance of the relation between publishers and authors has led the Society of British Authors to push forward its new book dealing with the questions which first meet the literary aspirant. At all events the volume is nearly ready for publication. Exactly what it contains no one has been able to discover, except that much space is devoted to the discussion of the form and character of publishing contracts. Among all the distinguished authors whose names grace the list of the society's patrons and managers, I have been unable to find one who will speak with authority concerning the forthcoming volume.

Though literary London is dull, Mr. George Augustus Sala is still in town working hard on the final chapters of his Recollections, besides carrying on his daily and weekly newspaper work; Mr. Grant Allen, who has been sojourning in the United States, will soon publish a new novel, entitled "In All Shades;" Mr. Justin McCarthy has finished writing some new lectures for American audiences, and he will sail from England on Sept. 15, for New York. Even the one literary sensation is a semi-political one. I refer of course to Mr. Gladstone's little pamphlet, "The Irish Question," which is published by the Murrays at the absurd price of two shillings, a sum large enough to keep it practically out of the hands of those whom it ought most to interest and benefit."

THE NEW "SCRIBNER'S."

The announcement that the illustrations of the new *Scribner's Magazine* would be made secondary to the literary merit of the monthly is in danger of misinterpretation. The publishers, therefore, authorize us in the statement that while the most minute and careful attention will be paid to the artistic department of the magazine, no article will be given admission to its pages that is not in every respect meritorious in a literary sense. The fact that an article offers abundant opportunity for the artist's pencil will have no weight with its acceptance by the editor, except where the literary merit is also of a high standard. The commission of drawing the cover for the new periodical has been given to Mr. Stamford White, one of the members of the firm of McKinn, Mead & White, and who has for some time past acted as art adviser to the *Century*. The initial number will appe ar on Jan. 1, 1887.

THE "CENTURY" WAR PAPERS.

The "war papers" of the *Century* will hereafter not be given the same prominence that has characterized them in the past, but will be made secondary to other features, and be so printed that they will appear more as supplementary articles to the magazine. The series is to be continued for about a year longer. A vast amount of material in hand will not be used in the magazine at all, but, together with the published articles, will be brought out in book form upon the conclusion of the series in the magazine. It is thought that a work of three or perhaps four volumes will be made, to be sold by subscription only.

NOTES.

There appears to be but little hope that the Chicago *Current* will secure Miss Mary A. Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") as its associate editor, as has been reported. Evidently the paragraphers knew more of the subject than Miss Dodge herself, since in a letter before us she says: "All I know about my editorship of the *Current* I learn from the literary note to which you call my attention."

Readers of *Harper's Monthly* have very likely noticed the literary notes which follow the last page of the magazine proper. These are written by Mr. Laurence Hutton. He has been especially engaged by the Harpers for this work. They are so clever that those who are not always satisfied with Mr. Howell's "Editor's Study" will regret that the reviews are confined entirely to the publications of the Harper firm.

The sudden flood of Russian litérature is to be further increased by several new volumes now in preparation by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., of New York. Nicolai V. Gogol's work are to be laid under contribution for a collection of short stories, said to be among the best in the literature of Russia. This volume will be entitled "St. John's Eve, and other Stories," and will form the second of a series of Gogol's works in press of which the third will be a reprint of the author's "Dead Souls."

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's series of articles on the South, to be published in *Harper's Magazine*, will consist of two papers, both to be illustrated by Mr. W. Hamilton Gibson. One of the papers treats of New Orleans, its appearance and its social aspects. Its prospects as a city will be touched upon, but the author will otherwise confine himself to the social character of the city and its desirability as a place of Winter sojourn. The paper will not be historical or largely physically descriptive, but might be described as a social study. The second paper will describe the Acadians of Louisiana, their country on the Bayou Teche and the Bayou Tigre, and how they look and live at home.

Mr. Edmund Hudson, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, has just sailed for Europe, and will execute a commission for one of the magazines to write of the great steel works of Schneider & Co., in the south of France, one of the largest private enterprises in the world, employing over 15,000 men at one place. Mr. Hudson will treat largely the social side of the subject. The firm not only keeps this great body of men employed, but also provides homes for them, schools for their children, amusements, etc. Mr. Hudson was the author of a very interesting account of the great Krupp establishment, which was printed and widely circulated by the Ordnance Department at Washington.

NEW BOOKS.

"CANADIAN NUMISMATICS" 820. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal.

Nations leave no more indelible footprints to indicate their status of civilization than their coins and medals. This branch of study possesses a rare interest to those who engage in it and to such Mr. McLachlan's book will be exceedingly welcome. Having been editor of the *Canadian Antiquarian* for many years and an enthusiastic numismatist, Mr. McLachlan has been able to put before the public the result of much intelligent research. The first chapter treats of the coins and medals under the French régime in Canada, the first of which was issued in the year 1670 by Louis XIV. It is worthy of note that in the number and variety of coins and medals issued, the Province of Quebec leads the Dominion, with Nova Scotia as second. The entire number referred to by Mr. McLachlan in his work is over 900, and his remarks thereon are uniformly instructive and will prove interesting even to the casual reader. The book is well got up and is ornamented by well executed wood cuts.

NEW MAGAZINES.

The last number of *Timber*, London, Eng., to hand contains excellent photo-lithographs of Messrs. Hall & Co.'s lumbering establishment and mills in the vicinity of Montmorenci. A full description is also given in the reading column which will be of interest to all.

A magazine worthy of encouragement, both from its intended readers and others who have been spared the affliction of blindness, is Kneass' Philadelphia *Magazine for the Blind*. It is printed in raised letters, so that the sense of touch may serve instead of eyes, and contains short pieces, poetical and biographical, calculated to entertain its readers. In addition it has a supplement of several pages devoted to a resumé of the news of the month. The magazine is bi-weekly and its subscription price is $3.50.

The *Forum* for September, contains the usual admirable selection of articles. Prof. Lumonar discourses in an able manner on "Industrial War;" E. S. Nadal gives a timely article on the "New York Aldermen." The curiosity the public has concerning the great financiers furnishes a reason for the article on Jay Gould by George Alfred Townsend, better known as "Gath" but the article is only mediocre and somewhat fulsome. "Is life worth saving" is an essay by Dr. C. F. Dana, concerning the very important matter of the mortality rate, and is considered from two points of view. The remaining articles are timely but call for no special comment.

Defective Libel Laws.

[From the New York Journal.]

In New York, within the past few weeks, the *World* discovered that two prominent political bosses, Squire and Flinn, had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the city. It boldly attacked them, producing evidence of their guilt, and as a consequence they have been dragged from their positions and dismissed. Had the case occurred in Canada these parties could have entered a libel suit against the paper at once on its first charge of the wrong doing, and might have restrained it from further comment, probably covering up their tracks so well before the trial, as to get a substantial verdict against the paper.

Likes the Montreal Taxation System.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

We do not speak for Mr. Mowat, but only for the *Globe*. The *Globe* believes that real estate is the proper vehicle for all local taxes and would be glad to have the taxes on personality abolished. But we might as well cry for the moon as

INDUSTRIAL TRIUMPH!

The Vast Development of Canadian Resources.

A Remarkable Lecture by Mr. C. C. Colby, M. P., at Dixville, Que.—Picture of the Progress of the Material Interests of the Dominion—The Future That Opens Before Us.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

DIXVILLE, Que., August 30.—There is general comment in this neighborhood on the speech delivered at a Summer gathering here on the 18th, by Mr. C. C. Colby, M. P. The address was upon the late rapid development of Canadian resources and industries, and has taken the farmers of Stanstead county by storm.

Mr. Colby opened by referring to the social nature of the occasion and disclaiming any intention of delivering a political address.

As some words about the affairs of the country were, nevertheless, expected from him, he would not disappoint his friends. He continued:—

Faith, Hope and Energy make the fortunes of individuals and nations. Without Faith and Hope there can be no fruitful Energy. In these days of sharp competition each takes his personal level; the strongest and the fittest survive. So with nations. We have inherited a noble heritage which we must improve or drop to the rear. But we can confidently challenge comparison with the most progressive nations. No people during the last twenty-five years have shown more public spirit or achieved greater results relatively than we have.

We are practically independent of any nation in Europe or America, and not alone in the ordinary wants of life, but in the appliances of a high state of civilization, and in the means and appliances for domestic trade.

HOW FAR HAVE WE MOVED

in the direction of industrial independence, and what further progress is easily possible? Say a man has to build a house, equip his farm, clothe his family and educate his children. All the farm and building implements are Canadian made as are the stone, brick, mortar and cement and the timber for the framework. The latter and the roof is made of Canadian material whether shingle, clapboards, timber, slate or felt. So are the nails, the doors, the sashes and the blinds, the hinges and the hangings, the locks, bolts, screws and lightning rods. To furnish the house we have our own furnaces, hot water, steam or hot air, all Canadian made; the cookery range also and its furniture of pots, kettles, boilers, sad irons and all the plumber's works. All our pails, buckets and tubs are made here, as well as the pumps, iron pipe and tile drains. We have too Canadian made pottery and china in the pantry. In the dining-room is Canadian furniture, cutlery and plated ware, lamps and kerosene, the carpets also and the oil-cloth. The window hangings, the picture frames and the fire-proof safe. In the parlor all the elegant tables with their marble tops, sofas, chairs, their springs, linings and stuffing, the cabinet organ, the piano, the paper on the wall are made within our borders. The same with the articles in the bedrooms, all Canadian, even the pins in cushions, and perhaps Canadian patent remedies in Canadian glass bottles. Canadian maps, prints, chromos and paintings are on the walls, and Canadian plants bloom in Canadian pots as they should. The lawn is clipped with a Canadian lawn mower. All the dairy utensils and sugaring implements, are Canadian; the tool house is filled with harrows, ploughs, etc., and all other tools, all made in Canada. In the carriage house are Canadian carts, sleds, waggons and sleighs, with Canadian paint and varnish. The baby carriage will be found near the Canadian tent on the lawn, with its precious freight playing with Canadian toys. The same is true of the harness room and of the stable. The fences of the owner are made with Canadian wire, and in his pocket he carries a Canadian paper note book and writes with a Canadian pencil, smokes a Canadian cigar. He is clad in Canadian made fabrics, boots, stockings, etc., except the braid on his coat, which will shortly be made at Coaticook. The entire wardrobe of his wife and daughters, is of Canadian goods made by Canadian sewing women with Canadian sewing machines, and even the bustles and corsets are Canadian made. We have also our silk, satin, flannel, shawl, glove and worsted factories. At lunch he eats preserved meats, canned fruits, biscuits, salt, sugar and other condiments of Canadian production, and our tea and spices are coming over our own Canadian railway. In education, the common school book series is printed by Canadian type, with Canadian paper, ink—the school furniture is Canadian,—the teachers are educated in Canadian high schools; no matter for what calling, every opportunity for education therein is offered in Canada.

The owner of the farm above spoken of has

A VISITOR

who, observing by the Canadian clock that it is time for his departure, passes out of the door with its panels of Canadian stained glass, bids adieu. But before he departs one of the young men shows him his fishing rods and tackle, hammock, boats, gun, bicycle, balls, bats, toboggan, snowshoes, skates, etc., all of Canadian manufacture, and then escorts him to the train. He checks his Canadian trunk, and buys his ticket with a note engraved in Canada and seats himself in a Canadian made car, lighted luxuriously in polished native woods, drawn by a Canadian made locomotive, fed by Canadian coals back to his home in the city. The iron and steel bridges over which he crosses are made in Canada by the Dominion Bridge Co. He passes a quarry where the derricks, tools, sodox powder and dynamite are of Canadian manufacture. He passes long airntso cars loaded with Canadian hay, oats, potatoes; Manitoba wheat, Montreal flour, Canadian beeves, horses and sheep, Canadian butter and cheese, Canadian lumber and mineral products, and a train load of Chinese teas coming over the C. P. R. As he approaches his home he sees at the wharves Canadian built vessels and steamboats. He announces his arrival through a Canadian telephone over Canadian wires. Having purchased a basket of Canadian fruits: apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes, he enters a Canadian street car His attention is drawn to the solemn tones of a Canadian organ as citizens file into church for evening service. Passing by large mills and factories, through streets lighted by Canadian electric lamps, and near a crowd dispersing from a fire extinguished by a Canadian fire engine and hose he reaches home, enquiring of himself what more we need to produce or manufacture in Canada in order to be industriously independent, and whether what little more is requisite could not be easily supplied.

Canadians are not open to the charge of incapacity or sluggishness. For instance, there is a very instructive Government report upon the

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA.

The commissioner appointed in 1884 to procure information in Ontario and Quebec reports that he visited 743 factories; he gives full particulars as to capital, numbers of hands employed, etc., I have not time to give you an abstract of it all. The oldest factory he visited was established in 1825. Since then up to 1850 inclusive a period of 26 years 57 factories were established and now exist. This is a little more than two a year. From 1851 to 1860 inclusive 109 were established and now exist. This is an average of 11 a year nearly. From 1861 to 1878, 318 were established, an average of 18 a year. From 1879 to 1884 inclusive 258 were established an average of 43 a year, a marked increase in an industrial history. Amongst these 258 are included many of the large cotton mills, agricultural implement factories, carriage factories and other new industries. During these six years also the capital in the other factories was

GREATLY INCREASED AS WELL

as their manufacturing capacities. The capital of the old foundries was increased from $1,865,500 to $2,913,000, nearly 40 per cent.; that of machinery factories, from $2,273,000 to $3,185,500, more than 40 per cent. The 29 agricultural implement factories increased their capital from $2,290,000 to $3,750,000, or nearly 65 per cent.; eighteen new ones of these latter factories were added at a cost of $608,500. In manufactures of iron, such as rolling mills, nail factories, bridge works, tool, pump, hammer, axle file, saw and other factories, the invested capital of the 43 old factories was increased during the same six years 40 per cent. to $3,294,500 and 21 new factories started. The capital added in the manufacture of carriages, cars, spools, bobbins and other wood work was more than 65 per cent. of that previously invested; in boots and shoes 33 per cent.; in wire goods, brass work, tinware, type rivets, etc., 80 per cent.; in paper factories 75 per cent.; in musical instruments 400 per cent.; in clothing about 50 per cent.; in miscellaneous industries more than 150 per cent., and the number of employés in this class was increased 213 per cent. The amount in cotton mills increased from $1,850,000 to $4,098,000 and the increase in numbers of operatives was 210 per cent.

"The increase in the number of hands in the factories visited was about 100 per cent., wages have increased 106 per cent., value of products 126 per cent. and capital 85 per cent., a marvellous growth for 6 years." These prove the energy, enterprise and ingenuity of the Canadian people acting as individuals.

In our collective capacity we have shown gratifying proofs of patriotism and public spirit. The acquisition of the North-West, the consolidation of the Provinces into a Dominion and the construction of the C. P. R. are among the

GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AGE

and have caused the name of Canada to be known and respected throughout the world. They are perhaps better appreciated abroad than understood at home. Already ships have come from China to our western shores laden with teas; already the mother country begins to see in our great transcontinental railway a safer and speedier all British route to Asia and Australasia than by the Suez canal. The Canadian Pacific is of three fold utility—it consolidates our territorial domain it opens to settlement the most extensive track of fertile prairie country on the continent and when completed to the Atlantic as it will be next year, it will become the great interoceanic railway and highway of nations, being as it is under our control. It gives us a competing line to Chicago and the Western States, which means better service and reduced rates. It gives us also a competing telegraph line with connections round the world. And swift steamers on the Atlantic from Halifax or Louisburg will shorten the ocean voyage to 5 days. Not only is the C. P. R., a stupendous work but its rapid and thorough building and equipment are the marvel of the age. Only five years ago the company came into existence. Their annual report on the 12th May last shows they owned and controlled at that time 4337 miles of railway. When placing their last loan of 20 million dollars in London in order to repay the Dominion Government the last dollar owing to it, sixty millions were offered for the twenty desired, and the five per cent. bonds were taken at a premium of four per cent.

The question hereafter will not be "What can Canadians do?" It will be rather,

"WHAT CANNOT CANADIANS DO?"

To show the rapidity of the work, I may mention that the average of the track laid on each working day of 1882, was 2 6-10 miles, and on each of two days 4 1-10 miles were laid. In 1883, the average was 3¼ miles per day, and on each of two days over 6 miles of track were laid. I take these figures from that clever and enterprising paper THE MONTREAL STAR. A writer in that newspaper says: "More than 300 miles have been cut through solid rock, mountains have been pierced by scores of tunnels, innumerable rivers have been crossed, some by iron bridges over 1000 feet in length, one wooden bridge 286 feet above the water, the highest in America, and no less than 14 streams have been diverted from their natural beds by tunnelling through solid rock. Summer and Winter the work has gone on, the thermometer sometimes at 20 and 30 degrees below zero, and on the 28th January, 1885, nearly three miles of track were laid with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero, while the record shows that nearly 12,000 feet of track was laid when the thermometer was below registering point. On the Lake Superior section alone there was an army of 12,000 men employed on the work, and 2000 teams of horses, supplemented in Winter by 300 trains of dogs. Twelve steamers brought supplies to this force, which was distributed by fleets of small boats." This is a record, not of the exploits of a Cæsar or a Bonaparte, but of plain business men of our own country. No Canadian can repress a feeling of pride and exultation that this country and country men have accomplished so much, and that he himself shares the honor and advantages of it.

Let us have faith in

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

Our limitless resources of soil, mine, forest and fisheries qualify us to become a great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial nation. The astonishing growth of our manufacturing industries and the construction of the C. P. R. prove that our people have the genius, courage and aptitude needful for the development of our great resources. If we can believe the signs of the times, we are emerging from one of those periods of depression which come over the world almost at leather, brushes, brooms and rope increased their capital 50 per cent. and seven new factories were started. The regular intervals. We are now prepared to absorb in our great North-West a large emigration from foreign shores, and it will speedily come. Our political condition is well enough. We need not bother our heads at present about Annexation, Independence, Imperial Federation, radical changes in our own governmental system, or any other political conundrums. A man who is always studying his own anatomy and physiology, brooding over real or imaginary internal troubles, and dosing himself, commits slow suicide. It is so with nations. Let us have faith in the future, our country and ourselves; that faith which in material as well as spiritual concerns is the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen, and we shall continue to press forward in the path of progress, and of moral, social and material improvement.

AN OLD TIME LOVE FEAST.

Sir Charles Tupper's Farewell to the Canadian Exhibitors in London — Good Words for Canada—Among the Exhibits.

From THE STAR Special Commissioner at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.]

LONDON, August 14.—We had an old time love feast yesterday at the Exhibition. On my arrival I found on THE STAR desk a printed invitation couched in the following language, "Sir Charles Tupper requests the pleasure of the representative of the MONTREAL STAR'S Company at luncheon, in the West Quadrant, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, on Friday, the 13th of August, at one o'clock.' There was no R. S. V. P., in the corner and so I presumed a plate was laid for me; that I was expected and that the seat would have to be paid for whether occupied or vacant. On going into the exhibitor's room and looking about the passages of the Canadian Court to found nearly all the exhibitors perusing documents of a similar nature. An hour or two later we were assembled in the *salon* of the West Quadrant in company with some distinguished visitors and just as our party arrived the Marquis of Lorne was reading something from a printed paper to Sir Charles Tupper, which document I subsequently found out to be an address from the exhibitors to the High Commissioner, prior to his departure for Canada next week. The gist of the address was a recognition by the exhibitors of his distinguished services in connection with the exhibition, and wishing Lady Tupper and himself God speed and a quick return. Sir Charles responded appropriately, and then we were all ushered into the large dining room where tables had been arranged in the form of a connecting double T. About one hundred and twenty of us sat down in all. On Sir Charles' right hand was placed the Marquis of Lorne and Sir Adolphe Caron; on his left, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen and Sir Paul Davenport, from Australia. The *menu* was as follows:

Lobsters in Shell.
Mayonnaise of Salmon.

Roast Beef	Roast Lamb
Roast Chickens	York Hams
Ox Tongues	Pigeon Pies

SALADS.

Tomato Lettuce Potato

ENTREMENTS.

Baravois au Chocolat
Jellies Fancy Pastry
Neapolitan Ices

DESSERT.

COFFEE.

Spiers and Pond, the refreshment contractors of the Exhibition furnished the edibles, and the wines were entirely Canadian from the vineyards belonging to Messrs. Barré & Co., Montreal.

After the lunch, toasts became the order of the day. The first one, that of "Her Majesty the Queen," was drunk with great enthusiasm, after which Sir Charles proposed "The Canadian Exhibitors," prefacing it with a very neat and complimentary address. This was responded to first by Mr. Massey, the well known agricultural implement manufacturer, of Toronto. Mr. Massey alluded in glowing terms to the success which has attended the introduction of his machines in England, which he finds can be sold at cheaper rates than the English ones and are much preferred by the farmers in England. In this respect I clip the following pargraph from the *Echo* of last evening:

"Visitors to the Exhibition at South Kensington must have been struck with the number and character of the agricultural implements exhibited by Canada; but the comparative cheapness of these machines may not be generally known. Yet it is very striking. For instance, the difference is not less than £3 on rakes, reapers, and mowers, and as much as £10 on threshers. The exhibitors have received numerous orders, and our implements makers will have to bestir themselves if Canadian competition is not to become formidable."

After Mr. Massey had concluded, Dr. May responded for Ontario. The Doctor is what is known in horse parlance as a "stayer," and is the only Canadian I have met who can drop an H and pick it up again with all the avidity of a London cockney. His speech, however, had much to do with the educational system of Canada, and was therefore of interest. Mr. De Celles, the librarian of the Canadian Parliament, followed for Quebec, D. Wolfe for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Ira Cornwall, jr., for New Brunswick, both in capital speeches, which were well applauded. Then

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE

rose to his feet, and after denouncing the acoustic properties of the dining hall in fitting terms, proceeded to eulogize the High Commissioner and propose his health, which was drunk with "three times three and a tiger." Before Sir Charles could respond, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen had his say, and didn't he lay it on thick, despite the frequent pulls at his coat skirts by the host, who was blushing like a timid school boy. Sir Philip told us, among other things, that but for the assistance given to the Royal Commission by Sir Charles Tupper for the past two and a half years, in which they had been engaged over its consideration and development, the present exhibition would never have existed. Then the High Commissioner had a good deal to say in returning thanks, about what he had done and proposed to do, and let out the fact that his approaching visit to Canada was solely for the purpose of advising with the Canadian Government as to the proposition of making the exhibition a permanency. With the usual grace which seems natural to all French Canadians in after-dinner speeches, Sir Adolphe Caron had a few kind words to say about the Marquis of Lorne and his services while Governor-General, and since his return to England, to which the Marquis replied with much feeling, being frequently interrupted by the repeated plaudits of his auditors. This ended the most agreeable event connected with the Canadian section of the Exhibition which has occurred since its opening.

INTEREST IN CANADA.

During the past week the *London Times*, in two of its issues, has devoted several columns to the Canadian section, which will be found very interesting reading. I take exception to a statement it makes to the effect that the Government of the Dominion had to be coaxed into going into the scheme at the onset. It may have required some coaxing at the first to get the exhibitors to agree to sending their goods, but the Government assented to both proposition and guarantee, without hesitation, the moment the question was put to them.

A conference of the tobacco trade, consisting of the tobacco committee of the London Chamber of Commerce and leading tobacco manufacturers, dealers and brokers, was held in the Conference Hall of the Exhibition last Friday, when specimens of tobacco from all the British possessions, in leaf or manufactured, were submitted for their inspection. At the termination of the conference the report showed that the only tobaccos thought worthy of consideration were those from North Borneo, Malta and "Le Petit Canadien," given by Mr. F. A. M. Foucher of St. Jacques, Montcalm, P. Q., the opinion being that if the Canadians would pay more attention to the cultivation and curing of that leaf such tobacco as "Le Petit Canadien" would eventually take the place of tobaccos from the United States. They further said that it possessed a good substance and excellent flavor, which it retained notwithstanding it had been so poorly cured.

Knowing your limited space I must leave a lot of matter I have in hand till my next letter, for it will never do for me to neglect my weekly report on

THE CANADIAN EXHIBITS.

Commend me to the exhibit of the Dominion Organ and Piano Company as the most tastefully and artistically arranged of any in the Canadian section. That is saying a great deal, for many of the exhibitors, particularly those in the piano and organ department, have gone to great expense in elaborating their exhibits with gorgeous surroundings. All the pianos and organs are located together in the centre of the main court; consequently the very best position in the Exhibition. That of the Dominion Organ and Piano Company, I believe, was arranged originally under the personal direction of Mr. Piggott, who was here at the opening of the Exhibition, but returned to Canada shortly thereafter. A raised dais with velvet carpet thereon supports six pillars painted in pale green, inlaid with gold, which in turn support the canopy frame, the canopy itself being made of beautiful cambric arranged in tasty folds. The front part of this canopy, also in green and gold, contains the signs of the company, surmounted by the words, "Bowmanville, Ontario." The exhibit itself consists of six organs and two pianos. The latter are uprights, cased in Canadian walnut burl, the very essence of superb cabinet work. With regard to the tone, lightness of touch and elasticity, the judges here think them inferior to none. Being somewhat of a musician myself, I know "a hawk from a handsaw" where pianos are concerned and can truthfully endorse the good report universally accorded to them. Passing to the organs I find one, the largest reed organ in the Exhibition, and I am told the largest ever manufactured here or elsewhere. It is a pedal-base organ worked by water motor which regulates itself. There is also a darling little "pleasantry" organ in white ash which is a great favorite with the ladies, and which commands ready sale at twenty guineas. The entire exhibit of the Dominion Organ and Piano Company, has been sold as it stands, in addition to which many orders for duplicates have been taken. These orders, however, for England, have to come through Messrs. Forsyth Brothers, of London and Manchester, who have been the representatives of the company for the past ten years, and who have been very active in their interest. Heretofore, the continental trade for organs has been pretty firmly controlled into a ring of manufacturers. I am pleased to be able to record the fact that through the perseverance and activity of Mr. John Wesley, the Secretary of the Company, now here, the Dominion Organ Company have at last been able to get the "thin edge of the wedge" into this gang of monopolists and in consequence they (the Company) have obtained large orders in Germany, where a splendid trade can, and doubtless will be built up in the future. Another gentleman connected with the Dominion Organ Company, Mr. Russell, was here not long since with the Canadian Rifle team, and did good service with the other patriots from the Dominion at Wimbledon. Of course the readers of THE STAR are well acquainted with the manufactures of the Dominion Organ and Piano Company from the fact that Mr. L. E. N. Pratt, of 1676 Notre Dame street, is their accredited agent.

R. GARDNER & SON'S EXHIBIT.

Your esteemed fellow citizens, Messrs R. Gardner & Son, have an exhibit of two complete biscuit making machines and a self-acting engine lathe from their works in Nazareth street. They are in active operation continuously in the machinery department of the Dominion section. Col. Gardner has been there daily attendance for some weeks, but has lately returned to Montreal, leaving Mr. Clark, the able head of the machinery department, to represent the interests of his firm. Being the only biscuit machines in the Exhibition, they naturally attract much attention. There are first, the mixing machines for making the dough, then the larger automatic machines which perform all the rest of the work. The slanting trough first receives the dough after being rolled, whence it passes on to the ever-moving canvas which again carries it under the revolving brushes to the stamper and cutter, from which place the crackers are borne along in their perfect state ready for the baking and receiving boxes. The best endorsement of the merits of these machines is that the enormous exhibit of biscuits from Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co.'s factory in Toronto in the main court, which were manufactured on this class of machinery. The cracker, or as it is called here the "biscuit" trade, is an immense one in England and for export to the colonies. A line of orders for New South Wales and New Zealand which Col. Gardner received before his departure. It is to be regretted that the enterprising proprietors of the Novelty Works omitted to send some of their steam engines, reel ovens and the various articles of machinery in which Messrs. Gardner are so celebrated throughout the Dominion and in the United States.

E. CHANTELOUP'S EXHIBIT.

Mr. E. Chanteloup, of Montreal, furnishes two very interesting exhibits. One of his revolving lights for light-houses is kept going day and night in the open air grounds leading from the Canadian to the Australian courts, with lamps lit and an attendant constantly in charge. The second exhibit by Mr. Chanteloup is, in my opinion, one of the most interesting in the Canadian section. It consists of a general assortment of brass and iron work from his manufactory in Craig street. These include gilt and copper chandeliers, lights for the interior of railroad cars, locomotive head lights, fine pieces in steel and brass, fender irons, copper locks, bolts, door handles, signal lanterns, etc., etc. There are also some "plaques" in copper and gilt, castings of religious subjects, the execution of which is phenomenal.

P. R. N.

CURRENT EXHIBITION NOTES.

Distinguished Canadian Visitors—Continued Large Attendance—Papers on Canadian Topics.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, accompanied by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, visited the Canadian Section on Wednesday of last week, and, under the escort of Sir Charles Tupper, made a careful inspection of the exhibits, with which she expressed herself highly pleased.

The Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, Canadian Minister of Militia, visited the Exhibition on Monday. He was conducted over the Canadian Section by the Executive Commissioner. Sir Adolphe expressed great satisfaction with the Canadian display, and was much pleased with his visit.

It is understood that Professor Wm. Saunders, who recently returned to Canada, is making good progress in preparing for the shipment of Autumn fruit to the Exhibition for display, and also for the Colonial Market. He is arranging to obtain from local exhibitions being held throughout the Dominion specimens of the choicest fruit and vegetables for the purpose. Enquiries are also on foot in regard to the cold storage of the fruit during the ocean transit. An exhibition of the new fruit will, it is hoped, be made about the middle of October, in connection with the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, which is to be held in the Conservatory of the Exhibition, and from that date to the close of the Exhibition it is intended to make a continuous display.

There also seems reason to anticipate a permanent extension of the export fruit trade of Canada from the efforts that are now being made. Reports show that the apple crop will be poor this season in Great Britain. On the continent accounts from Hamburg, Rouen, St. Malo, and parts of Holland, state that the season will be under the average, excepting, perhaps, in Spain and Hungary. The opportunity is therefore considered an exceptionally favorable one to extend the European market for Canadian apples beyond its present limits of London, Liverpool and Glasgow. With this object in view we understand that Mr. C. R. H. Starr, of Nova Scotia, who is now in charge of the fruit display at the Exhibition, will shortly visit the principal business centres of the United Kingdoms, and endeavor to promote the shipment of the fruit direct to these markets.

One of the greatest features in the Canadian section is the machinery court, which is far superior to any other colonial display. Australia and India have a very small collection, but Canada has forward a splendid assortment, showing every class of agricultural machinery in good working order, hissing and whirling all day long. The great interest taken in this display is evinced by the crowds of people who are constantly visiting it, and watching the operations with the keenest observation, especially admiring the simplicity and excellent construction of the harvesting machinery. The Massey Manufacturing Company of Toronto show a great variety of machines.

Binders, mowers, reapers, rakes, steel ploughs and machines of every description are exhibited in profusion, and are much admired for their high finish and excellent construction. Messrs. Robert Gardner & Son of Montreal, show four good pieces of biscuit machinery, and Messrs. John Larmonth & Co. exhibit a two-horse power threshing machine. Mr. James Clarke has charge of the section, and his intimate knowledge of agricultural implements and machinery enables him to impart much valuable information.

Dr. Brantis, one of the most prominent members of the Department of Forests of the Government of India, made a careful inspection of the Canadian exhibits, and expressed his opinion in the following words: "As to your manufactures and natural productions, you Canadians are a nation already—not a nation a generation or even a decade hence, but fully a nation to-day. You have woods of the most magnificent kind and varied for commercial purposes; and as to the minerals and manufactures, I can only say they more than astonish me."

On Bank Holiday, August 2nd, no less than 81,516 people passed the turnstiles, the attendence for the week being 188,622, making a grand total of 2,168,020 since the opening. Mr. A. S. Jeans during the week read an interesting paper on "Railway Extension in the Colonies." Mr. Andrew Robertson of Montreal, presided at a meeting on the question of Colonial tariffs, and Sir Charles Tupper presided at the reading of a paper on Ceylon. Mr. Hubbard contributed a paper on Canadian sporting, particularly the hunting regions of the North-West. He was honored with an appreciative and representative audience and the paper is to be freely trisibuted.

SUMMER DREAMING.

Last Notes from the "Star's" Correspondents.

People Coming Home—The Season Drawing to a Close by Seaside and Riverside.

AMONG THE REEVS OF MAGDALEN.

One of the Little Known Unique Summer Resorts of Canada.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HAVRE-AU-BERG, MAGDALEN ISLANDS, Aug. 21.—In spite of the cold breezes that one would expect to have undisputed, away over, this tiny archipelago, Old Sol. has been asserting his power, and we have had very hot weather in the Magdalens this season. So hot has it been, that with the late Douglas Jerrold, one sighed to be able to "take off one's flesh and sit in one's bones."

The Shea House on Cape Gridley, Amherst Harbor, has been well patronized by tourists. Where could one find a more delightful retreat than this cottage, perched upon a cape that would be an island were it not for the narrow strip of land separating the harbour from Pleasant Bay? Here is ozone in abundance, tempered occasionally it must be confessed, with a sudden and terrible whiff of air from the boiling seal oil cauldrons, a smell that some of our party fled from in terror, whilst others calmly said they "liked it, it was like Digby herring!"

In the Magdalens one's first duty is to bathe; behind the Shea House is a cove all paved with smooth and polished stones, where shod in bathing shoes, one may defy crabs, and float and swim with scarcely an effort, so briny and buoyant are the clear waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in these parts After bathing, a scramble among the diversified rocks is enjoyable, and each visitor usually starts a collection of the mineral treasures and precious stones found along the shore, so that the verandah railing in the looks rather ghastly, for to the mineral treasures etc., are added, skulls of seals, and their back bones, and cheek bones, etc. To the uninitiated be it known, that one section of the vertibrae of a seal makes a very nice photograph stand, while another bone, the natural locality of which, nobody could tell us, makes a capital little holy water font, with a niche for a statue all ready provided. Gypsum in all forms, sparkling manganese, crystals, jaspar, curious shells of various sorts, all reward us after a few hours' ramble.

The harbor affords ample scope for boating, even to the most timid, but with a blindness to their own interests the fishermen are chary about hiring boats, and are apt to put an unjustifiably high price upon their own services as pilots. Carriages are also difficult to hire, but once provided with one, very charming drives may be taken through wild and beautiful scenery. For the benefit of those who may intend to visit the Magdalens, I would suggest Mr. Joe Thorne as the best man to address one's self to for the matter of boat hire and pilotage, while the horses and waggons to be hired from Mr. Isidore Cormier cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Gathering mushrooms has been a favorite pastime this Summer, those fungi being unusually abundant, so much so that the green sides of the Demoiselle Hills have been white with them. If the mushrooms continue to grow so plentifully, and the boarders continue to gather them so industriously, Mrs. Shea will soon be able to start a catsup factory. Billiard and Magdalens are to their own interest in providing boats and waggons to be hired by their summer visitors, they are pretty keen as regards all things moving on the face of the waters, and keep a sharp look out for their old enemies the American fishermen, who do not venture within the three mile limit here as they do with impunity in Prince Edward Island.

Fish is fairly abundant round these islands, but there is no market for it and were it not that Providence enriched these poor people with a splendid catch of seals last Spring, their prospects for the Winter would be gloomy indeed.

There is sad need here of a wharf at which steamers might anchor. To be in a little row boat, tossed in the trough of the sea between the SS. "Beaver" and the shore, and thoroughly wet with salt water is not nice, then the difficulty and expense of landing freight is enhanced by the little boat business, so that trade is retarded. It is to be hoped that among the *douceurs* to be planted before the coming election will be a wharf at Amherst Harbor. On Grindstone Island the shooting is splendid. Mrs. Louis Boudreault's boarding house is reported full of sportsmen from Nova Scotia, and students from Harvard University, whose names your correspondent has been unable to glean. The guests registered at Amherst Harbor are:

Judge Tremblay, Gaspé.
J. M. Lemoine, Esq., Spencer Grange, Quebec.
Rev. N. C. A. Boudreault, Miscouche, P. E. I.
Rev. A. J. McIntyre, Charlottetown.
Mr. R. P. Paoli, Charlottetown.
Dr. Robitaille, Inspector of Customs, Quebec.
Rev. Stanislaus Boudreault, Egmont Bay, P. E. I.
Mr. Larue, Revising Barrister, Gaspé.
Mr. Garneau, Revising Barrister, Gaspé.
Mr. Fox, Halifax, N. S.
Mr. Thomas Fox, St. John, N. B.
Mr. Stanislaus Blanchard, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Mrs. Blanchard and family.
Mr. James A. J. McKenna, Privy Council Office, Ottawa.
Dr. Fortin, M. P., Montreal.

MANGANESE.

DICKENSON'S ISLAND.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

DICKENSON'S ISLAND, September 1.—This beautiful resort which during the Summer has afforded health, rest and recreation to so many visitors still holds its quota of pleasure seekers, many from Montreal as well as other parts. During the season, and until the present time the Richelieu House, management have had their hands full in providing accommodation for all who have cast their lot here for shorter or longer periods, in many cases having had to procure sleeping quarters for them across the river at Summerstown. In the way of recreation, the men folks put in the day time in boating and fishing as well as by boat excursions to various points up or down the river, while the ladies and children while the time away about the island in various ways peculiarly their own. Evening amusements are many and varied. Musical entertainments and dancing parties are frequent, while the children's evening amusements are not at all neglected. It is really a pretty sight to witness the little ones indulging in the light fantastic under the management of some of the ladies, who have kindly taken much pains to arrange these parties for them and teach the youngsters the different movements. Of course they look well to having their children's dances stop early, so as not to interfere with getting them off to bed early, which is such an essential element in the proper bringing up of these young people. It is usual for the older folk to take the floor after the young people have been got away, and then the revers of the past are joyously indulged to their heart's content, urged on by the sparkling music provided by one or other of the ladies, who, one and all, seem to vie with each other in making things go as merry as a marriage bell at the Island of Dickenson. It seems to me that most people go to great trouble to find a nice place to pass the Summer months. I have been there myself, and yet it is so strange that a place with the charms of Dickenson's Island, and so easy of access, should escape one's notices, while far-distant and out of the way places, which are only getable once in a while, are with great difficulty, are most thought of. The cool and refreshing arbors which the shores of the St. Lawrence afford, have only to be known to be well appreciated, and I suppose time will see them well patronized, and people from the crowded cities will flock to the Canadian will flock thither on opening of Summer, instead of spending the best part of the Summer studying the question. "Where shall we go?" I would say by all means patronize home industry as it were. Why go mighty distances to patronize American resorts when there are as beautiful, interesting and health-giving places in this grand country which we can reach with so much ease and less inconvenience, and where the husbands, uncles, brothers and others can come out and spend the week end with us.

This place has long been famous as a sporting ground, and as the season opens 1st of September, we expect quite a number of lovers of sport to arrive on the scene very shortly. Already many have arranged for accommodation, of course there will be room for lots of them, as a great many city people are tearing themselves away, now that September is come. "Happy to come, sorry to go, and happy to come again."

DICKENSON.

HARFSWELL, ME.

Closing of the Season—The Canadians Going Home.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

MONDAY, August 30.—Last Thursday some of the young Canadians staying at the Merriconeag House formed a band corps and serenaded the young ladies of the Lawson and their own house. The instruments were a bass drum, a snare drum, a breakfast bell, with a sound like that of "Gros Bourdon," a dinner gong and a tin pan. The drum major, whose sword and staff of office were alike dangerous to himself and followers, and who rejoices here in the name of "Sam," had his hands full, for each member of the orchestra held his own views of the author's meaning and the importance of the part assigned to his own instrument. The pieces played are said to have been from an unpublished manuscript of Wagner's entitled "The charivarce."

The reception accorded the band was flattering in the extreme. The whole village turned out and followed it to the Lawson House, where, just as some sweet singer was executing "White Wings," suddenly the English cannon joined the chorus.

After a dance to music by the band and several songs and speeches, "God Save the Queen" was sung and the meeting adjourned to serenade the colony, where cannon were fired in honor of the band and the Merriconeag, where everyone but "three little maids from school" were found to have gone to bed.

A grand and successful dance was given at the Merriconeag recently, where the light fantastic and its accompaniment, flirting, were carried on till a late hour. The influence of this festivity lasted for some days, as the waxed floor of the dining hall was a delusion and a snare to guests and waiters.

The last entertainment of the season was a series of tableaux and readings given by the Lawsonites. The terminal words of a reading there given are worthy to rank alongside of the dying words of the world's greatest heroes. The reader was a boy, and stopping in the middle of his reading, after a frantic gesture from the master of the ceremonies, he exclaimed: "That's all they want me to read at present," and closed his book.

The tableaux were very good, being by far the best part of the entertainment, and in spite of the modesty of the curtain, which had a habit of coming down by the run, the entertainment was a credit to its originators.

My Last Cigar and the McGill Song Book have been great favorites here among the vocal "featherless bipeds" of the Merriconeag. Some of our fair maidens have been heard to sing "Beautiful *Snow*."

Folks are all going home, Mrs. Morrice and family went back on Thursday.

Mrs. Ewing and family left this morning.

Mr. F. Jack and his sister have gone to Boston, and after doing that Centre of Intellect, will return to Montreal via Portland.

Mr. S. Ewing spent the week with us and left on Thursday for Cushing's Island. He made the trip with friends in a private yacht.

"YANK."

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN, August 30.—Quite a new departure in Chateauguay life took place last Saturday, when a successful programme of races and sports was carried out. Some of the Summer residents interested themselves to collect money for prizes and bought neat little souvenirs to present to the winners. The day was fair with just a ripple on the water, and a haze of smoke from distant burning woods. "My wife and I" went down to the starting place early and saw the races. The young ladies' race did not bring out many competitors, but was won by two girls near our house. There was a flat bottomed boat race in which the fishermen took part and won "using six paddles with cockswain," and it was the best race of the day, the crews being picked men from the fishing village near by, who entered the contest in friendly rivalry with each other. The next in order was a swimming match, in which the boys had the best of it, the water being very pleasant, while the sun beat down heavily on us, poor fellows on shore. The little boys' skiff race was a pretty race, and so was the little girls' race. Really, the spirit of the children is remarkable, so many of them being quite unaccustomed to the water, except for a month or two in Summer. The tub race was very exciting and funny, after which were some land sports, three-legged race, quoits, potato race, etc., on Gilmour's field.

The programme said that there would be a grand illumination in the evening, but a sudden squall coming up about six p.m., we had to postpone it. "Music will be supplied during the evening by the Chateauguay Bullfrog Band, who will furnish selections from their repertoire of native airs—God save the Queen." So ends the programme, which was of itself unique and attractive. The spirit of good fellowship, and friendliness that prevailed speaks well for the character of the inhabitants, and all seemed to vie in making the day pass pleasantly, and every one determined that another year, if all is well, we would do even better.

MAX STENTOR.

From Country to City.

There is a coolness in the air, a breath of the Autumn, which tells that the season of bathing and boating, of muslin gowns and picnics, of hay-cart drives and camping out comforts, is drawing to a close. Soon Autumn will be sovereign, and his bright colors, floating from every tree, beckon the people back to their homes. Reluctantly will they obey the signal and turn with a sigh from the blue sea with its firm, sandy beach, the calm lake nestling between hills, or the sloping grassy banks of some rippling, winding river.

What a packing of trunks and boxes will be going on! In our minds' eye we can see your correspondent Max Stentor warning Mrs. Max to leave nothing behind, and not until he is miles away from the Basin will he recollect his last start that his best umbrella is in the corner of the verandah at Chateauguay. Cousin Joe will doubtless smode the calmet in the form of a cigarette with his aboriginal friends at Tadousac, ere he bids them a touching farewell. Dores will sit up half the night before leaving "The Portage of Our Lady" to look at the moon and write verses that no one will ever be permitted to see, and the next morning hunt everywhere, from the cottage to the mill stream for her pet poke bonnet. The Cushing Island scribe as he pens his last epistle will wonder what affinity exists between that resort and amateur athletics. Surely, there must be some secret bond of union! Is it the codfish? The busy "B" of Metis will send the last of his sensible, practical Summer letters, and the Old Orchard "Zephyrs" will all be blowing homeward. Summer friends will part with lingering hand clasp and reiterated promises to come to the same place next year. And then comes the last, long look at the familiar rural scenes, the deep drawn sigh of farewell, hopeful visions of return mingled with the vague unexpressed feeling that

The Daily Star.

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

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

☞ We believe the circulation of THE STAR exceeds the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the city of Montreal.—68

London, Eng., Office—American Agency, 446 Strand. W. G. R. P. Nosh, correspondent and agent for advertising.

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 AUGUST 28, 1886.

Monday	25,018
Tuesday	25,116
Wednesday	24,849
Thursday	25,100
Friday	24,888
Saturday	26,844
Total	151,815

PRESENT DAILY AVERAGE

25,303.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

ANTICOSTI.

A reliable Gaspé correspondent writes:

The STAR's articles on Anticosti are to the point. The Island is a terrible place for emigrants to settle on where hardship and hunger are sure to accompany them. Better far for poor emigrants in Europe to beg their bread among their kith and kin than to leave home and friends in search of fortunes on Anticosti whence the Government will be obliged to remove them ere they die of starvation.

This is a terrible indictment, and the Winter is near the spot.

A BIGHWAY OF MIGRATION.

It has been regarded as a certainty for some time that the British Government would subsidize a line of Canadian steamships on the Pacific, but the announcement just made that it is the purpose of the Government to establish a mail line between Ireland and Canada is news. The Dominion Government is trying to make arrangements to secure the services of a fast line of steamers for the Atlantic mail service, and the Canadian Pacific Company are likely to tender. If the Company can secure from the British Government a subsidy for carrying the mails across the Atlantic as well as across the Pacific, there should be no difficulty in establishing a line of fast steamers on both oceans.

If such an arrangement is effected there can be no doubt that Canada will become the highway of travel to the East. The great tide of emigration to Australia will probably pass through Canada and many who set out from England with the intention of locating on the island continent may become so favorably impressed with Canada on the way as to decide to settle in the Dominion instead of going farther. At all events those who go on to Australia will carry with them impressions of the Dominion that must help to stimulate trade between the two countries. Canada has suffered much in the past from misrepresentation. The popular impression in Europe has been that Canada is an arctic country with scarcely any Summer. With the tide of travel coming this way these false impressions are likely to be removed. Each traveller will help to disseminate the truth and the result must be greatly increased immigration of the most desirable kind.

THE INUNDATIONS.

If the construction of the permanent works for the prevention of inundations depends upon the Corporation for the sinews of war, there appears to be no possibility of their completion by next Spring. A legal difficulty presents itself, the Corporation has no money immediately available and apparently has not the legal power to raise the money. The city is authorized to effect loans for several defined purposes, but this does not happen to be one of them. There is a reserve fund for unforeseen contingencies, but it cannot be pretended that the floods were unforeseen. The Council is authorized in case of emergency to raise money by a special tax on real estate; but can it be maintained that the prevention of floods which have occurred to a greater or less extent nearly every year of the city's existence is a case of emergency? Apparently the city can do nothing in the way of permanent works, until its charter is amended by the Quebec Legislature.

Meanwhile there is no reason why the temporary expedients adopted last Winter should not be tried again. Whatever is to be done should be done in good season. The cost was enormously increased last Winter through the work having been left until the ground was frozen solid. We need not repeat that mistake. That the floods next Spring will attain anything like the dimensions of this year's inundation is altogether improbable, and the chances are that a system of temporary sewer dams and pumps will save the city from great damage. There is no necessity to wait until the river begins to rise before granting the small appropriation for temporary works, and there is no necessity to wait until the Quebec Legislature meets before maturing a scheme, both in its engineering and financial details for the permanent protection of the city.

CIVILITY.

Not long ago we listened while two Montreal men talked about other people's manners. One was angrily of the opinion that abominable incivility distinguishes most folks one meets nowadays. Modern breeding he quite despaired of. His own clerks were surly to him, and sellers crusty, and buyers unreasonably huffy; workmen didn't touch their hats nowadays, and young girls were forward, and boys mannish, and little children very rude, and altogether there wasn't any courtesy anywhere. The other merchant was not able to join in this sweeping censure, but he stated his difference so civilly that, somehow, he almost seemed to be agreeing with his companion. He remarked that one *does* feel so much aggrieved by rude treatment; and yet one can scarcely expect nice courtesies from people in a hurry, or from those nerve-strained with overwork, or absorbed in business, or somewhat doubtful as to where the next meal or the next day's work is to come from. For his part it seemed to him that people's manners weren't really any worse than they used to be, perhaps they were a little different, more *brusque*, may be, but still he didn't find it any harder to get along on good terms with most folks than formerly. "But, hang it all," answered the other gentlemen, "you're so confoundedly good humored that you can stand anything."

That was, indeed, an important element in the true explanation. The man who thought other people's manners good, happens to be very civil himself. The other gentleman is a ramper and a roarer, equally ready to take and give offence, suspicious of slights where none are intended, and not in the habit of presenting a pleasant countenance to any but his bosom friends. He is not a bad fellow at all, simply an uncivil one, and, though a very able man, he has all he can do to keep his business in good order; whereas, the other, with less executive talent, sails along always with prosperous breezes. Each has reaped exactly what he has sown; one is liked and civilly treated, because he never forgets to be civil; the other is avoided, because of his porcupine ways.

Nothing pays as well as an amiable bearing. We do not mean in money merely, for there are much more important things to be gained. The person who cultivates gentle manners can't help but cultivate gentle feelings at the same time. He makes himself liked, and that is a large training in making oneself likeable. One is morally improved by his own courtesy. The French say "he has the manners of a good heart," and one can help himself to the possession of a heart corresponding to good manners. Of course, we don't mean that you are to be at everybody's beck and call, foolishly complaisant, unable to say "no," yielding easily to the whims and temptations of others. That is to be a soft-headed nobody. Self-respect, dignity, the maintenance of one's own views, are entirely consistent with civility. Be true to yourself. The question is whether you will be yourself pleasantly or unpleasantly. If there were no better reason for being civil one might be so because civility has a money value. Opportunities are always more freely given to the amiable fellow, and, as his acquaintances like to be with him, a thousand pieces of valuable information, lost to his opposite, come his way.

We said, in a preceding paragraph, that the "man who thought other people's manners good happens to be very civil himself." That was a misuse of language—one that is common. There was no happening about his civility. He had trained himself to it. He had, early in life, deliberated on the best way to improve his opportunities and himself. To act courteously to everybody—without adulation to wealth or position and without insolence to poverty and unimportance—soon became a confirmed habit with him. And one of the beauties of the practice is that it will soon become a confirmed habit with almost anybody who tries. Then he will have become not only civil himself, but the cause that civility is in other men, for nothing is surer than that you will, in this matter, get fully as much courtesy as you give.

CANADA NINETY YEARS AGO.

At Quebec on the 7th of July, 1707, David McLane was tried before a special court of *oyer and terminer* on a charge of high treason. There were fourteen counts in the indictment. The trial lasted from seven in the morning till nine at night, and the prisoner was found guilty. He was sentenced as follows:—

"That you David McLane be taken to the place whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck, but not till death follows; for you are to be opened alive, and your *entrailles* will be torn out and burnt before your eyes; then your head will be cut off from your body, which will be cut in four parts; and your head and body will be at the disposition of the King. May God have mercy on your soul."

The day fixed for the execution was the 21st July. On that day, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Mountain and the Rev. Mr. Spark, he was taken outside the city walls and executed. The rope was put around his neck, and he dropped into eternity. The body was allowed to hang twenty-five minutes. A platform, on which was fixed a beam, was brought up, and a fire lighted to carry out the rest of the sentence. His head was cut off, and the executioner held it up in the air, crying out, "A traitor's head." He was cut open, and a portion of his *entrailles* taken out and burnt. His arms and legs were cut with a knife, but not separated from the trunk.

The pamphlet from which the above is translated, states that the execution occupied about two hours, and that the conduct (bearing) of the prisoner was composed and suitable to the occasion. The pleadings and evidence given would only interest legal readers.

TRAVEL ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The practical disappearance from Toronto of the American tourist is announced, and Mr. Mark Irish and the *Globe* have each enunciated theories to account for the threatened extinction of this most valuable species. Before discussing these theories, we venture to assure the sister city of Montreal's heartfelt sympathy, which is all the keener because we recognize that the same causes which have wrought this misfortune for Toronto may yet work similar evil to Montreal. It is gratifying to be able to state that the duster clad visitor from the South is still flitting about the streets of Montreal; as of yore, surprised at nothing unless it be at the reports of his practical disappearance. Mr. Irish ascribes Toronto's trouble to the improvement of the railway communication on the south side of Lake Ontario and to a certain smallpox epidemic in Montreal. Well certainly there was a smallpox epidemic in Montreal some time ago but nobody who knows enough to come in when it rains stays away from Montreal on that account now. As a matter of fact we believe tourist travel in Montreal is above the average this year. The *Globe* blames the steamboat service on Lake Ontario and between Toronto and Montreal, which it denounces as behind the age. We believe the *Globe's* diagnosis is the correct one, and behind the age admirably describes the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company. Its management is hampered with the antiquated notion that the only thing necessary to popularize the line is to prevent any other boats competing. Passengers are ill-fed, and if they venture to complain are publicly and politely informed that either they are fools, or they are not hungry. The Company must make larger profits on its outlay in the hotel business (i. e. staterooms and meals) than it does on its outlay in the carrier business. A meal that costs about sixteen cents is sold for fifty cents, and people who get to the table first get clean napkins. Some at least of those who come later have to take their chances. For these, it is safer, although not altogether convenient, not to use the napkins. A company that can be guilty of such mean and disgusting economizing as this can have little regard for the comfort of its patrons. For the Upper Canada service more capacious boats are evidently required.

Nothing but a steamboat service very much behind the age can make the St. Lawrence unattractive to the American tourist. The company which now unfortunately has the monopoly of the passenger service evidently has no conception of the possibilities of the business.

MEN.

Mr. William Gooderham, the millionaire Toronto distiller, is abroad. Says the Isle of Wight (Ryde) *Times*: A Canadian gentleman (Mr. Gooderham) has been lodging at Harcourt House, on the Strand, during the past few weeks, and we regret he did not stay longer in the town. On Thursday he gave a tea at the Gassiot school-room, Oakfield, to 400 of the working classes of the neighborhood. Gen. and Mrs. Carr Tate kindly lent the building, and were present. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Gooderham and Mr. Whisker.

Sir Robert Nicholas Fowler, Baronet, M.P. for London, and Lord Mayor of the British metropolis in 1883 and 1885, is in Toronto, accompanied by his son, Mr. Thos. Fowler. They are making a tour of the American continent. Sir Robert is a successful banker in London. During the present century only three other gentlemen besides Sir Robert have held the position of lord mayor for more than one year. These were: Ald. Wood, 1815-16; Sir John Key, 1830-31; Ald. Corbitt, 1861-62.

As the sheets of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt's forthcoming work on mineralogy have been passing through the press, the author has matured a most important generalization in chemical law, which he condenses into a brief postscript to his volume. This generalization is nothing less than the inclusion within the scope of the law of constant volumes, of both solids and liquids. Gases and vapors have long been known to conform to this law; Dr. Hunt proves that all matter conforms to it.

The commission of the seventh Oriental Congress, which will meet at Vienna in September, has already received 284 applications for membership from foreign Orientalists, including 53 from the United Kingdom and 11 from British India. Among the best known names are: From Oxford, Professors Max Muller, Sayce and Sir Monier Williams; from Cambridge, Professors Cowell and W. Wright, and from Edinburgh, Professor Davidson. The Royal Asiatic and the Royal Geographical Societies will be represented by Mr. R. Cust; the Biblical Archæological Society by Messrs. Rylands and Gates, and the India office by Dr. R. Rost. Several ladies have been admitted to membership, among them Miss Amelia B. Edwards, who will deliver an address on recent discoveries in Egypt. The number of papers already announced amounts to fifty

It has often been alleged that if Lord Randolph Churchill ever held a position of power in England steps would be taken toward the adoption of a protective tariff, and now it is reported that the British Government is prepared to concede the demand of the English hop growers and impose a small import duty on foreign hops. It would scarcely seem fair to protect one article of British production against foreign competition without extending the system. It is not at all likely that the Government of Britain intends to adopt an all round protective system and the report that hops are to be protected is possibly without foundation, but perhaps Sir Randolph and his colleagues intend to experiment a little in practical political economy. Canadians will hope that free trade views will prevail in England, for although we want protection for ourselves we are selfish enough to desire free access to the British produce markets

Mgr. O'Bryen, the Papal Ablegate, in a recent sermon in Toronto, uttered the following as the gospel of the Roman Catholic Church:

"The Pope speaks in the name of Christ, and the man who despises the Pope despises Christ. The world has been shocked has been frightened at the expounding of this grand truth. Then, I say, there is only one in the world who has power to direct us. Are we all to bow down the knee to the one man in Rome? Are we all to be dependent upon him for salvation? Are we to go to him before we knock at the gates of Paradise, and are we to be excluded forever if he should close the gates against us? Yes. Notwithstanding the anger, notwithstanding the horror of the world, this is the revealed truth of God."

Toronto *Grip* publishes a cartoon with the title, "The Anticosti Bunco-steerer, Mr. Hector Cameron, 'of the Canadian Bar and Parliament,' lends his assistance to lead gullable Englishmen into the Anticosti scheme."

Sir William Dawson is thus referred to in the opening of a sketch of his life in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Aug. 17, written by Rev. H. R. Haweis:

In Sir William Dawson the British Association has secured as President this year at Birmingham one of the most sagacious, learned, and personally estimable scientific men of the day. Sir William early accepted his vocation. As a boy at Pictou College, Nova Scotia, where he was educated, he was devoted to the study of Nature, and was famous for his extensive collections of such minerals, stuffed creatures, and skins of animals as belonged to his native province. He not only accumulated, but he early assimilated his knowledge. He loved it, and one of his great educational missions in life has been to make others love it. Needless to say that he soon branched out into fields of original exploration and inquiry which have made his name famous throughout the civilized world. He was born in 1820. At the age of twenty-two he fell in with Sir Charles Lyell, and in 1842 he had the good fortune to be his travelling companion during a scientific tour in Nova Scotia. They devoted themselves specially to the carboniferous rocks and such vestiges of the animal creation as were to be found in them. In 1846 we find him at the Edinburgh University studying chemistry; and in 1850 he returned to Nova Scotia to apply his experimental knowledge to geology. His name is associated with the first Normal school there, the New University of New Brunswick, and since 1855 with the McGill College and University at Montreal—over which Sir William presides as Principal, and Professor of Natural History.

First Primary Division—Public School.

Teacher.—Define the word "impotence."

Pupil.—Impotence is want of strength or power; weakness, feebleness, imbecility; wanting functional activity.

Teacher.—Give an example.

Pupil.—The police administration of the commercial metropolis of Canada.

Teacher.—Illustrate your example.

Pupil.—James O'Meally, fruit dealer, St. Peter street, occupying one-third of narrow footpath with boxes and sheives in display of stock of fruit, contrary to law, and in spite of numerous complaints. Contractor for laying water main occupying another third with iron pipes. Long suffering and helpless public obliged to endure the inconvenience with apparently no redress.

Teacher.—Correct; go up head.

August.

All the long August afternoon,
The little drowsy stream
Whispers a melancholy tune,
As if it dreamed of June
And whispered in its dream.

The thistles show beyond the brook
Dust on their down and bloom,
And out of many a weed-grown nook
The aster-flowers look
With eyes of tender gloom.

The silent orchard aisles are sweet
With smell of ripening fruit;
Through the sere grass, in shy retreat,
Flitter at coming feet
The robins strange and mute.

There is no wind to stir the leaves,
The harsh leaves overhead
Only the querulous cricket arrives,
And shrilling locust weaves
A song of Summer dead.

W. D. Howells

THE FRENCH VISITORS.

Going to Visit the French Warships at Quebec—A Description of the Warships.

M. Louis Delsauze and Madame de Veulle and her son, of Paris, arrived in the city yesterday from the west on their way to Quebec, where they are to visit the French warships "La Minerve" and "Talisman." They left Montreal this morning in company with Admiral Vignes' sister, who came from Niagara for the purpose. It is expected that several of the officers of these ships will visit the city in a day or two. The "Minerve" and "Talisman" belong to the North Atlantic Squadron, and after spending about three weeks in Quebec will proceed to the West Indies and New York. The flagship is a wooden vessel of 450 horse power, and carries 18 guns, torpedoes, electrical apparatus, etc. The "Minerve" has 325 men all told on board. She is commanded by Vice-Admiral Vignes, commandant of the North American squadron, and among the leading officers are Capt. Menard, chief of staff; Capt. Melchior, commanding the "Talisman;" Dr. Vincent, surgeon; the Abbe Boschey, chaplain, and Chief Engineer Niobey. The "Talisman" acts as advice-boat to the "Minerve," and is said to be a very pretty war craft.

THE SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE

Defended by the Pope from an Attack by Abbe Febore.

The priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice were highly pleased Thursday when it became known that a communication of a very important nature had just been received from the Holy See.

It appears that one Abbé Febore attacked the society in a book he is writing entitled, "Continuation of the Ecclesiastical History by Darras," and alleged that its members had always been partisans of Gallicanism, and by no means submitted to the authority of the Pope. The French clergy became indignant, and over sixty prelates drew up a protestation which they forwarded to Rome. Leo XIII asked the Superior-General of the order to furnish proof contradicting these allegations, and this was done to his entire satisfaction. He has now issued an ultimatum full of praise of the Sulpicians, in which he states that the Order is so dear to his heart, that whoever attacks it attacks him. This ultimatum has been received by the Superior of the Seminary here, and by him made known to his brother members.

Abbé Febore will be obliged by the Pope to retract his allegations in the next volume of his publication, and should he not comply with this order of the Sovereign Pontiff, the whole work, it is understood, will be placed under the ban.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Club Letellier Elections—Meeting at St. Ours—Meeting at Ste. Cunegonde.

At the meeting of the Club Letellier held Thursday, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the coming year: President, L. A. W. Proulx; vice-president, Hon. S. Pierre; secretary, M. Dubreuil; assistant secretary, Wilfrid Tanguay; treasurer, M. Boivin; librarian, Louis Perrault.

There is to be a political meeting at St. Ours, Richelieu county, on Sunday, in the interest of Mr. Cardin, the candidate of the *Parti National*. The speakers will be Messrs. Cardin, R. Prefontaine, M. P., J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P. P. Dr. Ledouceur, Mayor of Sorel, L. A. W. Proulx, T. Marchessault and M. Leduc.

A meeting in the interest of Mr. Champagne, the nationalist candidate in Hochelaga county, was held at Ste. Cunegonde last evening, about 500 people being present. Councillor Desjardins presided. The speakers were Messrs. Ch. Champagne and R. Lemieux, both of whom secured a patient hearing.

A Centenarian.

A centenarian, Joseph Manders, has just died at the Grey Nunnery on Guy street, at the age of 106 years, 4 months and 17 days, having been born on the 15th April, 1780, at Batalha, Portugal. He was a soldier in the Peninsular war and was taken prisoner by Napoleon I. After eighteen months' imprisonment he escaped to the English forces, serving with them for some time. He came to this city in 1812, since which time he has remained here, working by the day. He was employed in the building of the Notre Dame church and Victoria Bridge. He was married to a Mlle. Demers who died twenty-five years ago and leaves one daughter.

For fifty years he had not tasted liquor, though he was an inveterate smoker. On Sunday last he was walking about the house, and was taken sick on Monday, dying late on Wednesday night, conscious to the last. He had never been sick before, having always enjoyed good health. He was of a gay disposition but attended very closely to his religious duties. He had not worked for quite a month and was not available to go about the house had he gone outside owing to his unability to descend steps. He spoke three languages, English, French and Portuguese. He had all his teeth pulled about fifteen years ago owing to inflammation and this has been the only medical attendance he ever received. He looked about thirty years younger than he really was, not having a single white hair in his head, and possessing a very fresh complexion and smooth skin. His funeral takes place to-morrow from 4½ St. Margaret street.

Baring Bros.' Manager in Canada.

Mr. Charles Elliott, the agent and manager for the well known English firm of Baring Bros., is staying for a few days at the St. Lawrence Hall. He has come to Canada to report on the agricultural prospects of the Dominion, to visit the model farms and schools, and especially to introduce some South Devon cattle, which he claims are quite equal to the breeds now in use. These cattle are bred on Dartmoor, in Devonshire, and besides giving as much milk as a Jersey can put on as much meat as a North Devon. Mr. Elliott thinks there is a great future for the Dominion, especially with regard to her fruits and agriculture. He strongly advocates the extension of cattle ranches, both for steers and horses, as there will be sure to be a great demand for both. The cattle trade, he says, will be sure to increase, and if farmers would go in more extensively for breeding horses they would find it a profitable affair.

During the 10 years between 1872 and 1882, England imported 197,000 horses from this country, and the English Government are evidently looking to Canada for the necessary supply of cavalry horses for the British army.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. A. Hutchins, advocate, has returned from England per SS. "Parisian" after a two months' holiday.

Mr. John McDougall's condition remains unchanged. He has not yet regained the power of articulation.

Mr. John Lithgow returned from a tour to British Columbia last week, and sailed by the "Sarnia" for England yesterday, where he purposes spending two years.

The Rev. J. Philp, pastor of St. James Street Methodist Church, has returned from his vacation. He will occupy the pulpit of his church morning and evening to-morrow

Mr. Frederic Schiller, son of Mr. William Schiller and nephew of Mr. Charles Schiller, Clerk of the Crown, entered the Oblat Order, and Miss Marie Schiller entered the Hochelaga Convent, Wednesday.

Mr. N. P. Martin, of Lachine and Canadian Customs officer at Bonaventure depot, was married Wednesday at St. Joseph's Church, Montreal, to Miss A. St. Denis, of Notre Dame street. The happy pair left for Newport, Vt., Wednesday night to spend the honeymoon.

Mr. U. E. Archambault, Principal of the Catholic Commercial Academy, Officer of the Academy of France, Knight of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, etc., has received the diploma as Knight First Class, "Membre d'Honneur" of the "Societe Humanitaire Universelle des Chevaliers Sauveteurs des Alpes Maritimes," at the instance of Commander L. A. Huguet-Latour, General Delegate of the Order in Canada.

Mr. G. H. Patterson, the eastern district passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, left Wednesday by the 8 p. m. train for Colorado, where he takes unto himself a wife from the golden state, returning by way of Florida and New York. Mr. Patterson's popularity was attested to by the number of gentlemen assembled to see him off and wish him bon voyage, and extend their congratulations and best wishes for the future happiness of himself and bride.

Ontario and Quebec Railway Expropriations.

Mr. P. G. Valois, of Pointe Claire, presented a petition yesterday, asking that Mr. Joseph Rielle should not be allowed to act as arbitrator for the Ontario & Quebec railway in a case of expropriation of his property. He has already acted as agent of the company in the same case. Hon. Justice Loranger granted the petition.

PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

Triennial Meeting—List of Delegates Elected.

The triennial meeting of the Provincial Synod meets in this city on Wednesday next. The following is a list of the delegates elected:

CLERICAL DELEGATES.

Diocese of Nova Scotia—Revs. Canon Brock, M. A., Windsor; Rural Dean Nichols, D. D., Liverpool; F. Partridge, D. D., F. R. Murray and Charles Hole, LL. D., Halifax; Charles Bowman, Parrsboro; D. C. Moore, R. D. Albion Mines; E. D. Smith, B. D. and Sydney; R. C. Caswall, M. A., Lunenburg; W. E. Harris, M. A., Amherst; J. A. Kaulbach, M. A., Truro; R. D. Brambrick, M. A., North Sydney.

Diocese of Quebec—Revs. Dr. Allnatt, Quebec; Dr. Boe, Lennoxville; A. A. Von Iffland, M. A., Quebec; Dr. Adams, Lennoxville; G. Thornelee, M. A., Sherbrooke; J. Foster, M. A., Coaticook; M. M. Fotheringill, Quebec; Dr. Reid, Sherbrooke; A. C. Scarth, M. A., Lennoxville; H. J. Petry, B. A., and G. V. Housman, M. A., Quebec; G. H. Parker, Compton.

Diocese of Toronto — Ven. Archdeacon Boddy, M. A., Toronto; Revs. T. W. Allen, M. A., R. D. Millbrook; Rural Dean Beck, M. A., Peterborough; C. J. S. Bethune, D. C. L., Port Hope; Provost Body, D. C. L., and A. H. Broughall, M. A., Toronto; John Carry, D. D., Port Perry; J. D. Cayley, M. A., and Canon Du Moulin, M. A., Toronto; O. P. Ford, B. A., Woodbridge; John Langtry, M. A., Toronto; W. Logan, M. A., Fenelon Falls; John Pearson, Toronto.

Diocese of Fredericton—Revs. Canon Medley, B. A., Sussex; Canon De Veber, M. A., St. John; G. G. Roberts, M. A., Fredericton; Canon Neales, M. A., Woodstock; Canon Brigstocke, M. A., and G. M. Armstrong, M. A., St. John; J. Roy Campbell, Dorchester; J. H. Talbot, Springfield; J. M. Davenport, M. A., St. John; D. Forsyth, B. A., Chatham; G. O. Troop, M. A., St. John; Canon Ketchum, D.D., St. Andrews.

Diocese of Montreal—Rev. J. S. Stone, D.D., Very Rev. the Dean, D.C.L., Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M. A., Montreal; Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, M. A., Waterloo; Revs. Canon Ellegood, M.A., Canon Mills, B.D., Canon Henderson, D.D., Montreal; J. F. Bonand, R.D., St. Johns; J. G. Baylis, B.D., J. H. Dixon, Canon Belcher, Canon Empson, M.A., Montreal.

Diocese of Huron—Revs. Canon Innes, M.A., London; Canon Hincks, Windsor; Canon Richardson, M.A., G. G. Ballard, A.B., London; Freeman Harding, B.D., Hayesville; G. C. Mackenzie, R.D., Brantford; Evans Davis, M.A., Principal Fowell, M.A., Canon Smith, R.D., London; W. A. Young, B.D., Brantford; Canon Hill, M.A., R.D., St. Thomas; Canon Mulholland, Owen Sound.

Diocese of Ontario—Ven. Archdeacon Lauder, D. C. L., Rev. J. J. Bogert, M. A., R. D., Ottawa; Rev. Canon White, B. A., Maitland; Ven. Archdeacon Jones, LL.D., D. C. L., Napanee; Rev. Canon Pettit, M. A., R. D., Cornwall; J. W. Burke, B. A., Belleville; A. Spencer, Kingston; E. M. Baker, Cumberland; E. P. Crawford, M. A., Brockville; W. Lewin, B. A., Prescott; A. C. Nesbitt, Smith's Falls; W. B. Carey, M. A., R. D., Kingston.

Diocese of Niagara—Revs. W. Belt, M. A., R. D., Burlington; Geo. Bull, M. A., R. D., Niagara Falls; S. H. Carmichael, M. A., Hamilton; W. B. Clark, M. A., Amaster; Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, M. A., Guelph; Rev. Canon Houston, M. A., Niagara Falls; Rev. C. A. Mcskridge, D. D., Hamilton; Ven. Archdeacon McMurray, D. D., St. Catharines, Niagara; Revs. Canon Read, D. D., Grimsby; R. G. Sutherland, Hamilton; Canon Worrell, M. A., Oakville.

LAY DELEGATES.

Diocese of Nova Scotia—Hon. Judge Ritchie, Mr. W. C. Silver, Professor Hind, Mr. Andrew Uniacke, Halifax; Mr. E. J. Hodgson, Q. C., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Lieut.-Col. Stewart, A. D. C., Messrs. C. J. Harrington, Q. C., J. J. Hunt, Q. C., L. J. W. H. Rowley, E. P., Archbold, James Cossin and J. G. Foster, Halifax.

Diocese of Quebec—Messrs. Geo. Lampson, Quebec; R. W. Heneker, D. C. L., Sherbrooke; Robert Hamilton, D. C. L., Mr. W. H. Carter, Quebec; E. J. Hemming, C. E., Drummondville; Hon. Judge Irvine, D. C. L., Mr. James Dunbar, Q. C., Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, Quebec; Lieut.-Col. Ready, Melbourne; W. G. Wurtele, C. E., Hamilton, jr., R. P. Campbell, Quebec.

Diocese of Toronto—Hon. G. W. Allan, Toronto; Judge Benson, Port Hope; Capt. Blain, Lieut.-Col. Boulton, Messrs. A. H. Campbell, C. J. Campbell, John Carter, Macallus Crombie, Major Foster, W. Ince, Clarkson Jones, and J. A. Worrell, Toronto.

Diocese of Fredericton—Hon. Chief Justice Allen, Fredericton; Messrs. R. Stevenson, St. Andrews; D. L. Hannington, Dorchester; W. M. Jarvis, Dr. C. W. Weldon, Q. C., St. John; C. H. Fairweather, Rothesay; Hurd Peters, St. John; C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen; Sheriff Sterling, Fredericton; R. T. Clinch, Rothesay; G. R. Parkin, Fredericton; R. B. Haddow, Newcastle.

Diocese of Montreal — Messrs. Strachan Bethune, D. C. L., Q. C., James Hutton, Geo. Macrae, Q. C., James Stephenson, Montreal; Hon. Judge Armstrong, Sorel; Alexander Gowdey, Dr. T. P. Butler, Charles Garth, Montreal; Hon. Thos. Wood, Ingleside; Hon. W. W. Lynch, Knowlton; G. F. C. Smith, W. R. Salter, Montreal.

Diocese of Huron—Messrs. Richard Bayly, Q. C., R. Barr-ed-Reed, London; A. H. Dymond, Brantford; V. Cronyn, Lt. B., London; Robert Fox, Lucan; Nathaniel Currie, Glencoe; William Grey, Woodstock; Henry Crotty, Ingersoll; W. Ralston, Woodstock; G. H. Gooding, Chesley; Robert Martin, Listowel; Dr. Thos. Bradley, Belvie.

Diocese of Ontario—Messrs. James A Henderson, Q. C., L. R. Wallbem, Q. C., Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., Kingston; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Matheson, Perth; Hon. Judge McDonald, M.A., Brockville; Mr. R. V. Rogers, M.A., Kingston; Hon. Judge Reynolds, Brockville; Hon. Thos. White, M.P., Dr. Wilson, Ottawa; Mr. Samuel Keefer, C.E., Brockville; James Shannon, E. H. Smythe, L. D., Kingston.

Diocese of Niagara—Messrs. Adam Brown, W. F. Burton, Hamilton; Geo. Elliott, Guelph; F. W. Gates, F. E. Kilvert, M.P., Hamilton; S. Macklem, Chippewa; J. S. Mason, Hamilton; J. Moss, Drummondville; H. McGiverin, Hamilton; B. R. Nelles, Grimsby; W. Y. Pettit, Oakville; Hon. J. B. Plumb, Niagara.

CITY ITEMS.

—Mr. Beauchamp, revising officer for the county of Hochelaga, has finished his final revision of the electoral lists, which comprise 30,525 names.

—The monthly meeting of the Montreal Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church will be held to-day at 3 p. m., the lecture room of Erskine Church.

—Louis Moquin an old man of 72 years while working at St. Constant Wednesday, met with a serious accident. A large piece of rock fell on him fracturing his thigh. He was sent by the Curé of the parish to Notre Dame Hospital.

—A man was accidentally drowned at Cote St. Paul locks Wednesday. He had engaged himself in Montreal to assist in working a barge that was going west and while engaged in his duties unfortunately met his death. The body has not yet been recovered.

—The Irish Catholic Benefit Society held a meeting last evening in the hall, 233 McGill street. The treasurer of the picnic committee presented a satisfactory report. A motion of thanks was passed to the donors of prizes to the picnic.

—A banquet and ball will be given in the Queen's Hall assembly rooms on the 15th, by the English, German and Polish Hebrew congregation to celebrate the consecration of the new synagogue on McGill College avenue. The consecration ceremonies take place in the morning.

Valuable Books.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mackay purchased in London, England, and presented to the library of the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, seventy-three volumes of a "Universal History" compiled during the reign of George II and published by his authority. Principal Henderson thankfully acknowledges the receipt of this valuable gift.

"Ghost" Sold.

Mr. James Maguire, sold the last of Mr. Campbell's (St. Hilaire) "Ghost" ponies Thursday to Mr. Mitchell, of Glasgow, for $250. Mr. Mitchell was so much taken with the mare's looks and actions that he has taken her over to Scotland. She is a sister to the beautiful pair of cobs Mr. Allan owns.

The Female Burglar.

The Court of Specials was presided over yesterday by Police Magistrate Desnoyers. Mary Linden, known as "Swiss Mary," who was arrested for burglarizing the residence of Mr. Hirschfield, her late employer, on Sherbrooke street, was found guilty and sentenced to twenty-three months' imprisonment.

Sometimes They is Chickens.

(From the Hamilton Spectator.)

The grammarian of THE MONTREAL STAR, who insists that "don't" won't do for does not, also insists that "Did up" is awfully bad form. Presently we shall find this very correct young man objecting to the time-honored truism, "Eggs is eggs."

Anticosti.

(From the Quebec News.)

We confess we were surprised when some few weeks ago we saw it stated that Mr. Speaker Kirkpatrick, while in England, spoke in flattering terms of Anticosti. We suspected that there must be some mistake, for Mr. Kirkpatrick could not truthfully have recommended that inhospitable and isolated place as an attractive spot for emigrants from Great Britain. We are glad to observe that he denies the truth of the statement, and says that his eulogistic language was used not in reference to Anticosti, but to the North-West. It is the duty of Canadians to thwart the designs of any knaves who may seek to gull the British people by encouraging emigration to such a locality. The people across the water already have a prejudice against Canada as a country of almost perpetual frost and snow.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES.

OTTAWA, September 3.—To-morrow's *Canada Gazette* will contain a proclamation extending the limits of the harbor of Hantsport, N. S., under the "Harbor Masters' act," so as to include a portion of the River Avon; also notices of the appointment of Julien Chabot, of Levis, as a member of the Quebec Harbor commission, and Edward John Lally, of Algoma, as outport collector of customs.

An order-in-council has been passed providing the following scale of fees for inspection of sheep entering the provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba and the districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, the fees to be paid to the collector of customs or other officer: One animal, 25 cents; not exceeding five animals, 10 cents each; not exceeding 10 animals, 6 cents each; not exceeding 24, 4 cents each; not exceeding 50, 2½ cents each; over fifty 2 cents each.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery gives notice that he has received finally revised voters' lists for the electoral districts of Bothwell, Ont.; Arthabaska, Que.; Bellechasse, Dorchester, Jacques Cartier, Levis, Terrebonne and Vercheres, Que.; Victoria, N. S., and Victoria, B. C.

The Temiscouata Railway Company gives notice of a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of organization to be held at Fraserville, Que., on the 21st September.

The St. Catharines and Niagara Railway company give notice of application to Parliament for an act to declare the work to be of public importance and for power to extend the line to Toronto through Hamilton and to connect with any railway company in Toronto, running through the counties of Wentworth, Halton, Peel, or York, and to extend the line from any point in the Grand River to Woodstock in the county of Wexford.

Importation of Horses.

Mr. J. H. Kimball, the proprietor of the Montreal Horse Exchange, has passed through his stables no less than 1200 horses since the commencement of the season. Last night 18 valuable Welsh and Shetland ponies arrived by the "Lake Superior," consigned to Mr. C. Smith, of Grimsby, Ont., for breeding purposes, and 15 splendid Clydesdale and Shire horses came by the same vessel, for Mr. Ballice, of Washington, Illinois.

St. Jean Baptiste Protestant School.

In accordance with the statute passed when the municipality of St. Jean Baptiste Village was annexed to the city, the Dissentient school and property has passed from the trustees into the hands of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. This was done about two weeks ago by notarial deed. Miss Campbell, the former teacher, has been re-engaged by the commissioners.

U. S. Customs Appointment.

Captain John Lonegan, of Burlington, Vt., has been appointed deputy collector and inspector of U. S. Customs at Point St. Charles, vice Henry T. Benedict who was removed a year ago. The office has been in abeyance ever since until Wednesday when Captain Lonegan commenced his duties.

A Correction.

At the Butchers' picnic, on Wednesday, the fireman's half-mile race was won by W. J. McCulloch, R. Cairns 2nd and A. Naud 3rd; the winner of the mile fireman's race was also W. J. McCulloch, D. Guthrie 2nd and J. Cairns 3rd. This is in correction of the list of prize winners previously published.

C. P. R. Earnings.

The traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway from August 21st to August 31st were $297,000, against $266,000 for the same period last year, showing an increase of $31,000.

—An examination for certificates as masters' mates will be held on Monday, at the office of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, No. 183 Commissioners street.

NO EXHIBITION.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH did not exhibit their safes in London, (fortunately for some

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Reports of Various Committees — Private Appeals by Missionaries Condemned.

TORONTO, September 3.—After the presentation of the report of the committee a number of notices of motion were given, among which was one by Rev. T. M. Campbell that the name "superintendent of districts" be changed to "chairman of district" one by Rev. Dr. Saunderson for the abolition of the court of appeal in connection with the annual conference; one by Mr. D. Graham, Montreal, that the name "general superintendent" be changed to "bishop," and that the lay delegates to annual conference be reduced in number to one from each district and have equal powers with ministers. This last notice of motion caused considerable laughter.

COMMITTEES ORGANIZED.

Several committees reported organization:—

Superannuation fund—Chairman, Rev. D. Sanderson; secretary, Rev. T. M. Campbell.

Publishing interests—Chairman Rev. Dr. Griffin; secretary, Rev. D. J. Hunter.

Children's fund—Chairman, Rev. Jas. McAllister; secretary, Rev. S. Card.

Memorials—Chairman, Rev. Dr. Gardiner; secretary not appointed.

Temperance—Chairman, Rev. P. L. Brethour; secretary, Rev. W. H. Lambly.

Annual conferences—Chairman, Rev. J. F. Gorman; secretary, Rev. Dr. Lovell.

Itinerancy—Chairman, Rev. E. A. Stafford; secretary, Rev. J. S. Williamson.

Public services—Chairman, Rev. Dr. Potts; secretary, Rev. G. J. Bishop.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Rev. J. S. Ross then presented the report of the Children's Fund commission appointed by the conference of 1883 in tabulated form as follows:—

Schedule A—Claimants—Eastern section—Nova Scotia, rates of assessment, 4¾ per cent; on current rates; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, rate of assessment, 90 2-3c; Newfoundland, rate of assessment, 45c per rate. Western section—Toronto, London, Niagara, Guelph and Montreal 30c each; Bay of Quinte, 28c.

Claimants classified—Superintendents, 696; superannuated or deceased ministers, 139; printing establishments, college or connectional institutes, 171 missions, 13; total number of children claimants, 2236; amount paid into fund by circuits, $3691; amount received from fund by claimants, $49,512; circuits paying more into the fund than their ministers received from it 9219; members receiving more from fund than their circuits have paid into fund, 13,407; non-claimants—number of members receiving less than $600, 256 or 75 per cent. of the whole number of members receiving more than $60, 83 or 25 per cent. of the whole number; amount paid by circuits of non-claimants into the fund $12,500.

The report was received.

THE BOOK ROOM.

Rev. Dr. Briggs presented the report of the Western section of the book room committee during the periods ending 1882 and 1886, as follows:—

	Term ended 1886.	Term ended 1882.	Increase
Books	645,988	253,248	392,470
Pamphlets, tracts, etc.	365,539	291,339	74,200
Totals	1,011,527	544,587	466,940

The report was referred to the Committee on Publishing Interests.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Rev. Dr. Ryckman, secretary, nominated as his assistants Dr. Jueh and Rev. Dr. Griffin, and as journal secretary, Rev. Dr. Brethour.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Rev. Dr. Withrow moved that the nomination committee be requested to strike a committee to prepare an appropriate address to Her Majesty the Queen on the completion of the jubilee year of her reign. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote, the entire conference singing "God Save the Queen."

MISSION WORK.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland presented the report of the general board of missions for the period 1882-86, from which it appeared that the increase in the number of domestic missions had been very great. At the Manitoba conference an increase from 42 to 59 had taken place. He thought some plan should be adopted by which comparatively wealthy missions should support their own ministers, many of them being able to do so, and with this view that the missions should be carefully classified. In reference to Indian missions he said it was a very significant fact that during the revolt in the North-West not one member or adherent of the Methodist Church among the Indians was implicated in the disturbances, and it is now generally acknowledged that the unswerving loyalty of Chief Pakan and his people at the Whitefish Lake contributed more than any other circumstance to prevent a general uprising of the Cree nation. He regretted that the Dominion Government had not seen fit to increase the amount which they had already given in aid of these missions, but expected to announce a better result at next conference. In regard to French missions, he was unable to speak very hopefully. The difficulties in that field were great. He thought a reorganization of these missions might add to their progress, as, for instance, that the French missions should be connected with the various English districts in which they are located, so as to be under the official supervision of the district superintendent whose residence was the nearest, while the annual reports would be discussed and revised by brethren conversant with the facts: that there should be an annual gathering (other than the conference) of the French missionaries, with the superintendents of all districts in which French missions are located, when they might discuss all matters pertaining to the French work and make such recommendations to the annual conference as might seem desirable. These recommendations have not been adopted by the Montreal conference, however, and the anomalous position of the French work remains unchanged. As this department is sustained entirely by missionary funds, it is regarded as a proper question to be dealt with by the General conference, and it is hoped such action will be taken as will enable the board to pursue a fixed and well understood policy and so put an end to the uncertainties and endless new departures that have weakened the work in the past.

The report made the

FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS:

1. A Sustentation fund—For some time past the prospect of a sustentation fund, out of which aid might be given in a class of dependent fields that are not strictly missions, has been before the board, and at its session in October, 1883, the question was referred to the committee on consultation and finance. At a meeting of the latter body three schemes were submitted. As time could not be secured for a full discussion they were passed on to the General Board.

2. Publication of annual reports necessary.—Some radical change in this matter is widely needed, and should be made without further delay.

3. Appropriation of funds by Sunday-schools, etc.—The board would call attention to the fact that a disposition has been shown in some places by Sunday-schools to pay over a part at least of the missionary money they raise directly to some particular mission, while at the same time they insist upon having such moneys acknowledged by the general treasurers and in the annual report. It will be seen at once that such a course results in confusion, if not serious evils, and it is desirable that such a deliverance be given by the General conference as will check the spread of so undesirable a practice. In connection with this, reference is also made to the fact that private appeals by missionaries for money for special objects are becoming somewhat common, and are likely, if continued, to damage the general fund, and promote a spirit of discontent among missionaries who have not the opportunity of making similar appeals. It is recommended, therefore, that all such appeals be discountenanced by the church, unless they have the direct sanction of the Missionary board, or of the committee of consultation and finance.

4. Composition of the general board.—As the board is now constituted the growth of the work and the increase in the number of annual conferences is making it both large and expensive. The annual conferences should be grouped into districts, as is done in the United States, so lessening the number of members and reducing the expenditure in the matter of travelling expenses.

5. A church and parsonage aid scheme.—At the general conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, held at Hamilton in 1882, the question of giving aid in the erection of churches and parsonages by means of loans at low rates of interest was mooted and afterwards referred to the Board of Missions to take such action as might seem desirable. Discussion on the Board resulted in the formation of a mission church and parsonage aid fund for the French work. As it is probable that proposals for a connectional scheme of church and parsonage aid will come before this conference, the Board of Missions do not consider it necessary to make any specific recommendation at the present.

6. Women's Missionary Society.—We are pleased to state that the Women's Missionary society, already recognized by the General conference, has been doing a good work in Japan, on the Pacific coast, in the North-West and elsewhere.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The conference reopened this morning at 9.30. Memorials were then presented as follows—From Toronto conference, respecting probation of candidates for ministry and college confederation; from London conference, to arrange the boundaries of the London conference so as to include Stratford, St. Mary's, Wingham and Woodstock.

UNIVERSITY CONFEDERATION.

The following resolution, passed by the London conference was read:

Moved by Rev. Dr. Henderson, seconded by Rev. E. E. Austin, B. D., and resolved: "That this conference has heard the lucid and eloquent statement of the Rev. Dr. Burwash respecting our university work, and in particular with regard to university confederation in Ontario, this conference hereby expresses its gratitude to Almighty God for the great work Methodism has been able to do in this country in university education, and its approval of the principle of confederation and the participation of our university in the scheme, provided that the principle can be so applied that none of the important interests of our university be imperilled, and that Victoria college be maintained as an institution where the youth of our country may pursue a course in arts under direct Christian supervision, and this in harmony now with the traditional policy of the church respecting university confederation, and that the whole matter be referred to the General conference."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

Rev. Dr. Withrow, secretary of the Sunday-school board, read the report of the board prepared for the General conference, from which the following extracts are taken:—

Special prominence has been given to what may be called the missionary operations of the board by means of grants of books and papers from the Sunday-school aid and extension fund. The growth of this fund has been very gratifying. The amount of grants during the quadrennium has been $641,984, as against $164,665 during the previous quadrennium, an increase of nearly four fold. This rapid growth of the operation of the board has required on the part of its secretary very extensive correspondence, exceeding 3000 distinct communications during the quadrennium, and over 1200 distinct communications during the last year. The Sunday-school statistics for the whole of Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, as reported by Mr. Dayson, proctor to the International Sunday-School convention at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1884, were as follows: Schools, 5213; teachers, 45,571; scholars, 383,966. It will be seen that the Methodist Church has more Sunday-schools, more officers and teachers and more Sunday-school scholars in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland than all the other Protestant churches taken together. The juvenile missionary offerings have increased, as shown above, from $1,470.107 for all the Methodists of the Dominion in 1883 to $2,076,297 for the United Methodist Church in 1886.

Our statistical tables present a record of 37,407, who, during the year, have taken the pledge against the twin evils—liquor and tobacco.

The circulation of Sunday-school periodicals during the last quadrennium has nearly doubled, the increase being from 103,729 on the 30th April, 1882, to 194,774 on the 30th April, 1886, or 87 per cent. This is more than three times the increase during the previous quadrennium. In July last the aggregate circulation was 259,750 copies or an increase since 1882 of 156,021, or nearly 150 per cent. The income of these periodicals reached the large sum of $33,494 during the last year and $107,667 during the quadrennium. A letter from a Sunday-school superintendent in Newfoundland stated that four schools in his district were greatly in need of aid.

THE EASTERN BOOK COMMITTEE.

Rev. S. F. Huestis presented the following quadrennial report of the eastern station of the book committee:

The committee regrets that it cannot, as once was hoped, report a marked financial improvement. From an analysis of the balance sheets presented by the book steward, it is shown that, taking the two departments of the book room, the earning power of the concern and the general business remain about the same as in previous quadrennial periods. Following is a comparative statement of sales and profits for the quadrennium:

	Sales.	Profits	Per cent of profits to sales.
1886	$1,854,293	$358,258	19
1885	1,744,366	328,398	19
1884	1,823,050	360,631	20
1883	1,784,280	299,718	17
1882	$7,205,988	$1,347,005	18.6
1881	$1,949,768	$424,916	22
1880	1,338,978	278,438	22
1879	1,180,229	230,936	20
	1,421,575	344,036	24
	$5,790,550	$1,278,346	22

The report was adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was taken up with receiving notices of motion, of which about fifty were handed in. Most of these related to matters of discipline and were referred to the proper committees.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

About an hour before the close an animated discussion took place in regard to the action of the special committee of conference in taking upon itself the power of appointing a general superintendent on the death of the Rev. Dr. Rice. Some of the members of conference thought it would be necessary to pass a special motion ratifying the action of said committee. Others thought the mere receiving of the report of the special committee would be enough to endorse and validate the appointment. A long and heated argument took place, and at times the chairman (Dr. Carman) had difficulty in keeping order. As the hour for adjourning (5.30) was reached, members were anxious to have the matter closed, and finally a motion, moved by Rev. Mr. Chambers, seconded by Rev. Mr. Shaw, was carried, which motion accepted and endorsed the action of the special committee in their appointment.

On motion of Dr. Potts it was carried that, for the remainder of the session, the general meetings of the conference should be held in the morning and evening, and that committees should meet in the afternoon.

The conference then adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

General Business Disposed of at Yesterday's Meeting.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. Present, Ald. Gray (in the chair), Ald. White, Mount and Hamelin. The chairman informed the committe, that Mr. Geegeun, the hide dealer on Recollet street, had removed his place of business outside the city limits.

A letter was read from Mr. Mooney, the contractor for the erection of the Wellington street bath, stating that owing to the lateness of the season the sub-committee had decided not to erect the said bath until next Spring.

The letter was referred back to the bath committee with instructions to carry out the work on the basis decided at last meeting.

The accountant was instructed to prepare a list of the articles in the store of the hospitals with a view to disposing of them.

The Sanitary Inspector was instructed to arrange with the Supt. of the Water Works with a view of obtaining a water supply for the hospitals, and also that citizens be warned not to put out their ash barrels before the proper time.

It was decided to request the Road Committee to level Moreau street with a view of doing away with pools of stagnant water.

On the report of the Sanitary Inspector it was resolved to report to Council recommending the construction of a drain on St. Elizabeth lane.

The City Surveyor's report relative to pools of stagnant water in Forfar street was referred to the Road Committee.

It was resolved to refer the Sanitary Inspector's report recommending the construction of drains in St. Joan Baptiste, to the Road Committee.

On motion of Ald. Mount it was unanimously resolved that the use of privy pits should be, as far as possible, discouraged; and that all house owners be encouraged to put in water closets; and that it be further recommended that water be supplied for closets free to all persons paying a less rental than $150 per year.

A letter was read from Mr. John Burns complaining of the odor from the new crematory.

Ald. Gray said that he had inspected the crematory and that there was not the slightest odor from the crematory furnace. The letter was referred to the Sanitary Inspector.

Some discussion took place with regard to changing the by-law to compel the butchers to cover their meat while it was being conveyed in the streets, but nothing definite was decided on.

Mr. Radford, the Sanitary Inspector, was granted leave of absence to go to Boston, and the committee adjourned.

Royal Victoria Lodge No. 3 I. O. G. T.

On Thursday evening, Royal Victoria Lodge No. 3 I. O. G. T. held a very successful open meeting in their lodge room, St. Mark's Hall. A good programme of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with recitations and speeches, was efficiently rendered by members of the order selected from each of the city lodges. During the evening the prizes competed for at the picnic held on Saturday the 28th August, were distributed by Bros. Murdock to the successful competitors. The meeting was closed about 10 o'clock by the singing of God Save the Queen by the entire audience.

About fifty immigrants arrived last evening at 6 p. m. by the Beaver Line SS. "Lake Superior."

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED.

Cable.

The British man-of-war "Agamemnon," conveying surgeons, food and tents, has gone to the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquakes in the Morea.

At Boulogne, France, yesterday, a dismissed employé named De Croix shot with a revolver his former employer, Cotte, who has since died of his wounds. After the shooting De Croix threatened to kill any one who tried to arrest him. After a desperate struggle he was secured.

Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the British Admiralty, replying to interrogations in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon denied that any agent of the United States had access through the firm of Sir Wm. Armstrong & Co. to the designs for naval vessels under confidential consideration by the British Government.

American.

The will of the late Joseph E. Temple, probated yesterday, bequeaths over $200,000 to the public institutions of Philadelphia.

At Marcon, Cuttenden county, Arkansas, yesterday, James Simpson and Patterson Bell, two negroes, were hanged for the murder of Lee Goldsmith. They both declared their innocence, although they had previously confessed.

At Mount Carmel, Pa., yesterday, twelve houses owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., and occupied by 24 families, were burned. A woman and her child are missing, and it is believed they perished. The loss is $12.000. The fire originated from a defective flue.

On the Portland & Ogdensburg Railway, near Cornish, Me., last night, the Ogdensburg express for Portland was derailed at East Baldwin by an open switch. Engineer Chandler was killed and fireman Costello probably fatally injured. Two passenger cars and one baggage car were thrown from the track, the baggage car, with the baggagemaster and brakemen, being thrown completely over the engine, which was entirely wrecked. The passengers were badly shaken up, but no one seriously injured.

Canadian.

The clerical and lay delegates to the Provincial Synod will leave Quebec for Montreal on Tuesday next.

The brigantine "P. J. Palmer," of Dorchester, N. B., Kay, master, from Portland, Me., has put into Halifax dismasted, having encountered a violent gale.

Dame Marie Elize Cannon, in religion Sister St. Ambroise, died at the General Hospital in Quebec city Thursday night. The deceased was 84 years of age and had spent 66 years in the convent.

The stores and other fittings of the captured American fishing schooner "Highland Light" will be landed and stored. Anything perishable will be sold. All the rest, with the vessel, will be handed over to the Collector of Customs.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, paid a visit yesterday to the French admiral on board the flagship, at Quebec, accompanied by Hon. J. Wurtele. Mr. Chapleau was received with the honors due his rank, and on leaving the ship received a salute of thirteen guns.

The output of the collieries of the Cumberland, N. S., Railway and Coal company for August was 41,218 gross tons, the largest yet obtained. Five thousand tons were shipped by water at Parrsboro, and the balance sent over the Intercolonial. Increased activity is manifested and two thousand tons of coal are being raised and shipped daily.

"WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING."

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit."

Theatre Prices.

EDITOR STAR.—In many American cities first class theatres are at popular rates, namely 25, 35, and 50 cents, and as good entertainment is furnished as we pay double these prices for, I hope the Academy management will try the experiment of lower rates.

Montreal, Sept. 2. R.

"Improvement."

EDITOR STAR.—Don't "improve" St. Catherine street west by cutting down the trees there. The grateful shade during the hot season is a great boon to thousands who must walk, and as the foliage only lasts for about a third part of the year it is a most cruel suggestion to propose cutting down trees which minister materially to the comfort and health of multitudes.

A FRIGHTENED FRIEND.

Montreal, September 2.

A Private Street.

EDITOR STAR,—The statement in late issue that:

Stanley street above St. Catherine on the opposite side to Emmanuel Church, is a disparaging contrast to the grounds of Dominion Square although in the immediate vicinity.

Is unjust to the city. The street there is not city property.

F. B. L.

Montreal, September 1.

Another Explanation of the Floods.

EDITOR STAR,—Doubtless the Flood Commissioners will advise the Corporation not to dump any more snow on the river.

Point St. Charles was never troubled with any flood to speak of, till after the Corporation used the river in Winter for a snow dump. And just at the very spot where the ice should be cut open—instead of loaded down during the Winter with so many thousand tons of snow.

JOHN SMITH.

Montreal, September 1.

We have no Registration System.

EDITOR STAR.—You would confer a favor on a portion of the community by explaining the existing laws for the registration of births.

I am a Frenchman, and therefore, when I had a son and heir born to me, it was against my principles to have it registered through baptism in any religious denomination, and I am told that it is impossible to have it registered in any other way.

I believe in the freedom of thought, therefore, I think it is not right that parents should be refused registration for their children because they are not connected with any religious body.

A FRENCHMAN.

Montreal's Patent Screeches.

EDITOR STAR.—Referring to your article on the nuisance of whistling locomotive engines, last Saturday I would state that I have just returned from a visit to England where I travelled by train a distance of over 1500 miles and only heard but two whistles and these very faint ones, during my whole trip. As a fact whistling is now done away with on all railways in England, and also in many cases even bell ringing. When a train is to start, a wave of the hand to the guard and by him communicated to the engine driver being all that is necessary. I was much struck with the quiet and unfussy manner trains were started and moved in England.

D. BATTERSBY.

Montreal, Sept. 2

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

James Williamson Found Guilty of Forgery.

At the afternoon session of the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday, James Williamson was placed in the dock, charged with having forged the name of D. Somerville to a promissory note for $125, in November last. Mr. Hutchinson defended the prisoner and Mr. Davidson conducted the case for the Crown. The witnesses heard were Mr. John McIntosh, machinist, Brennan street, Daniel Somerville, carpenter, and his son Charles D. Somerville. The former stated that the accused had asked him in November last to discount a note for him which he had refused to do unless it was endorsed. Subsequently the prisoner came up to him with a note endorsed by D. Somerville, and he gave $110 for it. D. Somerville pronounced the endorsation a forgery as did also his son.

After addresses by Counsel and the Court, the Jury brought in a verdict of "guilty."

The Court then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Sheds on Fire.

At 3.15 yesterday morning a fire occurred in some sheds in rear of the grocery store of Mr. Perrault, Mount St. Mary avenue and 271 St. Antoine street. An alarm was sounded from box 52, and the western section of the brigade was quickly on the spot. The fire assumed such proportions that a second alarm was given, calling out the other section of the brigade, but, fortunately, their services were not required. The blaze had spread to the grocery, but the flames were soon extinguished by streams from Nos. 4, 10 and 12, although the contents of the store were much damaged by smoke and water. A salvage corps rendered good service in spreading covers to protect the goods, and in extinguishing with the babcocks small fires that occurred in the neighboring tenements. The flames spread so rapidly that a horse in one of the sheds was burnt to death and a waggon destroyed before they could be removed. The damage amounts to about $2000, fully covered by insurance.

The Merryweather engine arrived at the fire, with the steam up, but her services were not required.

Police Court.

Mary A. Meagher, charged with stealing a ring from a Mr. Gilbert, was discharged.

Patrick Twohey, a sailor, was given three months in gaol for having stolen six boxes of lobsters from the SS. "Bonavista."

Timothy O'Brien, brought up for vagrancy, was fined $5 or one month.

Moise St. Onge was sent down for one month for shoplifting in the premises of Mr. Vineberg.

Henry Silcer was sentenced to six months for stealing a pair of shoes from Pierre Leroux on St. Lawrence street.

Arrival of Immigrants.

Eighty-five immigrants arrived in the city Tuesday night and Wednesday morning from the SS. "Dominion" and "Montreal." 38 went to Ontario, 8 to Manitoba; 22 to the States the remaining 17 remaining in the Province of Quebec. 23 came by the C. P. R. and 62 by the G. T. R. One hundred and fifty-two more arrived Wednesday night from the SS "Scandinavian."

The Rebellion

In the North-West has been suppressed, and our citizens can now devote reasonable attention to their corns. The only sure, safe and painless remedy is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails; never makes sore spots worse than the original discomfort. See that you get "Putnam's," and take none other.

The genuine attar of roses, which is made in India and Austria, costs $100 an ounce at the place of manufacture. It takes 50,000 roses to make an ounce of attar.

Is There A Cure For Consumption?

We answer unreservedly, yes! If the patient commences in time the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and exercises proper care. If allowed to run its course too long all medicine is powerless to stay it. Dr. Pierce never deceives a patient by holding out a false hope for the sake of pecuniary gain. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured thousands of patients who had nothing else seemed to avail. Your druggist has it. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption with numerous testimonials. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Henry Bircher, of Duck's Prairie, Ill., owns a mule which eats ducks, chickens, fish, cheese, meat and bread, preferring the latter when thickly spread with jelly.

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.

At a negro wedding, when the minister read the words, "Love, honor, and obey," the groom interrupted him, and said: "Read that again, sah; read it once mo', so's de lady kin ketch de full solemnity of de meaning. I'se been married befo'."

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

St. Louis Matron—"Now, sir, young man, I tell you you must not come fooling 'round my daughter Jerusha any longer. I set my foot down." Young Gillipod—"All right madam, that covers the ground."

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

"Shall I never see you again?" "Never." "I say do me at least one favor. Lend me five pounds." "Oh, no, don't let us do anything to increase the pangs of our parting."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

Invaluable as a Tonic.

Dr. J. L. Pratt, Greenfield, Ill., says: "It is all that it claims to be—invaluable as a tonic in any case where an acid tone is indicated."

When are writers like cattle? When they are absolutely driven to the pen.

A. Maybee, merchant, Warkworth, writes: I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have ever used." It has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence.

Special Notice.

Off Work.

"I was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and could get no relief, until advised by a friend to try B. B. B. I was cured by two bottles, and consider it a miraculous cure." The above is the substance of a communication from Wm. Tier, of St. Marys, Ont.

Angostura Bitters are endorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists, for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits and ask your grocer and druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

A Wise Precaution.

During the Summer and Fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those who purchase has given them wisdom always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a physician is seldom required.

Society of Decorative Art.

Cheapest Fancy Emporium in Montreal. Members are solicited to take their guests, and all visitors to the city are invited to inspect the choice and artistic novelties at the rooms, 1372 St. Catherine street. Admission free. 131 law tf

Typhoid Fever.

The hospital physicians state that typhoid fever is more than usually prevalent in the city. There have been more cases admitted to the General Hospital lately than there have been for the last few years. The doctors attribute the cause to the Spring floods, which left behind so much stagnant matter thus germinating disease. The best preventive against which is the free use of reliable disinfectants, and when epidemic was in our midst last Autumn, the health authorities recommended the use of "Mater's No. 5 Carbolic Acid," which may be purchased from all chemists in 25 and 50 cent bottles. 208 6-2aw

H. J. Shaw & Co., 726 Craig street, being about disposing of their furniture business, will sell during the present month their entire stock, consisting of the finest Bedroom, Parlor and Dining-room Furniture, at a reduction of twenty per cent. for cash. 205 4

JUDSON'S

RESERVOIR-DAMPER

specially manufactured for use with Letter Copying Books and Copying Paper. Dispenses with the old water well, holds sufficient water for a week's supply.

CHEAP. CLEANLY. COMPACT.

PRICE, - - 75c.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 1755 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL. 184°eod

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. 156°eod

ROOFING.--ROSIN CEMENT!

Genuine old-fashioned kind; roofs of which Cement have stood 25 and 30 years' test. Gravel, Metal and Slate Roofing. Materials and Workmanship first-class.

GEORGE W. REED, SLATE, METAL AND GRAVEL ROOFER, 783 & 785 Craig Street.

VETERINARY.

The Veterinary Department of the Star is in charge of Mr. Wm. Hunting, M. R. C. V. S., Montreal, who will be known as a skilful practitioner. The Star will not undertake to answer questions by mail or telegraph. Only one question can be asked at a time, and that must be accompanied by the name and address of the inquirer. In cases where a private answer is required by mail a fee of one dollar will be necessary to choose a fee of one dollar.

E. R. R.—Young mare has a large wart growing on her side. ANS.—The only radical remedy is to remove the wart with the knife; dress it carefully with nitric acid, and apply it only to the part where the wart is removed.

NEW SUBSCRIBER.—Young mare has small lumps coming out over her body, but mostly about her ribs. ANS.—It is merely a little surfeit. Change the diet to soft feed, mashes, grass, etc., and give a dose of physic.

HAY SEED.—Which are the best treatises on horse diseases? ANS.—William's works on the horse are undoubtedly the best for extensive reading, but for those who are not in the profession Law's and Armitage's works are the best, being easily understood and the remedies mentioned easily applied.

J. M.—Mare aged 8, has been coughing for a month, runs at nose and blows a great deal, glands swelled at first but not now, don't heave, seems hearty. ANS.—It is influenza, give her soft feed, blister the throat and give the following powder daily: Nitrate of potash 4 drachms, digitates half drachm, to be given in the mash. Keep her comfortable and do not over drive her.

MRS. T. H.—Mare, aged 20, for a year has been constantly rubbing her tail against anything she comes across, tail is now sore and raw, mare also rubs side of her body. ANS.—Such symptoms are due to worms sometimes; treat her in the manner recommended to Subscriber in this edition, and dress the tail with carbolic acid, ½ ounce to pint of water, a little applied at each dressing.

SUBSCRIBER.—Mare aged 5, now at pasture, does not feed well, seems weak, her muscles tremble, she sweats a great deal and froths at the mouth when bridled. ANS.—Take her off pasture and give her bran mashes for two days. Then give her 1 pint raw linseed oil and 1 ounce of turpentine. Follow that next morning by giving the following ball, aloes barb, 7 drachms; ginger, 1 drachm; lard enough to make a ball and let her physic well, after that regulate her diet, etc. Examine her teeth also.

A. Z.—1. Mare, 5 years, had distemper Spring of 1885; left her with staring coat and failing flesh on good pasture; hair came off in patches; physicked here in last Autumn and fed soft food; stabled all this Summer; fair coat now and in seeming good health, but does not grow where peeled off last Winter; ravenous appetite; would eat all day if before her; loses flesh if not fed high; always hungry on oat straw from bedding; light driving; skin itchy and full of dandruff; feed ten quarts of oats daily and good hay, with occasional green feed; ejected two large worms last Autumn. 2. What will cure thoroughpin? ANS.—I have no doubt but the mare is suffering from worms; the treatment for such is feed mashes for two days. Then on an empty stomach in the morning give the following draught: Raw linseed oil 1 quart; turpentine, 2 ounces. Follow that next morning by giving the following ball: aloes Barb, 6 drachms; ginger, 1 drachm; lard enough to make ball; feed mashes when in physic, and let her physic well. Four or five days after give her 1 drachm dose daily of sulphate of iron for a week or two. 2. Blister repeatedly.

ETIQUETTE.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Will you kindly answer this question in your Saturday's STAR and settle a disputed point. Is it customary for a lady to give a gentleman a ring when they are engaged, especially when they do not live in the same city? If so, what kind is generally given?

A BONE OF CONTENTION.

ANS.—An engagement ring is usually presented by the gentleman to the lady about the time the engagement takes place. But on such an occasion there is frequently an exchange of rings between the bethrothed couple. A lady is quite at liberty to give the gentleman a ring if she wishes to do so. The style of ring varies according to the taste and means of the donor; there is no prescribed rule attached to it. There are always a variety of pretty and suitable rings at any jeweler's from which a lady may make her choice. One of the prettiest we have ever seen was of gold, with two clasped hands, but this was intended for a lady. Something of a plain and substantial kind would be appropriate for a gentleman.

Editor Etiquette Department:

1. What are the forms in accepting and refusing an invitation, and what kind of paper is required? 2. What place should a gentleman occupy when walking on the street with two ladies and vice versa a lady walking with two gentlemen?

BEGINNER.

ANS.—1. A note accepting or declining an invitation must be worded as nearly as possible to the invitation received, be similar in style and expression. For instance, Mrs. B requests the pleasure of Mrs. L's company on ——evening at —o'clock. Mrs. L has much pleasure in accepting Mrs. B's invitation for —— evening, at —o'clock, or Mrs. L regrets she is unable to accept Mrs. B's invitation for —— evening at —o'clock. When prevented by a prior engagement it is as well to say so, and to show your reason for declining. Ordinary note paper is used for this purpose, the correct size and style of note paper and envelope can be procured at any fashionable stationers. 2. He should walk outside of the ladies, take the side near the street. A lady should walk between the gentlemen, or if she preferred take the outside place.

Editor Etiquette Department:

I have been paying attention to a young lady for some time and think a great deal of her. But I meet with opposition from another young gentleman. Have the young lady's parents a right to make the choice for her, she being of age and quite able to judge for herself which she will be best. Both the young gentlemen are of equal standing in society and bear a good character.

JACQUES.

ANS.—As the young lady is of age we suppose her parents have no legal right to interfere in the matter, but we should advise her to hesitate before she acted in direct opposition to their wishes and advice. Following the good advice of parents is frequently attended with very beneficial and happy results. In the present case as both the gentlemen appear to be equally suitable we hope the young lady may be enabled to choose the one she likes best.

Editor Etiquette Department:

1. Do you think there is such a thing as "match making?" 2. Do you think this saying true, "If you love cats you will love your husband." 3. Do you think a girl is an old maid when she is twenty-two years old? 4. Do you think it is right and proper for a young lady to allow a young gentleman to kiss her "good night?" 5. Is there such a thing as being "love sick? 6. Is there such a thing as being heart sick? 7. What do you think of this writing?

CROSSPATCH AND DUMPLING.

ANS.—1. We have frequently heard it said that friends or relatives have helped to bring about in other words to "make" a match between so and so, which shows that such a thing may be. 2. We have never heard this saying, but as single ladies of a certain age are generally said to be much attached to feline pets, we feel inclined to doubt its accuracy. 3. No; we do not think she is. 4. We suppose you mean to kiss his hand to her when saying good-night. If they are on intimate terms, and know each other very well, there is no impropriety in his doing so. 5. Not when there is a good sensible understanding between two people who are sincerely attached to each other, and who are looking forward to a happy union. 6. We think there is, especially in seasons of trial and depression, when a person may be separated from family and friends, and alone with strangers. 7. It is neat and legible, and has no disfiguring and mystifying flourishes.

W. E. Shaw's Sales.

S. GOLDSTONE.

Pawnbroker and Jeweller.

GREAT SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES BY CATALOGUE.

AT SHAW'S AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 322 St. James Street,

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING NEXT, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

To be continued if necessary on Wednesday Afternoon.

A great variety of Unredeemed Pledges, COMPRISING:

The entire wardrobe of a fashionable lady, new and in splendid condition, Diamond and other Jewellery, Double Barrel Breech-Loading Shot Guns, Furs, and miscellaneous Wearing Apparel, with a variety of Useful and Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

The whole on view from Monday up to hour of sale, at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

All goods as represented or no sale.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. required at time of Sale.

NO RESERVE.

W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

No. of Lot.	No. of Pledge.	Description of Pledge.	Date.
1	4	Heavy Pilot Overcoat	July 12, 1885
2	4	Two pairs Cotton Drawers	do 12, do
3	6	Gold Bangle Ring (Tobeggan)	do 13, do
4	6	Gold Wedding Ring	do 14, do
5	6	Coat	do 14, do
6	11	Pants and Vests	do 15, do
7	13	Paisley Shawl	do 16, do
8	13	Flannel Shirt	do 16, do
9	13	Woollen Shirt	do 16, do
10	17	Silver Watch	do 18, do
11	17	Woollen Shirt	do 18, do
12	20	Beef-heating Reversible Sad-iron	do 22, do
13	20	Undershirt and Drawers	do 22, do
14	22	Gold Guard Ring, 8	do 23, do
15	24	Silver Albert Chain, 26 dwt	do 23, do
16	26	Feather Bed	do 24, do
17	26	Newmarket Overcoat	do 24, do
18	29	Silver Watch	do 26, do
19	31	Woollen Shawl	do 26, do
20	31	Overcoat	do 27, do
21	35	Counterpane	do 27, do
22	47	Silver Watch	do 27, do
23	1A	15k Gold Brooch and Earrings, Amethyst and Pearls (in case)	do 28, do
24	1A	15k Gold Cross, very massive, 11 Pearls	do 22, do
25	1A	15k Gold Brooch and Earrings, Pearls and Emeralds	do 22, do
26	1A	15k Heavy Gold Necklet, 36 dwt

Fourth Edition.

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

THE SPECIAL STAR.

The special commercial number of THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, containing a fine colored supplement picture of Montreal city and harbor, as seen in the Summer of 1886, will go to press in a few days. Already orders have been booked for

41,000 COPIES

of this number.

Every person who cares to see Montreal fairly represented abroad, its position of supremacy clearly defined, will want copies to send to friends.

All the commercial exports and revenues prepared for the special number will appear in the regular edition of THE STAR. The colored supplement will be confined to the special issue procurable at the STAR office and through newsdealers. Members of our staff are endeavoring to interview the leading men in the various lines of trade. If any one has unfortunately been overlooked, a note addressed to the publishers will secure attention.

PARNELL'S LAND BILL.

It Will Provide for the Suspension of Evictions in Certain Cases—It will Receive the Support of the Gladstonians and may be Allowed to Pass by the Government.

—Lord Churchill's Nervousness—The Bulgarian Question—Literary Notes.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, September 4.—Despite the mighty wrangles in the House, Parliamentary affairs are becoming less exciting. The Government has found it necessary to assume a pretence at legislation. Parnell will soon produce a bill intended to stand between the landlords and tenants during the Winter. Though the Government will not forward the bill it will doubtless see the advantage in letting Mr. Parnell state his case. The latter will draft the bill on the lines of his recent speech in the House giving power to the country courts to suspend evictions absolutely on the payment by the tenant of two-thirds of the rent into court, and providing the tenant makes a legal statement of his inability to pay in full. So far as I can learn there will be no other serious provision in the bill, although in his recent speech, Mr. Parnell declared for giving rents on a sliding scale to meet the rise and fall of prices. Mr. Chamberlain spoke favourably of the idea. The Government, however, have set their face against a fresh reviso of the rent. Any attempt to establish

A SLIDING SCALE

at present might wreck whatever small chance there is for a more moderate bill suspending evictions. The Gladstonian Liberals it may be taken for granted will support Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone himself is likely to be in his place and give the weight of his influence to the Irish bill. He will return from Bavaria in a fortnight, about the time the bill will be reached. Meanwhile we shall have dull debates on the estimates. The great majority of the members are leaving London for the country. The conciliatory attitude of the Government in regard to the Irish measure promises to remove a good deal of Opposition threatened in regard to a supply bill.

In spite of his assumptions to the contrary, Lord Churchill is a highly nervous man. His physique is too slight to stand a severe strain. His new position appears to be proving too much for him. One night this week he was in a fever and excused himself from attending a dinner party. His Belfast speech, undoubtedly, has been a source to him of great annoyance.

The Queen is said to have been strongly moved by the

BRUTALITY OF THE CZAR'S REPLY

to Prince Alexander's overtures. Though the court connections do not as a rule give much colour to the foreign policy of this or any other European power, the report goes that Lord Salisbury has been moved to express a very strong opinion regarding the attack on the Prince. The time is rapidly coming when Great Britain will have made up her mind as to the extent of her interests in the Balkans, and having made it up will stand by it. It is feared here that if Prince Alexander does not abdicate he will be assassinated, of which he is in hourly danger.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mrs. Oliphant will be obliged if persons possessing letters of the late Principal Tulloch will entrust them to her for purposes of biography, addressing them to her at Blackwood, Edinburgh.

Fitzgerald Molloy will soon publish, through Ward Downey, a work on famous plays.

"London Ducroft" is the title of the new Socialistic novel by W. Reeves.

Marie Brown has nearly finished the work called "Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

Hare's "Discoveries of America" and Joseph Hotores' new novel "Old House at Sandwich" will be issued during the Autumn.

Swan & Sonnerschein have in press a new critical translation of the Gospel of St. John by D. F. A. Paly.

Unwin will soon publish a number of legends, popular tales of Basque people reduced to literary form by Madame Monteceto.

The first volume of Professor Morley's attempt to write a history of English literature will be published by Cassell under the title "From Earliest Times to the Reign of Alfred."

Longmans' announces a new book by J. A. Doyle, called "English in America" and the "Puritan Colonies."

I learn that Professor Tyndall is seriously ill from overwork.

NORMAN.

CHURCHILL'S MAIDEN SUCCESS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, September 4.—The *Daily News* says that Lord Churchill has achieved his maiden success as a leader, owing to his conciliatory tone towards the Parnellites.

A NATIONALIST TO BE PROSECUTED.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, September 4.—The Crown will prosecute Gilhooly, Nationalist member, for using intimidating language in his speech at Redkill.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT SCANDAL

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The crown lawyers have decided that there is nothing in Col. Hope's statement of the charges against the Ordnance Department to enable the Government to take action.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—It is stated that the Czar's reply to Prince Alexander has stopped German attempts to conciliate Alexander.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—The *Vidomosti* warns Alexander not to delay resigning his crown to the Czar.

WHICH WILL WIN?

The Coming Races Between "Galatea" and "Mayflower."

Programme of the Contest—The Yachts and Their Differences—The American Craft Not by Any Means a "Skimming Dish"—The America's Cup.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

NEW YORK, September 2.—The Regatta Committee of the New York yacht club have issued the following notice:

The Regatta Committee have been notified by the America's Cup Committee that the yacht "Mayflower" has been selected by them to defend the America's Cup, and that they have also accepted with Lieut. Henn that the races with the "Galatea" shall take place, barring unavoidable accidents to either yacht, as follows:

Sept. 7.—At 10 a. m., over the New York Yacht Club course. (About thirty-five miles.)

Sept. 9.—At 10.30 a. m., twenty miles to windward or to leeward and back from Scotland Lightship or from Sandy Hook Lightship, as will be determined on the morning of the race, and, if necessary,

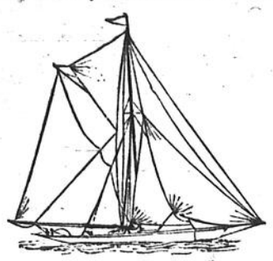
Sept. 11.—At 10.30 a.m., triangular course of forty miles outside, starting from the Scotland Lightship.

Each race must be made in seven hours.

As all who are interested in yachting, and a very great number of others, are aware, the coming races between the British cutter "Galatea" and the American sloop "Mayflower" are exciting fully as much interest as last year's contests between the "Genesta" and "Puritan." Although the "Galatea" had not as good a record in England as the "Genesta," it is claimed and generally believed that the alterations made in her since she opened her racing campaign in England have greatly improved her. The following comparative statement will show at a glance the principal dimensions of the English and American champions. Those of the "Galatea" are official and differ from those heretofore published:

	"Mayflower."	"Galatea."
Length over all	100 ft.	102.7
Length on water line	85 ft.	87 ft.
Extreme beam	23.6	15 ft.
Depth of hold	8.10	13.3
Draft	9.6	13.6
Mast, deck to hounds	63 ft.	53 ft.
Topmast	46 ft.	45.6
Bowsprit, outboard	33 ft.	36.6
Boom	80 ft.	79 ft.
Gaff	50 ft.	44.6 ft.
Inside ballast	11 tons	nil.
Outside ballast	37 tons	81½

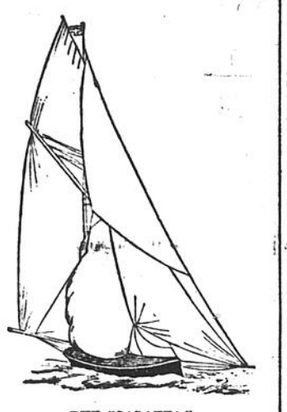
Here the reader will observe that as regards length there is but little difference between the "Galatea" and



THE "MAYFLOWER."

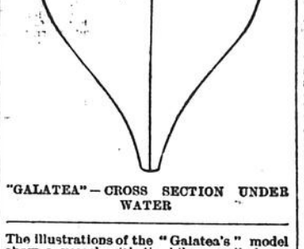
the "Mayflower"; nor is there any practical difference in regard to the proportion of length over all to length on the water line. The "Galatea" has an overhang at the stern of 15½ feet, the "Mayflower" one of 15 feet. When the "Galatea" arrived at Marblehead a Boston yachtsman remarked that she had the "Mayflower's" stern, but as the cutter was built first it is just possible that he ought to have said the "Mayflower" had the "Galatea's" stern. Such extreme overhanging sterns are certainly a novelty in this country and have been copied from cutter models. Their object is to give greater stability in a reefing breeze and more deck room to handle the immense mainsail.

When we come to look at the next two dimensions, beam and depth of hold, we see the first sign of the radical difference between the English cutter and the American sloop. The extreme beam of the former is not much more than one-seventh of her length over all, while that of the sloop is not much less than one-fourth. The cutter's depth of hold is not much short of her extreme breadth of beam, while that of the "Mayflower" is much less than one-half her beam. So also with the draft of water, that of the "Galatea" being just four feet more than



THE "GALATEA."

"Galatea," a larger boat than the "Genesta," was designed by the same man, Mr. Beavor Webb. He gave the "Galatea" more length and freeboard than the "Genesta" her depth of hold being 13.25 feet with a draught of 13.50, while the "Genesta" had a depth of only 11.75 on the same draught. She was built of steel and has her ballast all on the inside of her hollow keel. Her beam is fifteen feet, the same as the "Genesta's" beam. Of course her lines are exceedingly fine, so fine that she could not stand upright in still water without ballast, and a lot of it.

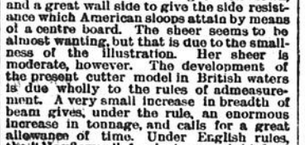


"GALATEA"—CROSS SECTION UNDER WATER

The illustrations of the "Galatea's" model show a vessel with the bilges well down, and a great wall side to give the side resistance which American sloops attain by means of a centre board. The sheer seems to be almost wanting, but that is due to the smallness of the illustration. Her sheer is moderate, however. The development of the present cutter model in British waters is due wholly to the rules of admeasurement. A very small increase in breadth of beam gives, under the rule, an enormous increase in tonnage, and calls for a great allowance of time. Under English rules, the "Mayflower," for instance, might lead the "Galatea" two or three miles in a forty-mile race, and still be beaten on time allowance.

The owner of the "Galatea," Lieut. Henn, has made a most favorable impression here as a gentleman and a sportsman, and his wife shares in his popularity.

The "Mayflower," the winner in the preliminary contests between the four famous American boats, "Mayflower," "Puritan," "Atlantic" and "Priscilla" was designed by Mr. Edward Burgess, the designer of the "Puritan," and was intended to be an improved "Puritan." The result of the races so far would indicate that the designer had succeeded in his intentions. Mr. Burgess closely watched the work of all the boats last year, and went home, as he believed, ready to make a few alterations in the model adopted for the "Puritan," which would make another boat faster than ever.



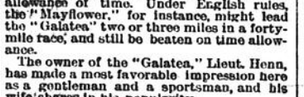
"GALATEA"—LENGTH 102 FEET.

Gen. C. J. Paine, one of the original owners of the "Puritan," determined to build the new model on his own account, and George Lawley & Son, who built the "Puritan," were engaged to do the work. The "Mayflower" is 100 feet long over all, 85 feet on the water line, 23.5 beam, and has an extreme draught at the stern post of 9.6; with centreboard down she draws eighteen feet. She is longer by 4.11 than any of the other boats, and she draws three inches more water than the "Atlantic." At the same time her midship section is only 82 square feet, or the same as the "Puritan." She would seem to have in her length and draught and small midship section a decided advantage over the other boats. Her lines are slightly hollow, like the "Puritan's." The "Mayflower" carried on her trial trip forty-eight tons of ballast, thirty-seven of which were on the keel. She was down by the head a little and was given some more lead.

Now as to

THE QUESTION OF TYPE.

There are a good many worthy people who take a lively and patriotic interest in the forthcoming races between the "Mayflower" and "Galatea" for the America cup, and who are willing to back the sloop against the cutter, yet who would be somewhat puzzled if they were required to stand off hand a Civil Service examination in regard to the differences between the two models. It is true that some of the newspapers are telling them every day that this is a contest for the purpose of deciding which is the better, the English or American model, but without some further information as to what the American model really is the unfortunate landaman will be apt to be as much in the dark as before. To him many of the terms which are employed in the newspapers have absolutely no meaning, or if he discerns a meaning in them it is as apt to be wrong as right. A common instance of the latter is the word "sheer," which the ordinary landaman usually believes to mean a sail, whereas the sheer is the rope that holds the sail in its position. Under such circumstances it may not be out of place to describe the differences between the yachts that are to contend against each other a few days hence.



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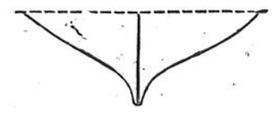
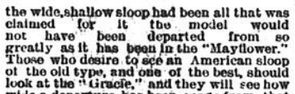


"MAYFLOWER"—CROSS SECTION UNDER WATER.

that of the "Mayflower." The two styles of yachts which are supposed to be represented by the "Mayflower" and "Galatea" have been developed out of the character of the plateaus most suitable to the water of the respective countries. In the British islands, where the harbors are deep and the seas frequently stormy, the deep keel boats have always been in favor and center-boards have been discouraged. Here, with our shallower harbors and smooth inland waters, we have adopted the center-board boat, broad and shallow, or, as some irreverently call it, a skimming dish. Such a yacht was the "Mohawk," which capsized when at anchor in New York harbor, some years ago.

But when it is remembered that this yacht which was long on the "Mayflower," drew but five feet of water, our readers will see that the designer of the latter vessel has made a wide departure from the typical American sloop. The "Mayflower" is much narrower and also much deeper than a typical American sloop would be, these changes being in the direction of the deep and narrow cutter type. With her long overhanging stern, decreased width and increased depth, she is, in fact, a compromise vessel, about half way between the pure British type and the American, and, if anything, rather more British than American. This is a point which it is well to keep in mind, for, as Jack Bunsby observed, "the bearings of this observation lays in the application on it." If



"MAYFLOWER"—LENGTH 100 FEET.

the wide, shallow sloop had been all that was claimed for it the model would not have been departed from so greatly as it has been in the "Mayflower." Those who desire to see an American sloop of the old type, and one of the best, should look at the "Gracie," and they will see how wide a departure has been made from that type in the "Puritan" and "Mayflower." The experience of Mr. Burgess, the designer of both these vessels, seems to have led him in the direction of greater depth, for the "Mayflower" draws 13 inches more water than the "Puritan," although less than four feet larger on the water line. The "Mayflower," with her 9½ feet draft of water and her deep lead keel, is very far from being a skimming dish.

The lead keel is another cutter device which has been adopted by the designers of the "Mayflower." Such things as lead keels were utterly unknown in the old skimming dish days, which some innocent-minded people fancy still exist. They were looked upon as a British device, and a great many powerful arguments were published for the purpose of proving their absurdity. But Mr. Burgess put a lead keel on the "Puritan" last year which weighed 27 tons. This year he gave the "Mayflower" a lead keel weighing 37 tons and only 11 tons of inside ballast. If he builds another big sloop he will probably have no inside ballast, but put all the weight in the deep lead keel. The "Galatea" has no inside ballast, but a lead keel that weighs 81½ tons. She, therefore, carries much more ballast than the "Mayflower," but that is because she derives all her stability from it, while that of the "Mayflower" is partly derived from her superior width and partly from her centre-board, which extends sixteen feet below her keel. It is hardly necessary to explain to the reader that the "Galatea" has no centre-board. The novelty in the case of the "Puritan" and "Mayflower" consists in the fact that they have both a keel and a centre-board.

With regard to the difference of rig there is practically none between the "Galatea" and "Mayflower," at least none that a landaman would appreciate. Nearly all the features of the cutter rig are to be found in the "Mayflower," including the long bowsprit. Many a good yachtsman would be puzzled to tell the two vessels apart judging by their sails alone. The "Mayflower" carries more sail than the "Galatea," her masts are loftier and her bowsprit, gaff and boom longer, but the differences of detail are slight so far as the shape and arrangement of the sails are concerned. The "Mayflower's" mainsail is laced to the boom, while that of the "Galatea" is not, and that is the principal contrast between them in respect to rig.

The reader will be able from a perusal of the foregoing to form a fair idea of the essential differences between the "Mayflower" and the "Galatea." He will find them less than he perhaps imagined, and he will see, also, what a change has come over the popular idea of what a yacht should be by contrasting the old extreme types of "skimming dish" with the "Puritan" and "Mayflower." The modern American yacht is, in fact, a compromise between two extreme types, and probably, as compromises sometimes are, better than either. But it would be folly to pretend that the type of yacht Americans to-day rely on is the same as it was ten, or even two, years ago.

The Inundations.

The Inundation Committee met yesterday afternoon. Present: Ald. Grenier (in the chair), Ald. Rolland, Mooney, Stevenson and Donovan. After an informal discussion, the committee entered carriages, and inspected the proposed line of the St. Gabriel levee and railway company, so as to make themselves more familiar with the subject.

THE CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach at the morning service at 11 a. m. No service in the evening.

UNSECTARIAN.

The Rev. Professor Fenwick will officiate at the Protestant House of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe, at 1.30 p. m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M. A. B. D., will conduct Divine service a 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips will preach in the Olivet Baptist Church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. All services at present are held in the school room.

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. H. Ongerth, pastor, will preach in the German St. John's Church, 131 St. Dominique street, at 10.30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m.

ADVENTIST.

"The Hindrances to Intelligent Health Reform" will be the subject of discourse by Wm. W. Robertson at the Advent Christian Church, Lecture Hall, 1319 St. Catherine street at 7 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The pastor, Rev. L. H. Jordan, will conduct the services at Erskine Church, morning and evening. Sunday-school at 3 p. m.

The Rev. James Barclay will officiate at both services. The Sunday-school re-assembles at 3 p. m.

The Rev. Prof. Scrimger preaches at the morning and evening services at Knox Church.

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Smith, M. A., officiates at the services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., at the St Joseph Street Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. A. B. Mackay preaches at the Crescent Street Church at both services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

The Rev. J. C. Martin, B.A., conducts the services at the Stanley Street Presbyterian Church (near the Windsor Hotel); services at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.

Rev. Robert Campbell, M. A., the pastor, conducts divine service in the old St. Gabriel Church at 11 a. m., and in the new church in St. Catherine Street, at 7 p. m. Sunday-school in new Church at 3 p. m. All not attending elsewhere are invited.

When we come to look at the next two dimensions, beam and depth of hold, we see the first sign of the radical difference between the English cutter and the American sloop. The extreme beam of the former is not much more than one-seventh of her length over all, while that of the sloop is not much less than one-fourth. The cutter's depth of hold is not much short of her extreme breadth of beam, while that of the "Mayflower" is much less than one-half her beam. So also with the draft of water, that of the "Galatea" being just four feet more than

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. D. H. MacVicar, LL.D., will preach at 11 a. m., and the Rev. Geo. Cornish, LL. D., at 7 p. m. in Emmanuel Church, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets.

METHODIST.

The Rev. D. V. Lucas will conduct divine service in the morning, and the Rev. James Henderson in the evening at the Dominion Square Methodist Church. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

The Rev. James Philp, M. A., will preach at 11 a. m., and the Rev. E. D. Mallory at 7 p. m. in the St. James Street Methodist Church. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in connection with the evening service. Sunday-school and Bible classes, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, Monday, 8 p. m. Public prayer and praise service, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. Dr. Stone preaches in St. Martin's Church, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Holy Communion at morning service.

The Rev. Canon Ellegood will conduct both services at the Church of St. James the Apostle at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Holy Communion at 8 a. m., and after morning service at 11 a. m.

The Rev. L. N. Tucker preaches at St. George's Church at 11 a. m., and Dean Carmichael at 7 p. m. Holy Communion at 9.30 a. m. and at noon. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p. m.

At Christ Church Cathedral at 9 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., morning prayer and Holy Communion, "Te Deum," Stainer's in A, "Jubilate," Schubert's in B flat, "Kyrie," Tallis, Trimnell's in C; preacher, Rev. J. O. Norton, M. A., rector; offertory, "There is a river" (solo), Mascelle. 4.15 p.m., Choral Litany; offertory, "O Lord, whose mercies numberless" (solo), Handel. 7 p.m., evening prayer; opening voluntary by Mr. Fogg, from London, "Service," Stainer's in A; anthem, "How lovely are the messengers" (chorus), Mendelssohn; preacher, Rev. Mr. Kittson, M. A.; offertory, and closing voluntary by Mr. Fogg; accompanist, Mr. G. Bowles; conductor, G. Couture. Wednesday, September 8, 10.30 a. m., Provincial Synod service, with Holy Communion; preacher, the Lord Bishop of Algoma. 8 p. m., special evening service; preacher, the Most Reverend the Metropolitan. The offertory at the evening service will be for missionary purposes.

The Rev. John Nichols will officiate at both services in St. Mark's Church.

The Ven. Archdeacon Evans, rector, will conduct the services at St. Stephen's Church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Holy Communion after morning service. Sunday-school and Bible class, 3 p. m. Prayer meetings, Thursday evening, 8 p. m.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The Rev. Samuel Massey will preach in the Salem Church, Panet street, at 3 p. m., on the "Wages of sin."

The Pilgrim Church service will be held in the German church (rear of St. Lawrence Market) at 7 p.m., at which the Rev. Samuel Massey will officiate. Seats free.

Montreal Sailors' Institute, 219 Commissioners street.—To-morrow, 5th September, Captain Wm. McLean will conduct Divine service at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Service of song at both. All sailors and friends are cordially invited.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Prayers of the Forty Hours will be opened in the Church of Notre Dame de Pitié to-morrow after High Mass.

A Confirmation service will be held in the Cathedral, at 7.30 a.m. to-morrow. Archbishop Fabre will preside over the ceremony.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre will preach at High Mass in the Church of St. Joseph to-morrow, and after the ceremony the faithful of the parish will present him with an address.

The second pastoral retreat will be opened at the Grand Seminary, at 8 p.m. to-morrow.

CHURCH OF THE GESU.

The English sermons will be resumed to-morrow. The Rev. F. Geo. Kenny will preach to-morrow evening.

HIGH AND LOW.

The Approaching Struggle Between the Evangelicals and the High Church Parties in the Provincial Synod.

There is every appearance that the partisanship which was so prominently displayed at the last Diocesan Synod will again break out in the approaching triennial meeting of the Provincial Synod, on Tuesday next. The Evangelicals are already preparing themselves and have issued the following circular which has been sent to a certain number of the delegates:

ST. GEORGE'S RECTORY,
Montreal, 30th Aug., 1886.

DEAR SIR,—

You are requested to attend a private meeting, to be held in the Theological College, 896 Dorchester street, on Tuesday, the 7th September, at 8 o'clock, p. m., in order to obtain united action amongst the members of the Evangelical minority in the Provincial Synod.

(Signed) JAMES CARMICHAEL.

One of the delegates stated to a STAR reporter to-day that he anticipated the question of theological education would, as in the Diocesan Synod, form one of the burning questions, the other discussions of importance being the power of the Synod, a motion on ritual observances, and what practical steps should be taken towards bringing into unity the different Christian bodies. The question of missions will also receive considerable attention, as the report extending over the three years during which the new plan has been in force will be presented.

CITY ITEMS.

—An alarm was sounded at 7.45 this morning from Box 13 for a fire which occurred at Mr. A. Beaudoin's paint and oil store. The fire was fortunately discovered in time and a serious blaze prevented as there was a large quantity of oils and combustibles in the stores. The fire was put out by the babcocks of the salvage corps, before any considerable damage was done.

PERSONAL.

Mr. G. W. Swett, the Dining Car Superintendent, leaves Montreal for Winnipeg tonight, on a visit of inspection.

COMMERCIAL.

LOCAL.

There was a fair enquiry on 'Change for the following sales of flour: 600 brls. patent at $4.25; 1 25 do superior extra, at $4.05; 200 do. Spring extra at $3.45; outside there is a fair local jobbing business doing, at prices within the range of quotations, all grades above and including Spring extra are scarce and firmly held, the grain market is nominally unchanged, wheat is a turn weaker, but not quotably lower, peas and oats are steady, some new barley has changed hands at 55c to 60c; English markets are steady, but quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat, Spring, 83 to 85c; do, red Winter, 84 to 86c; do, white Winter, 82 to 84c; corn, 55 to 60c; oats, 31 to 32c; rye, 57 to 58c; peas, 78c to 79c; barley, 54c to 58c.

FLOUR—Patents, $4 25 to 4 65; choice superior extra, $4 10 to 4 15; superior extra, $4 to 4 07½; extra superfine, $3 80 to 3 90; fancy, $3 65 to 3 70; Spring extra, $3 50 to 3 55; superfine, $3 10 to 3 25; Canada Strong Bakers', $4 10 to 4 20; Manitoba do, $4 60; American do, $4 60 to 4 70; fine, $2 90; middlings, $2 75 to 2 90; pollards, $2 60; Ontario bags, medium, $1 75 to 1 80; do, Spring extra, $1 85 to 1 70; do, superfine, $1 55; city bags, delivered, $2 25 to 2 30; oatmeal, brls., $4 10 to 4 20; do, granulated, $4 00 to 4 05.

DAILY RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 59,237 bus; corn, 50,855 bus; barley, 550 bus; flour, 2781 brls; meal, 178 brls; butter, 100 pkgs; cheese, 5670 boxes; leather, 100 rolls; spirits, 100 casks; tobacco, 12 pkgs.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS—Wheat, 126,932 bush; peas, 24,195 bush; oats, 9698 bush; barley, 1050 bush; flour, 22,790 brls; meal, 3162 brls; ashes, 32 brls; butter, 20,36 pkgs; cheese, 47,451 boxes; pork, 120 brls; lard, 55 tcs; beef, 100 brls; hams and bacon, 1879 boxes; canned meats, 442 pkgs; leather, 292 rolls; raw hides, 656; spirits, 375 casks; tobacco, 196 pkgs.

STOCKS IN STORE.

	Sept. 4 '86.	Aug. 28 '86.	Sept. 5 '85.
Wheat, bus	401,977	462,977	417,933
Corn, do	10,439	10,439	3,300
Peas, do	156,072	160,509	28,058
Oats, do	41,095	43,158	5,482
Barley, do	9,092	9,092	5,642
Rye, do	31,747	31,762	404
Flour, brls.	44,681	42,648	37,842
Oatmeal, do	14	21	552
Cornmeal, do	135	135	123

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

BERRBOHM reports: Cargoes off coast, wheat rather easier; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment: Wheat and corn, rather easier. English and French country markets, slow. Liverpool wheat, spot, quiet but steady; do, corn, rather easier. Wheat and flour in Paris, quiet. Weather in England showery. Liverpool, No. 1 Cala. wheat per cental, 7s 2d December and January, 7s 2½d February.

Wholesale Produce, Provisions, Etc.

CHEESE.—The cheese market is firm in tone and holders are asking higher figures, the report of 9¾, to 10c having been paid in Brockville for August makes had the effect of raising prices here beyond a point which shippers say they can touch and trade has consequently been very quiet, our quotations therefore are to some extent nominal as transactions on which to base values have been light, we have heard of no sales above 9¾c here, which has been paid for a small lot of August cheese, and 9c is said to have been offered for finest. July's shipment for the week are only about one-third the quantity of the week previous, being 20,600 boxes, of which 5734 boxes were on through bills. The market is quiet but firm English markets are unchanged at 45s. per cwt for choice.

BUTTER.—There is no material change in the butter market, choice creamery and dairy selections command full prices in jobbing lots for retail trade, low grades are in excess and difficult of sale. The export movement has been very light during the week, being only 1558 packages, of which 500 were on through bills; a comparison of figures shows a large falling off in shipments of butter from former years, with results so far not very encouraging to shippers. The market is quiet, and nominally unchanged. We quote: Creamery, 19 to 20½c; Townships, 15 to 17c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 13 to 15½c; Western, 12 to 15c.

EGGS.—The market is dull and easy; stocks are quite ample for the demand. Fresh laid eggs in case lots bring from 13½ to 14c, and ordinary 13c per doz.

LARD is firm; the local jobbing trade is fairly active. We quote: Fairbanks at 10c, and Canadian 8¾ to 9c in pails.

PORK.—The market is firm in hog products generally, especially short cut mess, which is very scarce and in good jobbing demand at advanced prices. Cut meats are in fair enquiry for retail trade. We quote: Chicago mess pork, $16 50 to $17; Canada short cut mess, $15 to 15 50; smoked hams, 12 to 13c; do canvassed, 12¼ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 10½ to 11c.

SALT FISH.—We quote: Labrador salmon, No. 1, $13; do, No. 2, $12; do, No. 3, $11; do, British Columbia, $11; dry cod, $3 to 3 50; Labrador herrings, per brl, $3 25 to 3 50; lake trout, half-brls, $3 75.

ASHES.—The market is quiet; we quote: Pots, firsts, $3 25 to 3 30; seconds, $3 and pearls, $5 to 5 10 per cwt.

TALLOW.—4½ to 4¾c.

FRUITS.—There is a fairly active trade doing, and the market is well supplied with the leading lines of seasonable fruits. We quote: Apples, new, $2 to $3 per brl; Messina and Palermo lemons, $2 50 to $10 per box; Naples lemons, $12 50 to $13 per case; yellow bananas, Jamaica, $1 50 to $2; red do, 50c to $1 per bunch; dried apples, 5c per lb; Spanish onions, $5 per case; California grapes, $3 50 per case; Jersey peaches, $2 75 to 3 50 per crate; do, in carriers, $3 50 to $5; American plums, 75c to $1 25; do, $4 to $4 50 per brl; Canadian do, 70 to 90c per basket; Southern grapes, 6 to 8c per lb; Bartlett pears, $4 50 to $7 per brl; New York do do, 2 to $2 50 per keg and $4 to $5 per brl; cocoanuts, $6 per 100; watermelons, 30 to 40c each.

Point St. Charles Cattle Market.

The receipts of stock at this market for the past week were as follows:—1423 cattle, 947 sheep and lambs, 247 hogs, 133 calves and 10 horses. Values all round were firmer owing to lighter supplies during the past few days, prime butchers' stock was in good demand. Export cattle brought from 4c to 4¾c and butchers stock 3c to 4c. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3½c and lambs brought from $2 to $3 each. Calves sold at from $2 to $10 each, according to size and condition. Hogs were firmer and sold at from 5½c to 6c per lb. live weight.

LIVERPOOL—LATEST PRICES CURRENT. Sept. 4.

	s. d.		s. d.
Spring Wheat	6 9 to 6 11	Pork	56 6 to 0 0
Red W. do	6 8 " 6 10	Lard	35 0 " 0 0
No. 1 Cal'a	6 11 " 7 1	Bacon, l.c	35 0 " 0 0
No. 2 do	0 0 " 0 0	do, s. c	36 0 " 0 0
Corn (new)	4 5½ " 0 0	Tallow	23 0 " 0 0
Peas	5 5 " 0 0	Cheese	45 0 " 0 0

FRANK BOND & CO.
14 Place d'Armes,
MONTREAL,
Buy and Sell all New York Stocks, Wheat, Corn and Provisions in Chicago.
Strictly on Commission, for Cash or on Margin.
Quotations per direct wire, recording every transaction of New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.
206x6

HUGHES & STEPHENSON
(LATE R. PATTON).
ESTABLISHED - - - - - 1860
PRACTICAL SANITARIANS.
PLUMBING, HEATING, VENTILATING, &c.
170xeod tf

TO FARMERS.
THRESHING MACHINES.
The following appeared in several newspapers in March last:
Challenge.—$200 Forfeit.
We understand that a certain firm of threshing machine manufacturers have been running down our machines. Relying upon the well known superiority of our threshers, which we know to be the best manufactured, we have hitherto taken no notice of this matter; but, to finally settle it, we now offer to thresh in competition against any other "tread-power" machine made, for a forfeit of $200 (two hundred dollars), and hereby challenge the above firm referred to, to compete or acknowledge themselves guilty of empty boasting; further if they object to compete for a forfeit we will compete against them without.
MATHEW MOODY & SONS.
Terrebonne, March 30, 1886.
Referring to the above we beg to state that this challenge has not been accepted, as some interested parties have, however, circulated the report that we have retracted the challenge, we think it well to say that this is not the case. It is still open, and we are not only willing but anxious that it should be accepted. The sale of our machines this year has been far in excess of any previous season, showing that the farmers fully appreciate the superiority of our threshers. We again challenge any other firm of threshing machine manufacturers to a competition as above.
MATHEW MOODY & SONS.
Terrebonne, September 4th, 1886.
208 1

AROMATIC BLACK BERRY CARMINATIVE! a safe, easy and effectual cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c. J. D. KEARON & Co., corner of Bleury and Dorchester streets.
182xe

Bianchi 641 St. Lawrence street.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
The regularly quarterly meeting of the above Society will be held in the House of Industry, No. 689 Dorchester Street, at 8 o'clock p.m. on Monday evening next, 6th September, 1886. A full attendance is requested.
R. K. THOMAS,
208 2 Secretary.

Steamer "OCEAN,"
FOR TORONTO AND ST. CATHARINES, EVERY TUESDAY, 7 P.M.
Fares include Meals and Sleeping Berths.
Toronto, $7.50; Return, $14.00.
St. Catharines, $5.00; Return, $10.00.
W. TOWNLEY BENSON, 18 Foundling St. | T. H. TURTON, 154 St. James St.
G. E. JAQUES & CO., 110 COMMON STREET.
142f3aw

PURE WINES
vs.
INTOXICATION.
We beg to announce that we are appointed agents in Montreal for the celebrated Ontario Grape Growing and Wine Manufacturing Company, of St. Catharines, Ont.
Previous to our accepting the Agency of those celebrated wines, we explained our ideas to the manufacturers, stating that our object was to give the public a first-class article, delightful in taste, made from the PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE, superior in quality to the imported wine, and at one-third the cost, thereby discouraging the use of strong drinks as a beverage. They understood our "aim" immediately by adopting the "motto" Large Sales and Small Profits, an agreement which they have faithfully carried out. Since we have placed this article before our customers we are constantly in receipt of the highest testimonials, from them who are delighted at our success.
THE VICTORIA BOTTLING COMPANY,
558 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET.
MONTREAL.
208 1

DRAIN PIPES,
CEMENTS,
FIRE BRICKS, &c.
W. McNALLY & CO.,
Nos. 36 to 52 McGILL ST.
208x1

A fine assortment of new and second-hand Pianos, including the Henry F. Miller, Steinway, Heintzman & Co., and other well known makers, are on sale at C. W. Lindsay's, 1352 St. Catherine st., on most reasonable terms.
208 1

INFERIOR BRANDS.
"When I shun Scylla, your father, I fall into Charybdis, your mother."—*Merchant of Venice.*
How true this is of many of the brands of Soap that are now thrown on to the market. A housekeeper gets one kind, which proves satisfactory in every way, and then tries another, which only sends her from Scylla to Charybdis. All this could be obviated by invariably using Strachan's Celebrated "GILT EDGE" than which there is no better soap made. It never fails to give satisfaction, and when once used is always used.
NEVER BE WITHOUT IT.
208x1

GREENBANK, Double concentrated

B "HS.

ARNOLD—At Worcester, Mass., July 31, the wife of Thomas Arnold, of a daughter.

BALCER—Three Rivers, Sept. 2, Mrs. Eugene Balcer, of a daughter.

BUSTEED—At Chatham, N. B., on the 24th ult., the wife of F. F. Busteed, of a daughter.

COX—Sept. 3rd, at 1075 St. James st., the wife of Bernard A. Cox of a son.

McCONNELL—At Lachine, Aug. 4, the wife of Brian D. McConnell, of a son. 208 2

PAXTON—At Victoria Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, on the 31st Aug., the wife of B. Paxton, of a son.

SIMPSON—At Springfield, Mass., Aug. 27, the wife of Gordon Simpson, of Montreal, of a daughter.

SUTHERLAND—Sept. 1st, at 764 Sherbrooke st., the wife of W. Dunbar Sutherland, M.D., of a son.

STORER—At 314 St. Antoine st., Sept. 4, the wife of F. W. Storer of a daughter.

McGARRITY—At 69 Mayor st., the wife of P. McGarrity of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CASS-HONEY—On September 2nd, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. J. G. Norton, M. A., rector, J. H. S. Cass, of Montreal, to Zella, youngest daughter of J. S. Honey, Esq., prothonotary of this city. 207 2

DAWES-HARRIMAN—In this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. D. Bridge, W. E. Dawes, of Montreal, to Sarah Harriman, second daughter of the late Richard Harriman, of Kingston, Ont.

EVANS-CONVERSE—On the 1st September, 1886, at Christ's Church, Morristown, N.Y., by the Rev. James A. Dickson, Edwyn Evans, to Julia Frances Morris, daughter of the late John A. Converse, Esq., of Montreal.

SHEPPARD-McDONALD—On Sept. 1, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. George Rogers, B. A., George Frederick James Sheppard, of the city of Montreal, to Annie Florence McDonald, of Toronto, Ont. (Newmarket and Toronto papers please copy.)

DEATHS.

ALLEN—At Lachute, Que., on Sept. 3, M. Kathleen Allen, granddaughter of the late W. A. Merry, Esq., in her 27th year. Funeral on Monday at 2.30 p. m., from 46 St. Matthew street. 208 2

ELLIOTT—At Niagara Falls, on the 2nd of September, 1886, Robert Elliott, Esq., of Yorkshire, Eng., youngest son of the late John Elliott, Esq., of Port Elmsley, Ont., and son-in-law of Rev. W. McGill, of Waterloo, Que. 208 2

GADOUA—In this city, Sept. 3, Mr. Cyriac Gadoua, after 10 days' sickness. The funeral will take place on Monday, the 6th instant, and will start from his brother's (Mr. Edouard Gadoua) residence, 105 St. Paul street, at 6.15 o'clock, for Notre Dame Church and the Coteau des Neiges Cemetery. Relations and friends are invited without any further invitation.

KING—On September 3, William King (of Wm. King & Co.), aged 53 years. Funeral will leave No. 4 McGill College avenue, for Mount Royal Cemetery on Monday, September 6, at 4 o'clock p. m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 207 3

PENTLAND—On Sept. 4, in this city, at 192 Visitation, William Charles Pentland, of Three Rivers. The funeral will take place from his late residence in Three Rivers on Monday, Sept. 6, at 3 p.m.

PATTERSON—At Huntingdon, Que., on September 3, John Patterson, formerly of Trout River, aged 72. Funeral Sunday 2 p. m. 207 2

SCANLAN—In this city, Sept. 3, Sarah E., eldest daughter of Thomas Scanlan. Funeral from her father's residence, 133 Fulford street, on Monday, Sept. 6, at 7.30 a. m., to St. Anthony's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. 208 2

The Weather.

1 p.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours: Fresh east and south winds; moderately warm weather.

READINGS BY HEARN & HARRISON'S Standard Thermometer this day: Max., 73°; Min., 51°; same date last year: Max. 61°; Min., 49°.

Barometer readings to-day: 8 a. m. 30.33; 12 m., 30.29; 3 p. m., 30.27.

Appointments this Evening.

Theatre Royal—"The Long Strike."

Recognized Her.

Bridget: If you please 'm a lady in the drawing-room to see you.

Mistress: Who is it, Bridget?

Bridget: Couldn't rightly say 'm, but it is a lady with a print dress on.

He Would Take Warning.

Boy: Say, pa, who was Benjamin Franklin?

Pa: He was a man who flew kites for a living.

Boy: Did he make a good living?

Pa: I believe he did, but he's dead now.

Boy: Guess, pa, I won't fly any more kites.

PERSONAL.—DR. WOOD HAS RETURNED from Europe and resumed practice at 531 Wellington street. 204 3eod

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Henry Thomas...Lessee and Manager.
GRAND OPENING OF THE SEASON
1886-87.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th,
and all the week. Also, Saturday Matinee, will be presented FRANK HARVEY'S GREAT DRAMA, the
WAGES OF SIN!
CHAS. C. MAUBURY, in his original character of "REV. GEORGE BRAND," supported by a strong and carefully selected company.
Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's. 208 7

MONTREAL FOOTBALL CLUB.
Practice will begin next Monday Morning for the season. Rugby, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and association, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.
Members are requested to turn out well next week.
ROBERT STIRLING,
208 1 Hon.-Sec.

BEFORE THE CHILDREN LOSE THE healthy bloom got at the seaside or country take them to
NOTMAN'S,
who are acknowledged to have no equal in catching the playful and everchanging expression of babies and children. 206†

Steamer "Persia."
J. H. SCOTT, - Master.
SAILS EVERY FRIDAY AT.....7 P. M.
Fare to TORONTO.....$7.50
ST. CATHARINES.....8.00
NIAGARA FALLS.....8.50
MEALS AND BERTH INCLUDED.
D. BATTERSBY, - 181 St. James St.
(Citizens' Insurance Building).
0512aw

Hall Stands in Walnut or Mahogany, from $8.50 to $50.00, at
WM. KING & CO.'S,
652 Craig Street.
20812

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Our Fortieth Annual Fall Cheap Sale of stock remaining over one year in our Show Rooms, commenced on the 1st inst., and will continue till 1st November and till all such stock is disposed of, at a reduction of about one half the former marked prices, among which are some very fine Parlor, Dining-room, Library and Chamber Suites, and five Baby Carriages, varying in price from 5 to 45 Dollars, at
OWEN McGARVEY & SON,
Nos. 1849, 1851 & 1852 NOTRE DAME ST.,
Corner McGill st. 207†3

CITY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
1826 NOTRE DAME.
FURNITURE AND BEDDING
GOOD, CHEAP and RELIABLE.
1021?awtf

25 different patterns of Sideboards, in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, from $10 to $100, reduced 10 to 20 per cent. to clear the line.
WM. KING & CO.,
20812 652 Craig Street.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

TO STRANGERS!

VISIT THE LARGEST DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.

S. CARSLEY.

Nos. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 & 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET.
MONTREAL.

NOTICE!

1886——S. CARSLEY'S——1886.

FALL OPENING!

Due notice will be given on arrival of our Fall Assortment of
MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
COSTUMES, &c.,
Direct from Paris, London and New York.

☞RESERVE YOUR ORDERS FOR THIS GRAND OPENING.

S. CARSLEY.
NOTRE DAME STREET.
MONTREAL.

JUST ARRIVED!

Our Retail buyer has just arrived from London, Paris and New York after selecting all the newest styles in Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Mantles, Costumes and Millinery.
S. CARSLEY.

NEW FALL GOODS!

All our Cloakings and Costume Cloths being new, and fresh from the European markets, only want inspection to induce you to buy.
S. CARSLEY.

New English Tweeds.
New Irish Tweeds.
New Scotch Tweeds.
New Canadian Tweeds.
S. CARSLEY.

New Cheviot Cloths.
New Serge Cloths.
New Melton Cloths.
New Camel Hair Cloths.
S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S SILKS
JUST RECEIVED!
Just received, Several Cases of
NEW BLACK SILKS!
from the best French Fabric, to be sold at Special Low Prices.
Black Gros Grain Silk.
Black Demi Gros Grain Silk.
Black Heavy Gros Grain Silk.
Black Gros Imperial Silk.
Black Gros Republic Silk.
S. CARSLEY.

Just Received, Three Cases of
NEW COLORED SILKS!
"French Fabric," choice shades and quality, to be sold at Special Low Figures.
S. CARSLEY.
"See our New Silks Monday."

New Stockinette Cloths.
New Tufted Jersey Cloths.
New Plain Soleil Cloths.
New Fancy Ottoman Cloths.
S. CARSLEY.

New Bouclé Cloths.
New Brochè Cloths.
New Curl Cloths.
New Basket Cloths.
S. CARSLEY.

Leave your orders early for Mantles, Dolmans, Ulsters and Costumes.
All orders receive prompt and careful attention
At S. CARSLEY'S.

MILLINERY.
Following are some of the Latest Shapes in Ladies' Black Straw Hats:
ARGYLE,
NEW MARKET,
PASTNET,
MONTAUK,
DAUVREY.
Stylish Shapes, Good Quality.
S. CARSLEY'S.

NEW FOR CHILDREN.
The Turkish Fez, a warm and comfortable fitting Cap, in
CRIMSON,
SCARLET,
NAVY,
SEAL BROWN.
S. CARSLEY.

ON THE WAY.
Our New Fall Millinery is now on the way and expected in a few days.
S. CARSLEY.

BROOK'S SEWING COTTON.
Since introducing the Celebrated Sewing Cotton of JONAS BROOKS & BROS., the eldest Sewing Cotton Manufacturers in England, Manufurers are asking for it. Tailors are asking for it, Shirt Makers are asking for it, and nearly all private families are now using it, thus proving to the public that this is the best Cotton for Machine and Hand use, not breaking in using.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

All departments now loaded with new Fall Goods.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Our Fall jackets are unequalled in the Dominion for style and cheapness.
See our Fall jackets at $2.75.
See our Fall jackets at $4.
See our Fall jackets at $4.50.
See our Fall jackets at $5.
See our Fall jackets at $5.50.
See our Fall jackets at $6.
See our Fall jackets at $6.50.
See our Fall jackets at $7.
"Everyone buys our jackets when once they see them."

Our Fall ulsters are selling fast. Read our price list, then come and see them.
Good cloth ulsters, $4.75.
Good cloth ulsters, $5.50.
Good cloth ulsters, $5.75.
Good cloth ulsters, $6.50.
Good tweed ulsters, $7.
Good tweed ulsters, $7.50.
Good tweed ulsters, $8.
Good tweed ulsters, $9.
Good tweed ulsters, $10.
Good jersey cloth ulsters, $11.50.
Our ulsters are all the latest styles, well made and perfect fit.

Our dolman wraps are the cheapest ever offered in Canada.
Stylish Dolman wraps only $7.50.
Stylish Dolman wraps only $8.75.
Stylish Dolman wraps only $9.50.
Stylish Dolman wraps only $10.50.

Our dolman ulsters are all marked at "Special Prices" so as to make them sell fast. "Come and see them."
Dolman Ulsters, $6.50.
Dolman Ulsters, $7.50.
Dolman Ulsters, $8.
Dolman Ulsters, $9.
Dolman Ulsters, $10.
Dolman Ulsters, $11.50.
Dolman Ulsters, 12.50.
Dolman Ulsters, $13.50.
These goods are from 30 to 40 per cent. cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.
For cheapest and newest Dry Goods come to
JOHN MURPHY & CO'S,
2761 & 2763 NOTRE DAME ST.,
105, 107, 109, 111 ST. PETER ST.
Terms Cash and only One Price.
208†

GRAND OPENING DAY,
MONDAY, 30th August, of the
AU BON MARCHE,
MAISON ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE'S
GREAT FALL SALE.
BARGAINS.
100 pieces Black and Colored Velveteens to clear at 25c per yard.
Black Brocaded Silk Velvets to clear at 50c per yard.
Silk Plushes, in all colors, to clear at $1 per yard.
Corduroy Velveteens, in all colors, for costume trimmings.
DRESS GOODS.
250 pieces of Costume Cloths, in all colors, to clear at 10c per yard.
23 Cases of Dress Goods, just received from London, will be ready for inspection on Monday at prices to suit every customer.
160 Dozen White Undress Shirts to clear at 35c each.
SPECIAL.
27in. all wool genuine Chambly Flannel to clear at 20c per yard.
Flannels, in all colors, to clear at 15c per yard.
30 in. Home Made Flannels 25c per yard.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
All-wool Shirts and Drawers at 50c per set.
16 doz. All-wool Shirts and Drawers at 35c each.
Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers, our own importation, at 75c each.
BLANKETS.
The largest stock of All-wool Blankets to select from.
All-wool White Blankets at 75c.
Heavy Large Size Comforters at 75c each.
Colored Quilts, a great variety to clear at 50c each.
TWEEDS.
Just in, our Fall importation of English, Scotch and French Tweeds.
Also, Canadian Tweeds, a great variety.
All-wool Tweed Suits for $2.75.
Cutting free by expert tailor.
AU BON MARCHE.
GREAT FALL SALE OPENING.
IN CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.
The Largest stock to select from.
The Latest Designs just received.
The lowest prices to be had.
The Best Quality to be found.
IN CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.
AU BON MARCHE,
1869 and 1871 NOTRE DAME ST.,
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE.
208 2†

BOISSEAU BROTHERS,
MANTLE AND COSTUME MANUFACTURERS
285 & 287 ST. LAWRENCE ST.
—to—
OUR FALL IMPORTATION NOW SHOWING
Splendid lot of Mantle Cloths.
Splendid lot of Mantle Broonde Velvets.
Splendid lot of 60 inch wide Mantle Silk.
Splendid lot of Sealettes and Nigger Heads.
The above materials are the latest out.

MANTLES & DOLMANS, FINE STOCK.
And any lady who requires a perfect fit, our Tailor, Mr. Boucher, or Mantle maker, Miss Dunning, will give particular attention to all orders. Our Tailor-made Garments last year were unsurpassed, and we have the same cutter this year, who continues to please the public.
The Best Stock of JERSEYS in Canada.

WANTED,
TEN GOOD MANTLE HANDS,
208† Apply to Miss Dunning.

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.
Ask for it, and take no other.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Trade Mark. Made by THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP Co.

ALEXANDRE!
KID GLOVES!

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
—HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND—
A FULL SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE CELEBRATED GLOVES.
208†18 2aw

S. D. HAMILTON,
1935 NOTRE DAME ST
In order to make room for our winter garments now arriving, we have decided to close out the balance of our Spring and Fall Jersey Jackets at a very great sacrifice.
LADIES' BLACK JERSEY JACKETS ALL SIZES ONLY $2.00 each.
STILL LOWER
are our Short Cloth Jackets, trimmed and not, $1.00 each.
JOB LOT
of Gents' Linen Cuffs, worth 35c, for 15c pair.
NOW IS YOUR TIME
to get one of our large woollen Shawls, in White, Cardinal and Blue, from 60c to $1.50 each.
OUR LADIES' CLOTH
cannot be beat, all dark shades, good quality, 10c yard.
CHECKED WINCEYS
for children's school dresses, worth 18c, for 10c yard.
LOT
of ladies' linen collars, from 5c up.
SHOT SATIN
worth $1.50, for 50c yard.

S. D. HAMILTON,
1935 NOTRE DAME STREET.
OPPOSITE DUPRE LANE. 20812aw

SCHOOL	Special bargains in Boys' and Girls' School Boots.	BOOTS
SCHOOL	Girls' School Boots, all solid leather, neat and good, at 90c per pair; regular price, $1.25. Sizes 11 to 2.	BOOTS
SCHOOL	Boys' School Boots, all solid leather, wire riveted; sizes 11 to 2, at $1 per pair.	BOOTS

—AT—
A. M. FEATHERSTON'S
CASH SHOE STORES,
UP TOWN—Queen's Hall Block, corner St. Catherine and Victoria Streets.
DOWN TOWN—No. 1 St. Lawrence Main Street, corner of Craig.
20613

H. F. POIRIER.
—to—
DRESS GOODS.
For one of the largest assortments of Dress Goods to be found in the city come direct to H. F. P.
A Beautiful line Foule Cloth, all colors, 16c.
A Beautiful line Ladies' Cloth, all colors, 16c.
A Beautiful line All Wool Jersey Cloth at 20c.
A Better line of All Wool Jersey Cloth at 25c.
A Still better line of All Wool Jersey Cloth at 28c.
All colors of All Wool Boucle Cloth, 30c.
A Splendid line All Wool Serge, 25c.
Another line of Rep Cloth, All Wool, 30c.
Extra Quality All Wool French Cord, 37c.
Very Fine and heavy Ladies' Cloth, All Wool, 45c.
See my line All Wool wide Cashmere, 50c.
Tak Laces, in all widths, to match all my Dress Goods.
A New lot Beaded Vests at 60c.
A new lot Beaded Tabliers, 75c.
A New lot Beaded Tabliers, $1.00.
A New line Colored Tablieres at $1.75.
Feather Trimming, all colors, 15c.
Fancy Striped Plushes, in all colors.
Black Beaded Gymps, in all qualities and prices.
For First-class Dry Goods at the lowest possible cash prices come direct to
H. F. POIRIER,
1311—to—1313
ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST,
CENTRE STORE,
QUEEN'S HALL BLOCK. 20613

ROYAL BLACKLEAD
The best Stove Polish in the World.
This Black Lead has become the favorite stove polish, being the best, cleanest, and most economical now in use. The quality never varies, as it is always made from the best materials.
For sale by all grocers throughout the Dominion. Trade mark secured
TELLIER ROTHWELL & CO.,
Sole Makers.
194†eod Montreal.

X X
WELCOME BACK.
We are glad to see so many of our old friends and customers back again from the seashore and country, and trust to receive an early call from all of them.
Our stock was NEVER BETTER or more Complete.
LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS,
DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,
BEDROOM SETS,
GLASSWARE.
BRIC-A-BRAC.
NEW GOODS,
FRESH PATTERNS, AND
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
WILEY'S CHINA HALL,
1801 Notre Dame Street.
X 208† X
BY STEAMER AND BY RAIL.
We are kept busy receiving and putting into stock our New Goods, which are arriving as fast as we can receive them.
Our first delivery of New Dress Goods has arrived, and put into stock. This is the cheapest lot of Dress Goods we have secured for a long time, the rise in the English market of the raw material has not made that kind of a difference in the price of our goods.
NEW CANADIAN BLANKETS.
CHEAP CANADIAN BLANKETS.
Nothing but All Wool Goods, and nothing but good, long All Wool Goods.
GREY FLANNELS.
GREY FLANNELS.
Our first lot of Grey Flannels were put into stock a few days ago, and are selling well. The price of these goods are also very low.

JAMES A. OGILVY,
Wholesale & Retail,
213 ST. ANTOINE ST., AND
144, 146, 148 & 150 MOUNTAIN ST.
20811

POLITICAL NOTES.

Meetings To-Morrow Notwithstanding the Archbishop's Letter.

Meetings are to be held to-morrow in several counties of the Montreal district, and consequently many of the speakers leave this evening for the country.

The two candidates in Terrebonne county are to address the electors at St. Agathe on Sunday, the 12th inst.

Mr. Damase Limoges, a farmer of St. Anne des Plaines, was chosen as the Opposition candidate for Terrebonne county at a convention held at Terrebonne on Thursday.

A meeting is to be held at St. Arsene, Temiscouata County on the 7th inst., at which Hon. Messrs. Laurier, Mercier, Bellerose and Mr. Bergeron, will be present.

Mr. L. O. Belanger is mentioned as a *Candidat National* in Bagot.

Mr. Bernard, M.P.P., who carried Vercheres in the last election in the interests of the Opposition, and who has since been put aside, is credited with the intention of coming out as the Ministerial candidate.

There is to be a meeting of the electors of Iberville County, at Iberville, on Monday morning, to select an Opposition candidate.

Mr. Rodidoux, M. P. P., has gone to Ormstown to-day to address his electors at that place to-day on the occasion of the Dominion Alliance picnic.

The names of Mr. C. P. Davidson, Q.C., and Mr. D. B. Monk, are mentioned as possible Conservative candidates in Chateauguay.

THE VAUDREUIL EXPROPRIATIONS.

Landowners Contesting the Awards.

This morning Mr. N. Lalonde, through his attorney, Mr. G. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., took an injunction against the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company to prevent them from commencing operations on his land. Messrs. J. Rielle, J. B. Resther and F. X. Archambault, who compose the board of arbitrators, granted $3350 to Mr. Lalonde, but he contends that he is entitled to at least $5500 for his land.

Mr. H. St. Louis, advocate, served upon the arbitrators a notice of his intention of applying for a writ of injunction against them so as to prevent them from giving their decision in the case of Mr. L. Z. Mallette. Mr. St. Louis alleges in his petition that the surveyor who measured out Mr. Mallette's land, under-estimated his property, and also that Mr. Rielle cannot act on the board as he is in the employ of the company. The arbitrators, however, met in the court house this morning and rendered their judgment at their own risk and peril. Mr. Archambault alone dissenting. They granted Mr. Mallette $3603.

The claim of Mr. D. Leroux now only remains to be adjudicated upon. He demands between $25,000 and $30,000 from the company.

Banquet and Ball.

The members of the English, German and Polish congregation have decided to celebrate the consecration of their new Synagogue by a ball and banquet to be held on the evening of the day of dedication, namely on the 15th inst. The assembly rooms of the Queen's Hall have been leased for the occasion, and all necessary arrangements are being rapidly pushed forward by an energetic committee who will leave no stone unturned to make the occasion a most successful one in every respect.

Women's Missionary Meeting.

The first meeting of the season of the Montreal Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society was held yesterday afternoon when Miss Sanderson, Vice-President, occupied the chair. Miss Brown read a letter from Mrs. Morton, giving some interesting details about mission work in Trinidad. Miss Samuel also read a very instructive paper on Christian steadfastness, which was much appreciated.

An Awful Fall.

A carpenter named Frs. Taibault fell from the steeple of the new church of Ste. Thérèse yesterday, a distance of over 30 feet. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the nearest house, when medical aid was summoned. His condition to-day was reported as most critical.

Capt. Evans, adjutant of the 43rd Battalion, left Ottawa yesterday for Quebec to take a course at the Cavalry school there. Major Todd and Capt. Toller, of the G. G. F. G., are also about to take a course in that institution.

Third Edition.

THE SHAKING EARTH.

The People of the South Still Disturbed by Earthquake Shocks.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 4.—The following additional deaths by the earthquake, are reported Florence Hester Sarah Glover, and Mary Lee. The total loss at Summerville, is estimated at $300,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 4.—At 10.30 o'clock last night another shock was felt here more severe than any save the first one of Tuesday night. The people were again thoroughly terrified. All structures were deserted and every body will sleep in the streets.

MACON, Ga., September 4.—Another shock was felt here at 10.03 last night. It was distinct, and caused some little consternation among the people, but no damage was done.

TRENTON, N.Y., September 4.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 1.07 this morning.

SCENES IN CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The *Sun's* Charleston special says: "Many families who are unable to sleep in their houses provided themselves with outdoor quarters in the yards and enclosures in cases where these are sufficiently large to avoid danger from falling walls. In the upper wards many families are accommodated in box cars and passenger coaches which have been placed at their disposal by the railroad companies. The effects of the earthquake are not visible in the harbor. Every ship in port is crowded with women and children who go there to sleep. The most pressing want is tents, which will give the women and children shelter. The weather has been good up to this time. Should rain set in, the suffering must become intensified one hundredfold. One of the most singular features of the earthquake was the spouting wells in Beaufan street. The covers were torn from the wells and seat flying in the air. Then came a huge column of water and mud, which was sent up to the height of 15 or 20 feet. Most of the wells were emptied of their contents, but were speedily refilled. After the shock, the surface of the streets in the vicinity of those wells was covered by a yellowish clay deposit, which may have come from the bottom of the wells, or from a lower stratum of earth.

In some portions of the city vast jets of water were thrown up from crevices formed by the force of the earth movement. Soon after the shock most of these closed, leaving exposed large mounds of sand of entirely different in character from the surrounding soil. Hundreds of people who have sufficient means to leave the city are departing by every train. A careful examination of the cracked buildings leads to the conclusion that Charleston is in utter ruin. Most of the devastation is toward the water where live the fashion and wealth of the city. There are not three houses out of sixty magnificent mansions in this locality whose front and rear walls will not have to be rebuilt or the entire buildings reconstructed. At 11 o'clock last night another severe shock swept under the city, coming with a heavy booming sound apparently from the south-east. The earth trembled perceptibly with the short wavy motion for two seconds. Nearly all had gone to bed in their tents or houses with confidence that the worst was over. At first note, however, of the well known and dreaded sound all were awake and on their feet, and the streets were filled in a twinkling with men, women and children. A large ruin in King street was thrown to the ground with a crash. Several other tottering bits of masonry came down. The old alarm has returned and upset confidence.

SAVANNAH, Ga., 2.40 a. m. September 4.—Since last night's shock, slight vibrations have been felt in the upper stories of the *Morning News'* building almost continuously, the intervals between them varying only from five to ten minutes. There was a general stampede at the first shock, but the editorial and typographical forces nevertheless returned to their posts. The building is the highest and largest in the city.

THE LONG POINT MURDER.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Sept. 4.—The Havelock-Smith murder trial occupied the whole of yesterday's session of the Assize Court. Evidence was given regarding the finding of the body and its condition and as to lake currents. The Crown endeavored to show that the body would naturally be found on Long Point if thrown into the water at the place where they suggest the deed committed. Considerable evidence was given to identify the body found as being that of Marshall Piggott. The latter's brother and mother swear positively as to it. The testimony given is mere reiteration of the facts stated at the last trial, the strongest evidences so far against the prisoner being that of John Piggott and his mother in which they testify to certain statements made by the prisoner regarding his dealings with the murdered man and his knowledge as to his whereabouts. The prisoner according to their statements gave conflicting accounts. The cross examination of Mrs. Piggott is going on this morning.

CABLE CONDENSED.

Rioting has been made almost impossible by the police of Belfast, who can now master any outbreak in its insipiency.

A remarkable change in the weather has taken place in London within twenty-four hours. Thursday the thermometer registered 90° in the shade; yesterday afternoon, at the same hour, the mercury had fallen to 60°, and a steady rain was falling.

Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and a deputation of Irish ladies will go to Hawarden on September 21 to present to Mr. Gladstone a mammoth declaration in favor of home rule in Ireland. The document bears the signatures of 500,000 Irish women.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has written a letter to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, offering £25,000 for the establishment of a free library, on condition that Edinburgh adopts the Free Libraries act, by the terms of which a tax not exceeding 1d in the pound is charged to defray the current expenses of public libraries.

CANADIAN CONDENSED.

Sir John Macdonald will be in Brantford on Monday to unveil the statue to Brant, lately erected in that city, and towards the cost of which the Dominion Government contributed $5000.

The Dominion Carriage Factory at the corner of Cathcart and Sussex streets, Ottawa, was burned yesterday morning. The building collapsed and Guardian Manners and fireman Latimer were buried in the ruins, the former being slightly, and the latter rather severely injured.

At Townsend, Ont., a westbound train on the eastern division of the G. T. R., broke into three sections and the middle section pitching into the forward section's box car loaded with merchandise and a flat car on which was a new fire engine, a hook and ladder and other fire apparatus were totally demolished. A brakesman named Hastings was badly bruised and had his leg sprained.

The first steamer with Canadian fruit for the Colonial exhibition, will sail for London on September 24, and the second on September 30. The fruit will be carefully selected and of only such a degree of ripeness that it will be in good eating condition at the time of arrival. The steamers will be fitted out with specially constructed refrigerators. Ald. Gordon, of Ottawa, is having the material for the refrigerators prepared in Ottawa for shipment to Montreal, where the receptacles are being constructed.

Mr. Christopher David followed Mr. McCarthy in the Sproule case before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, yesterday, and it is thought the case will be finished to-day. Mr. H. Sproule, of Week's Mills, Me., who is a brother of the accused, is watching the proceedings in the Supreme Court. Mr. Sproule will apply to the United States Government to take action in the present case. Mr. Hotchkiss, the American consul will forward a report by wire at the earliest possible moment a full history of the case, together with the argument and decision of the Supreme Court.

A DEADLY TENNESSEE EPIDEMIC.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 4.—The village of Parrottsville, in Cocke county, is in a wild state of excitement over a frightful epidemic which has made its appearance there. The disease which in every case proves fatal resembles flux, except that the victims are attacked with severe pains in the head simultaneously with pains in the abdomen. Physicians are unable to cope with the disease and those striken with it succumb within a short time. Twenty-seven deaths occurred within three days.

The Dominion Line Royal mail SS. "Vancouver," Capt. Lindall, from Quebec 30th August, for Liverpool, arrived at Moville at 8 a. m., Friday.

MADAME BEAUGRAND'S FLAG.

The Stars and Stripes to be Presented to the Lady Mayoress of the Lady Members of the New Jersey Editorial Association.

The following, taken from Monmouth, N. J., Democrat, explains itself:—

The flag is of heavy silk. Of the regulation pattern, four feet hoist and five feet fly: in the blue field is painted, on both sides alike, the coat of arms of New Jersey, surrounded by thirty-eight gold stars representing the Union; the flag is trimmed around the edges with a heavy silk gold-colored fringe. The staff is of ebony, 8½ feet long, in three joints, with gold-plated mountings, and a blue and white silk cord and tassels pendent from the top: the whole is surmounted by a metal spread-eagle heavily gold-plated. A polished black velvet case, three feet long by ten inches wide, lined with pink satin, goes with it, and is arranged to hold the flag and its mountings. On the lid of the box is a solid silver plate bearing the following inscription:—

Presented to
MADAME THE MAYORESS OF MONTREAL,
ELIZA BEAUGRAND,
By the Ladies of the New Jersey Editorial Association,
1886.

The flag with its mountings and accompaniments is from the manufactory of Mr. J. H. Wilson, dealer in military goods, 823 Arch street, Philadelphia. The entire workmanship shows exquisite artistic ability, and at the same time is substantial and durable in its character. Altogether it reflects much credit upon the taste and skill of the manufacturer.

The flag will be placed on exhibition in Freehold at the store of Mr. James T. Burtis, on Main street, this afternoon and evening, where all who desire to see it are invited to call.

Those who read the reports of the recent visit of the New Jersey Editorial Association to Montreal will remember that Madame Beaugrand, the young and accomplished wife of the Mayor of the city, kindly tendered a reception at the Mayor's residence to the members of the excursion party. The parlors and grounds of the Mayor's residence were handsomely illuminated and decorated for the occasion, and the reception was in many respects a brilliant one. During the evening in conversation with one of the ladies of the excursion the Lady Mayoress, who is a native of New England, apologized for not displaying the American flag among the decorations of her parlors, on the ground that she did not happen to own one and could not procure one in the city. It was a casual remark, but the lady (Mrs. Judge Hyer, of Rahway), to whom it was dropped, treasured it in her mind and the next day proposed to the ladies of the party to purchase a flag and present it to the Lady Mayoress as a testimonial of their appreciation of her kind hospitality. The proposition was heartily approved and the necessary steps were taken to procure the flag, which has just been finished and is now in the hands of the Treasurer of the Association, Major Yard, at Freehold.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music re-opens for the season on Monday evening next with the popular drama, "The Wages of Sin." A New York exchange, speaking of the representation, says:

"The Wages of Sin," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is the strongest play presented to the American public since "The Two Orphans," and it is fully the equal of that remarkable drama. It contains quite as great a depth of human interest, is equally touching as a love story, and has much greater comedy humor. It holds the audience spellbound under its powerful scenes, and thrills by its grand climaxes—as never did "The Two Orphans"—which only excels "The Wages of Sin" in picturesqueness.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"The Long Strike" will be presented at the Theatre Royal for the last time this evening. The managers of the theatre have secured a powerful attraction for next week, when the Madison Square success, "May Blossom," will hold the boards. A New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Times* says of "May Blossom":

I occupied a box not long since at the Madison Square Theatre. The play was the much talked of and much bewritten "May Blossom." I don't wonder that it has made a big hit. It is a fine play, superbly acted. Nowhere outside of the *Comedie Francaise* have I observed such detail, such finesse, as these Madison Square artists display. It is nature itself. Some of the scenes are fraught with a thrilling interest—notably the one in which the supposed dead lover comes back to life, only to find the sweetheart who had sworn to be true to him, married to another man who had won her hand by treachery.

Open Air Concert.

To-morow evening at 8.15 o'clock the City Band (65th Battalion) will play the following programme at Vigor Garden:

1. March.....13th Regiment.....Cogswell
2. Overture.....William Tell.....Rossini
3. Waltz.....Violets.....Waldteufel
4. Bolero.....Leggiero Invisible.....Arditi
5. Grand Symphony (Military), complete, Haydn
6. Chinese War March.....Michaelis
7. Polka. "Le Clairon des Zouaves"...Eggbart

God Save the Queen.

In case of rain the concert will take place next day.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Emmanuel Church, has received a call from London, England.

Rev. Dr. Stone, rector of St. Martin's Church, has returned from England, his health is much improved.

Dr. G. W. Major is a passenger by the "Etruria" homeward bound. He will arrive in the city next week.

Mr. James Stephenson, General Superintendent of the G. T. R., accompanied by Mrs. Stephenson, went Thursday night by the C. P. R. to the Pacific coast.

Mr. J. S. C. McCorkill, barrister, the nominee of the Liberal party in Missisquoi county, has removed to Farnham where he intends residing permanently.

Business Notes.

Messrs. Theo. Beaudoin, grocer; and A. D. Provencher, general merchant, of Nicolet, have assigned.

Mr. Plaisance, trader, of Plaisance, Que., has made an assignment of his estate in the hands of Messrs. Beath & Daveluy. His liabilities are $4000, and his assets $2500.

Mr. Thos. Darling was named curator, and Messrs. J. M. Dutresne and Alex. M. Crombie, inspectors to the estate of Messrs. Gagnon Frères, this morning.

Fell in a Fit.

Mr. Simon McKenzie fell in a fit opposite No. 154 St. James street yesterday afternoon at about a quarter past five. He was conveyed to the General Hospital in the ambulance. Mr. McKenzie who is very old and subject to such fits fell on almost the same spot only a day or two since.

The Federal Elections.

A member of the Federal House now in the city says that should the election in Haldimand go in favor of the Government, the general elections will be held this Autumn. Should the Government not bring on the general elections it will be out of deference to the wishes of the three French members of the cabinet.

The Civic Hospital.

The contractors for the erection of the Contagious Diseases Hospital have commenced work, and they expect to have the work done by January 1st.

NINE MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Destruction of a Railroad Shanty in Which Hungarian Laborers Slept.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., September 3.—Word has been received here of a sickening calamity which occurred about midnight last night at five miles and a half above Jonestown on the line of the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad, where a large number of Hungarian laborers are employed on an extension of the road. A shanty in which over twenty of these men were lodged, caught fire last night from the overturning of the stove while the men were asleep. Sixteen men slept on the second floor, but seven succeeded in getting out. The others were left to their fate and were roasted alive in the burning shanty. Their charred remains were afterwards found in the ruins. The men who escaped were so panic stricken that they made no efforts to save their companions. The remains of the dead were removed to Jonestown.

PARNELL'S LAND BILL.

LONDON, September 4.—Parnell will preside at the banquet to be given to members of his colleagues at Charing Cross Hotel prior to their departure for America on Wednesday next. Parnell will submit his land bill to the Gladstonian leaders before introducing it in Parliament.

Last Edition.

For additional Evening News, see 6th and 7th Pages.

ST. PETER'S.

How the Bazaar is Progressing.

Programme for This Evening—Dinner by the Ladies of St. James Parish—Generous Contributions.

The event this evening at the bazaar will be the dinner of the parish of St. James, for which a large number of tickets have already been sold. The choir of the Church will also sing some choice selections.

The following new subscriptions were received this morning: Archbishop Fenwick, of St. Louis, $400, Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, $200, Pere Turgeon, the reverend rector of the Jesuits, $150, and the members of the clergy at the dinner last Wednesday left various sums ranging from $5 to $10 in amount.

The bazaar now presents a splendid appearance, the decorations, nearly all of which have been furnished by Mr. Martineau, being with one or two trifling exceptions completed. The various sections are in admirable order and present a finished and elaborate effect in every way. The transept is being rapidly filled up. The

CAUGHNAWAGA DEPARTMENT

of Indian beadwork and embroidery which is placed against one of the southern pillars is very creditable, as the other end of the transept the Williams Sewing Machine Company and the cigar booth of J. M. Fortier have just been finished. Under the *Press Tribune* has been completed the cashier's office elaborately draped in red and ornamented with numerous flags and shields. The section occupied by St. Anthony's Parish is beautiful decorated with numerous ensigns and streamers the Papal colors predominating. Exquisite articles may be seen on the tables here, amongst which are the following: An ormolu inlaid table from Miss Sheridan; handpainted vases, from Miss M. Cassidy, and several lambrequins in silk and satin, finished in the richest and most delicate needle work by Miss Tabb; a water color of the Thousand Islands, a work truly artistic and meritorious, by Miss J. Healey; handpainted articles, from Miss A. Airth; a rare crystal pitcher and goblet, from Mrs. M. Cassidy; sewing machine, from the Singer Co.; a stove, from Mr. Clendenneng; an

ENGRAVING OF GLADSTONE

from Mr. Cahill, costly hand-painted panels from Miss Scanlan, a Bible from Mrs. Main, and articles from the following donors: Mrs. McGurgy, Mr. Craig, Mr. Beullac, Miss Cotte, Miss Maid and others.

The Hochelaga Convent has an elaborate and rich display of embroidered silk quilts, cushions, hand-painted China tea set from California, paintings on China, one a Winter scene, which is a gem, a crayon of Niagara Falls by Miss Drew, shell work of opalescent hue from Key West, Florida, and other articles. There are over three hundred articles in this section.

The nuns of the Bon Pasteur in their section have a large oil painting of the Good Shepherd, a large marble statue also and numerous articles of embroidery, many of them for use as well as ornament.

The ladies in charge of St. Patrick's have a charming department; in the rose bower are sold flowers and cigars, it is in charge of

VERY PRETTY LADIES.

Flowers have been kindly sent in by Mrs. Burns, Mr. Campbell and others. Amongst the articles in this section may be mentioned an oil painting by Miss Chadwick, this is an excellent work; a beautiful screen by Mrs. Chadwick, a painting in oil of Ste. Beatrice, given by Mrs. Jos. Tiffin, a stained glass screen by Mr. Phillipson, also one given by Messrs. Castle & Son, two embroidered screens from Mrs. Ed. Barnard, a silk embroidered ottoman, beautifully executed by Miss McGuire, an ebony embroidered table by Miss Austen, a drawing-room seat from Mrs. Hingston, a large handsome screen by Mrs. Semple, Mrs. Dr. Hingston gracefully presided over this section, assisted by Miss Mackine and Mrs. Hawson.

The St. Gabriel and St. Barthelemi sections have just been completed.

The Grey Nuns' section is filled with beautiful wax-work, embroidery and other articles. The St. Joseph section has added a large number of flower decorations, producing a grand effect. The Lachine section makes a fine show of beautiful shell work and china.

The Notre Dame section has tried very hard to have the

MOST BEAUTIFUL OF ALL

and certainly make a very elaborate display. The decorations here have been done by Mr. Martineau. Overhanging in the centre is a golden crown suspended by red, white and blue streamers; in the centre of the section stands an angel of charity ablaze with golden wings and ornamented in the most gorgeous manner. Dropping a piece of money in the purse

HELD BY THE ANGEL

a bell rings. Among the articles worthy of special mention is a silk crazy quilt valued at $200, a magnificent silver epergne, embroidered silk and plush cushions, pillows, lace work and lambrequins. The flower department is in charge of Mesdames Wilson, Beauchamp, Prudhomme, Becher and Lavigne.

LACROSSE.

Montreal—Shamrock.

Great excitement has been caused with respect to the championship match to-day between the Montreals and Shamrocks. Both teams were in fine condition. The feeling in the city among the ordinary patrons of lacrosse was in favor of the Montreals, two to one being freely laid on the present champions. The admirers of the Shamrocks offered these three to two that the Shamrocks would at least take two games.

Labor Meeting.

About one thousand people attended the Labor meeting held opposite St. Gabriel's market last evening. Perfect order prevailed and the different speakers were attentively listened to by those present. The speakers were Messrs. Keys, Robertson, and Lepine, all of whom dwelt upon what they considered to be the workingmen's rights to be represented in the Legislature and enumerated what they believed were grievances under which they were laboring. The speakers were repeatedly applauded.

Rev. W. W. Roberts, the candidate in Montreal West, strongly denounced vaccination, and declared himself opposed to the Board of Health and Citizens' Committee as at present constituted.

BELFAST, September 4.—The Government has decided to permanently increase the Belfast police to five hundred men and to erect new barracks in the quarter where disorders are most likely to occur.

Special Notice.

Boarding School requisites, Japanned Dressing Cases with or without furnishings, Iron Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Table Sets, Penknives, Scissors, etc. L. J. A. Surveyer, 1588 Notre Dame st. 198 eodx2

DEATHS.

GILMOUR—Thomas H. Gilmour, eldest brother of Mr. M. N. Harvey, 201 Dorchester street, of inflammation of the brain, aged 32 years and 6 months.

HILL—In this city, at 8 a. m. Saturday, September 4, Elizabeth Burland, wife of Chas. W. Hill, in her 68th year. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, 308 St. Urbain street, at 3 p. m., to St. George's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

McLAREN—At Milwaukee, Wis., on August 26, in the 26th year of her age, F. Victoria Teasdale, beloved wife of Wm. McLaren, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. John Teasdale, of Richard, Que. (Melbourne, Australia, and Toronto papers please copy.)

ROTHERAN—On July 23, Jane Sotheran, aged 79 years, beloved mother of Mrs. Ruth Chiway, 290 William street, and widow of the late Thomas Sotheran, of the city of York, England. (Irish papers please copy.) 208 2

TOCK—In this city, September 4, Parish Tock, aged 53 years, native of Birmingham, Eng. Funeral on Monday, at 2.30, from his late residence, No. 119 College street, thence to the Bonaventure Depot. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. English papers please copy.

ROSS' WATCHES

Ladies' size, solid silver stem-winding Watches, for.....$6.00

One size larger, for Gents', same price.

Watches thoroughly cleaned and warranted, for.....$1.00

HENRY ROSS,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
187 ST. PETER STREET.
2 DOORS FROM CRAIG.
208x1

DON'T LEAVE YOUR WATCHES WITH irresponsible parties, but get them repaired at the old reliable house of

HENRY, GRANT & SON,

who offer over 45 years' experience as a guarantee of good work. Charges moderate. Cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester street. 208 1

PERSONAL—BEWARE OF BURGLARS and sneak thieves. Secure your doors with Fee's Burglar Alarm. Door Bell and Lock combined. Price, $1.50. 208 1

Dr. NICHOL,
HAS RETURNED.
208 2

GENERAL BAZAAR.
GRAND OPENING, NEW GOODS.
Cocoa Mats, 40 cents up. Cocoa Matting, 35c worth 60c; Fancy Manilla Matting, 35c worth 65c; Fancy Manilla Matting, 40c worth 75c.
GEORGE H. ROWELL,
1695 Notre Dame st., 1st flat, Red Door.
N. B.—The Mats and Matting are below mill prices. 208x

CLASS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN IS being formed in vicinity of English Cathedral for two hours daily; terms very moderate. Address, "G 107," STAR office. 208 1

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

The subscribers will sell at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on

WEDNESDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER,

And following days,

A complete and general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of in part, Presidents Nap and Beaver Cloths, 6-4 Coatings, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Black Cashmeres, Lustres, Wool Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Circulars, Gents' I.R. Coats, &c., &c.

—AND—

On account of Canadian Manufactures,

Bales Grey Cottons.
Cases assorted White Shirtings.
" White and Scarlet Flannels
" Grey and Fancy Flannels,
" Assorted Tweeds.
" Assorted Etoffes.
Bales Assorted Blankets.
Cases Shirts and Drawers.
" Woollen Mitts and Gloves.
" Cardigan Jackets, assorted.
" Ladies' Corsets, assorted.
" Woollen Hosiery, assorted.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of fresh Linen goods.

—LIKEWISE—

A consignment of Ready-made Clothing, 40 cases Men's and Boys' Felt Hats.
A consignment of Boots and Shoes.

—TOGETHER WITH—

30 Bales Cocoa Mats and Matting, all of first-class quality and manufacture, and a consignment of Window Blinds, Foolscap and Note Paper, Envelopes, etc.
The whole without reserve.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Sale at TEN o'clock.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
208 Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES OF PROPERTY.

Loans on Real Estate at Lowest Current Rates.

Valuation of Buildings and Lots—Sales of Stocks for Assignees.

CARD.

Our success in handling large and small properties is well known to capitalists and the Montreal public generally. We invite property owners to call on us to make arrangements for their sales during the Fall Real Estate Season. We have the finest Salesrooms in the City for the transaction of Land Sales.

PARENT BROS.,
Agents and Auctioneers.
208 7 46 St. James Street.

GRAND CENTRAL AUCTION ROOMS, 241 and 243 St. James street,

BANKRUPT STOCK,

WEDNESDAY Afternoon, 8th September, at 2 o'clock.

Fancy Goods, Clouds, Jerseys, Tweeds, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Cloak Ornaments, Stockings, Gloves, lot pictures for screens, &c., &c., a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

THOMSON & GOWDEY,
208 Auctioneers.

CHOICE BUILDING VILLA LOTS ON Stedpath Street, Park Avenue, Ste. Famille, Mance, and other streets.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
208 1 Auctioneers.

TWENTY-FIVE CHOICE BUILDING lots on Ste. Famille and Mance Streets, will be sold by auction at our Rooms, 241 and 243 St. James street,

MONDAY Morning, September 13th, at 11 o'clock.

Particulars from
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
208 Auctioneers.

FORT STREET.—HANDSOME FURNITURE, Carpets, Chickering Piano, &c., &c., next week.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
208 1 Auctioneers.

TWO WEST END HOUSES TO RENT. Possession immediately.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
208 1 Auctioneer.

WEEKLY FURNITURE SALE AT OUR Rooms,

FRIDAY Afternoon, September 10th, at 2 o'clock.

THOMSON & GOWDEY,
208 1 Auctioneers.

HORSES, ETC., BY AUCTION.

The Usual Weekly Sale,

NEXT FRIDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER,

At my Salerooms, 322 ST. JAMES STREET, will include a large quantity of New and Second-hand Furniture, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Carpets, Lounges, Chairs, Tables, 3 good Safes, etc., etc.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

W. E. SHAW,
208 Auctioneer.

LATER ON IN THE SEASON, THE subscriber will offer for sale by auction a number of good city properties.

W. E. SHAW,
208 Auctioneer.

PIANO, FURNITURE, CARPETS.

The next sale at my room will be held on FRIDAY afternoon, 10th Sept., at 2 o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER,
208 Auctioneer.

Those who have Furniture, &c., to sell, should send it in at once. T.J.P. 208

AUCTION SALE.

IN THE MATTER OF
ROGER DANDURAND,
Restaurant Keeper, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by auction at No. 1759 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., WEDNESDAY, the 8th September instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the assets of the above estate, comprising stock of wines, liquors, cigars, bar fixtures, license, &c., amounting to $2100. The buyer will have the privilege of lease unexpired.

EUCLIDE MATHIEU, Curator.
No. 87 St. James St.
Montreal, 4th Sept., 1886.
A. MARCOTTE & Co., Auctioneers. 208 3

INSOLVENT ESTATE.

Tenders for the Estate of
NICHOLAS R. MUDGE,
of Montreal.

1. Machinery for the manufacture of founders' facings, stock in process of manufacture and completed, lease of premises with water power and fixtures to 1st May, 1887.
2. Also machine for the manufacture of tarred felt and manufactured stock. Tenders for either or both of these lots will be received up to noon on the 15th September, 1886. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further information apply on the premises, to John Ostell, 197 St. Patrick st., or to the undersigned, 1731 Notre Dame st., Montreal.

FRED. M. COLE,
208 Curator.

Specific Articles.

A HI DE LORMIER, THE SHIRTMAKER, has just received a full assortment of Cambric, Madapolin and Linen Scarfs, from 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c; shirts and collars made to order. 760 NOTRE DAME STREET, 2nd door east of French Church. 1044

DRAIN PIPES!—PORTLAND, ROMAN and Canada Cements; Fire Bricks, Fire Clay. White Bricks, &c., &c. ALEX. BREMNER, 1044 10 Bleury street.

JUST RECEIVED, EX SS. PARISIAN.
A large quantity of assorted Crates of English Crockery, first quality, from the very best makers. Fine selection, good assortment, low prices. Wholesale only.
E. GMAREL,
172tf 204 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Property for Sale.

Houses —AND— Building Lots

FOR SALE
IN DESIRABLE LOCALITIES.

J. Cradock Simpson,

207 St. James street, Montreal.
208x4eod

IN THE

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
IN ENGLAND.

Re THE GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA (Limited.)

FOR SALE, by private treaty, the extensive gold bearing property in the County of Beauce, Province of Quebec, consisting of about 1245 acres held in fee simple, and mining rights over about 1927 acres in addition, situated on the Riviere du Loup (en haut) with a frontage of 2½ miles on the west side of the river, and 3¼ miles on the east, the boundary line of which is less than one mile from the junction of the Du Loup and Chaudiere Rivers. The property includes a canal or ditch about thirteen miles long, carrying water for the purpose of hydraulicing from a point about 11 miles from the upper boundary of the property. The plant can be purchased at a valuation. A plan of the property may be seen and further information obtained at the undermentioned office.

All offers to be sent to

J. Cradock Simpson,

Real Estate Agent,
208 4 2aw 207 St. James street, Montreal.

Every Man His Own Landlord!

We are prepared to build houses on the Torrance property to suit purchasers, and will sell them on payment of a small amount down, the balance payable in easy instalments running over a number of years.

E. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
208 1 30 St. John st.

$8,000

Will buy a pleasantly situated detatched Brick House, fronting on St. Catherine street, West, near Metcalfe Avenue. Lot 50 ft. frontage. The house has every convenience, and a good water supply. The lot has an area of about 31,700 feet. Easy terms.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
Real Estate Agent,
207x3 "207 St. James st., Montreal.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIdence, charmingly situated in the Village of Hemmingford, P.Q., half a mile from the railroad station. New House, highly finished, 10 rooms, good cellar and outbuildings. Fifty acres of land, thirty under cultivation, twenty in pasture, and young orchard. For further particulars apply to

JAS. LESLIE,
80 Craig street, Montreal, or
JOHN BRIEN, on the premises.
208 1

FOR SALE—AT $2600; RENT $312.

3 Story Brick House, near business; also Stores and 2 Dwellings, St. Lawrence st., rented for $705, price $4000, fine business stand; Wood Cottage, price $2100, rental 12 per cent. Stone Tenement, new, on a leading square and a corner property, cheap. C. D. ROSS, Real Estate Agent, 1613 Notre Dame st. 208 1

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF GROUND forming the corner of Laguachetiere and Anderson streets, 60x90 feet, suitable for a factory, stores or dwelling houses, with a lane of 15 feet in rear. Apply to

J. COMTE,
207 8 100 St. George street.

LOTS FOR SALE—BURGESS STREET, near Wellington st. liberal terms, very cheap. C. Gaylord.
208 1 98 Congregation st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—TENTS OF ALL KINDS, 7½ x10, $4; Hammocks from 75c upward. Bark Canoes, $1 per foot, Lacrosses, Spalding's Goods for Basebill Clubs, Footballs, at Desjardy's Indian Store, successor to Brazeau & Desiers, 1658 Notre Dame st. N. B.—Tents on hire. 187 tf

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF Shafting and Pulleys, various sizes. Apply at STAR office. 156 St. James St. 129tf

FOR SALE—NEW PIANO, $275; $25 cash and $10 per month; guaranteed for 5 years; 7¼ octaves, overstrung bass, handsome rosewood case and powerful tone.
C. W. LINDSAY,
208 1 1352 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE—A NEW ORGAN, $75: $15 cash, and $6 per month; guaranteed for 5 years; good tone, fancy case, 7 stops, and 2 knee swells. C. W. LINDSAY,
208 1 1352 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE—MUSIC BOX, $35; 9 BELLS and 10 airs, in perfect order, a great bargain. Apply at
208 1 1352 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE—PIANO, ONLY $10 CASH down and $1 week, also Wanzer F. Sewing Machine, $15, cost $50, splendid order and attachments. 1060 Dorchester street, near Bleury. 208 1

FOR SALE—BIG LOAD DRY SLABS, 4 feet long for stove length, for $1.50 per load, delivered at any part of the city.
208 1 WM. HOLMES, 310 Craig Street.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN REPRESENTING one of the largest upholstery goods houses in Canada, wishes, on account of health, to sell his rights and furniture of his office. Address, with your address, "R 288," STAR office. 207 2

FOR SALE LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, PATENT wheels, very little used, suitable for grocer. Apply 203 St. Constant street.

FOR SALE—A WAGON AND SLEIGH, SUITABLE for bakers, confectioner, cigar merchant, peddler and others, also Horse Harness. Address P. O. Box 1967, City.

FOR SALE—FEW NO. 37, CHURCH OF ST. JAMES the Apostle. Apply to A. Gowdey, Esq., Messrs. Thompson & Gowdey, Advocates.

FOR SALE—A SHAKING GOAT FOR SALE. Call 221 St. Elizabeth street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SECOND-HAND SCHOOL and college text books. Highest price paid for parcel books, at Hall's Book Store, 663 Craig street, a few doors west of Bleury.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE BUGGIES, CARTS AND Cutters, cheap, must be sold, Buckingham & Harney, 197 Mountain street.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD WORKING HORSES, cheap; also Harness; no work for them. Apply 113 Bleury street.

FOR SALE—5 INVALID ROLLING CHAIRS AT John Carlisle's Furniture Warerooms, 1092 Notre Dame street, city.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SET OF SILVER plated Table Spoons & Forks, in great bargain. Must be sold at once. Address "A. W. A," STAR office.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, Groceries, Fruit and Cigar store, and all other kinds of business; good opportunity for anyone starting in business. Apply to L. HARRIS, 208 10 740 Craig st.

Wanted to Borrow.

WANTED—TO BORROW, 5000 DOLLARS, AT 6 per cent., private security given. Write to 221 St. Elizabeth street. 208 1

WANTED—LOAN OF $300 FOR TWO YEARS; GOOD security; liberal interest. Address "P 286," STAR office. 207 2

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LICENSE FOR BOT tling business. Address "Y 324" STAR Office. 208 1

WANTED A GOOD SECOND-HAND SEWING machine. Address, "R 278," STAR office. 207 2

Board.

BOARD—WITH ROOMS, DOUBLE AND single, with or without board; also Table Board.
201 12 149 Bleury street.

BOARD AND ROOM — FOR GENTLEMAN, IN private family, references required. Address, 187 St. Hubert street. 207 3

BOARD—AND ROOMS, AT TEMPERANCE DINING rooms, 120 McGill street, terms $350 04 per week. 207 2

BOARD — NICE DOUBLE OR SINGLE ROOMS FOR married couple or gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. Also table board, 31 McGill College Avenue. 208 1

BOARD, NICE DOUBLE OR SINGLE ROOMS FOR married couple or gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. Also table board 81 McGill College Ave. 204 6

BOARD — AND ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN OR married couples, also table board. No. 1 Little St. Antoine street, corner St. James, terms moderate. 203 3

Stores, Hotels, &c., to Let.

TO LET.

WAREHOUSE.—St. John street, No. 18 Etoile street.
SHOP.—New Shop, 1395 St. Catherine street, also the Dwelling above.
OFFICES.—New Offices, heated.
HOUSES.—2 Flats, next to American House, Notre Dame street.
Rents cheap to end of Season.
H. JOSEPH & CO.,
208 1 16 SACRAMENT ST.

SHOP TO LET.—304 ST. JAMES ST. cor. St. Michael's lane, formerly occupied by Montreal Baggage Transfer Co.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
207 St. James St., Montreal. 208x2

STORES TO LET—IN THE NEW BALMORAL BUILDINGS;
heated and lofty. Apply to
40 tf. THOS. LIGGET. 1885 Notre Dame St.

TO RENT—FOUNDRY AND MACHINE Shops at Brockville, built of stone and suitable for other manufacturing purposes; good wharf attached; steam power can be obtained at a reasonable rate. Apply to
T. GILMOUR & CO.,
190 1awtf Brockville.

TO LET—SHOP AND DWELLING, NO. 338 St. James St. west. Apply No. 218 St. Urbain street.
208 1

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING, 135 Bleury street; possession immediately; rent $200 per annum. 207 2

TO LET — FINE OFFICE, ON ST. James street. Address "H 59," STAR office. 208 4

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE for retail business, being No. 1739 Notre Dame street, also extensive flats above if required, rent low to a good tenant. Apply Walter Drake, 61 St. Gabriel street.

TO LET—AT COTEAU ST. PIERRE, near Montreal, farm of 120 acres. This farm is mostly employed for gardening purposes, also has three magnificent orchards, producing about 1,000 barrels of apples per year. Address, Dame Yve. Desire Gougeon, Coteau St. Pierre. 208 3

TO LET—FARM OF 60 ACRES AT Cote St. Paul. Easy terms. Apply to
J. Cradock Simpson,
Real Estate Agent,
208 4 2aw 207 St. James street, Montreal.

Houses to Let.

TO LET,

Lower tenement in Town of St. Henry, 8 rooms, shed and cellar. Rent, $11 per month.
E. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
208 1 30 St. John st.

TO LET,

Furnished cottage at the West End. Possession at once. Rent, $45 per month.
E. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
208 1 30 St. John st.

TO LET—IN LENNOXVILLE, P. Q. A large, comfortable Brick Residence, comfortably furnished; ten rooms, including double drawing-room; kitchen, a wing, six rooms; good cellar under whole house; furnace in good order; fireplaces; pure running water in house and stable; cistern for rain water; venetian blinds, double windows complete; stables, barns, sheds, ice-house, lawn, flower beds, large kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees; twenty-five acres of land, well cultivated, attached; occupation can have it at option; five minutes walk from Post Office, Railway Station and Churches; half a mile from Bishop's College and School; three miles from market. Apply on the premises to
J. B. PADDON, Lennoxville.

TO LET—8 FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, on Fortier street, corner of St. Lawrence street; ready for the first of October, 1886. Apply to M. Jos. Vanier, 1086 St. Catherine.
209 1

HOUSE TO LET—AT LACHINE, COMfortable brick house, 3 minutes' walk from upper station, cheap until May 1st, with privilege of yearly lease. Address, Box 24, Lachine. 206 6

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL NEWLY built Cottage, No. 17 Hypolite street, Cherrebrooke, 7 rooms, B. and W. C., hot and cold water, gas fixtures, etc. Apply to H. Laplume, 49 C.P.R. main street, or 3 Place d'Armes Hill. 208 2

TO LET A SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE 7 rooms for 1st October, within five minutes' walk of the Suburban train. Apply 13 Farm street, cor. Gabriel Village, Point St. Charles. 208 1

TO LET — 466 GUY STREET; ALL modern conveniences, hot and cold water throughout. Apply on premises, or to Hyde & McIntosh, Standard Building, St. James street. 203 1

TO LET—UPPER PART SELF-CONtained tenement, six rooms and passage, bathroom, also small store on premises. Apply 258 St. Constant street. 208 1

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED UPPER Tenement. Apply 93 Mansfield street.
207 3

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, PARK Avenue, near Sherbrooke street, 14 rooms, neatly furnished, with furnace, etc. Large yard and stable. Possession about 1st October. Apply to C. Beauchamp, No. 11 Place D'Armes Hill. 207 3

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF JULY, A SMALL House, comfortably furnished, until 30th September, West end, convenient to Bonaventure Depot and Windsor Hotel. Address "S 1262," STAR office. 135 tf

TO LET — TWO FIRST CLASS CUT stone cottages, modern style, to be ready for October 1st, St. Hubert street, above Sherbrooke street. Apply to John Millen, 103 St. Peter st. 205 4

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED COTtage and garden, hot water and gas, Chickering piano. To be seen from 12 m., to 6 p.m., 203 3 824 Palace street.

TO LET—STONE COTTAGES, ON ST. Catherine street, west, Cote St. Antoine, well built, rat proof, heated with hot water, drains perfect, cars stop at the door, rent $320.00 and taxes. Apply at 1755 Notre Dame street. 204 6

Houses Wanted.

WANTED — IN THE NEIGHBOURhood of Bleury street, a small house, upper tenement or unfurnished rooms, rent moderate. Address "O 220," STAR office. 207 2

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE FURnished house, vicinity of St. Antoine street or Osborne street. Address, P. O. Box 782. 207 3

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, OR suite of 4 or 5 rooms for light housekeeping, all conveniences, in West end. Address "C 2276," STAR office. 204 6

Lost.

LOST.

Last evening, a small Yorkshire terrier, answers to the name of PRIM. Any person returning him to No. 8 University st. will be liberally rewarded. 207 1

LOST—ON MONDAY, AUG. 30, MARE AND CART, mare four years old, grey; cart, brown with common iron axles. Any information will be thankfully received by Frederic Filion, Bois des Filions, P. Q., Quebec or at 163 St. Lawrence st. 207 3

LOST—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE dollars, on Sept. 2nd. Reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid to finder at toll gate, Back River Road.

LOST—LAST MONDAY OUT OF WINDOW CORNER of Latour street and Victoria square, a pair of eye shade glasses in leather case. Reward will be paid on return of same to Geo. T. Nish., Victoria Square, No. 4

LOST—A SILVER MOUNTED CIGAR HOLDER with monogram R. L. Finder please return to R. Larkin, 37 St. Francois Xavier street, and be rewarded.

LOST—A YOUNG FOX TERRIER DOG; STRAYED from 1707 Notre Dame St. A reward will be paid for his return. 208 1

LOST—WELSH TERRIER, YESTERDAY, answers to the name of Teeneet. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to 1851 St. Catherine st.

LOST—BLACK BROCADE VELVET DOLMAN OR cloak, about mountain park or road, leave at 209 Dorchester street, and get suitable reward. 208 2

LOST—ON SUNDAY LAST, ON UPPER UNIVERsity street, a small silver dog collar, answers to the name of "Topsey," nickel collar with blue ribbon through it. Reward if brought to 5 Custom House Square. 207 2

Found.

FOUND—LEFT AT 135 ST. CHAS. BORROMEE ST. a piece of goods; the owner can get it by paying for advertisement and giving the description of it. 207 3

FOUND—ON MOUNT ROYAL PARK ROAD, FRIDAY afternoon, a lady's velvet wrap, owner can have it by applying at STAR Office and proving property. 208 1

Money to Lend.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY TO loan, in sums of five hundred dollars or upwards. Interest 7 per cent first mortgage. City property. Address, "Y 370" STAR office. 208 1

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES IN CASH MADE ON SALARIES.
Repayable by instalments.
209 Address, P. O. Box 1304.

$1,500 TO LEND. On city property. Low rate of interest. 208x2eod Address, TRUSTEE, STAR Office.

$2,000 TO LEND ON CITY property on first-class mortgages. Address, 206 2 law "B 2235," STAR office

Board Wanted.

WANTED

In a private family, board and a couple of Furnished Rooms,

205 5 Address, P. O. Box 900.

Rooms To Let.

ROOM TO LET—1ST JULY, LARGE back parlor and bedroom, with or without board, also single room. 7 UNION AVENUE.

ROOMS TO LET—DOUBLE AND single, with or without board. Modern Conveniences.
201 12 149 Bleury street.

ROOMS—TWO LARGE BEDROOMS AND SITTING room with board, every thing first class, family private, locality centre. Address, "J. F." Box 48, P. O. 208 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED; 89 UNIVERSITY STREET, opposite English Cathedral. 208 4

ROOMS—TWO DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE, NICELY furnished front rooms with board, at 1656 St. Catherine street, gas, bath, &c., 208 8

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE, WITH GOOD board, at 17 Latour street. 208 2

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR IN private family at 149 Peel street, near the Windsor. 208 2

ROOM—FOR GENTLEMAN IN A PRIVATE FAMily, where there are no others. No. 238 Bleury st. 208 2

ROOMS — DOUBLE ROOMS, FURNISHED VERY fine, with board, also table board. 47 McGill College Avenue. 208 2

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOM SUITable for one or two gentlemen. Gas, bath, etc., on same flat. 7 Phillips square.

ROOMS — FOR GENTLEMEN, IN CENTRAL locality, meals if required. 22 Belmont st. 203 1

ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENtlemen or married couples, for light housekeeping, very cheap. 21 St. Philips street, near Dufferin Square. 200 2

ROOMS—TWO DOUBLE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board. No. 7 Union Avenue. 205 5

ROOMS—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED BACK parlor; also rooms on main room floor, with or without partial board; family private. 209 2

ROOMS—2 NICELY FURNISHED FRONT BEDrooms, with use of bath, 132 Peel st., 2nd door from Windsor Hotel. 208 4

ROOMS—AND BOARD IN A FRENCH FAMILY, with lessons if desirous; good locality; references exchanged. Address, "W 2230," STAR office. 208 4

ROOM—FURNISHED TO LET, WITH BOARD IN private family, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 93 City Councillors street. 205 4

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED, IN A NICE LOCALity, 14½ St. Denis street, opposite Viger square. 208 4

ROOMS — FURNISHED, BOTH DOUBLE AND single with board, 45 McGill College Avenue. 205 6

ROOMS—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED BEDROOM with wardrobe. Apply at 217 St. Denis st. 205 4

ROOMS — UNFURNISHED, AT 17 RICHMOND Square. 205 6

ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS to let in a private family. 185 Bleury st. 205 6

ROOMS TO LET — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, double and single rooms, with board. 129 Mansfield street. 204 6

ROOMS—FURNISHED, NO. 7 BURNSIDE PLACE, first door west of Union Avenue. 204 6

ROOMS—DOUBLE OR SINGLE, WITH BOARD, 249 St. Urbain, just above Sherbrooke street. 203 6

ROOMS — FIRST-CLASS, NEWLY FURNISHED bedrooms, also large parlor, bath, gas, &c., with or without board. 338 Palace street. 203 6

ROOM AND BOARD—25 ST. DENIS STREET. 203 6

ROOMS — FURNISHED, TO LET, USE KITCHEN, dining room or board, in private family; no children. Apply 237 St. Antoine street.

ROOM TO LET — FURNISHED ROOM, NO. 12 Dougall street. 165tf

ROOMS—WITH BOARD, AT 107 UNION AVENUE. 160 tf

ROOMS—TO LET, WELL FURNISHED ROOMS AT 62 McGill College avenue.

ROOMS TO RENT—SUITE OF BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; light and airy, beautifully adapted for five or six young men to keep bachelors' hall; most central for business; close to Post Office, or well adapted for a small club; nothing in the city to equal them. Address, R. Ferguson, P. O., city. 207 6

ROOMS—TO LET, AT 533½ CRAIG STREET. 207 3

ROOMS—TWO NICELY FURNISHED BEDROOMS for single gentlemen of steady habits, and use of kitchen, at 1363 St. Catherine st., corner McGill College Avenue. 207 2

ROOM—FURNISHED BEDROOM, 49 BEAVER Hall Hill. 207 3

ROOM—A LARGE DOUBLE GENTEEL ROOM WITH board. 76 Victoria St., near Sherbrooke st. 207 3

ROOMS TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED WITH OR without board. 207 2 Sydney place.

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED DRAWING ROOM, suitable for married couple or two students; also smaller furnished rooms, and one large square unfurnished room; terms moderate; walk from P. O., first G.T.R. 24 Desrivieres street. 207

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board; all modern conveniences in house. 1390 St. Catherine street. 207 3

ROOMS—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, 150 ST. George street. 207 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED, 43 McGILL COLLEGE Avenue. 207 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED, NICELY AND NEWLY FURnished rooms with hot and cold water, gas, &c., at 98 Alexander street 2 doors above Dorchester street. 207 3

ROOMS — FRONT PARLOR, BEDROOM, ALSO double upper room, for studying or sleeping room. No. 9 Victoria street. 207 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH USE of kitchen if required. 60 City Councillors street. 207 2

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO let, with board if required, at No. 12 Victoria st. 207 2

ROOMS—FRONT ROOM, TO GENTLEMEN OR married couple, with use of kitchen if required. 416 Richmond street, near the Square. 207 2

ROOMS—SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED, AT 23 BEURI St. street, near Vict. Square. 207 6

ROOM—FURNISHED, FRONT ROOM, BATH, &c., family private, (English) 67 St. Constant street. 207 3

ROOMS—TO LET, ONE DOUBLE ROOM FURNISHed and one unfurnished on bathroom flat, first class board, 1474 St. Catherine street. 207 2

ROOM TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED AND COMfortable front bedroom for gentleman of steady habits; bath room and all conveniences. Apply 151 Milford street. 207 2

ROOMS—ONE DOUBLE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR 2 gentlemen friends, also one single room, furnished in first-class style, with all modern conveniences. 93 Beaver Hall Hill. 207 3

ROOMS — FURNISHED, COMFORTABLE, 834 Palace street, continuation of Lagauchetiere street. 207 2

ROOM—LARGE FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple. Apply 50 Latour street. 207 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT board, for married couple or gentlemen. An early call is solicited at 201 Bleury st. 207 2

ROOMS—FRONT FURNISHED ROOMS ON BATHroom flat. Breakfast and tea if required. 207 2 85½ Alexander st.

ROOM—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let. 22 McGill College Avenue. 207 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED, FAMILY PRIVATE. 195 Bleury street. 207 2

RO