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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—IN A BOYS' SCHOOL, AN ASSISTant resident master. Apply K. C. O., Box 1864 Post Office, Montreal. 295 5

WANTED—TRAVELLER, THOROUGHLY ACquainted between Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, to represent a well established fancy goods manufacturing firm, give names of present and past employers and how long with each, also salary expected, no application will be considered that does not answer clearly these points, answers confidential. Address "X 1532," STAR office. 296 6

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING EXPERIence as bookkeeper, must speak and write both languages and be well recommended. Address "A 1596," STAR office. 296 4

WANTED—GOOD TWEED WEAVERS, HIGHEST wages paid. Apply at once, The Montreal Woollen Mills Co. 296 4

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, MUST HAVE REferences. Apply at 79 Union ave. 297 3

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR CITY OF MONTreal and neighbourhood, permanent position with first class piano firm, at a good salary for an energetic, reliable and successful man, must be well recommended. Address "D 1666," STAR office. 297 3

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONER for mutton pies and cakes. Apply W. W. Maynard, 419 Wellington st. 298 2

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO REPRESENT A leading factory, between Montreal and Toronto, must have good acquaintance with men's furnishers, state salary, present and past employers, etc. Address "F. 1730," STAR office. 298 3

WANTED—BOY TO MIND PONY AND COW and be useful around house and garden, 1½ mile from city. Address, giving age, "G. 1734," STAR office. 298 2

WANTED—NURSE WILLING TO DO SMALL wash. Apply 10 Park ave. 298 2

WANTED—BRASS MOULDER TO TAKE charge of brass foundry, none but first class men need apply. Address stating experience and wages expected. General Electric Co., Sherbrooke, Que. 298 7

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT for small family. Apply at 2228 St. Catherine street. 298 2

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY GOOD GENERAL servant for small family. Apply No. 1 Thistle Terrace. 298 2

WANTED—AT ONCE A GOOD GENERAL SERvant for a family of three persons, no one need apply that is not good reliable cook. Apply to 224 St. Paul st. 298 2

WANTED—YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, for reception room in Photo Gallery. Address giving references and salary expected, "G 1750," STAR office. 298 2

WANTED—WHENEVER YOU MEET A MAN OUT of employment who is energetic, honest, and all right, please ask him to write us for a chance to sell Nursery Stock; we want more agents. Plenty of territory on which to place smart men. Salary and expenses paid. Stone & Wellington, nurserymen, Jas. W. Beall, manager, 242 St. James street, Montreal, Que. 246 3aw

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, FAMILY OF two. Apply to 66 Laval ave. 299 1

WANTED—AT ONCE, GOOD STEADY GIRL, for washing and housework, 1750 Notre Dame st., upstairs. 299 1

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GENERAL SERvant. Apply to 2498 St. Catherine st. 299 1

WANTED—AGENTS. WE WANT A GOOD LIVE agent in every city and town in the United States, to manage our business. Address New England Co-operative Debenture Co., Room 11, 165 Tremont st., Boston. 299 3eod

WANTED—BY ONE OF THE LEADING FIRMS of this city, a competent clerk in stationery, printing and account book manufacturing, to convass the city on a good salary and commission. Apply in writing, stating former employment and giving references. Address "K. 1839," STAR office. 299 3

WANTED—GIRLS OF EXPERIENCE, TO SEW IN linen collars, none but competent persons need apply. Address 1540 Ontario street. 299 1

WANTED—SALES LADY FOR A FANCY GOODS store, speaking French and English and have good references. Apply 83 St. Lawrence. 299 2

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT TO DO plain cooking, where another girl is kept, a few miles from the city. Apply Monday afternoon, 144 Mansfield st. 299 1

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL FAMIly, no children, good wages, references. Apply after 2 p. m. 279 University st. 299 2

WANTED—A STRONG RESPECTABLE BOY about 13 or 14. 2362 St. Catherine. 299 1

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL SERvant, immediately. 18 City Councillors st. 299 1

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS EXPERIENCED in hand sewing, steady work, 2312 St. Catherine st., Excelsior Jersey Co. 299 1

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN WHO UNDERstands the wire work thoroughly to act as foreman. Apply 2312 St. Catherine st. 299 2

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE ORDERS for teas and coffees, salary and commission. The Dominion Tea Co., 145 Bleury st. 299 1

WANTED—HOUSEMAID, WILLING TO HELP with children, references. Apply 85 Mansfield street. 299 1

WANTED—A BOY. MUST BE SMART AT figures. Apply between 10 and 11 a. m. 12 Lemoine st. 299 1

WANTED—FOR FIRST JANUARY, A LADY AS mother's help and nursery governess to the child. Address "A. B.," Post Office Box 2125. 299 2

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM girl. Western House, 544 St. Paul st. 299 1

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS of age, for light housework, a good home. Apply at 72 City Councillors st. 299 1

WANTED—A NEAT, STRONG GIRL, AGE about 15, to take charge of two children daily (Sunday excepted), from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., must live at home and have good references. Apply 47 McGill College ave. 299 1

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, would not object to French girl. 196 Greene Avenue, Cote St. Antoine. 299 2

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE FOR A BOOK and job office, one of 2 or 3 years experience. Apply to Becket Bros., 15 Dollard lane. 299 1

Houses to Let.

TO LET—AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTAL, NO. 47 Sussex st., one of the best upper tenements in the western part of the city, is new and large and has all modern improvements, 10 rooms, heated by Gurney's improved hot water furnace. Apply to Wm. Hood & Son, 10 or 12 Richmond sq. 292 12

TO LET—HOUSE, FIRST-CLASS, 8 ROOMS AND large dining room, between G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations. Apply to L. Harris, cor. St. Edward and Bleury sts. 297 3

TO LET—NEW STONE FRONT, ST. HUBERT st., near Cherrier, No. 468, 10 rooms, No. 472 to 480, 6 rooms each, rents free to 1st of May, keys at No. 470, next door. Apply to H. A. Plamondon, No. 656 Notre Dame st. 299 1

TO LET—SEVERAL DWELLINGS, SMALL and large, in different localities. Apply 56 Fortier st. 299 1

TO LET—HOUSE OF 2 APARTMENTS, $3. Apply to E. Lemire, 367 Richmond st. 299 1

Houses Wanted.

WANTED—NOW OR FOR THE 1ST OF JANUary, a small upper or lower tenement, state rent, etc., to "F. 1729," STAR office. 298 2

Flats to Let.

TO LET—LARGE FLAT, CORNER ST. JAMES st. and Victoria square (Morgan's), with entrance and elevators on Victoria square side. Well lighted and suitable for wholesale trade. Can be divided to suit tenants. Apply to O. W. Stanton, Real Estate Agent, 246 St. James st. 258 tf

TO LET—A CHEAP LARGE WARM BASEMENT, suitable for light manufacturing or storing purposes. 58 St. Maurice st. 299 2

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR warehouse purpose, magnificent flats in the STAR printing house building, well lighted, about 5500 feet floor space, steam heated, fire protected by Automatic Sprinklers, with steam power if required. For further particulars apply at STAR offices. 30w3atf

Offices to Let.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES, HEATED BY steam, central position, over Star business office, St. James st., rents moderate. Apply at STAR office. 92eodtf

TO LET—GLENORA BUILDING, SMALL OFfices, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, $12.00, $17.00 per month. Apply to Thos. Ligget, 1884 Notre Dame st. 255 2awtf

Stores, Hotels, Etc., to Let.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORES AT COTE ST Antoine, cor. of St. Catherine st. and Greene ave., now under construction, will be ready for occupation next April, comfortable dwelling above each store. Apply to E. Lef. de Bellefeuille, 30 St. James st. 295 12

TO LET—THE PREMISES AT PRESENT OCCUpied by the Bell Telephone Company, consisting of store No. 641 Craig st., 26 x 60 feet. Top floor in same building, all in one, 130 x 60 feet. Part of third floor, same building, 40 x 60 feet. With or without steam power, heated by hot water and fitted up with Automatic Sprinklers, Hoists, &c., &c. Possession 1st May next. Apply to
WARDEN KING & SON,
283z13eod 637 CRAIG STREET.

TO LET—STORE, SPLENDID SHOW WINDOW and part of store, immediate possession, low rental, 221 McGill st., corner st. James. 299 1

Lost.

LOST—ON 14TH DECEMBER, WHITE GOAT, female, without horns, from rear 90 Shannon street, finder will be rewarded on returning to above address. 298 2

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH INST., Scotch terrier, light gray, with hair falling over eyes, no collar on, any one returning him to 62 Drummond st. or giving any information about him will be rewarded. 298 2

LOST—$5.00 REWARD, DOG LOST, STRAYED from 2726 St. Catherine street, Monday evening last, 15th, small white maltese terrier, answering to name Pearley. Finder will receive above reward on returning to above address. 299 3

LOST—ON SHERBROOKE ST., A FOX TERRIER, answers to the name of Puck. Suitable reward at 12 Prince Arthur St. 299 1

LOST—A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, THE finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning same to the office of the Canadian Secret Service Agency, Temple Building, Montreal. 299 2

LOST—IN VICINITY OF DALHOUSIE C. P. R. Depot, last night, a gray robe, reward by returning to 687 Dorchester st. 299 1

Found.

FOUND—A PURSE CONTAINING A LARGE SUM of money, owner may have it by proving property and paying expenses. Dominion Three Dollar Pants Co., 364 St. James st. 299 11

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, DODGERS, etc., to deliver by 1st class man in Montreal. Address Despatch, care of STAR office. 297 6

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN GOING TO British Columbia, early in the new year, any line of samples to sell on salary or commission; can furnish A 1 references. Address Joseph W. Richards, 19 Anderson st. 294 6

WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDING TO visit British Columbia early in January, with a view of making it his permanent home, would like to hear of a few good agencies, can furnish references as to honesty, ability, etc. Address Joseph W. Richards, 19 Anderson st. 294 6

WANTED—TO MASTER TAILORS. POSITION wanted by a first class cutter in a good house. Address "1475," STAR office. 295 10

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH GENtleman, as private secretary and amanuensis. Address A. D., care of G. C. Bush, News Agent, 103 Mansfield st. 295 6

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN from Boston, a position as teacher of English, French, Mathematics or classics, in a private family or school. Address "O 1295," STAR office. 293 8

WANTED—SITUATION, MIDDLE AGED MAN, considerable experience, commercial traveller, dry goods, best references. T. C., 151 d'Aiguillon st., Quebec. 295 10

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 26, SITUation in a law office or as assistant bookkeeper in the wholesale, is a good stenographer and typewriter and has had two years experience in a law office. Good references. "B. 1599," STAR office. 296 4

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARDENer or nursery foreman, advertiser shortly coming to Montreal, from England, wishes situation as above, is well up in either capacity, having had fourteen years' experience in some of the leading nurseries and private gardens in England. For further particulars address Geo. Seekings, 561 St. Lawrence st., City. 297 3

WANTED—TO STATIONERY AND KINDRED trades.—Advertiser (English), age 27, wants situation as assistant or traveller, first class experience, John Campbell, Revere House, Toronto. 297 3

WANTED—BY SMART EXPERIENCED MIDDLE aged man, with good connection in Maritime Provinces, position as traveller, dry goods, hardware or cloth preferred, good references. Address D., 36 Mance st. 298 3

WANTED—BY CAPABLE PERSON, WASHING AT her home. Address 253A Cadieux st. 298 4

WANTED—BY A FIRST RATE HAND, SITUAtion as coachman, driver or stableman, best references. Address "J 1794," STAR office. 297 3

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, SITUATION IN law or other office as shorthand and typewriter, Remington or Caligraph. References. Address S. V. G. 17 Orde st., Toronto. 298 2

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER, employment for afternoons and evenings, temporary or otherwise. Address "G. 1748," STAR office. 298 2

WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED PERSONS, engagements as waiters for banquets, soirees, etc. Address G. W., 74 Sanguinet street. 298 2

WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN, SPEAKING both languages, situation as table or chambermaid, good references. Apply to 477 Moreau st., Hochelaga. 299 2

WANTED—SITUATION AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, best city references. Address "K 1821," STAR office. 299 1

WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF 5 years experience in manufacturing and wholesale trade, situation as bookkeeper, A 1 references. Address "H 1784," STAR office. 299 1

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, SITUATION as clerk, cashier or general office work. Address "K 1833," STAR office. 299 2

WANTED—A MANUFACTURER HAVING A traveller doing the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, North-West Territories and B. C., would like a line on commission, first class connection. Address P. O. Box 589. 299 6

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, books and accounts to write up and balance, in evenings. Address "K. 1820," STAR office. 299 2

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY, BY A RESPECTable widow, well recommended. Apply Mrs. Flemming, 81 Jurors. 299 1

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson (English), sewing by the day or at her own home. Apply Miss Salter, 121 Alexander st. 299 3

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, lately from New York, work at her home, 42½ St. Charles Borromee st. 299 1

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, FAMIlies' washing. Apply 164 Wellington street. 299 1

WANTED FRESH AIR, OUT DOOR WORK WANTed by a thoroughly posted and energetic business man, now manager of a large dry goods business, is good advertiser, fair correspondent and willing to take hold of anything which admits of plenty of out door life and fair remuneration, unmarried; references and guarantee. Address "N. 1900," STAR office. 299 1

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MOTHER AND daughter as cook and house maid. Apply 745 Lagauchetiere st. 299 1

For Sale.

FOR SALE—KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, $2 per load, promptly delivered. J. C. Macdiarmid & Co., corner St. James and Guy sts. Telephone 8110. 282 26

FOR SALE—PLUMBER'S IMPROVEMENT IN wind mills. An entirely new and practical method of utilizing wind as a motive power. Patent rights for sale. For particulars address W. J. White, 204 St. James st., Montreal. 286 24

FOR SALE—DRY KINDLING WOOD FOR SALE 22 Mayor st., head of Alexander, W. G. Park. 291/12

FOR SALE—PIANO, MADE IN LEIPSIG, GERmany, cost $800, sell for $200, reason for sale, leaving the city. Address "A 1576," STAR office. 296 4

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE $450 7 1-3 OCtave upright grand piano, varnish slightly injured, but in other respects in good order, at about half price for cash. 2344 St. Catherine st. 297 3

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, LARGE ENGLISH mangle, in perfect order, suitable for large house or institution. Would exchange for smaller one. Apply 95 University street. 298 2

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HANDSOME SQUARE piano, carved legs, rich full tone and in perfect order. Address "J 1789," STAR office. 299 1

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS EGYPTIAN marble 30 day clock, striking the hour and half hours; with a genuine bronze equestrian mounted figure, a splendid work of art, on view at Messrs. J. S. Thomson & Co., 184 St. James st. 299 1

FOR SALE—A MILITARY DRUM, WITH EBONY sticks, price $5.00. Apply 1822 St. Catherine st. 299 1

FOR SALE—$25, SOLITAIRE LADY'S DIAMOND ring, a bargain. Address "J 1796," STAR office. 299 2

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S OVERCOAT WITH cape, price $7, also fur overcoat, new, price $11. "L. 1863," STAR office. 299 1

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND BOOKS OF ALL kinds, "Family Herald," "London Journal," "Young Ladies' Journal," "Family Reader," "Chambers' Journal," Good Words, etc., in yearly bundles, music, steel engravings, novels, etc. N. B.—Cash paid for novels and books of all kinds.—2116 St. Catherine, near Bleury. 299 1

FOR SALE—SENSIBLE PRESENTS, ANTIQUE mahogany sideboard, Spanish mahogany extension dining table, rosewood and mahogany card tables, silverware, antique urn, soup tureen, candlesticks, fruit and card baskets, set of five dish covers, etc., Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe, 2116 St. Catherine st., near Bleury st. 299 1

FOR SALE—5 UPRIGHT PIANOS, $25, $35, $55, $175, $225, cash or payments, 4 organs, $28, $65, $75, $75, 15 sewing machines, $2, $4, $6, $8, $10. Graham, 74 Bleury st. 299 1

FOR SALE—COAL STOVES, $2 AND $4, ASH and black walnut bedroom suite, $12.50, marble top black walnut hall hat stand, $9, iron bedsteads and bed, $3.50, book shelves and cupboard, $5, 2116 St. Catherine st. 299 1

FOR SALE—BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, new and second hand, all sizes, also 6x12 English pool tables. D. Nightingale, 1742 Notre Dame. 299 4

FOR SALE—HEINTZMAN UPRIGHT PIANO, drawn at Victoria Rifles bazaar. The owner, who is a single gentleman, has no use use for it, will sell at a bargain for cash or on instalments to reliable purchaser. Address "M. 1866," STAR office. 297 1

FOR SALE—ONE WIRE BACK PARLOR SET (7 pieces), all arm chairs and sofa in silk and plush, cheap to prompt buyer, can be seen at 1717 St. Catherine st. 299 2

FOR SALE—FOR THE TRADE, JUST RECEIVED a lot of smoked soft wood shovels. Also buffalo and goat robes at R. G. Gaucher, 219 St. Paul st., cor. Jacques Cartier Sq. 299 1

FOR SALE—PIGEONS, 15 COUPLE. APPLY TO William A. Brodie, Notre Dame de Grace. 299 1

FOR SALE—SIGNS, SIGNS, SIGNS. WE LEAD, others follow. S. H. Martel, the popular sign painter and importer of white enameled letters, oilcloth signs a specialty. 223 McGill, Bell Telephone, 1477, brass and glass signs. 299 1

Horses and Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—GROCER'S EXPRESS SLEIGH, 184½ Bleury st. 298 2

FOR SALE—$30, TWO NEW BLACK ROBES AND cariole, in good order. Apply at 67 Alexander st. 299 1

FOR SALE—WE ARE OFFERING A VERY FINE selection of sleighs, at very low prices, please examine them before purchasing elsewhere, 67 St. Alexander st. 299 1

FOR SALE—ONE VERY FINE COACH HORSE, 16 hands, dark brown, sound and excellent driver, also a few good drivers, we have a nice pony cob for sale, good style and action, Brunswick Stables, 67 St. Alexander st. 299 1

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SEAT CUTTER AND A Decker & Son upright piano. Address "N 1921," STAR office. 299 1

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HORSE, PLEASANT driver, about six years old, must pass veterinarian's examination, state price, color, etc., to "F 1727," STAR office. 299 1

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED FROM BRANTFORD, one pair chestnuts, sixteen hands, five years old, horses of quality, which they show in every movement. Palace Boarding Stables, T. D. Buzzell & Co., 740 Dorchester st. 299 1

FOR SALE—FINE YOUNG BLACK HAWK MARE, 5 years old, fast and perfect in every way, great bargain. Apply at offices, 26 Imperial Building, St. James street. 299 1

FOR SALE—BOX SLEIGH, $8, CUTTER $10. Apply 74 Bleury st. 299 1

FOR SALE—CARTER'S SLEIGH, ALSO BRASS mounted harness, all first class, cheap, 20 St. Denis st. 299 2

Partners Wanted.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5000 TO $10,000 capital, wholesale manufacturing purpose, large profits, will stand investigation. Address "C. 1639," STAR office. 299 1

WANTED—PARTNER, THAT CAN INVEST $1000 a year for 6 years, to improve real estate, you can double your money in that time, a rare chance. Full particulars at a personal interview. Address "L 1865," STAR office. 299 1

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for married couple or gentlemen, modern conveniences, home comforts, family private. 17 Shuter street. 294 6

ROOMS—BOTH SINGLE AND DOUBLE, COMfortably furnished, nice locality, rent low. 133 Bleury street, near corner of Dorchester. 294 6

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, DOUBLE or single rooms, with board, hot water, gas, central. 39 Belmont st. 295 5

ROOMS—FURNISHED, HEATED, TO LET, IN private family. Apply 208 Bleury st. 295 5

ROOMS—FURNISHED TO LET, WITH KITchen, hot water, b., closet. Apply 335 St. Antoine st. 295 5

ROOMS—WITH BOARD, BY THE DAY, WEEK OR month, one minute's walk from Victoria sq., 29 Beaver Hall Hill. 295 10

ROOM—A SPLENDID ROOM FOR MARRIED couple or two gentlemen, with 1st class board. Apply 26 Berri st. 296 5

ROOMS—ELEGANT DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, well furnished, with or without board, very nice locality. 86 St. Denis st. 296 6

ROOM—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM, WELL heated, on bathroom flat, 2079 St. Catherine st. 296 4

ROOM—LARGE WELL FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, 145 Metcalfe st. 296 4

ROOM—A SINGLE FRONT ROOM, WITH OR without board. Apply at 21½ St. Philip st. 296 4

ROOMS—SITTING ROOM AND LARGE BEDroom, furnished, use of kitchen, bath, etc., near Windsor street depot, house warm and comfortable, married couple preferred, rent very reasonable. Address "A 1591," STAR office. 296 4

ROOM—TO LET, LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON bathroom flat, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 14 Brunswick st. 297 3

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED TO rent, 20 Burnside Place. 297 3

ROOMS—727 SHERBROOKE ST., MOST COMfortable and pleasant, with all modern conveniences, locality central. 297 3

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED, WITH ALL CONveniences, well heated, hot and cold water, suitable for married couple, light housekeeping, family private. 301 St. Charles Borromee st. 297 3

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE family, with or without board, heated by furnace, off Guy st., no children. 2 Lincoln avenue. 297 3

ROOM—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS ON bathroom flat, hot and cold water, clothes press house warm, quiet family, no children. 211 St. Antoine st. 297 3

ROOMS—FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT board. 4 Dufferin ave., Richmond st. 297 3

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED, WARM AND comfortable, first floor, suitable for gentleman or married couple, near Windsor Hotel, favorable terms. 146 Peel st. 297 3

ROOMS—WARM ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD, AT 784 Palace st., vacancies for table boarders. 297 3

ROOMS—GOOD ROOMS, WITH BOARD, WELL heated. Apply to Mrs. Prevost, 389 Craig st. 297 3

ROOM—FOR YOUNG MAN, WITH BOARD, 15 Balmoral st. 297 3

ROOM—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, STEAM heater in room, 1 minute's walk from City Hall. Apply at 114 Champ de Mars st. 297 3

ROOM—LARGE DOUBLE, WELL FURNISHED room, with good board, bathroom flat, also table board, 78 Victoria st., near Sherbrooke st. 298 2

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, on bathroom flat. Apply 111 Union ave. 298 2

ROOMS—ONE UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR room, with or without board, situated on Union ave. Address "F 1715," STAR office. 298 3

ROOMS—FURNISHED, SUITABLE FOR TWO gentlemen or married couple, No. 106 St. George st., City. 298 2

ROOMS—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ST. DENIS street. 298 6

ROOM—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH all conveniences, private family. 101 St. George st. 298 2

ROOM—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM AND board vacant, at 18 Brunswick st. 298 2

ROOM—COMFORTABLE FRONT ROOM, JAN. 1st, bathroom flat, suitable for two of strictly quiet habits, partial board if required, English family, central. 21 St. Edward st. 298 2

ROOM—COMFORTABLE DOUBLE ROOM, WITH or without board, 127 St. George st. 298 2

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE FRONT room, with mantel bed, on bathroom flat, hot and cold water in bath. 134 Peel street. 298 2

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS to let. 22 McGill College avenue. 298 3

ROOM—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT BEDroom with board, suitable for one gentleman, terms moderate, private family. 21 Plateau st. 298 2

ROOMS—SINGLE ROOMS, COMFORTABLY FURnished, very warm, gas, etc. 51 Cathcart st. 298 2

ROOMS—FURNISHED, 1 LARGE AND ONE small front room, comfortable and warm. 369 St. Urbain. 298 2

ROOMS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS vacant. 56 University st. 298 2

ROOM—FURNISHED ROOM ON BATHROOM flat, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 211 Bleury. 298 3

ROOMS—26 BELMONT ST., WARM, COMFORTable, for two gentlemen or married couple, without children. 298 3

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at 2291 St. Catherine st. 299 1

ROOM—TO LET, UNFURNISHED ROOM, COMfortable and large. 108 St. Felix st., near St. Antoine st. 299 1

ROOMS—TO LET, TWO NICE LARGE FRONT rooms, furnished, 141½ Bleury st., a few doors from St. Catherine st. 299 2

ROOM—A NICE COMFORTABLE AND WELL furnished room, bath and w. c., rent $5 per month. 21 Aylmer st. 299 3

ROOM—TO LET, 1 DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, with fire grate, unfurnished, 51 Berthelet st., off City Councillors st. 299 1

ROOM—FRONT ROOM TO LET, FURNISHED, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, $5 per month, 21 Belmont st. 299 2

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen, on bathroom flat, hot and cold water, bath, 21 Mansfield st. 299 2

ROOM—LARGE FRONT ROOM, BAY WINDOW and clothes closet, furnished or unfurnished, private family. 633 Dorchester st. 299 1

ROOMS—BACK PARLOR BEDROOM, ELEGANTly furnished, open grate, etc., also large bedroom with grate, sitting room adjoining, house in first class order, heated by steam. 80 Osborne st. 299 3

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, 95 Union avenue. 299 3

ROOMS—FURNISHED TO LET. APPLY 50 ST. Elizabeth st. 299 1

ROOM NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR BEDROOM to let, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple. 103 Osborne street. 299 2

ROOM—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with full or partial board, private family, 16 Plateau st. 299 3

ROOM—TO LET, SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN of quiet habits, 2258 St. Catherine st. 299 1

ROOMS—NICE COSY ROOMS, FOR SINGLE gentlemen, hot and cold water, gas, etc., best of references, 85 University st. 299 1

ROOM—TO LET, WARM COMFORTABLE SINgle room, furnished, three dollars per month. Apply 437 St. Lawrence st. 299 1

ROOM—AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there is no children, two gentlemen wishing to room together, terms moderate. Address "K 1844," STAR office. 299 1

ROOM—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED FRONT room in private family. 792 Palace st. 299 3

ROOM—NO. 6 VICTORIA STREET, 1 DOUBLE room furnished, with all modern conveniences, marble mantel, hot and cold water. 299 5

ROOMS—A LARGE FRONT BEDROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen or married couple, also a single room, with gas. 7 Union ave. 299 6

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class board, in private French Canadian family. 18 Berri st. 299 6

ROOMS—TO LET, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Apply to 35 Belmont st. 299 1

ROOMS—LARGE DOUBLE FRONT, ALSO single room, both on bathroom flat, well furnished and warm, terms moderate. 2309 St. Catherine st. 299 1

ROOM—LARGE UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR, 39 Mance street. 299 1

ROOMS—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED AND ONE small furnished, in private family. 2044 St. Catherine st. 299 1

ROOM—LARGE BACK PARLOR, FURNISHED, warm, cheerful, private family, terms moderate, 80 Mansfield st. 299 1

ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PARtial board if required. "N, 1924," STAR office. 299 1

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with small diningroom, first floor, for ten dollars. 86 Sanguinet St. 299 1

ROOMS—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED apartments, suitable for light housekeeping, no children taken. 3 St. Edward st. 299 1

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—FOR ABOUT TENTH OF JANUARY, in private family, not moving in May, furnished bedroom, also sitting-room, with light housekeeping privileges, for two ladies, within ten minutes' walk of Beaver Hall. "H. 1770," STAR office. 298 2

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OCCUPIED DURing the day, room and board in a French family, where there is no or but a few boarders, vicinity of St. Hubert st. Apply stating terms, which must be moderate. Address "K 1846," STAR office. 299 1

WANTED—TWO ROOMS FOR A LADY, GENTLEman and boy of sixteen. Address "L 1864," STAR office. 299 1

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE GENTS' CAST OFF clothing, highest price paid. A. Isidore, 461 St. Lawrence st. 299 1

WANTED—YOUNG DOG, FOX TERRIER, PRICE moderate, will have good home. Address "K 1840," STAR office. 299 1

WANTED—TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gent's cast off clothing, furs, etc., highest price paid, orders by mail promptly attended to. H. Pearson, 683 Craig st. 299 1

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH lady teacher, a few more pupils, either at their residence or at her own. Address "K 1845," STAR office. 299 1

WANTED—PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES TO LEARN fencing. Apply by letter to Prof. Comte, 190 St. Urbain st. 299 2

Specific Articles.

ACME HOT WATER BOILER (DWINNELL Patent), cheap, durable and economical. Send for prices.
MILLER BROS. & TOMS,
252z. Montreal, Que.

BRUSHES FOR PAINTERS AND ARTISTS, VARnishers, Kalsominers, Paperhangers, Decorators, Carriage and Coach Painters. ☞ ASK FOR BOECKH'S STANDARD MAKE. For sale by all the leading houses. 291

PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF Cancer & TUMORS without the knife. Book free. G. H. McMICHAEL, M.D., 63 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa. For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame street.

LEVELS, TAPES, ARCHITECTS' SCALES AND Chain Bands, Rules, &c. The best are J. Rabone & Sons, Birmingham. Agents, wholesale only: PARKES, REEKIE & CO., 692 Craig street, Montreal. 255z

N. SIMONEAU, Practical Electrician.
Electric Bells, Annunciators, &c., put in, and guaranteed.
2226 Notre Dame st. Fed. Tel. 1591. 241z2aw

SLEIGH BELLS—STRAP, BACK AND SHAFT Bells, Nickeled and Gilt; very low in prices. Buy your Skates before the rush at
L. J. A. SURVEYER,
293 (No. 3) No. 6 St. Lawrence st.

THE GREAT WORM REMEDY
Dawson's Chocolate Creams.
Sold by all Druggists, 25c. a box.

-:Chocolate:-
Complete assortment of Fancy Boxes.
J. B. H. RICKABY CO.,
Grocers & Wine Merchants, 63 Beaver Hall.
294z

Property for Sale, Etc.

FOR SALE—FARMS IN THE EASTERN TOWNships. For particulars apply to Thomas Trihey, 26 St. James street. 293 tf

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE INSPECTORS, Jus. Cadieux's mill, situated at No. 214 Papineau avenue, in one of the best parts of this city and can be employed for all kinds of manufactures. Also the two blocks of houses on Chambly avenue, between Beaudry and Visitation streets. For all information apply to D. Parizeau, trustee, corner Craig and St. Denis sts. 296z38

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED WOOLLEN mills property at Brownsburg, P. Q., lately destroyed by fire, is now offered for sale on easy terms, never failing water power. Particulars by applying to R Morrison, Brownsburg, P. Q. 287 5 law

FOR SALE—FARMS OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, one adjoining the village of New Glasgow, Que., and one in the township of Compton, Que. Apply to JAMES FURSE, New Glasgow, Co. Terrebonne, Que. 299 4 law

FOR SALE—$1900, FIRST-CLASS BRICK AND stone tenement, new this spring, all rented, Rivard st. Apply at once to W. R. Smith, Real Estate Agent, or A. Brogan, Notary, 80 St. James st. 299 2

FOR SALE—CHEAP, WELL SITUATED PROPERty on St. Antoine st., No. 39, frontage 48x220 odd ft., area, 10,532 square feet, double stone and brick house and outbuildings thereon. Splendid investment. Apply Box 436 P. O., Montreal. 299 1

FOR SALE BY J. A. CHARLAND, 70 ST. JAMES ST.
$4,000, 2 dwellings, St. Urbain st., rent $456.
$7,550, 6 dwellings, Berri st., rent $804.
$10,000, 3 stores, Craig st., rent $1,242.
$10,200, 10 dwellings, St. Constant st., rent $1,316.
$12,000, 24 dwellings, Lusignan st., rent $1,608.
$12,500, 12 dwellings, St. Ignace st., rent $1,512.
$15,500, 3 stores, St. Catherine st., rent $1,782.
$24,000, 2 stores, St. Lawrence st., rent $2,200. 294z

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, BUILDING SITES,
For particulars apply to
CHARLES HOLLAND,
141eodtf 249 St. James Street

CATHEDRAL STREET, NEAR CHABOILLEZ SQ., for sale, consisting of wooden constructed dwellings, on lot 75x76, drawing in a rental of $540 per annum, very suitable for a factory site or boss carter. Property in this section is increasing in value rapidly and would make a good investment.
F. McMANN,
299z3 3aw 178 St. James st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE finest stands in the city, doing a large trade, reason given for selling. Full particulars made known at my office.
F. McMANN,
299z3 3aw 178 St. James street.

$18,000—NEWLY FINISHED BRICK double tenement block of first class property, west end, convenient to business and easily rented, rental $1600, a good investment. Call for particulars at once,
JOHN MORRIS,
Real Estate Agent,
299z1 126 St. James street.

$5500—PRINCE ARTHUR STREET, FINE cut stone house for sale, very commodious, situation very desirable, splendid view of the mountain, etc., possession 1st of May if required. Apply for permit to
JOHN MORRIS,
Real Estate Agent,
299z1 126 St. James street.

$8000—DRUMMOND STREET, STONE residence, 15 rooms, very commodious for a large family, the house is in good fair condition, one half cash, balance at interest. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS,
Real Estate Agent,
299z1 126 St. James street.

$3000—SMALL COTTAGE FOR SALE, OFF Durocher st., 8 rooms, conveniences, just the thing for small family, only $500 cash and balance can remain 5 years at 5½.
JOHN MORRIS,
Real Estate Agent,
299z1 126 St. James street.

$2250—BRICK COTTAGE, ON DEOLET ST., close to Roy st., has been put into new order by owner, being freshly grained and painted, roofing and plumbing new and of the best, immediate possession if required, a bargain. Apply to
JOHN MORRIS,
Real Estate Agent,
299z1 126 St. James street.

$3600 FOR SALE—ON ST. DOMINIQUE st., a four story encased brick building, on good stone foundation, containing two tenements, with bath and w. c.; size of building 26x32, lot 30x75; rent $372, price $3600, $1500 cash, balance at 6 per cent.
E. R. GAREAU,
299z1 57 St. Gabriel street.

FOR SALE—ON NOTRE DAME STREET WEST, a fine cut stone building, containing two stores and dwelling, heated with hot water furnace. For other information call at my office.
E. R. GAREAU,
299z1 57 St. Gabriel street.

$4500 FOR SALE ON COURSOL STREET, A fine stone cottage, containing ten rooms, with bath and w. c., cemented basement, house heated with hot water furnace, price $4500, terms $1000 cash, balance $200 per year, at 6 per cent., the actual rent is $300 and taxes.
E. R. GAREAU,
299z1 57 St. Gabriel street.

Property Wanted.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE $200,000, TWO hundred thousand dollars' worth central city properties. Address with numbers, rent, price, Box 453 P. O. 292 20

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS warehouse between McGill and St. Francois Xavier. Apply to G. H. Bland, 65 Temple Building. 296 3 3aw

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, DOING good business, known as the American House, situated at 47, 49 St. Henry st., with a long lease, proprietor giving up on account of illness. Apply on the premises. 296 5

FOR SALE—HOTEL, SALOONS AND ALL OTHER businesses, also houses and stores to let in different parts of city. L. Harris, 1 Edward st., corner Bleury. 298 6

WANTED—A MAN THAT HAS A LITTLE money and wants to make big money for a small investment, I have two great money making concerns for the Jamaica Exposition, a rare chance for a little money, enquire at Royal Aquarium, 224 St. Lawrence or 24 St. Urbain st., Capt. Gilbert. 299 1

Board.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, FOR LADIES DURING confinement, private, 78 St. Dominique st. 282 24

BOARD—MRS. McEWAN, LADIES' PRIVATE sick nurse, 151 St. Constant st., Montreal, superior accommodations for boarders, with best medical attendance. 287 24

BOARD—FIRST CLASS TABLE BOARD, AT THE "Arcade Cafe," hours: breakfast 8 to 10, lunch 12 to 2, dinner 5.30 to 8, terms moderate. For particulars apply 2320 St. Catherine st. 293 7

BOARD—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS TO LET, furnished in the latest style, first-class board. 22 St. Denis st., opposite Viger sq. 295 5

BOARD—AND DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, WITH sitting room, on bathroom flat, hot and cold water, clothes press, house heated by hot water, board first class, 6 Stanley st. 296 6

BOARD—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, FOR TWO gentlemen, with board, $3.50 each, also single room. 106A St. Urbain st. 298 2

BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND TWO GOOD ROOMS, for 2 men. 103 St. Hubert st. 298 2

BOARD—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS TO let, with board, 29 McGill College ave. 298 3

BOARD—AND WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A house newly decorated, home comforts, gas, bath, hot and cold water. 149 Metcalfe st. 298 8

BOARD—FROM THREE TO FOUR DOLLARS weekly, ladies preferred. Warm pleasant rooms, good table, piano. 68 Victoria st. 299 2

BOARD—WELL HEATED ROOM, WITH GOOD board, $3.50, bath, hot water, no children. 226 St. George st., near St. Catherine. 299 1

BOARD—GOOD BOARD, GOOD ROOMS, FOR 2 men, good home, terms moderate, table board, $2.50 a week, 41 Bleury st. 299 2

BOARD—$3.00 PER WEEK; FURNISHED ROOM to let, $6 per month. Apply to 64½ St. Antoine. 299 1

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Educational.

276 ST. URBAIN STREET, MONTREAL COMmercial school; evening at 8, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, ladies' special at 3.30, for arithmetic, mensuration, phonography, bookkeeping, &c. Day school as usual.
WM. J. N. TURNER, L. R. C. P. 299 1

PUPILS INSTRUCTED
In ancient and modern languages and mathematics, by a graduate in arts with honors. Address "C. 1631," STAR office. 299 1

GERMAN.
German taught by German lady. Address, "A," Post Office Branch, St. Catherine st. 296z6

The Churches.

SUNDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.
FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
ST. THOMAS' DAY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. 8.00 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a. m., Morning service. 4.15 p. m., Choral Litany. 7.05 p.m., Evening service. All seats free at 7 p. m. Morning subject: "The present state of the faithful departed." Evening subject: "Walking with God." A selection of sacred music to be rendered after evening service. Rev. J. G. Norton, D. D., rector.

ST. GEORGE'S. 11.05 a. m., with Holy Communion, Very Rev. Dean Carmichael. 7.05 p.m., The Lord Bishop.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. 9.40 a. m., Holy Communion. 11 a. m., morning service. 4.15 p.m., Choral Litany. 7 p. m., evening service, Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector.

ST. THOMAS, Notre Dame Street. 11 a. m., morning service, Rev. E. McManus, M. A. 7 p. m., evening service, Licensed Reader.

TRINITY CHURCH, St. Denis Street. 11 a. m., morning service, and 7 p. m., evening service. Preacher Rev. Canon Mills, B. D., rector. Subject for evening, "Is capital punishment in accordance with the Word of God and the principles of Christianity."

ST. STEPHEN'S. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., with celebration of Holy Communion, Rev. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M. A. Rector.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of Ontario and St. Urbain streets. 7.45 and 11 a. m., Holy Communion (Choral, with sermon). 10.15 a. m., Matins and Litany. 7 p. m., Evensong and sermon, Rev. Edmund Wood, M. A., Rector.

ST. MARTIN'S. 9 a. m., Holy Communion, 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M. A., Rector.

ST. JUDE'S, Coursol Street. 11 a. m., and 7 p.m., Rev. J. H. Dixon, M. A., Rector.

ST. LUKE'S, Champlain street, 11 a. m. and 7. m.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street. 8 a. m., Holy Communion, 11 a. m., Confirmation Service, the Lord Bishop, and 7 p. m. evening service, Rev. John Ker, B. D.

ST. MARY'S, Hochelaga, 321 Notre Dame st, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. A. Bareham, Rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of Marianne and St. Denis streets. 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Rev. H. J. Evans, M. A., Incumbent.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Rue Chatham). 11 a. m. et 7 p. m.

ST. MATTHIAS. Cote St. Antoine. 8.30 a. m., Holy Communion. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. E. Bushell, B.A., Rector.

ST. BARNABAS, St. Lambert. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. W. J. Dart, M.A.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Lower Lachine. 11 a. m., with Holy Communion, and 7 p.m., Rev. R. Hewton, M. A., Rector.

ST. MARK'S, Longueuil. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. J. G. Baylis, B. D.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, COTE ST. PAUL. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

RICHMOND SQUARE. 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Rev. Samuel Massey.

BOURGEOIS STREET MISSION, Conducted by Grace Church Y. M. C. A. 7 p. m.

RUSHBROOK STREET MISSION. Conducted by Grace Church Y. M. C. A. 7 p. m.

ST. HENRI MISSION, 3813 Notre Dame st. St. George's Y. M. C. A. 7 p. m.

OUTREMONT MUNICIPAL HALL. 7 p. m., Rev. E McManus.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION. Incumbent Rev. A. Bareham. Evening service, 7 p. m., Licensed Reader.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. ANDREW'S (Church of Scotland). 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M. A., B. D. Morning subject, "How a Heathen Gentleman treated his Superiors." Evening subject, "The coming day of the wicked."

AMERICAN. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. G. H. Wells, D.D., pastor.

ST. PAUL'S. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., Rev. James Barclay, M. A., pastor.

ERSKINE. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. W. M. Rochester.

CRESCENT STREET. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., pastor.

ST. MARK'S. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. John Nichols, pastor.

ST. GABRIEL. 11 a. m., with Holy Communion. Rev. Robt. Campbell, D. D., and 7 p. m., service of Praise and Thanksgiving.

STANLEY STREET. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., Rev. F. M. Dewey, M. A. pastor.

KNOX. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. James Fleck, B. A., pastor.

CALVIN. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. W. J. Smyth, M. A., pastor.

CHALMERS'. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. Colborne Heine, B. A.

TAYLOR. 11 a. m., Rev. T. Bennett, pastor. 7 p.m., Rev. Principal MacVicar, D.D., LL. D.

L'EGLISE DE ST. SAUVEUR, Canning street, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. J. Allard, pastor of the French Congregation Church, Fall River, Mass. will preach morning and evening.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION. 7 p. m.

COTE DES NEIGES. 11 a. m. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

NORWOOD. (Back River.) 3 p. m. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

ST. LAURENT. 7 p. m., Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE, Union Church. 4 p. m., Rev. Prof. Scrimger.

METHODIST.

ST. JAMES. 11 a. m., Rev. R. P. Bowles, M. A., B.D., and 7 p. m., Rev. James Henderson, M. A.

EAST END. 10.30 a. m. and 7 p.m., Rev. A. McCann, pastor.

DOMINION SQUARE. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. S. P. Rose.

SHERBROOKE STREET. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. T. G. Williams, D. D., pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher.

DOUGLAS CHURCH. 11 a.m., Rev. John Scanlon, and 7 p. m., Rev. J. C. Antliff, D. D., pastor. Memorial service for the late Mrs. Young.

COTE ST. ANTOINE. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

CROSS MISSION. Hochelaga. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. A. G. Robertson.

COTE ST. LOUIS. (Corner Mount Royal and Berri streets.) 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. H. Walker.

OUTREMONT. 11 a. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

EMMANUEL. 11 a. m and 7.m p., Rev. W. H. Pulsford.

CALVARY. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. E. M. Hill, M. A., pastor.

ZION. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., Mr. Robert Adams. Morning subject, "Receiving Christ." Evening subject, "The superiority of the Christian religion and proofs of its Divine origin."

BAPTIST.

OLIVET. 11 a.m. and 7 p. m., Rev. A. G. Upham, pastor. Evening subject, "The Third Chapter of Genesis."

FIRST. 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Rev. Donald Grant, pastor.

GRACE, Queen's Hall, St. Catherine street. Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., pastor, at 11 a.m. Sermon on "Female Saints in the Christian and Romish churches. 3 p.m., Messrs. Bell and Stevenson, the Irish Evangelists, will tell of their experience in the South of Ireland under the auspices of the Pauline Propaganda, and conduct an evangelistic meeting at 7 p. m.

OLIVET MISSIONS—Baptist Hall, Centre street and Winstanley Hall, 142 DeLisle street. 7 p. m., Mr. J. B. Warnicker, Church Missionary.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Rev. Charles Tully, rector. Morning subject: "The Shoe Latchet." Evening subject, "The final judgment."

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. 11 a. m., Rev. W. S. Barnes. 7 p.m., Christmas musical service.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

ASSEMBLY HALL. 2269 St. Catherine street. 7 p. m. Mr. W. W. Robertson. Subject: "Why Churchism is opposed to freedom of thought and speech."

NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Hanover streets. 11 a.m. Rev. E. Gould, pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

ST. JOHN'S. 129 St. Dominique street. 11 a.m., Rev. H. Rembe, pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN.

MISSION, 43 St. Francois Xavier street, 11 a. m. and 7 p.m. Rev. O. Kissjord, pastor.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL for the Insane, Verdun, 3 p. m. Rev. Alfred McCann. Neighbors and other friends of the patients are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME, Longue Pointe, 3 p. m., Rev. A. T. Robertson.

FORESTERS HALL. 1240 Notre Dame street. Gospel Temperance Meeting, 4.15 p. m.

CHRISTIAN MISSION, Weber Hall. 3 p. m., and 7 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

CHURCH OF THE GESU. Mass with English sermon at 8 a. m. High Mass with French sermon at 10 a. m. Vespers by St. Mary's College choir at 3.30 p.m. There will be no English sermon in the evening on account of the Forty Hours Devotion.

ST. PATRICK'S, 7.30 p. m. Rev. M. Callaghan will conclude his Advent lectures on Christian Marriage.

DR. FULTON cures, by letter or interview, Piles, Pimples, Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Nervous Complaints and Glandular enlargements without operations. Enquiry FREE. Hours, 1 to 10 p.m. Dr. Fulton, 2444 St. Catherine st., near Windsor Hotel. 259z

Medical.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

ACHE

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Armbrecht's Coca Wine
For FATIGUE OF MIND and BODY
AND
SLEEPLESSNESS. 248z

Money to Loan.

$3000
to loan on first mortgage, good City property. Apply to P. O. Box 660, City. 299z3

Wanted to Borrow.

WANTED—TO BORROW $200, PAYABLE IN 8 monthly instalments of $25 each, good interest. Address "Y 1557," STAR office. 296 4

WANTED—TO BORROW $1500, REPAYABLE in 12 monthly payments, on endorsed notes, secured by first mortgage on city property, good interest. Address "H 1757," STAR office. 298 2

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO SITTINGS IN ST. Patrick's church, centre aisle. Address "J. 1807," STAR office. 299 2

DEAR OLD MOTHER'S WATCHING FOR YOU!

There are many gentlemen in the city whose homes are scattered all over the Dominion.

And life is in such a hurry that they have hardly time to think of them, not to speak of visiting them.

But Xmas gives pause, and the old homestead, and the dear expectant friends, and the joyous welcome there, are seen in such a tender light of affection that even those who seem a walking edition of the multiplication table have to blow their noses and wipe their eyes.

Home for the holidays!

Sounds pleasant! Makes you think of dear old mother, watching for you over her spectacles, and a big stove the size of an express van filled with blazing logs, and a tremendous turkey of which you are sure to eat too much!

Well, a little sentiment may be pardoned at Xmas.

The practical comes in right here—
Take fresh linen things with you
If you want to enjoy the holidays.

And in order to have them **fresh**, and **shining**, and without even a microscopical **blemish**, make up your shirts, collars, and cuffs, together with socks, underwear, night robes, &c., and send them **now** to that establishment which is as well known and a good deal more popular than the City Hall—the

MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY CO.
(Limited).
Corner St. Antoine and St. Genevieve streets.
Telephone Nos.—Bell, 580; Federal, 1683. 299z1

Teresa Carreno, the famous Pianist, writes, I find for delicacy, sweetness and sympathy of tone, exquisite singing, quality and great strength, Decker Brothers' Pianos are certainly pre-eminent. Holiday stock of the genuine Decker Brothers Pianos now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S Warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine Street. Open until 9 p. m.
299z1

Polish Christmas Superstitions.

It is customary in Polish villages to strew straw over the Christmas Eve supper tables, and for the young people, blindfold or in the dark, to pick out each a straw therefrom. Should the straw be green, the lucky maiden expects to wear a bridal wreath or the youth to lead a blushing bride to the altar during the approaching year; but a dried straw foretells to either long waiting, possibly even unto death. In other rural Polish districts, on Christmas Eve, wine, beer, and water are placed by a girl between two candles on a table. She then retires into a corner or an adjoining room to watch the result reflected in a mirror hung for this purpose. If, as the clock strikes midnight, a man enters and drinks the wine, she is happy, for her wooer will be rich. Should he drink the beer, she may be content, for the wooer will be "well-to-do." If the water be chosen, her husband will be very poor. But if, as the clock strikes, no man comes to her table, the anxious maiden shivers with more than midnight terror, believing that she is doomed to be the early bride of death. Poland is peculiarly rich in these observances, spreading themselves throughout the year, both sexes being equally superstitious in this respect. On New Year's Eve the young unmarried men place themselves before a fire, and, bending down, look beneath their legs. Should a woman appear in the background, it is the one they will marry; but if they see a shape as of a coffin, it forebodes for them death during the year close at hand.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE MESSIAH.

PHILHARMONIC'S SOCIETY'S CONCERT

On Tuesday Evening in the Windsor Hall—Handel's Great Work—The Opinions of Mozart and Beethoven.

The Philharmonic Society will give its first concert of the season on Tuesday evening next, when Handel's "Messiah" will be rendered. Montreal must congratulate itself on the felicitous choice of the society committee who, while allotting a large portion of their programme to modern music and endeavoring to draw us into acquaintanceship with the more recent musical productions, are yet mindful of the claims of masterpieces of the past, those imperishable models destined forever to attract and captivate all worshippers of art in its purest forms and its absolute perfection. They indeed seem worthy of pity who lavish to their full admiration on works and processes of the present and shrug their shoulders when brought to face with the immortal works which have been handed down from bygone ages and without the study of which no composer can plod his way safely, secure a firm foundation to his lore, and aspire to rank among those men whose works are destined to live forever. Tracing the long line of master productions through the mists and films of time, lifting that mysterious curtain which the present draws hastily as it rushes along, studying the evolutions and progress of each succeeding epoch, is a task brimful with interest and affording advantages similar to the exploring of some mighty river in its upward course and the following of its freaky meanderings to its very source. One can never pretend to have a thorough knowledge and form sound opinions on any art while he is acquainted with only a limited period of its development, no more than one can speak with competence about a work which has not been sufficiently heard and scrutinized. Among composers whose genius survives, none calls for more study and minute investigation than Handel, and among all ancient works, none affords to the student a wider field of observation than "The Messiah." The predominating characteristics of Handel's genius—so says one of the greatest authorities among Europeon critics—are

ELEVATION, SOLEMNITY, GRANDEUR OF IDEAS.

Encircling these qualities, which Handel carried up to the sublime, are many secondary ones, which contribute to stamp several of his productions as models of perfection in their own particular style. Thus, modulation, although frequently rich and unexpected, is always soft and natural; thus, the art of disposing the voices and enabling them to sing without the slightest effort seems to have been with him a matter just as easy as to the masters of the good Italian school, although the compact texture of his harmony offered obstacles to this facility. Especially in his choruses is Handel incomparable for grandeur of style, clearness of thought, and the constant progression of interest. The effect of these pieces, the greater number of which is accompanied only by violins, violas and basses, is immense and speaks of colossal proportions. Such even is the power of these choruses that far from adding to their effect by the luxuriance of modern instrumentation, this only weakens them. Mozart, whose keen, musical sensitiveness was simply marvellous, Mozart himself had been struck with this peculiar difficulty of increasing the effect in Handel's choruses; for, after having added to the score of "The Messiah" parts for wind instruments, he candidly confessed that he had succeeded in giving more color to the airs only. Beethoven, whose compositions are so rich and powerful in effects, bowed down before the majestic touch of Handel and acknowledged that the simplicity of his means was truly marvellous. Handel himself prized his works far less than Mozart or Beethoven. "He seems," says Chorley, "with one reservation, to have attached but slight value to his own works, save insomuch as he could make them gratify his public; yet these included 'Saul,' 'Israel,' 'The Messiah,' 'Samson,' 'Judas Maccabeus,' 'Joshua,' 'Susanna,' 'Solomon,' and almost as many more grand compositions, sacred and profane, in the least successful of which there is still some air or chorus which is as fresh to-day as it was on the day of its composition; and in the mass of which almost every variety of form, employed by the musical composers of modern times, may be found indicated or perfected. The production was in all, instinctive, rather than elaborate. That the poet could hardly commit his inspirations to paper fast enough, the stormy, rude state of the manuscript ('coarse scores,' as Mendelssohn called them in his graphic German-English) attests to every one who has examined them. Tradition says that

HANDEL WEPT AND TREMBLED

when the subject was moving or awful which he improvised; but he seems to have held the work once done in slight reverence, 'The Messiah' making a solitary exception. That amazing fruit of a few weeks' inspiration was dashed on paper as its companions and predecessors had been; but its author seems from the first to have held it as something apart and superior, to which the sanctity of the theme gave a certain elevation in his eyes. Not at first, however, did the 'Messiah' take this rank in the minds of men, or in the regard of lovers of music. During many years Handel's war oratorio, 'Judas,' produced after the rebellion of 1745, seems to have been more frequently performed, and to have been a greater favorite. By degrees, however, the glory of the 'sacred oratorio' began to shine more and more brightly abroad; the power of it to touch more and more hearts to attract more and more sympathies. It is not exaggeration, so much as history, to point to "The Messiah" as almost the only work of art in being, which for one hundred years has steadily gone on rising higher and higher in fame, drawing myriad after myriad to wonder and to tears,—untouched by time, unrivalled by progress;—to characterize it as an heritage derived from our fathers, which will go down, by its own intrinsic and increasing value, to our children's children—a creation of mortal imagining, which has almost won the reality of an article of belief, and the solemnity of an object of worship, by its power to adapt itself to all intelligences, to touch the lowliest, to raise the loftiest, to content the most fastidious."

This readily accounts for the ever-increasing popularity of the "Messiah." For such reasons, an annual performance of this sublime work is imperatively required by all who have heard it once, and live in a centre where a choral society exists; because of this, the "Handel and Haydn Society," of Boston, give a periodical rendering of it on the Sunday evening coming immediately before each Christmas; 'tis why in every quarter where the English language is spoken, Handel's "Messiah" forms an integral portion of Christmas festivities. Hence Montreal, a city whose education is English, whose population is so essentially religious, could not do otherwise than establish in its midst a yearly performance of the work towering among great works, on which time can produce no worse change than that of raising its pedestal and affixing more firmly to it the indelible stamp of immortality.

The concert takes place on Tuesday.

Mr. Timbrell Explains.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—I have read Mr. Matthew's personal letter in to-night's STAR, and I am sorry to have to trouble you with a reply, although I will be as brief as possible. I must say a more grotesque and extravagant letter, showing at the same time such extraordinary bitterness of spirit, it would be hard to imagine. However, for your correspondent's edification, I will frankly admit that nearly all my letter was founded on the article he referred to, but I fail to see why because I did not do as he suggests, that I have not the real interests of Ireland before me, and further in what way it would have interested your readers had I done so, and can only say this opinion rests on nothing but his own rude imaginations. The letter of your correspondent is a pitiful affectation of grief, and to my mind shows nothing more nor less than poverty of effect throughout. In conclusion, sir, let me say that no gentleman would "play" upon a name in the public press in the spirit in which he has done, but this is an ill wind which blows no one any harm, and I comfort myself that he is no prophet.

Yours, etc., WILLIAM A. TIMBRELL.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Rumors Regarding Two of the Mills—The Dundas Company Reorganizing.

There were disquieting rumors in cotton circles this morning affecting the Dundas and St. Croix mills. In the first instance it was stated that the Dundas Company had decided to close down and liquidate, and had actually given notice to their operatives that their services were no longer required. Fortunately there appears to be no truth in this, and arrangements are being made to continue the mills. Mr. James Law, of Law, Young & Co., of this city, is president of the Company. "I have heard nothing of such a rumor," said that gentleman this morning. "As a matter of fact there is every likelihood of the mills being continued. The committee which was appointed some time ago to reorganize the Company is hard at work, and has met with most satisfactory results so far."

"Upon what basis do you propose to reorganize the Company?"

"By possibly making a small reduction of the capital stock and by disposing of our debentures, which will give us ample capital to conduct the business."

The capital of the Company is $500,000 and bonds to the extent of $125,000 are issued.

The rumor touching the St. Croix Company is that it will be affected by the failure of Owens, of Providence, R. I., who are the largest shareholders of the mills.

A NEW CUSTOMS DECLARATION.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 20.—The Government has determined upon a new form of declaration to be made by the foreign owner of any goods shipped to Canada on consignment, before the collector or chief municipal officer at the place in the United Kingdom or other place in Her Majesty's possessions abroad whence the goods are shipped, or before a notary public; and at any other place before a British consul, or if there is no British consul, then before a foreign consul at such place. The declaration provides that the invoice must contain a full and true statement of the fair market value when sold for home consumption, of the goods at the time and place of the exportation direct to Canada; that such fair market value includes any bounties, drawbacks, royalties, rents or charges all owed or paid on the goods or payable on patent rights or because of the lease of such goods, and that no different invoice or account has been or will be furnished to any one by the exporter.

ARGENTINE FINANCES.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, December 20.—The *Times'* financial article says: "Reliable private advices state that the Argentine Government is inclined to accept the London proposals for conversion of the Cedulas, arranged for by the issue of 150,000,000 dollars worth of five per cent. gold bonds, guaranteed unconditionally and directly, both principal and interest, by the province of Buenos Ayres, but not bearing interest till April, 1894. By this plan the Cedulas are placed in two groups or series of from "a" to "j" inclusive, and from "k" to "p" inclusive. The first group of sixty millions will receive 57¾ per cent. in new bonds on conversion, and the second group of two hundred and forty millions will receive only 48 3-10 per cent." The *Times* considers this scheme fair, sensible and business like.

THE REAR GUARD DISPUTE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, December 20.—Bonny in a long letter to the *Times* denies Walter Barttelot's assertion that he, Bonny, told stories discreditable to all of Stanley's officers. He defends himself from Barttelot's attack, and says he possesses many of the original documents of which Barttelot's book contains alleged copies. These show that Barttelot pruned and falsified the documents to suit his purpose. In conclusion Bonny declares he has acted independently throughout and is ready to answer any questions. He has declined to mix himself with any of the other officers in order to retain his freedom. Barttelot he says, will get a big trump card from Tippo Tib and lose the game, and for this he will have only himself to blame.

THE NEW GENERAL.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 20.—Noting the fact that the Imperial authorities have conferred upon Col. Herbert the local rank of Major-General while commanding the Canadian militia, the *Broad Arrow* says: "As Major-General Herbert was born in July, 1851, he is without exception the youngest general officer in Her Majesty's service, being moreover fourteen months junior in point of age to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. In these days of fortunate guardsmen who are so completely outstripping their less favored brethren of the line in the race for promotion and appointments, his luck has been almost phenomenal."

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, December 20.—The Governor of the Bank of England is to be presented with the freedom of the city of London as a reward for his services in connection with the recent financial difficulties of Baring Brothers.

The Barings have informed the Government that they will not require repayment of the loan and that they propose to renew their former contract. This announcement has produced a good impression here.

A LESSON FROM CANADA.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 20.—A letter was received at the Interior Department to-day from an officer of the secret service branch of the U. S. Interior Department stationed in Dakota, in which he asks for fullest information in reference to Canadian methods in dealing with the red man or half-breed and as to what steps have been taken looking to their enfranchisement or the betterment of their condition.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, December 20.—The *Chronicle* asks Mr. Balfour, while he is in Dublin, to enquire into Father Conway's statement regarding the starving condition of the people in Carraroe, County Galway. It appeals to the English public in the meantime to show prompt compassion for the famished, shivering children of that district.

ITALY'S STRONG GOVERNMENT.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ROME, December 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday a radical attack was made on the Government on account of the dismissal of the Minister of Finance. This was defeated by a vote of confidence in Crispi, which was adopted by a majority of 261.

NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

PARIS, December 20.—Commenting on the Newfoundland fisheries difficulty, the *Temps* says it thinks the proposal of the council-general of St. Pierre and Miquelon that Great Britain cede Furin to France is moderate and deserving of careful consideration.

THE HALIFAX CATASTROPHE.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

HALIFAX, December 20.—The cause of the collapse of the Cunard wharf here last night, when six men were drowned, is believed to be the worm-eaten condition of the piles, which made them unable to carry the enormous weight of coal stored on the wharf.

Special Notices.

Recommended to sufferers, Gibbon's Toothache Gum. Price 15c.

DISH THE WHIGS.

POLITICIAN ON THE IRISH CRISIS.

English Liberals Greatly Grieved at the Injury Done to the Home Rule Cause.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 20. — Mr. Croxden Powell, who for many years has been one of the chief organizers of the Liberal party in England and a strong home rule advocate, is on a visit to this country to study the institutions of the Dominion, and to get an idea of its general character and resources for publication in the English press. It is understood also that he has been in communication with the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, for the purpose of urging upon the Government the necessity for impressing more strongly upon the people of the United Kingdom the greatness of Canada as a field for emigration and the investment of capital and for the working of her exhaustless treasures of minerals and other natural resources of sea and land.

Mr. Powell, in a conversation with your correspondent, said that as an English Liberal he was deeply grieved at the mischief which had temporarily been done to the cause of Home Rule, and especially that the direct and responsible case of that mischief should of all men be Mr. Parnell, a gentleman whose courage and devotion to the cause of the Irish people and to Irish freedom and justice has won the respect of every man who has any love for his country.

"I think I am well within bounds," said Mr. Powell, "when I say 'temporarily.' I think the common sense of the Home Rule party in the four kingdoms is strong enough—after a faithful and searching criticism of the whole circumstances—to band in one strong body to resist further oppression upon Ireland, and to give the mandate at the next general election to the only party willing to give the free rights of citizenship to the Irish people and to the rest of the United Kingdom."

"If a general election came in March would the Home Rule or McCarthy party carry as many seats as were carried by the Irish party under Parnell?"

"No, I do not think it possible, but the Tory coercionist and Unionist parties cannot get more than one or two seats more than they hold at present. You must not forget that both the Parnell and McCarthy following are home rulers when they come upon the floor of the House of Commons."

"But are we not to understand that Parnell and his party object to Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme?"

"They profess to object to some points which have been under discussion. Mr. Gladstone and the leaders of the Liberal party have not constructed any Home Rule Bill, they have talked over certain items, but all these have to be considered over and over again before a Bill can be constructed, and any outline of policy shadowed at the forthcoming general election by our great leader must bear the discussion of a contest, and must be harmonized by the opinion expressed at the polls."

"What do you mean by 'any outline of policy' with regard to a Home Rule Bill being harmonized by the opinion at the polls?"

"Simply this, and I do not suppose we are an exception in the world, our people are always in advance of the Government whether Conservative or Liberal, and no matter what measures are put forward by either political party, the measure has to be "toned up" as we call it, and the party "metalled," and our people are jealous guardians of their rights as a people, and will not allow any party long together to tamper with them. It was too late in the day for Mr. Parnell to demur to any suggestion at Hawarden and it was anything but graceful to suggest that Mr. Gladstone could possibly be guilty of dictation to Ireland or the Irish party."

"You have a great many Irish in Great Britain. How will these affect the returns in the English, Scotch and Welsh constituencies?"

"I am aware that we have some large constituencies in the country where Irishmen are very numerous, and I expect they will have their own views upon the subject under discussion. For instance Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., holds the Scotland division of Liverpool, and Mr. Neville, M. P., the Home Ruler who defeated Mr. Goschen in the exchange division of the same city. These are the only two seats the home rulers hold in Liverpool. The other seven are held by coercionists, Warrington, Wigan, Preston, Blackburn, Bolton. Other seats in West Lancashire are Tory, and a few in the east of the same county. In these the division of opinion will appear in the Irish ranks, but both sides are home rulers, and in some of these cities we shall all gain seats, and not a few. And I know that in Scotland, Wales, and England the people are so thoroughly alive to the necessity of home rule all round that they will stand firm and true to the Liberal policy. They have not forgotten the cruelties of a coercion government and the sufferings of an oppressed people."

"But do you not think that Lord Salisbury will be willing now to take Parnell again into his confidence and produce a home rule scheme against the Gladstone measure?"

"Of course we have cases on record where 'the Tories have dished the Whigs,' one in the Reform Bill of 1867 when Disraeli extended the suffrage in our cities and boroughs, but what did that do for us? It gave us several years' agitation which ended with the Reform Bill of 1884, and the Redistribution Act of 1865, and a significant note of warning to the House of Lords. The Tory Government, assisted by the antiquated views of Lord Hartington and the narrow, mechanical bigotry of Mr. Chamberlain thrown in, can never rise above petty parochial arrangements and produce a bill worthy of the occasion and a bill demanded in the best interests of the empire. Under the circumstances I think Mr. Parnell has aggravated his offense enormously by not offering to retire as soon as the action was laid by Captain O'Shea's friends, if he knew, as he must have known, that neither Mrs. O'Shea nor himself were going to put in a defence. He should then have retired from the leadership, and let the party name his successor. He need not have given up his seat, and his advice would have been at hand to help his colleagues on any and all occasions. I am strongly of the opinion that O'Shea has been a tool in the hands of the Secretary for Ireland, and some of the convicts in the Pigott case, and Parnell knowing of this collusion and its object, has played false to Ireland which, to my mind, is a baser deed than being untrue to any political party."

"What do you think the Non-conformists of Great Britain will do in the matter?"

"I have no fear of the Non-conformist bodies. They will stand by Mr. Gladstone, and the more strongly because of his repudiation of Parnell as leader. This action will call to his side throughout the country many men who float between two parties. I do not mean the corrupt floating element, which, I regret to say, is not entirely dead, but, I am thankful to say, is in a rapid consumption; but a quiet, honest, steady class of people who are usually turned by incidents arising at the last moment to give their votes to one side or the other."

"Have you many of this class?"

"Not a very great number, but in some counties enough to make the difference between winning and losing."

"Do you consider the organization of your party better than the other side generally?"

"That I should say is so at the present time, but all organizations vary according to local circumstances. For instance, in a county the Tory organization may be overwhelmingly strong and the Liberal party weak, but in the populous part of the country the reverse is the case, and the growth of Liberal organizations generally in the counties has made great progress of late, a vast amount of educational work has been done and the registration of votes greatly improved. This is always in favor of the Liberal party."

"Have you any idea when the general election may come in England?"

"That is a matter upon which it is difficult to form an opinion. We have a variety of circumstances to consider and a vast number of indications about the country to consider. We have to look at the party now in power, the term it has run, the legislation it has dealt with, the measures it proposes, the state of the country, the condition of foreign affairs, the resignations of the elder and best paid officers in the army, navy and church, the creation of Tory magistrates in the counties and cities, and the recall and reappointment of Governors. It is customary with us for the Tory party to live up to the Septennial Act, or as nearly as human frailty will permit. It is the only act they consider really binding upon them. Their legislative efforts have been very puny; they have harrassed every interest of the country, and have met the Parliament in a most emaciated condition, so much so that it is doubtful whether they appreciate the advantages of the present crisis to their party. How it happens that the Government with its hordes of geniuses—male and female—has not dissolved Parliament this autumn I cannot conceive. In the late autumn the register of votes is always against the Liberal party owing to the removal of workingmen in towns; next year we have the advantage of a good registration season which adds all over to the strength of the Liberal party. A similar blunder was made in the return of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury from the Berlin conference. "Peace with honor, bouquets and scarlet carpet," would then have returned the Tory party to power. They let the chance slip and power slipped from them. They may try their luck in March or the autumn of next year, but whenever they try it, and put their deed before the people for approval, they will find themselves cast into that outer darkness of opposition of which they have such a horrid fear. Personally taking all the circumstances into consideration, I do not see any reason to fear any but the best results to the Liberal party at the next contest."

"How do you think the present by-election will go in Kilkenny."

"I feel pretty certain that Mr. Parnell's present nominee—Mr. Vincent Scully—good man as he is, cannot prevent Sir John Pope Hennessy from being returned. People will see how deep the Irish ex-leader is going by his present act; he had previously named Sir Pope Hennessy as a candidate of the Nationalist party and now turns round upon him in the most fiendish way. If Sir Pope Hennessy is bad now, he was equally bad when Mr. Parnell nominated him some time ago."

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

Hypnotized People Pure Automata Morally and Physically.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

PARIS, December 19. — When the court room in which the trial of Eyraud and Bompard is taking place was opened this morning the usual crowd of eager spectators was present, but they were not allowed to enter the room as the court had decided that the evidence of Dr. Liegrois, the head of the Medical Faculty of the College of Nancy, should be taken in accordance with that section of the criminal code which gives to witnesses the option of making their statements to the court and jury alone. Dr. Liegrois, when summoned yesterday by *Maitre* Henri Robert, Bompard's counsel, had asked to be allowed to give his testimony with no spectators present. Accordingly he was the first witness summoned to-day, and he gave his evidence while the crowd was kept waiting outside the doors. He explained to the court and jury the views of his school. He stated that anybody who was hypnotized became in the hands of an experimenter a pure automaton, morally and physically.

They could be made to commit crimes. He had made one of his subjects take an unloaded revolver and go through the motions of firing it at a suppositious person. The subject afterwards believed that acting on the suggestion of the doctor he had committed murder. Another of the doctor's subjects had unknowingly signed a promissory note while under hypnotic influence. Dr. Liegrois expressed surprise that he had not been allowed to see Bompard for the purpose, ascertaining to what degree she was susceptible to hypnotic influence.

An Important Scientific Discovery.

Nerviline, the latest discovered pain remedy, can safely challenge the world for a substitute that will as speedily and promptly check inflammatory action. The highly penetrating qualities of Nerviline make it never failing in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pains in the back and side, headache, lumbago, etc. It possesses marked stimulating and counter irritant properties, and at once subdues all inflammatory action. Ormand & Walsh, druggists, Peterboro', write: "Our customers speak well of Nerviline." Large bottles, 25 cents. Try Nerviline, the great internal and external pain cure. Sold by all druggists and country dealers.

Always in the middle—The bull's eye.

The Cream of the Havana Crop.

We beg to notify the trade, and more particularly to those customers whom we have kept waiting for several months for our La Cadena and La Flora brands of cigars (owing to the Havana crops not having been at that time in fit condition to use), that we are now commencing to manufacture the above mentioned brands, our buyer, who has just returned from Havana, having purchased several lots of tobacco, which were picked from the Cream of the Crops regardless of price. We make no idle boast when we state that our clear Havana cigars are equal in every respect to the highest class of imported Havana cigars at much less figures. We wish particularly to impress upon smokers the fact that these brands are not made in competition with the great majority of rank, cheap Havana cigars that are offered to the public as fine goods. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

A winter resort—The open fireplace.

Mr. Henry Graham, Wingham, writes: "I was in North Dakota last May, and I took a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery with me, as I did not feel safe without it. While there a lady friend was suffering with Indigestion, Biliousness and Headache. I recommended the Vegetable Discovery to her and she tried it, and the result was that it did her so much good that I had to leave the balance of the bottle with her."

The earliest record of spring—The Frog's.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half wine glass of Angostura Bitters before meals. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggists.

Warlike infants—Babies in arms.

There is comfort in store for persons troubled with lame back, rheumatic pains, corns or bunions, who commence without delay a course of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, followed up systematically until relief is obtained.

Usually under cover—The table.

It is no wonder that invalids lose faith in all specifics when so many worthless medicines are advertised to cure various diseases, but which, when tried, are "found wanting." We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry to cure coughs and pulmonary disease.

Something of interest—Dividends.

Do not be Deceived.

All Baking Powders are not equally good Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is the purest and best, sold by all grocers.

A "put up job"—Bricklaying.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

Must go up—Mistletoe.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupations give little exercise should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness.

Special Notices.

Don't Miss It.

A new and attractive publication containing many useful, interesting and instructive features has just been issued by T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, under the title of the Burdock Blood Bitters Almanac for 1891. It is now in the hands of druggists and merchants for free distribution, and we would advise our readers to secure a copy before the supply is exhausted.

An Unprecedented Offer.

If you buy your piano at Sheppard's before the New Year you will receive in the Bargain an Elegant Scarf or Drape valued at $10; a beautiful stool to match valued at $10; and a suitable collection of music valued at $5. This liberal offer will only remain good to purchasers to the end of the Holiday Season. 2274 and 2276 St. Catherine street. 291 10

A Horrible Murder.

A horrible murder involving the loss of one life attracts greater attention than the thousands of deaths occurring annually from scrofula and bad blood. We want to attract attention to Burdock Blood Bitters, the proved and popular remedy for these forms of disease. It cures even old chronic obstinate cases which have defied all other treatment.

Busy! Busy! every day at S. Carsley's, Selling Short Jackets at remarkably low prices for Christmas presents.

Desirable present is a nice desk. Large stock. Best designs. Lowest prices. Inspection solicited. H. Nightingale, 7 and 9 St. John Street. 296 tf

SIR LIONEL'S FOE;

OR,

THE OUTLAW'S RETURN.

CHAPTER VIII.—CONTINUED.

"The only occupation to which at present she is likely to devote herself is the discovery of the murderer of her lost Charles," she said. "I believe in my inmost heart that the sudden walk has some reference to the idea which occupies her mind."

"Let her not be baulked," replied the lawyer. "It is an occupation like another. So that she does nothing rash and foolish, it can do no harm."

At this moment Ellen entered.

She was pale, her features almost rigid, and although she had been walking there was no glow of health upon her cheeks.

"We have been waiting for luncheon, my dear," said the good mother. "I hope your walk has done you good."

"It has done me good," said she, in a bitter and monotonous voice.

So the whole party sat down to luncheon, and then the future was discussed by all. Various suggestions were made as to spending the winter, and especially Christmas, Mr. Arnold renewing the offer of the Rivers *bijou* cottage.

"I would rather remain in London," observed Ellen, coldly. "I wish to be free to come and go. I have made many promises to visit some of my old schoolfellows. The change will do me good——"

"As you will," replied Mr. Arnold, cheerily, "but remember my place is always at your disposal."

This being settled, the friends dispersed for the day, Mr. Arnold to his chambers, John to his regimental studies, and the ladies to their privacy.

But we may as well record the object and result of Ellen's morning walk.

Ellen's fortune on coming of age would be very large and wholly independent of guardians, she being free to all intents and purposes to dispose of it herself at her own will and pleasure.

Her allowance for dress, jewelry, etc., was already very large, and as she spent only a moderate portion on herself, her savings were considerable.

Her maid, Jane, a shrewd woman of about four-and-twenty, was taken completely into her confidence. She was devotedly attached to her, and willing to make any sacrifice for her happiness and satisfaction.

While Ellen was dressing, the following conversation took place between them.

"My dear Jane," said the mistress, gently, "you are well aware in what great trouble I am placed."

"I know, my darling young lady," replied the motherly young woman, "but time will heal this as it does other wounds."

"Never. But, Jane, it is unneccessary to discuss that matter now. I have something on my mind—something which prevents my sleeping, which is wearing me away to a shadow—which will drag me to my grave before my time, if I am compelled even to keep it a secret," she gasped forth.

"My dear young lady, tell it to me, your faithful Jane," urged the girl, uneasily.

"I mean to do so if you will solemnly promise to keep the matter a profound secret, Jane?" said Ellen.

The girl looked at her with an anxious and pitiful glance that spoke volumes.

"Why should I keep it secret?" she asked rather uneasily.

"Jane, I must find a *confidante*—one who will believe in me, will keep my confidence inviolate, and who will help me in my sore strait. If you will not help me I must find some one else who will," she cried, passionately.

Deeply moved by her manner, and yielding to feelings which did her honor, the girl promised, and swore not only never to reveal what she had told her without her consent, but to help her in every way possible.

"It is well, Jane," she said, with a satisfied smile on her pale but resolute countenance. "Henceforth the one object of my life will be to discover the foul murderer of my darling. Do not interrupt me. An inquest has been held, a verdict returned, and no one is even suspected. But I know who did the deed as well as if I had seen it done."

"You, miss?" cried the astonished girl.

"Yes, and now for what I seek from you. Are there not people who for money take up these affairs—not exactly policemen, but agents? I really do not know what you call them," she murmured.

"Private detectives you mean," exclaimed Jane.

"Yes, that is what I wanted to know."

"There are many, and precious rascals most of 'em are," was the reply. "But you know, miss, I think that I have a friend"—Jane blushed deeply—" who is a sergeant in the police."

"Oh, yes. To whom some day you mean to be married. Is he faithful to you still?" asked Ellen, bitterly, she who had sympathized so warmly once in her maid's love affairs.

"He is honest and true. Now, he knows everything about this sort of thing."

"Then he will tell us what to do. Directly after breakfast I shall take you out for a walk. We must do some shopping, and then call on your friend," said Ellen, moodily. "He will help us?"

"With all his heart," said Jane.

And so, after breakfast, out they went, as we already know.

James, who was on duty at Scotland-yard, was easily found, and, under promises of secrecy, made, to a certain extent, a party to the plans of the two young persons.

"You want," said the sergeant, looking towards the closely veiled figure in black, who stood by without speaking, "an honest, clever, faithful, and truly secret detective. Well, it's a detective case, too. I know the man. He's a trifle dear, but you can trust him."

Ellen simply bowed her head in acquiescence.

The sergeant wrote a few lines on a scrap of paper, and handed it to her. The mistress slipped a five pound note into the officer's hand, who blushed crimson and seemed half inclined to return it. But she turned away and left the office.

"She is a lady," he whispered to Jane.

And then he added something private of his own, which has nothing to do with our narrative.

Ellen looked at the paper.

"Mr. Fenton, No. 2, ——Court, Fleet-street, and oblige yours, truly,

"JAMES BENNETT."

They hailed a cab, and went quickly to the address indicated. It was a faded looking house, in a faded looking court, where very little light or air penetrated, but it was convenient and out of the way. Mr. Fenton's name was on the door—second floor.

The girl, whose mind was so fixed on one idea, went up, followed by her maid, and found herself in a small lobby, where a short boy sat perched on a high stool, making believe as they entered to be busily engaged in scribbling on a piece of paper with a phantom pen.

"We call to see Mr. Fenton," said Jane, "or, rather, this lady does," added the maid, giving him the scrap of paper.

The boy dived through a door, and at once returned to usher in the lady. By pre-arrangement, Jane remained outside, and seated herself in a stuffy armchair prepared for waiting clients. Next moment Ellen was alone with that, to her, mysterious being—a detective.

He was a quiet, unobtrusive, good-looking man of about thirty, with nothing cunning or even remarkable in his appearance. He had more the look of a shrewd and well-to-do tradesman than anything else. He was, however, suave and polite, and seeing at a glance the kind of person he had to do with, handed a comfortable armchair, and resumed his seat at his desk.

"I presume," he said, rather pleasantly than otherwise, "that you wish to consult me in reference to some puzzling case of theft?"

"Mr. Fenton," she said, throwing up her veil and revealing her pale face and marvellous beauty; "I have been told that you are not only clever at your business, but secret—that you can be utterly silent in a grave matter."

"Once I accept a client wild horses cannot extract a word from me," he said, deferentially.

"The case I wish to place in your hands is one of deep importance and great delicacy—in fact, one of those undiscovered crimes which disgrace our age, and that crime—murder."

"But, ma'am," he began, "surely one so young—a"—here he hesitated—"one so delicate should leave such matters to those of sterner stuff."

"Hear my story—hear me without interruption, and then judge," she said, in a commanding tone.

The detective bowed, took up a pen, and prepared to listen.

Ellen, in a calm, even tone, began at the beginning, and, in the most minute manner, detailed the events in Paris of twenty years before, telling the story as if she were speaking of strangers. She, in plain, unvarnished words, told of her engagement to Charles Ratcliffe, the discovery that he was the heir to the baronetry, and finally recorded the murder.

Her voice was choked at times, but only for an instant, when she went on with her narrative, missing not one single item, and shocking even the detective by the lucidity of her words.

She finished with a deep sigh, having detailed the priva to opposition she met with in moving in the matter.

"It is a terrible story," said the detective, who had taken minute and copious notes, "and I presume you have some suspicion of the guilty person?"

"Sir, do you accept me as a client? I am rich, very rich, and your labor shall not be in vain," she urged, placing a hundred pounds on his desk.

"I do," replied the other, his face flushing a little, as if the pecuniary part of the matter rather annoyed him, but putting the money very sharply away. "It is a most cruel case and should be investigated to the bitter end. Consider me, madam, completely in you service. Everything that man can possibly do shall be done."

"The murderer is Sir Cornwall Montressor, his wicked and cruel uncle," she said, hotly.

"Suspicion naturally points to him," Mr. Fenton quietly observed, "but, if he is guilty, doubtless he has laid his plans with secrecy and cunning. Still, there is generally a weak point in all such matters. Unless he is utterly invulnerable we shall find it out. I must have an address where I can write to you, madam."

"I will keep you aware of my address," she said. "Of course you will go to work immediately?"

"Yes, madam; but do not expect too much at once. I must have time. Such secret enemies require study. I shall have to visit Dover, to run down to D——shire, to seek out where Sir Cornwall was when the murder was committed."

"I can wait. My patience will not be easily exhausted. I ask but for vengeance on the criminal, and then death is welcome. I will call once a month if I do not hear from you, and when you write address your letters to my maid, Jane Medhurst."

The detective, in his usual quiet way, took down the name and address, and then bowed his gentle client out. The man was a bit of an enthusiast in his queer profession, and loved to unravel tortuous clues, so that apart from gain he was interested.

"She is a noble lady, devoted and true to one man's memory, but the deep sorrow has warped her pure mind a little. This is no woman's business—still, I admire her pluck and courage. She will be a perfect sphinx to all around her while this matter is going on. What a world it is! That woman has knocked the nail on the head as surely as if she had seen the crime committed. I wonder, Ned Fenton, if you were born to hang a baronet?"

This was said gravely, as he reflected on the best course to pursue in the matter. Decidedly the first thing to be done was to visit Dover and then get upon the track of the crime.

He little suspected that unwittingly Sir John Monck had removed the only clue.

CHAPTER IX.

CONFEDERATES.

That evening the friends meat gain at a quiet dinner. Even sorrow must go through the form of meals, and society expects those who belong to its circle to go through certain forms, even when the heart is saddest.

After dinner Mr. Arnold challenged Ellen to a game of chess, and she, unwilling to disappoint her old friend, though very much surprised, attempted the game of skill.

John went to his club, and Lady Monck, who had had a worrying day, went to sleep.

The kindly lawyer and the sorrowing girl were left alone. Not a move had as yet been made.

"Miss Ellen Monck," said Arnold, when they were quite alone, "you do not suppose that in your present mood I want to worry you with chess. It would be the height of cruelty. But I wanted an excuse for speaking to you in private and in strict confidence."

"Well, uncle?" she replied, using a word very common between then.

"Where did you go this morning?" he asked, abruptly.

She colored red and then turned deadly pale. For the first time since her affianced husband's death she showed rosy cheeks, and then once more she was marble white, her muscles rigid, and her manner that of a sphinx, as the detective had said.

"No, my dear, before you speak, do not think I want to pry into your secrets without a motive. That you have a secret I could see in your face. I am an old lawyer, and many a time have I learned more in cross-examination, for my own purposes, from people's faces than from people's words. Remember, I do not want to interfere—confide in me, and I will be your coadjutor, not your adversary."

Still she spoke not.

"You have some plan in your head which you do not wish known to your mother or brother. Well and good. Whatever it may be, you will require the help and advice of a cool, experienced man of the world. Confide in me, girl, and I solemnly declare you will not repent your confidence."

A slight sob was heard, and that was all.

"I solemnly declare, if I cannot aid, I will not thwart you. But you must not at your age engage in secret subterfuges without a friendly hand to guide," he urged.

The tone, manner, words, were so kind that Ellen could resist no longer.

"I will tell you all; but, Mr. Arnold—uncle, I mean—you must not thwart me," she murmured.

"I have already told you that I will not," was his grave reply.

Then she told him all, and was pleased to find that he listened with earnest and marked attention.

"There is no harm done," he said, when she had finished; "none whatever. On the contrary, such an enquiry ought to be made. Only, my dear, as you have a guardian and are not of age, one of those who are responsible for you until you are of age should act with you and for you."

"I could not expect such a thing," she murmured.

"I daresay not. But, my dear, it is my opinion that the very best thing you can do is to occupy your mind, and just now I cannot very well see how else you can occupy it. I ask only that you trust me. Give me a note to this Fenton, and he shall know that all you do I approve of."

"You are very kind."

"Then, whatever happens, the world cannot blame you. I shall be there to stand forward and say I authorized and approved your action," said the kindly and shrewd lawyer, who knew full well the end that would ensue if she were crossed in her work.

Ellen thanked him again and again, and then gave him the address of the detective and a note.

Mr. Arnold at once rose and took his leave. He was determined to see and gauge the man before he acted for the girl in whom he felt such deep and fatherly interest.

He drove at once to the office of the detective, and when he knocked and rang, the door was opened by the man himself. He lived in another room, which was the receptacle of many of his secrets.

"Rather late for business, Mr. Fenton," said Mr. Arnold, handing his card, "only I was fearful you might be starting for Dover."

If the lawyer expected any demonstration he was disappointed. The detective never moved a muscle, but, lighting a second lamp, motioned the Queen's counsel to a seat with an air of profound respect. He then waited.

"I come from Miss Ellen Monck," began the lawyer, biting his lip, "and here are my credentials. Very unwillingly she has been compelled to take me into her confidence—but recollect I come as her coadjutor and friend, not in any way to thwart her views."

He handed the note written by Ellen. The detective opened a drawer, compared the handwriting giving the address, and then his countenance cleared up.

(To be Continued.)

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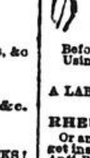

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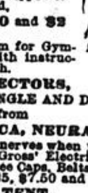

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During a recent interview Mr. Winder said to the writer: "I have been ailing the past 4 years, I did not know what ailed me until I read the statement of a gentleman whom Professor Lemon had cured of Catarrh. I felt just as this gentleman described his symptoms in the paper. I caught cold easily and seemed never to be without a cold, I felt tired and nervous all the time; I would have headaches, sometimes more severe than at other times. My nostrils became clogged up first on one side then on the other. My eyes grew weak and would water upon the slightest exposure to the wind. I could not sleep at all well at night, and in the morning I would get up feeling more tired than I had felt upon retiring the night before. There was a bad taste in my mouth. My teeth and tongue were coated with a sticky slime. My appetite was variable—sometimes it was good, then again it was bad.

"There was a constant dropping of mucus into my throat. I hawked and spit nearly all the time. I was troubled with loss of memory, and if I would stoop over and arise again I would get very dizzy. I lost the sense of smell, and my sense of taste was bad. There were ringing noises in my ears and my hearing became dull. The trouble seemed extending into my lungs, as I had sharp, shooting pains darting through my chest, extending through to the shoulder blades. A cough of a dry, hacking nature troubled me greatly.

"Becoming alarmed at my condition, I consulted Prof. Lemon. My bad symptoms all left me one by one, and I feel like a new man and able for my work.

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THE LEVIS WRECK.

ANOTHER OF THE INJURED DEAD.

But Very Little Hope for Some of the Others — Injured Passengers Agree that the Train was Going Very Fast.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LEVIS, December 20.—Point Levis is mourning to-day. The excitement of the previous days, the continual stream of visitors, the large number of physicians and the anxious crowds who wanted to hear about their friends made people forget the solemnity of death. But to-day, when every thing is quieted down, the people begin to realize the loss they have sustained. The saddest incident of all was doubtless that of young Gauvin, whose body was only definitely identified yesterday morning. Two days ago he left St. Pacome in the best of health and spirits to buy an outfit in Quebec preparatory to going to Wakefield, Mass., where he had secured an excellent position. His mother was to meet him at Levis to-day, and together they were to spend their holidays with a married daughter in Montreal. On Thursday the old lady started to meet her son. On her way down she heard strangers talk about the accident, and making herself known, considerate strangers, fearing the result of the sudden shock, told her that her son was amongst the wounded. Arriving here, she went immediately to the station to hear the truth, but those whom she met, and who heard her story, shrank from telling her the truth, till finally the station agent broke the news to her. At her request she was

TAKEN TO THE MORGUE,

and by the light of a lantern she saw all that was left of her child, whose body had been prepared by strange hands for burial, and was placed in a handsome glass covered casket. When somewhat recovered, the poor woman, unable to bear the expenses of a costly funeral, tremblingly enquired if the railway company would allow her to take the remains of her child home free of charge, and being assured on that point she allowed herself to be led to the house of sympathetic strangers, where she spent the night silently weeping over her loss. This morning she returned to her home with the body. The bodies of Blais and Mr. Dessaint, M. P., went to their homes this afternoon, accompanied by relatives.

One more victim has been added to the list of the dead. Old Michelle Leclerc quietly passed away at 3 o'clock. His relatives will arrive to-morrow, and in the afternoon the body will be taken to Kamouraska. Mrs. Beauchemin, of Manchester, New Hampshire, was slowly dying last night, and though, as often happens in cases of this kind, her condition seemed improved in the afternoon, Mr. McDonald, division superintendent of the Road, sent word to her husband to come on immediately. He will probably be here to-day, but she is sinking fast and will probably

DIE BEFORE MIDNIGHT.

Mrs. Cote, of St. Gervais, is equally low, and her death is hourly expected. She received the best of care and is surrounded by her family. She was a great traveller and a week hardly passed without her being on the road. The others are doing as well as can be expected. Conductor Walker is greatly improved, but he was delirious for several hours, during which the imagined himself swinging his lantern as a danger signal to make the train stop, and called on imaginary trainmen to raise the semaphore. The following despatch was sent by Mr. McDonald to Mr. Schrieber regarding the wounded in Quebec:

"At Hotel Dieu; Alfred Dobson, of Campbellton, and H. Gagnon, of St. Felicite. The former has his leg broken between the knee and the ankle and his left hip bruised. He is doing well. Gagnon has his left leg broken between the knee and ankle, and has cuts on the head, cheek-bone and neck. He is doing well. At the Jeffrey Hospital is Mr. Fuller, of Halifax. He has wounds on the head and hands. His wife is suffering from nervous shock. Both are doing well. Miss McGarry, of Halifax, is well and was out to-day."

The district superintendent is totally worn out with the trouble and worry of the last two days, but he sticks to his post and has a kind word and consolation for every one. The inquest, which will probably last a week, was resumed yesterday afternoon by Coroner Belleau in the ladies' waiting room of the station, the first witness being Mr. Carrel, an advocate from Kamouraska, at present in Quebec, who identified the bodies of Messrs. Blais and Dessaint, and was followed by Mr. Leclerc, who identified the body of his son. Mr. Denis, the Chief of Police, who has done much to keep order, deposed to the finding and carrying away of the five bodies found, and after him High Constable Gale took his seat, carrying a large bundle containing the papers and valuables found on the various bodies.

ONE OF THE BRIGHT INCIDENTS

of this terrible affair was the exhibition of coolness on the part of the two young Englishmen in the sleeper. They were near the door and clambered on the roof as soon as the car reached the ground. As soon as they saw the conductor, one of them coolly enquired: "What on earth is the matter, my man?" and the conductor, more or less taken aback, replied: "Nothing, except that six cars have fallen down the embankment." He also asked them if they were hurt, to which one of them replied: "No, because we caught hold of the rod." Then, catching sight of Martin, the porter, he said: "Porter, my boy, we're off." At about nine o'clock last night the Halifax train arrived. Attached to it was the private car of Mr. D. Pottinger, chief superintendent of the Intercolonial, which carried besides Mr. Whyte, master car builder; Mr. McKenzie, assistant engineer of the road; Mr. McKeen, bridge inspector, and Mr. Busby, general passenger agent. Mr. Pottinger did not care to say much as he was too unfamiliar with what had happened, but expressed his deep regret at the occurrence, as it was the first fatal accident that had taken place on the road. Half an hour afterwards the private car, attached to an engine in charge of Conductor Bellemare, was waiting to take the party to the scene of the wreck. A number of laborers were engaged in clearing away the debris by the glow of burning tar barrels, which shed a lurid light over the scene of the disaster. A close examination was made of everything and Mr. Pottinger examined the spot where the car left the track, which was just at the first rail west of the switch and semaphore at St. Joseph Station. There is a mark or indenture on the surface of the rail at this spot and one can plainly view the marks on the ties alongside for a distance of about seventy feet over which the broken wheels

THUMPED AND JUMPED

until they keeled the car over into the village below. How they escaped knocking some of the houses down is a mystery. As it is the corner of one dwelling was struck by the Pullman as it left the rails and shot into the air, falling on its side on the roadway below. The loss of life occurred among those who were in the smoking car and the second class car attached to it. These were the ones that caused the death of the five first victims. Their car was the one which was smashed into atoms by striking in its descent the abutment wall of the first bridge just over the St. Joseph Road. The car carried with it one of the blocks of stone from the bridge. It was likely the passengers were struck by the corner of the bridge or this large stone. There is only one of this party alive and he is lying at the dwelling of Mr. Couillard at St. Joseph, badly injured. In the corner house, which was struck by the sleeper, lives a storekeeper named Napoleon Bois with his family. He had been out of town and was expected to return by the ill-fated train. As he was not seen or heard of it was thought probable that he might be in the wreck, and late yesterday afternoon word was received here that his body had been found under the first class car, which had just been lifted on its side by the wrecking crew. It was stated in detail that he had been standing on the steps of the car when it arrived at the bridge, and while waving his hand to his wife had been precipitated with it to the bottom. When going out to investigate the story I found it to be a pure *canard*, like many others that are constantly floating about, and this evening the man returned safe and sound to the bosom of his family.

STATEMENTS OF THE INJURED.

QUEBEC, December 20.— Your correspondent interviewed several of the wounded, who were transferred to Quebec immediately after the accident. At the Hotel Dieu, Alfred Dobson, of Campbelltown, stated that he was in the second-class car, and when discovered was lying under two other passengers. His right leg is broken, and his left hip is very sore. He is a married man and father of three children, and was on his way to Ottawa to seek a situation He has been travelling on railroads very frequently for seven years, and never saw a train going so fast as at the time of the accident.

Hermengilde Gagnon, a merchant of Saint Felicite, County of Matane, occupied the bed next to Dobson. He is badly bruised about the face, and his left leg is broken. He corroborated Dobson's statement as to the speed of the train. These two passengers are under the care of Drs. Lemieux and Ahern. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and grandchild, of Halifax, and E. S. Farwell, of Dundas, Ont., were all conveyed to the Jeffery Hale Hospital where they are slowly improving and are very well looked after. Mrs. Fuller complains principally of her back, and her husband is suffering from bad bruises about the head. Farwell is very much improved, and will be out in a few days. Rev. Mr. Lavois, assistant chaplain of the Grey Nunnery, is cut about the face, and

HAS A BROKEN FINGER.

He was in the smoking car with Rev. Messrs. Gauvreau, Garneau, Beaulieu, Lessard and Coté, as the first class car was already crowded. Rev. Mr. Cantillon, a native of Sillery, was on the fatal train, and was slightly injured. He was just returning from the College of the Lazarists at Genoa, where he has been studying for the last four years. Rev. D. F. Delisle was standing on the platform of the smoking car, and when the car went over jumped into a snowbank, escaping without injury. Drs. Morissette, of St. Hendine, and Tanguay, of St. Gervais, were well enough to return home to-day. All these passengers say that the train was going at a very rapid rate when the accident happened.

A MONTREALER'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. John Angus, who was the only Montrealer on the wrecked Intercolonial train, and who escaped unhurt, arrived in the city last night. Mr. Angus is a traveller for Messrs. Mills & McDougall, and was returning from a trip through the Maritime Provinces. He gives the following story of the accident: "I was sitting in the Pullman, five cars from the engine. We were going along at what I considered a pretty rapid rate, when I heard the crash in front. Off the track we went, and ran bumping along the ties for about two car lengths, when we toppled over on the right side. The embankment which we went over was not so high as it was where the other cars were, and owing to the snow we seemed simply to slide down, instead of roll right over, which some of the other cars did. There was a great crashing of glass, and the car was pretty well smashed. I was on the right side and so escaped unhurt. Most of those injured in my car were those who were sitting on the upper side. These fell against the iron chairs and were also cut by falling on the broken glass. The Pullman, which was right behind us, ran along almost a car length, but very fortunately ran in a different direction from us, or it would have smashed right into our car, and probably some one would have been killed. One elderly gentleman in the car I was in was cut over the eye, and his wife was also badly hurt. There was a family going to New Mexico, and both the father and mother were hurt. Two of the little boys lay at the bottom of the car apparently dead. The mother said to me: 'There are my two boys; look after them.' I shook them and found one was all right, but the other was badly cut over the eye. It is a curious thing, but those in the cars who were injured were nearly all elderly people. There was a good deal of excitement, of course, among the passengers, but they behaved well, especially the ladies, who took matters very coolly. Most of the people killed were in the smoker. I would have been in there myself, but I had to stop to get some baggage checked. No, I would not like to go through the same experience again."

A BLOW BETWEEN THE EYES.

Mr. Erastus Wiman on the Result of the South Victoria Election.

NEW YORK, December 20.—"The success of the Tory Government candidate," said Erastus Wiman to-day, "at the South Victoria by-election, held on Thursday, will be regarded in the Canadian administrative circles as a blow between the eyes for the cause of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. The chief cause of the defeat will be found in the fact that there has not been the slightest indication on the part of the United States toward encouraging reciprocal arrangements. The last official utterance of Congress is the McKinley Bill, the agricultural section of which Canadians regard as a slap in the face; and though there is unquestionably a majority of people favorable to more intimate relations with this country, the effect of the McKinley Bill has been similar to that of retaliation, begetting a belief that there is no sentiment except one of a commercial hostility to be expected from this country. There is natural resentment at what is considered to be an attempt to draw people into submission. No nation in the world is less likely to submit to that policy than the superloyal Canadian, glorying in British blood and British pluck. The enemies of the United States in the northern half of the continent may well take heart at the triumph in South Victoria, for unquestionably it will be but the harbinger of a future successful hostile policy unless there is some disposition shown by the Congress of the United States toward encouraging the friends of this country by some sort of invitation towards better relations, an invitation at least as favorable as that which was given at last session to the southern nationalities."

BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

President Harrison to Explain His Personal Views on the Subject.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that President Harrison expects to accompany his transmission to Congress of further papers relating to the Behring Sea controversy with a special message of some length. In this message he will express in language of his own selection his views respecting the rights and claims of the United States connected with the seal fishery, the comparative merits of the conduct and position of the two governments since the first seizures in 1886 and the duty of Congress in the present position of the question. The message will be framed with especial reference to the now pending proposal of the British Government for an arbitration, which proposal it is intended to reject before any communication is made to Congress. The rejection of the proposal will effect a practical if not complete suspension of the diplomatic efforts for a settlement, there being no expectation that either government will bring forward any offer for a renewal of negotiations after the impending rejection of the British tender of arbitration has been notified by Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Performance by the Pupils of the Queen Elizabeth Gymnasium.

Last evening the pupils of the Queen Elizabeth gymnasium, recently organized in connection with the Y.W.C.A., entertained their patrons and friends at a very pretty performance in their gymnasium last evening. One hundred and twenty girls took part in the programme, which consisted of a number of gymnastic performances and stage evolutions, all of which were performed with an ease and grace which testified to the efficiency of the teaching and the aptness of the pupils. The exercises being finished, Mrs. J. Clark Murray and Miss Barnjum entertained the pupils at supper and a pleasant social hour was spent. The school is not an old one but it has attained success at once, and only requires larger quarters to permit its further growth. The evening was a very enjoyable one and every visitor was convinced that the Queen Elizabeth gymnasium was doing an admirable work among the young girls.

Contractors and Workmen's Wages.

The Contractors' Association discussed at great length last night the Bill now before the Quebec Legislature, presented by Mr. Brunet, M. P. P., in which it is proposed to amend the present law and make a workman's wages a first lien on work done by a contractor, and also to prevent the latter parties from drawing any money on completed or partially completed contracts until they can show a clean receipt from their employés for wages earned. It was decided to ask the Government and the members of the Legislature to give the measure the six months' hoist. Messrs. Savignac, Cousineau, Cochrane, Bastien, Lapierre and Frigon were then elected directors and the meeting adjourned.

Sudden Death in Church.

Mr. Xavier Goudreau, residing at 155 Beaudry street, while attending a retreat at St. Peter's Church on Visitation street last night dropped dead in his pew, while reciting his beads. He was conveyed to his home. He is married and a father of three children.

WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

EMIN PASHA AGAIN RECALLED.

The Newfoundland Question in the French Chamber—More American Failures—Indignant Chinamen.

CABLE.

Rev. William Nassau Molesworth, M. A., the well-known author, is dead.

Snowstorms prevail everywhere in Great Britain. The fall has been deep and traffic is blocked in many places. A number of wrecks of small vessels have been reported.

The Queen on Friday started for Osborne House, the Royal residence on the Isle of Wight. A blinding snowstorm prevailed when Her Majesty left Windsor, but the weather was clear when the Royal party crossed the Solent.

Mr. Gladstone's friends are arranging for a more than usually elaborate celebration of his 81st birthday on the 29th instant, and propose to make the occasion significant of the fact that recent mishaps to the Liberal party have not in any way lessened the importance of Mr. Gladstone's personality.

Dr. Petit has produced before the Society of Practical Medicines, Paris, specimens of a lymph invented by himself, which he claims will produce results in tubercular disease identical with those produced by Koch's lymph. The lymph is composed by synthesis. Its appearance is exactly similar to the lymph prepared by the Koch formula.

At Sligo on Friday the trial of a number of persons charged with committing moonlight offences in the County Clare ended in a verdict of guilty. Later the leader of the band was sentenced to penal servitude for life. The other prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from one to twenty years. The judge said he regretted that the persons who instigated the band to committing the crimes had not been held for trial.

Advices have been received in Berlin from Baron Wissmann in which he states he has recalled Emin Pacha from the interior of Africa owing to the latter's disregard of orders. He says Emin has impeded the operations carried on under the direction of Mr. Stokes and has refused to act in accordance with the plans of the Imperial Government. Emin will return after securing the station at the Victoria Nyanza. The news of his recall has creased a sensation in Berlin.

While the members of the French Senate were discussing the foreign estimates Friday Admiral Veron asked if any treaty with Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries had been concluded and insisted that the draft of any such treaty should be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for approval. He thought the settlement Great Britain proposed was acceptable. M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, declined to enter into the details of the proposals submitted. He said: "We will not agree to the principle of a money indemnity. We do not wish that there shall be any interference with our internal legislation. We are awaiting fresh proposals."

AMERICAN.

Viemeister Brothers, of New York, dealers in diamonds and jewellery, assigned on Friday.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed the Apportionment Bill, fixing the representation at 356.

The suspension of Erastus E. Ford was on Friday announced on the New York Stock Exchange. He had no outstanding contracts

La Laze, Pierre, Paul, Antlyk and Pascale, Indian murderers, were hanged at the Court House at Missoula, Montana, on Friday. Pierre, Paul and Antlyk smilingly bade good-bye to their friends when the caps were drawn over their faces.

The owners of the steamship "La Champagne" have begun an action in New York against the steamship "Lisbonnez" to recover $18,000 for damages, resulting from a collision between the two steamers on December 6, in the Narrows. It is claimed that "La Champagne" had the right of way, and that the "Lisbonnez" did not give way.

The remains of Major-General Alfred Howe Terry, of the United States Army, were placed in their last resting-place at New Haven, Conn., on Friday afternoon. There were present a large number of the survivors of the Seventh Connecticut regiment, General Terry's old command, and several of his staff officers. The services consisted principally of an eloquent eulogy by Rev. Dr. Munger. After the exercises the remains were transferred to the Grove Street Cemetery, where the interment occurred.

CANADIAN.

The funeral of the late John A. Pollock, local editor of the Cornwall *Freeholder*, took place at Cornwall, Friday afternoon, and was the largest ever held in Cornwall since that of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald.

For the ten months ending November 20 there arrived, according to the Manitoba Provincial Government returns, 10,106 settlers in Manitoba, nearly 9000 of whom arrived by the C. P. R. The cars of household effects numbered 641.

The Rev. Vicar-General Laurent died suddenly at Toronto, Friday evening, of heart disease while returning to his home on Jamieson avenue from the house of the Good Shepherds. He was born in 1822 in France and was educated in Montreal.

A despatch received at Ottawa from Charleston, S. C., announces that Dr. Montizambert, medical superintendent of the St. Lawrence quarantines, who has for some years past attended the annual meetings of the American Public Health Association, has been elected president of that body.

The *Essex Review* charges that several Windsor, Ont., town councillors have accepted bribes for the purpose of securing contracts in Windsor for a Detroit contractor. It says it is in possession of affidavits to support these charges, and against Alderman Egan a specific charge is made that he received $1100 for the foregoing purpose.

Mr. Adam Jackson, a well-to-do farmer and old resident of Masham, near Wakefield, Que., was returning home from the saw mill with a load of lumber, when on coming down the bank of a small lake, his sleigh upset upon him. On Friday morning he was found lying dead beside his team, which had stood still during the night. The scene of the accident was within sight of his home.

Schuyler Shibley, ex-M. P., died at Kingston Friday night with great suddenness. He suffered from asthmatic complaints. He was a leading agriculturist and was a political power in North Frontenac. He represented Addington in Parliament for several terms as an independent supporter of Sir John, but after the Pacific scandal supported the government of Hon. A. Mackenzie.

Some fifty Chinamen passed through Winnipeg Friday, homeward bound, amongst them being some wealthy merchants. One, speaking of the American exclusion law, said it was an outrage, and he intended calling the attention of his Government to it. He thought there might be retaliation by his home government and American residents might be banished and importation of American goods forbidden.

The Chambre de Commerce Approves of the Mining Tax.

Mr. D. Parizeau presided at yesterday's meeting of the Chambre de Commerce, there being present Messrs. L. J. Boivin, J. X. Perrault, D. C. Brosseau, C. H. Catelli and Alderman T. Gauthier. The proposed mining tax was discussed at length and the following resolution adopted:

Whereas, the province of Quebec owns millions in its gold, silver, lead, phosphate, copper, asbestos, nickel, iron and other mineral deposits, and that so far these mining lands have been sold by the Government at insignificant prices to parties who have in many cases sold them back at enormous profits;

Resolved, that this chamber approves the proposition now under the consideration of the Quebec Legislature, that the province should share in the profits thus realized in the working of its mineral resources by imposing on the buyers a small royalty in proportion to the profits realized, which will later on become an important revenue and allow the Government to meet all its obligations.

Did Not Own the Dogs.

The facility with which the recognized owners of dogs can go back on their canine pets when summoned for non-payment of the poor animal's license, was exemplified in the Recorder's Court yesterday afternoon, when as many as twenty actions were disposed of. In the majority of cases the parties summoned swore that they did not own the animals in question, and as a result His Honor was forced to dismiss the actions against them.

Liquor Cases in Court.

Another batch of liquor cases was heard yesterday afternoon before Judge Dugas in the Police Court. Marie Louise Lachapelle was fined $95 and costs for selling liquor without a license. A. Rickwarth, charged with keeping a pool table without a license, was discharged, as it was proven that he had removed the table since the taking of the action. J. O'Day, accused of selling less than a pint of liquor, was remanded till December 24. M. Renaud was fined $30 and costs or three months in gaol for the same offence. Jas. McCarthy, for allowing liquor to be drunk in his shop, was fined $75 and costs, or three months. In the case of J. J. Smith, hotel keeper, accused of refusing admission to a revenue officer, Mr. Smith was acquitted, as he was not at home when the officer called at his place.

THE WATER TAX.

THE WATER WILL NOT BE CUT OFF

Before the Fifteenth of January—Fitzpatrick Appointed City Messenger — Police Superannuation Fund.

The festive season has permeated even into the City Hall, and was found giving quite a tinge of peace and goodwill at the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon. The Mayor stated he had given instructions that no water was to be turned off before January the second, and it would even appear as if the spirit of Christmas had had the temerity to protrude itself into the Law Department, and even found, improbable as it may seem, an entrance into the lawyer's hearts, for the Mayor stated that he had consulted the City Attorneys, who although admitting that such a course was hardly legal, yet considered it was sensible and humane. His Worship asked the Committee to endorse his action, and to order advertisements to be issued to that effect. That the spirit of Christmas was present was soon visible, and it moved Ald. Clendinneng to go further and suggest that the period of mercy should be extended to January 15. How could people enjoy their Christmas and New Year, knowing their water was going to be cut off on the morrow, or how could they have seasonable cheer when they had got to keep their money for the prosaic purpose of paying water rates? Ald. Stevenson was for going even a step further, and suggested that even when the fateful fifteenth was reached opportunities should be given to the poor to pay in instalments. The action of the Mayor was fully endorsed, and the advertisements ordered to be issued.

In accordance with the recommendation of the City Hall Committee, James Fitzpatrick, for many years head sweeper, was promoted to the position of chief messenger, for so long a period occupied by the late James Darcy. The venerable City Clerk expressed the satisfaction he felt at Mr. Fitzpatrick's appointment.

The note of caution sounded by the Board of Trade in their motion endorsing the "go slow" recommendation of the City Treasurer was read and received.

The Board of Assessors, as at present constituted, was again appointed for the ensuing year.

The request of the Police Committee for $5000 to start the Police Superannuation Fund was not very favorably received. Ald. Stephens doubted whether the Committee could legally grant the money, and Ald. Clendinneng thought it behoved them to be careful. Ald. McBride strenuously urged the claims of the police force to this help, which would benefit the city as well. Such a fund was working well in Toronto. The question was left over for information to be obtained as to how the fund worked in other cities.

The application of the Victoria Skating Rink for exemption from business tax was not entertained. Ald. Stevenson urged that the rink was a great attraction, but Ald. Hurteau and Stephens saw no reason why it should be especially favored, and so pay it must.

TRADE NOTES

Culled From the "Trade Bulletin."

The *Trade Bulletin* says that a large lumbering house in Quebec, which was reported to be in difficulties a short sime ago, would probably have succumbed with liabilities of over half a million, had it not been that friends a few days ago came to its assistance. Further heavy losses have been experienced in the trade lately, owing to the heavy depreciation in values which has taken place on the other side.

Considerable complaints are being made of cutting in the boot and shoe trade. The scarcity of money is in some measure responsible for this, the desire to realize ready cash for pressing liabilities tempting some merchants to sell goods at a sacrifice. A reduction in prices on the part of a western boot and shoe manufacturer is particularly noticed by the trade, who complain of the bad effect this will have on other houses, who may be compelled to meet these prices. The apple season so far has been a very profitable one to shippers, several of whom have made large sums of money in the English market. One dealer in this city cleared $19,000 on a single deal of about 22,000 barrels, and another buyer in the West is said to have made $10,000 on a lot of 15,000 barrels. Most of the firms in this city that bought early in the season realized very good profits, and it is claimed that those who hold the balance of their winter stock will be able to make sales at still higher prices. Choice long keepers are very firm and are selling in jobbing lots at $4.00 to $6.00 per barrel.

The Parti National and Mr. Parnell's Position.

"Ought Parnell to remain at the head of the Irish party?" was the question discussed at the meeting of the members of the Parti National last night. When the meeting adjourned the question was not decided, and opinions on the subject were pretty evenly divided, good speeches being made on both sides. Mr. De La Durantaye, who was the first speaker, urged the principle that a man's private life should not be made to interfere with his public duties, and on this ground he advocated Parnell's retention by the party. Mr. Larochelle agreed with the first speaker, and called to memory the splendid services which Mr. Parnell had rendered the Irish cause, a continuation of the great work of O'Connell for the regeneration of the Irish people. The strongest speech against Parnell came from Mr. Charles Marcel. Mr. Parnell had, indeed, made great efforts on behalf of the Irish people, but the welfare of Ireland and the success of home rule alike demanded that he should retire, at least, temporarily. The declarations of prominent Irishmen in America and the Old Country, and above all of the members of the Irish episcopate, headed by Archbishop Walsh, showed that he was not alone in this opinion. After Mr. Tremblay and Mr. Sabourin had spoken in Mr. Parnell's favor, it was decided to continue the debate next Friday night.

Musical Service at the Church of the Messiah.

To-morrow, being the Sunday next before Christmas Day, there will be as usual a special musical service in the Church of the Messiah, when the following selection will be rendered:

Prelude.—Anthem.—"Sing, O Heavens"—Tours.
Baritone solo—"Night of Nights" — Van de Water.
Anthem — "Drop, ye heavens, from above"—Barnby.
Soprano solo—"Noel"—Adam.
Anthem—"Now in heaven the stars are shining"—Rhemberger.
Duet, soprano and tenor — "In Bethlehem a Saviour is born"—Macy..
Quartette—"Hail! tranquil hour of closing day"—Campanini.
Anthem, solo and chorus—"O sing to God"—Gounod.

An Apprentice Before the Recorder.

Joseph Guertin, an apprentice in the employ of Messrs. S. Davis & Sons, had to answer before the Recorder yesterday afternoon to the charge of absenting himself from work without leave. It appears not to have been his first offence, and after giving him a severe lecture His Honor suspended sentence.

Special Notices.

For great variety of every description of fancy articles of household furniture go to F. Lapointe, 1447 St. Catherine st. 299 tf

If you propose purchasing a piano you will make a mistake if you don't call at Mr. Lindsay's warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine street, and see what you can do before selecting elsewhere.

F. Lapointe, full of experience in the manufacture of furniture, is certainly able to give the best value in the city. His immense warerooms are at 1447 St. Catherine street. 299 tf

After tea this evening coax your husbands to accompany you to Mr. Lindsay's piano and organ warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine street, which are open until 9 o'clock, and if good instruments at reasonable prices on easy terms will tempt them then rest assured you will have a piano or organ for Christmas.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
FUR DEPARTMENT.

BEAR BOAS

At 20% discount and 5% cash discount.

On MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS, we will offer our entire stock of BEAR BOAS at the above reduction, one of which will make a

CAPITAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT!

BLACK BEAR BOAS AT
$4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $7.00, $8.50, $9.50, $10.00, $11.00, $14.00, $16.00, $22.00.
GRIZZLY BEAR BOAS AT
$8.00, $8.50, $9.50, $10.50.

ALL AT SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
CORNER ST. JAMES AND VICTORIA SQUARE. 299*3

STEAMED TO DEATH!

What a Shocking fate! And yet far more deaths take place through the effects of steam than most people imagine. It is a common thing to hear of

WOMEN DYING

in consequence of contracting sudden chills brought on while hanging out the clothes, after bending over a steaming washtub. Now all this danger is done away with where "Sunlight" Soap is used according to directions; and

BY HUNDREDS

of users of this soap testimony can be produced that the clothes washed by "Sunlight" are done more easily, made whiter, smell sweeter and leave the hands in a softer condition than by using any other soap.

Ram Lal's PURE INDIAN TEA
Prepared on the Gardens in India.
Guaranteed ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Every package of Ram Lal's has the above Trade Mark. Packed in pound and half pound lead foil packages.
The Gold Label retails at 50c per pound.
The Lavender Label retails at 60c per pound.
The Green Label retails at 75c per pound.
299* 3awtf TURNER, ROSE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

No Boiling.
No Scalding.
No Hard rubbing.

No Hot fire.
No Unhealthy steam.
No Yellow clothes.
No Rough hands.

BUY a cake of "SURPRISE." Try it; that's all. You won't stop. You can't. It is cheap as any common soap at first cost and treble the value in practical use **READ** the directions on the wrapper.
299*1

One Bottle Johann Maria Farina gegenüber dem Jülichsplatz GENUINE

Cologne Free

TO EVERY CUSTOMER AT

W. Godbee Brown's Great Glove & Corset Store,
221 St. James Street,
WHO BUYS
One Dollar's Worth of Gloves,
Or Two Dollars' Worth of Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
Or Two Dollars' Worth of Corsets.

☞ This is an unprecedented offer and should be taken advantage of at once. Make no mistake, but come directly to

W. GODBEE BROWN'S, 221 St. James Street,
FOR
Best Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen, Best Boots, Shoes and Slippers for Ladies and Gentlemen, for Best Corsets,
—AND FOR—
Best Value in Everything We Sell!
OPEN TILL 9.30 P. M. 299†1

COLONIAL HOUSE.

CLEARING SALE

—OF—

Flannel and Cashmere Wrappers, Tea Gowns and Dressing Jackets.

We are offering a full line of Morning Wrappers, Tea Gowns and Dressing Jackets in all leading shades—Crimson, Cardinal, Cream, Pink, Pale Blue, Olive Green and Gray.

We are offering a special discount of **20** p. c., and also **5** p. c. for cash.

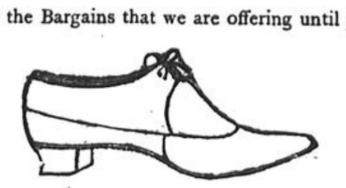
N. B.—These Goods are all FRESH, being this Fall Importation.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
Cor. St. James Street and Victoria Square. 299†4-4aw

ALL THE LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS, GIRLS,

Want our Shoes at the Price that We are Offering them at.

You cannot tell the Bargains that we are offering until you see them.



	Reduced from	
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS	$2 50	$1 75
LADIES' KID LACE SHOE	3 00	1 50
LADIES' KID LACE SHOE	4 00	2 75
LADIES' KID BUTTON BOOTS	2 75	1 75
LADIES' KID BUTTON BOOTS	4 00	2 75
LADIES' KID BUTTON BOOTS	3 75	3 00
LADIES' PINET'S BUTTON BOOTS	6 50	4 75
GENTLEMEN'S CALF LACE SHOES	2 00	1 50
GENTLEMEN'S PAT. LACE SHOES	4 00	3 00
GENTLEMEN'S LACE BOOTS	2 00	1 50
GENTLEMEN'S LACE BOOTS	2 50	2 00

Yellow Moccasins, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50. Regular prices, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, 2.00.

Johann Maria Farina gegenüber dem Jülichsplatz

We will give you a Bottle of "JOHANN MARIA FARINA COLOGNE" with every purchase of over $2.00.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
221 St. James Street.
W. GODBEE BROWN & CO.
Open till 9.30 P.M. 299†1

$5000 REWARD

—WILL BE GIVEN—

FOR THE CAPTURE OF

Lewis Mayer or Nolan,

Clothiers, of 114 St. Lawrence Main Street, who absconded, leaving debts to the amount of $100,000.

Their Immense Stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishings

—HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY

Messrs. VINEBERG & CO.,

Of 1908 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Who are Selling the Entire Stock at 50c on the Dollar.

Beautiful Serge Overcoats ....at $7.00, cheap at $14.00
Stripe Serge Overcoats, first-class Trimming........at $8.00, cheap at $18.00
Fine Tweed Cape Overcoats ....at $7.50, cheap at $15.00
Beautiful All-wool Melton Overcoats, raw edge, lap seams, silk velvet collar first-class make......at $10.00, cheap at $25.00
English Nap Pea Jackets........for $3.50.
Fine Suits...$4.00, worth $12.00. | Good Working Pants, 65c., worth $2.

This is the Best Chance for Purchasers to secure their CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHINGS that ever was known in the City of Montreal.

Come and examine our Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show Goods.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS:

No. 114 St. Lawrence Street.

(THREE DOORS FROM LAGAUCHETIERE STREET.)

298x2 VINEBERG & CO., 114 St. Lawrence Street, 114.

1891. 1891.

THE LADIES' JOURNAL

BIBLE COMPETITION!

NO. 27.

A New Plan—A Daily Prize, and a Large List of Other Rewards at Close of Competition as Before. Read Particulars.

In the next issue of THE LADIES' JOURNAL the editor of that popular monthly will announce a new competition. An especially attractive and new feature is the giving away, every day from now till the close of the competition, on 25th March next, a handsome, fine, English China Tea Service, of forty-four pieces. One will be given each day to the sender of the first correct answers received by mail at THE LADIES' JOURNAL office, to the following questions: Where in the Bible are the following words first found: 1. MONEY. 2. COAL. 3. WOOD.

Notwithstanding the fact that this daily prize will be given, the list of rewards enumerated below is as large and attractive as in any of the former competitions, which have given so much satisfaction during the past nine years. To the sender of the first correct answer received at office of the LADIES' JOURNAL, in addition to the China Tea Set above described as a daily prize, will be given number one of these rewards, the Piano. The sender of the second correct answer number two, the fifty dollars in cash, and so on till all these first rewards are given away.

THE FIRST REWARDS.

First one, Lady's Saddle-Horse nearly thoroughbred, well broken, sound, kind, good jumper, will follow a lady like a lap-dog; but a good traveller not afraid of anything. Valued at........$ 250
Next Five, Each a Lady's Fine Gold-filled Hunting Case Watch. Value $50 each....$ 250
Next Six, Each a Fine Black Cashmere Dress Length. Value $15.90........$95 40
Next Fifteen, Each a set of Dinner Knives one doz. in a neat case. Value $10......$ 150
Next Twenty-one, Each a Lady's Fine Silver Watch, Excellent movement. Value $15 each........$ 315
Next Fifteen, Each an Elegant breakfast Cruet, extra quadruple plate, hand painted bottles, very neat, $4........$ 60
Next Four, Each a Fine China Dinner Service (100 pieces), an extra choice design, $35........$ 140
Next Six, an Extra Quadruple Plate Silver Tea Service (4 pieces), satin finish, a beautiful set, $40........$ 240
Next Five, Each a Gentleman's Hunting Case Gold Filled Watch, extra heavy cases, beautifully engraved, non-magnetic, Waltham Movement, full jewelled, pinion set, stem winder, $50........$ 250
Next Five, each a Fine Black Corded Silk Dress length, $25........$ 125
Next Fifteen, each One doz. Quadruple Plate Tea Spoons, extra quality, $5........$ 75
Next Ten, each a Beautifully Bound Family Bible, with concordance, maps, engravings, dictionary and magnificently illustrated, $15........$ 150

To the sender of the middle correct answer of the whole competition from first to last will be given number one of these middle rewards. Next number two, and so on.

THE MIDDLE REWARDS.

First one, Drawing Room Suite, upholstered in Raw silk, beautifully finished in every particular........$ 100
One Lady's Bicycle, latest improved machine $ 130
Next five, each one Lady's Fine Gold Filled Watch Hunting Case, beautifully engraved, good movement, full jewelled, at $50.00........$ 250
Next Ten, each a Lady's Companion, beautifully lined in Plush, containing Bevelled Glass, Fine Hair Brush, Comb, etc.....
Next Five, Each a Fine China Tea Service, Extra Choice design, Especially Imported, $10........$ 50

Next Fifteen, Each a Fine Pair of Razor Steel Scissors. Value $2........$ 30
Next Five, Each a Handsomely Bound, in Morocco Cover Family Bible, Beautifully Illustrated, containing the Revised Edition, Commentary, Dictionary, etc., etc.
Next Ten, Each a Lady's or Gentleman's Coin Silver Watch, with good movement—a correct time piece, $15........$ 150
Next Five, Each a beautifully chased full Quadruple Plate, Satin Finish, Waiters or Salvers, $10........$ 50
Next Twenty-Four, Each a very fine Solid Nickel Straight Line Lever Genues Watch. This watch is well constructed, and an extra timepiece, and in no way to be compared with cheap nickel watches, $6.. $ 144
Next Three, Each a well finished Family Sewing Machine, $70........$ 210

To the sender of the last correct answer of the whole competition, postmarked where mailed, not later than 25th March, 1891, will be given number one of these rewards To the one preceding the last, number two, and so on, counting backwards, till all these rewards are given. So even the residents of the most distant places have as good an opportunity as those living in Toronto.

THE CONSOLATION REWARDS.

First Five, each a fine Black Corded Silk Dress length, $25........$ 125
Next six, each a handsome hand painted brass finished, Drawing Room Lamp......$ 36
Next Fifteen, each one dozen full Quadruple Plate Teaspoons, $5........$ 75
Next Ten, each a beautifully bound Family Bible, with concordance, maps, engravings, dictionary, and magnificently illustrated, $15........$ 150
Next Six, each a full quadruple plate Berry Dish, with beautifully colored and white glass bowl, a very showy, choice article, $15........$ 90
Next six, each a Gentleman's Filled Gold Open Face Watch, Waltham movement, exact time piece, $50........$ 300
Next six, each a Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Swiss Watch, a reliable timer, $40........$ 240
Next fifty, each a Ladies' Fine Solid Silver Thimble, $1.50........$ 75
Next six, each a Fine Quadruple Silver Plated combined Sugar Bowl and Spoon Holder, with one dozen extra value Tea Spoons, $12........$ 72

All persons competing must send with their answers, one dollar, for which THE LADIES' JOURNAL will be mailed to any address for one year. THE JOURNAL has been enlarged to 28 pages and a handsome cover added, making it one of the most attractive publications on the continent for the money. There is something in each issue to interest every lady, young or old, and you will find, even if you do not get any of the above prizes, that you have received your dollar's worth in THE JOURNAL. Full lists with name and street and post office address of daily prize winners will be published in each issue of THE LADIES' JOURNAL. The names and full addresses of the winners of the first, middle and consolation rewards will also be published in THE JOURNAL immediately at the close of the competition. The editor has in his possession thousands of highly complimentary letters of the winners of prizes in previous competitions. Doctors, lawyers, merchants, clergymen, members of parliament, publishers, printers, railway men, in fact nearly every trade and profession is represented in our list of winners. Address, Editor F. LADIES' JOURNAL, Toronto, Canada.

Try DEMERS' 50c WHITE KID GLOVES,
Equal to those sold 75c elsewhere.
338 St. James Street,
Nearly opp. *Witness* office,
Sent post paid on receipt of price. 298†3

Say, just Ask
To see one of my $2.25 Easy Chairs. Do not publish it or you will paralyze the Furniture trade.
JAMES STEEL,
2841 3awtf 628 Notre Dame st.

[Th]e Daily Star.

[G]RAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
163 and 165 St. James Street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at $3 a year, $1.60 for six months, and 90c. for three months.
☞ We believe the circulation of THE STAR exceeds the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the city of Montreal.
Agents for French advertising are Messrs Amédée Prince & Cie., No. 34 Rue de Provence, corner of Lafayette and St. Georges, Paris, France.

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY STAR
For week ending Dec. 6th, 1890.

Monday	31,369
Tuesday	31,003
Wednesday	31,131
Thursday	31,328
Friday	31,246
Saturday	33,669
Total	189,746

Present Daily Average
For the Week ending Dec. 6th, 1890,
31,624.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1890.

MR. W. A. TIMBRELL, who was accused by Mr. Frank Matthews of plagiarising a letter of "Dagonet's" published in the London *Referee*, writes protesting against the tone of Mr. Matthew's criticism, but says he "frankly admits that nearly all his letter was founded on the article referred to." Mr. Timbrell's admission is not nearly as frank as it might be. His letter on Parnell was not founded upon "Dagonet's" article, it was simply a selection of paragraphs from that article and without an original idea of his own added. The only changes made were to preface some of "Dagonet's" paragraphs with such interesting and highly original sentences as "I take it, sir," "I take it, let me say," "But to be more descriptive," "I think not" and "In conclusion, let me say." Mr. Timbrell's second communication, like his first, had better been left unwritten. He has been detected in the act of gross plagiarism and very properly exposed, and if he is wise will give the public every opportunity to forget it.

REPORTS of that terrible disease, leprosy, are becoming very common of late in Cape Breton. It was only some few months ago that the Dominion Government, on information received, had to order the removal of two unfortunate victims of the disease to the lazaretto at Tracadie. There is also authority for the statement that there are many cases on the Island unknown to the authorities which are observable to medical men, who fail in their duty in not reporting the same. This charge against the doctors is most serious, and the Government will fail in its duty to the rest of the Dominion if it does not investigate the whole matter to the bottom. It is feared that the disease is on the increase through this criminal negligence on the part of those who should be the first to check and stamp it out. Intermarriages, it is said, have been permitted between parties known to be tainted in the blood with the disease, and the transmisison has been carried on from generation to generation. The seeds of the disease are, no doubt, in many of these families, who should be carefully watched and prevented, by isolation or other means, from spreading it. Any way, no more time should be lost by the Federal authorities in checking its further progress.

THE BIRSE INQUEST.

THE verdict of the coroner's jury in the inquest on the body of Birse, the engine driver, attributes the responsibility for the accident to the western express to a combination of causes, and not solely to the negligence of any one man. The verdict calls public attention to a radical defect in the system of running trains on the Grand Trunk, which system, it is to be feared, is common to all Canadian railways; and also to the fact that no special precautions such as would seem to have been called for by the delay in starting the express, were taken. It also directs attention to the absence of danger signals between the Willows switch and the river. The jury place the most direct and immediate responsibility upon the switchman Dubois, but for whose blunder in turning the switch, all the other contributing causes combined could not have sent the engine into the river. In extenuation of Dubois' mistake, the verdict points out that the express was running on the Lachine train's time, and that the man is evidently overworked. Practically the only safeguard against the switch being turned in the wrong direction is the rule which requires the switchman to wait until he hears four whistles before turning the switch for Lachine wharf. Dubois heard whistles but did not know how many and took it for granted that there were four. To say the least, he showed himself willing to take considerable risks on the account of the passengers. Birse is practically exonerated from blame for the accident which caused his death, the jury simply expressing surprise that he did not sooner discover that he was on the wrong track. Possibly after seeing that the signal at the Willows was all right, he thought it safe to go ahead until the time arrived to look out for the next signal. Possibly the blinding snow storm and the darkness may have baffled him or perhaps, like Dubois, he acted mechanically just then, as many people do who are called upon to perform the same duties, at the same place, under about the same conditions day after day and year after year.

To the travelling public the chief result of this enquiry is to create an uneasy impression that trains are habitually run in a very happy-go-lucky fashion. It reveals the fact that when a passenger steps on board a train the important question whether he will be landed safely at his destination or deposited in the river depends upon a whole series of chances. That which some people call "luck" stopped the cars of the western express at the water's edge. Whatever it was that saved the passengers from death at a moment when they were on the very brink of destruction, it was not the foresight or precaution of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The result of the investigation suggests a doubt whether the railway companies are not trying to run the heavy traffic of the present day upon a system which may have answered well enough in the early days of railways on this continent, but which under present conditions fails to afford sufficient guarantees of safety to the public. This view is certainly borne out by the number of serious railway accidents which happen week after week on this continent and also by the seeming indifference of the companies and of the public to such disasters. The matter is one that calls for Government investigation and Parliamentary action.—If the railway companies will not provide adequate safeguards in their own interests, they should be compelled to do so in the interests of public safety. There is too much disposition not only in the railway offices but in Parliament and in the press and among the coroners and jurors to regard fatal railway accidents as inevitable and unavoidable, and to take them as a matter of course.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The local money market has been without special feature during the week, the demand for call loans being almost *nil*, while the business paper offered was probably required more to enable the wholesale houses to assist their customers than to meet their own obligations. The week has passed without any important failures, although there were some rather alarming rumors early in the week, but apparently without foundation. While, however, there is no pressure for money there is some anxiety as to the future, and the banks are scrutinizing the paper offered for discount with unusual severity, a course which it would, perhaps, be well both for themselves and their customers did they always follow. The mission of the Deputy Finance Minister to London to fill the void caused by the withdrawal of some $2,300,000 Savings Bank deposits, has no doubt been rendered necessary by the altered circumstances of Baring Brothers. The easier condition of the money market there will likely enable him to accomplish his object without much difficulty. The time chosen was certainly opportune, for the reduction of the Bank of England rate of interest to five per cent., which was probably decided upon more to restore confidence than from a view of the actual monetary position, may be again advanced in the near future. The increase of nearly six million pounds in the stock of gold will be reduced within a short time by repayments to France of £3,000,000, and to Russia of £1,500,000, and should other withdrawals take place, an advance to six per cent. will inevitably follow. Bank directors have been forcibly reminded, during the week, of their responsibilities by the judgment rendered against Mr. Rankin in the case of the Consolidated Bank, although the judgment is only in accordance with former decisions. The stock market has continued dull, with a considerable decrease in the volume of business, due to the small amount of transactions in Canadian Pacific Railway stock, of which the sales were less than half those of the previous week. The only other stock dealt in to any considerable extent was Bank of Montreal, of which about 350 shares were sold at prices varying from 219 to 222. The statement of the New York banks for the week ending the 13th was much more favorable than that of the previous week, showing an increase of $3,036,725 in reserve, and raising that fund to $607,075 above the legal limit. This is, no doubt, largely owing to the imports of gold from Europe.

The Clearing House returns for the week were as follows:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Week ending Dec. 18...	$8,970,538	$1,143,916
Previous week...	9,618,605	1,203,506
Cor. week last year...	8,426,669	1,296,967

The figures continue to show an advance over those of last year. There is little that is new in business circles, and as we have said already not much change may be expected until after Christmas. The retailers are having the holiday activity, but the wholesaler is still in quietness, with payments slow and small failures becoming rather too numerous to be altogether pleasant. In many cases the small dealer who is in difficulties is attempting to float along on forced sales of new stock bought on credit. At the same time we do not take so gloomy a view of affairs as some of our neighbors, but believe that there has been such conservative trading on the part of the leading houses of the country that no very great trouble is likely to ensue, unless, indeed, the situation becomes very much worse. The steps taken to shorten credits by the wholesale grocers have led to all branches of trade being more or less agitated. Where general stores are kept, the wholesale dry goods man who sells his goods to that store is placed at a disadvantage, as the proceeds of the sale of his goods go to pay the notes to the grocers, which mature sooner. The result is that the dry goods man will have to risk the loss of remittances unless he makes the same limits of credit as the grocers have done. In the dry goods trade this week there has been little to record. A number of failures have succeeded that of John A. Paterson, which brought them down in its fall, or in one case at least held them up as long as it could. Messrs. Gillespie, Roach & Co. are selling off their entire stock, valued at $75,000, in pursuance of their plan for liquidation. Their book debts will be slowly liquidated in order not to press too suddenly and heavily upon their debtors at this dull season. The retail trade reports the Christmas trade a little late, but quite up to that of last year, although not so good as was anticipated earlier in the season. The grocery trade has been dull, retailers having been well stocked up. Teas have been stagnant, and coffees also. Sugar has weakened a little for yellows. The retail trade is doing well. The hardware trade has experienced no life in the heavy metals, of which quotations are almost purely nominal. The statistical position of pig iron is bullish, but does not seem as yet to affect the markets. There is about 750,000 tons less stock in Great Britain than at this time last year. The hide market is steady and the accumulated stocks are in strong hands, which intend to keep them for a rise. Leather is also quiet, and while there is no change to record in prices there is a slightly more uneasy feeling in the tone of the market, in the direction of lower values. Boot and shoe men in this city report trade good for the season. Elsewhere things do not appear quite so encouraging. The grain market has been quiet this week and the scarcity of oats has made that article able to command full prices. Flour also has been only in moderate demand in this market. The wheat in sight on Saturday last was 49,637,000 bushels, being 1,056,000 bushels more than the previous week and 3,547,000 bushels less than at the corresponding date last year. Cheese is quiet at present, but has a steady feeling. What few sales take place are at full prices, and as values are from one 1c to 2c below those of former years it is thought that the right end of the horn is on this side of the water. Butter continues much the same as it was last week, with poor grades slow and good grades selling well. It is a pity makers do not learn the advantage of turning out good stock and selling it early.

Midnight Mass at the Gesu.

For the midnight service at the Gesu, the choir will render Neiderhieger's Mass in *D Minor*, accompanied by full orchestra. The members of both choir and orchestra in their endeavors to do justice to this master composition fully recognize the difficulty of the undertaking. The choir numbers sixty voices, and the orchestra is composed of twenty-five pieces. Tickets can be procured at the treasurer's office, St. Mary's College.

A SEAL SLAUGHTER.

SCHOONER "ADELE'S" POACHING TRIP.

Seals By the Thousand—The German Vessel's Seizure at Victoria Due to Customs Irregularities Only.

VICTORIA, B. C., December 20.—The particulars of the seizure of the German schooner "Adele" by the collector of this port are at last announced. Some time ago the "Adele," Capt. Hanson, sailed from this port. She cleared for Yokohama, but it was well known here that her real mission was a cruise to Behring Sea for the purpose of raiding seal rookeries. She is owned in Yokohama and flies the German flag, so that her movements have nothing whatever to do with the sealing question so far as Great Britain is concerned. She shipped a crew of six men, who were to receive each 50 cents per skin for every seal captured. After leaving here severe weather was encountered almost until she reached the rookeries. She was sighted by the schooner "Triumph," which had made an experimental northern trip, and told her captain that a raid had been made on the rookeries, and about one thousand seals captured. As nothing further was heard from her it was thought that she had gone to Yokohama. She reached this port on Sunday with 400 skins. A correspondent boarded the schooner yesterday. The captain was not on board, but the crew gave the following account of the cruise: "After reaching Behring Sea the schooner sailed for Pribyloff Islands, and after heaving in sight of them she stood off, waiting for a night favorable for the poaching enterprise. After a few days' waiting a favorable opportunity came, and the vessel drove in and anchored one night in a bay on the southern coast of St. Paul's Island in seven fathoms of water. The night was clear moonlight and boats immediately pulled in shore and commenced the work of slaughter. Seals were around very thick, the shores being fairly alive with them. After a few hours' work about three hundred had been killed, and as fast as killed were dumped in boats and pulled off to the schooner, where they were piled on deck. Work was then discontinued for fear that the islanders might interfere. Sail was hoisted, and the schooner stood out to sea, where the carcasses were relieved of their valuable pelts and dumped overboard, the skins being salted and packed in the hold. The vessel then stood off the island, waiting for another opportunity, which did not present itself for a month. Twice she ran for the bay, but did not land, as bright lights could be seen ashore. About the last of November, however, another landing was made, but the place was found comparatively bare of seals. Enough were secured to raise the total of her catch up to 400, and the "Adele" was then headed for Victoria. The crew say that if the vessel could remain near the islands for a few days and go ashore at night, seals could be killed by the thousand. One of the crew stated that when the boats landed the first time the seals were running around on the beach by thousands and thousands and the noise of their barking was deafening. The value of the cargo is probably $6000 and all on board are very well satisfied with their trip. Collector of Customs Milne seized the "Adele" on Thursday. When she left this port last September she cleared for Yokohama. After her privateering trip against the seal rookeries, instead of proceeding on her trip to Yokohama, she returned here. This is a breach of the customs law. She also failed to report herself at the Custom House upon her arrival here, which is another infraction of the customs law. She is subject to a fine of $900, and pending a settlement the schooner and her valuable cargo of sealskins is held by the customs authorities.

WINTER PASTIMES.

Snowshoe Tramps—The M. A. A. A. Bowling Tournament.

The St. George's Snowshoe Club will tramp this afternoon, mustering at 3.30 at the corner of Peel and Sherbrooke streets.

The Tuque Bleues will go 'cross country to Peloquin's, starting from the gymnasium at 3.30 p. m.

The Garrison Artillery Club were out last night forty-three strong and had a very enjoyable evening.

The Argyles had one of the biggest turnouts of the season last night at the Club House. Although only twenty-three took the mountain track the road contingent swelled the number to over fifty. The lucky ones who tramped over the Mountain will not soon forget it, as it was a magnificent specimen of a Canadian winter's night. There was lots of talent out, and song after song followed each other in rapid succession. Some visitors to the city were introduced, and were bounced in good old style. A start was made for home shortly before eleven, most of the members returning by the road.

The M. A. A. A. bowlers defeated the Ottawa team last evening at the Gymnasium alleys by the following score:

M. A. A. A.

				T'tl.
R. Summerhayes	159	182	152	493
H. H. Henshaw	174	141	177	492
F. H. Gardner	174	158	162	504
A. G. Gardner	158	179	152	489
J. R. Jordan	187	167	130	494
A. G. Higginson	157	207	178	542
				3004

Ottawa.

				T'tl.
J. B. Watson	170	151	162	483
D. Du Plessis	161	170	164	495
H. Morrison	128	150	196	474
Dr. A. W. Harris	135	179	157	471
C. Wright	124	150	182	462
A. A. Whillans	127	123	112	362
				2747

M. A. A. A. grand total	3004
Ottawa grand total	2747
Majority for M. A. A. A.	257

AMUSEMENTS.

FAUST, INTERPRETED BY LEWIS MORRISON, assisted by a large company and all the scenery, lime lights and apparatus necessary for the presentation of a great spectacular production, will occupy the boards next week at the Academy of Music. Mr. Morrison has already achieved marked success in several rôles and is one of the favorite actors on the American stage. There will be a matinee on Christmas Day and Saturday. The sale of seats is now progressing at Nordheimer's.

MRS. WARNER'S JUVENILE ELOCUTION CLASS will give the last of its present series of entertainments on Monday evening next in Queen's Hall. It will likely be one of the most enjoyable events of the holiday week for the young and will doubtless be well patronized. The school will perform "The Two Orphans" and the most talented of the younger members of the company will take the leading *roles*, some of the stars being the Misses Loeb, Libby Vineberg, Samuels, Estelle Laviolette, and Affie and May Warner, and Messrs. Henders, Bowen and Wilson. The School has certainly done itself great credit in its previous performances, which were heartily enjoyed by a large number of friends. Monday evening's performance should be very enjoyable as it will bring on the stage the juvenile pupils, who have been trained with great care for the occasion. The entertainment is Mrs. Warner's benefit, who has had to bear the expenses of the previous performances.

THE THEATRE ROYAL WILL ENTERTAIN ITS PATRONS during Christmas week with a play depicting life in the far west, under the title "Devil's Mines." It is a rather sensational story of life in the mining village of "Bear Gulch" which possesses a haunted gold mine of great wealth. The company have met with success elsewhere, and have amused crowded houses. Their first performance here will be given on Monday afternoon.

THE FIRST CONCERT THIS SEASON of the Philharmonic Society will be given on Tuesday evening in the Queen's Hall, the programme consisting of Handel's "Messiah."

The Compulsory Voting Bill.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—During the discussion on the above bill in the Legislative Council yesterday the Hon. Mr. de Boucherville, in moving a six months' hoist, said he thought it would be an attack upon liberty to compel a man to vote against his will." No doubt in a measure the non, gentleman is right, for under our present system of elections, where in almost all cases there are but two candidates, the nominees of their respective parties, it is not at all improbable that a conscientious man would feel that he could not honestly vote for either of the candidates, or support the views of either of the parties, and in such a case it would be sheer injustice to compel a man to vote for one or other of two men neither of whom he approved of. Any one, however, who has worked in an election campaign will know that it is not disapproval of the candidates or party that keeps the voters away from the polls on election day, but sheer indifference to the public affairs of the country, for it is a well known fact among canvassers that men who are perfectly satisfied with the candidate, and who would be glad to see him elected, will stay away from the polls simply because they will not take the trouble to leave their business for a few minutes to go and poll their votes, and moreover that a great many who do go to the polls have to be almost dragged there by the canvassers. Now a way to avoid this would be to make it compulsory for every voter to go to the poll on election day, and if he cannot conscientiously support either of the candidates, he can poll a blank vote. This method would compel all the indifferent men to do their duty in going to the poll and either voting for the candidate and party they approved of, or showing the public by their blank votes that better representatives must be brought forward before they would get their support.

VOTER.

A HALIFAX HORROR.

DROWNED UNDER A MASS OF COALS.

A Wharf Collapses, Carrying a Quantity of Coal and Seven Men With It—Drowned In Ice Cold Water.

HALIFAX, December 19.—A terrible accident occurred on Cunard's south wharf, formerly known as Mooney's wharf, at 10 o'clock to-night, by which four or five men were drowned and several others had a thrilling escape from death. A large gang of men were engaged in unloading a cargo of coal brought from Sydney by the steamer "Oakdene," and were placing it in a large shed lately erected on the wharf. Eight men were in one part of the shed working on top of the heap trimming the coal as it was unloaded from the steamer, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, a large piece of the wharf beneath the coal caved in with a crash. The men at work felt the coal sinking beneath them and made frantic efforts to escape from the shed. So far as known three of them succeeded in getting out, they being nearest to the door, but the other five are believed to have gone down with the coal, which disappeared out of sight below the water. The three known to escape caught hold of posts and beams and when the coal went down they clambered out to the safe part of the wharf.

A young colored man named Johnson, who was on the top of the heap, says he just had time to grasp a beam running across the top of the shed when the coal went from under his feet, carrying his shovel with it. He swung himself along to the door and dropped on to the wharf alongside of the two other men who had escaped in a somewhat similar manner. These three state that they saw at least three of the others go down with the heap and as the other two cannot be found it is thought certain that they fared the same fate. The unfortunate men could scarcely make an effort to save themselves as the coal, no doubt, covered them in and smothered them. It is impossible owing to the darkness to make any effort to get the bodies out of the water, and it is probable some of them will not be found till the work of raising coal is commenced. The night is bitterly cold and even if some of them succeeded in getting clear of the mass of coal they must have perished immediately in the icy water. About twenty-five square feet of the wharf collapsed and it is thought about 100 tons of coal went into the water. The following are reported drowned: Nicholas Baldwin, an old man with a large family; Cornelius Hayes, married; Henry Wise, single; John Kelly, married; John Brown, married; a young man named Dew; Michael Power, boss of the gang. No effort was made to recover the bodies to-night.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEFITS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 20.—R. L. Patterson, President of the Commercial Travellers Mutual Benefit Society, was in the city yesterday consulting with Mr. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Insurance, regarding the proposal of the trustees to issue to the members of the society a policy for $2000 if desired, instead of $1000, which is now the limit. Inspector Fitzgerald approves of the new scheme and has given his opinion that it will be legal.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 20.—The post office savings banks hold $21,888,229 at the credit of depositors.

Sitting Bull's Body.

BISMARCK, N. D., December 20.—It is learned to-night from a gentleman just from Standing Rock Agency that Sitting Bull's body, when brought in from Grand River, was taken to the military hospital to be dissected. The Indians at the Agency, the police and the friendly Indians would have nothing to do with the body. It is said that on the morning when the body was to be buried a couple of soldiers took a box supposed to contain the body, and dumped it in an isolated grave away from the graves of the other Indians, and a guard was placed around it. It is an open secret the box did not really contain the body, and that the guard was on the grave as a blind. It is believed that Sitting Bull's body is now in the dissecting room, and that in time the skeleton will turn up either in a Government museum or some other place.

Bismarck's Name Left Out.

LONDON, December 20.—The new "Almanach de Gotha," the leading authority on government and court matters of Europe, omits the name of Prince Bismarck from the Vice-Presidency of the Federal Council of Germany. The Prince has always claimed that his resignation from the Chancellorship did not involve his retirement from the Staatsrath, but as the Gotha is made up from data furnished by the rulers of the various countries, it is evident that the Emperor has decided that the Prince's view of the matter is incorrect.

In Aid of the Industrial Rooms.

The Ladies Committee of the Industrial Rooms desire to sincerely thank all friends who so kindly contributed to the success of their bazaar, the sum of $4000 having been realized. They gratefully acknowlege very material help from the following churches: St. Andrew's collection, $132, value of fancy work contributed, $170.50; St. Paul's collection, $103, proceeds of doll, toy and tea tables, $180.20; American Presbyterian, proceeds of cake table, $95; Church of Messiah collection, $86, proceeds five o'clock tea, $56.14; Emmanuel collection, $51.25, value of fancy work contributed, $50; Erskine collection, $46, proceeds of ice cream table, $34.50; Cathedral collection, $27, proceeds stationery table, $171; St. James the Apostle, candy table, $74; Crescent Street Church collection, $29, fancy work contributed, $6.50; art table, $200; flower table, $100.

The Parks and Ferries Committee Saving Money.

It was with considerable gratification that Ald. Stephens, who is always preaching economy in others, was able to announce he practised it at the Committee of which he is chairman. He said that the Parks and Ferries Committee, although as much work, if not more, had been done this year as in any previous year, had yet a balance remaining in hand of $1200 out of their annual appropriation of $8000. The advisability of placing a telephone on the Island was discussed, and it was resolved to communicate with the telephone-companies asking for rates.

Thrown From His Sleigh.

While out sleighing last night the horse of Mr. Bailey, jeweller of Fortification lane, took fright at the corner of Dorchester and Windsor streets and running wildly threw Mr. Bailey out at the corner of Palace street and Beaver Hall Hill, causing a fractured shoulder. The horse finally pulled up at Phillips' stable on Victoria square, where it is boarding. The sleigh was smashed.

Advent Lectures.

To-morrow evening Rev. Father Callaghan will conclude his advent lectures on Christian Marriage. He will show how mixed marriages are celebrated in the presence of a priest, and he will describe and illustrate their danger from a Catholic stand-point.

Retired From the Dominion Bridge Company.

Ex-Ald. Rousseau has resigned his presidency of the Dominion Bridge Company, and sold out his share of the business, and has received offers from certain capitalists to form another joint stock bridge company.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

THE PROPOSED NEW REGULATIONS.

An Important Conference in Ottawa Between Ministers, Ship Agents, Cattle Shippers and Underwriters.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 20.—The conference which took place yesterday between representatives of the steamship companies, cattle exporters and marine underwriters and the Ministers of Marine and Agriculture will probably result in important legislation tending to further develop the cattle export trade. The deputation from Montreal was composed of Messrs Andrew Allan and D. A. P. Watt, Allan Line; John Torrance, Dominion Line; R. Reford, Steamship agent; John Popham, president, E. L. Bond, J. A. Routh, Marine Underwriters Association; R. Bickerdike, president, and C. Coughlin, Dominion Cattle Exporters Association, and Wm. Davidson, president of the Farmers and Florists Association of Quebec. Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine, referred to the efforts in legislation pending in England, and which threatened to imperil the export cattle trade. Mr. Plimsoll had been stirring up the question at home in a very lively manner, and was receiving the support of the English farming element. The Dominion Government recently received two despatches from the Imperial authorities advising them of Plimsoll's charges, and asking for detailed information on the subject. Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, would shortly visit Quebec and Montreal with this object in view. Only to-day Mr. Smith received an

UNOFFICIAL LETTER FROM MR. PLIMSOLL,

intimating his intention of visiting Canada, and seeing for himself the nature and extent of the evils to which the trade is subjected, and the alleged cruelty experienced by cattle on the voyage. The British parliament intended no doubt to legislate on strict lines. It would be his duty to forward Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary, with all evidence relating to the trade. Legislation by the Dominion Parliament was necessary. It would be advisable to show that Canada had no objection to remove evils which might exist, although any legislation Canada might pass could not be regarded as binding on the Imperial authorities. Otherwise the Imperial Parliament might pass a more stringent regulation. As an instance of the hardships he instanced the load line bill, Imperial measure, whose operation in Canada had through pressure been withheld until next June. He submitted a draft bill, prepared by the Deputy Minister of Marine and intended to prove an amendment to the act relating to the safety of ships. The measure provides that no cattle vessel can leave port without the certificate of the port warden. Proper accommodation for the cattle will also

HAVE TO BE PROVIDED,

and the Governor-in-Council will be given power to make regulations from time to time. The proposed measure also intended to enact that any infractions will constitute misdemeanor. In conclusion Mr. Tupper invited the opinions of his visitors. Mr. John Popham, president of the Marine Underwriters Association, said his fellow underwriters wished to disabuse the Government of the idea that they were at all to blame. Mr. Routh admitted the necessity for legislation and took the ground that the insurance men were not to blame for the condition of affairs complained of. The bill drafted by Mr. Smith proceeded on the proper lines. Mr. Routh read the recommendations adopted by the Underwriters Association. The suggestions included a recommendation that the Dominion Government appoint a practical seafaring man acquainted with the live stock trade, whose duty it would be to inspect all cattle ships and see that overcrowding was not permitted; that the officials have power to determine how many cattle or sheep each vessel could carry. The other recommendations were to the effect that the height between decks be at least seven feet three inches; that steam fans for ventilation be provided; that every steamer

CARRY A CONDENSER;

that angle-iron frames be placed three feet apart along the deck; that all cattle vessels be at least of 1200 tons register and at least 250 horse power; that the space allowed cattle be at least two feet eight inches each; that no hay be allowed on deck; no head ropes under one inch in thickness; that no distillery fed cattle be loaded between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.; that only competent attendants be employed and that they be obliged to sign the ship's articles and be under the orders of the captain; that all cattle vessels be illuminated by the electric light; that cattle from the west have twelve hours rest before being placed on shipboard, that union stock yards be established in Montreal, that no clearance order be given until the vessel has been inspected, and the regulations duly complied with.

Major Bond agreed with the principle in the draft bill prepared by Mr. Smith, and at great length reviewed the efforts made by the underwriters to improve the system of shipping cattle. He regretted that cattle had been thrown overboard and dwelt on the

EXPERIENCES OF THE "LINDA"

and other vessels, paying a compliment at the same time to the Allan and Dominion Lines, whose record proved so favorable. The Major agreed that marked improvement would result by the appointment of a competent person to direct or control the loading of steamers, and in conclusion declared that the underwriters throughout had never lost sight of the humanitarian aspect of the trade.

Mr. R. Brickerdike, President of the Dominion Cattle Exporters Association, drew attention to the importance of the trade. He said that of 123,000 cattle exported last season over 70,000 were "stockers." If an absolute rule was laid down by which small store cattle must occupy the same space as fat cattle, and pay the same charges, then the cost of transportation would be so enhanced as to kill that branch of the trade. He suggested the advisability of making the alleyways two feet wide for feeding purposes, and urged that captains' certificates be suspended for cause. He also urged that steps be taken to prevent the annoyance and the delay to which live stock was subjected in Great Britain by detention at British ports on the

GROUNDLESS SUSPICION OF INFECTION.

It had been established beyond a doubt that disease did not exist among Canadian cattle. Mr. Bickerdike also urged that freight should only be collected on the cattle landed alive, as an incentive to steamship owners and captains to take proper precautions for the safety of the cattle. He also thought the cattlemen should be given quarters on board equal to intermediate passage.

Mr. Watt said the steamship representatives had not received copies of the suggestions submitted, and were consequently not prepared to discuss the subject. They were willing, however, to have the shipment of cattle placed under regulation and desired to have only properly qualified men engaged as attendants.

Mr. Robert Reford went further than Mr. Watt, plainly intimating that the cattle shippers were altogether to blame for the large mortality on the Montreal lines. The very poorest class of men were picked up off the streets and sent across as attendants. These men, absolutely without character, generally

TOOK TO THEIR BUNKS

on shipboard, and were totally unfitted for the work. In fact, it had come to pass that the cattle attendants included clergymen, doctors, lawyers and M. P.'s, who wanted a free passage home.

Mr. Tupper—"I suppose you mean English M. P.'s."

Mr. Reford—"No, I don't." Continuing, he said that very often the foreman was worse than his assistants. Frequently the cattle would have perished but for the seamen, the regular attendants either neglecting to do their duty or being prostrated with seasickness. The captain had no authority over these men, who did as they pleased. Several captains undertook to interfere, but were fined on reaching shore. Altogether the question was a grave one, and no decline in the mortality of cattle could be expected until a better class of men were employed.

Mr. Coughlin expressed his willingness to have the proposed regulations adopted in the interest of all concerned.

Mr. Torrance stated that the steamship companies for years past have been trying to make the facilities as perfect as possible.

Quite a little skirmish took place between Mr. Bond and Mr. Watt. The latter intimated that the steamship people were not prepared to speak, as they had not been favored with the recommendations of the underwriters. To this Mr. Bond retorted that on the train coming up the steamship men declined to hold an informal conference for the purpose of discussing the subject.

Mr. Tupper admitted the necessity for proceeding carefully and said the various recommendations would greatly assist Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, in the

EXAMINATION HE PROPOSED TO MAKE

at Montreal and Quebec. Mr. Bond declared, on behalf of the Underwriters, that they were anxious to do all in their power to retain the trade. Mr. Watt said the subject of the steamship companies taking entire charge of the cattle has been under consideration for some time past. Such an arrangement was well worth considering, but all the companies were not yet prepared to pronounce upon it.

Mr. Redford thought the suggestion one which would fully meet the situation.

Mr. Carling observed that the necessity for legislation was admitted and in reality there were few points of difference between all concerned.

The deputation then withdrew.

Entertainments.

The Caledonian Society held a musical and literary social last evening in St. Andrew's Home. Mr. S. C. Stevenson presided. It was a very enjoyable evening, the principal contributors being Miss Robinson, Miss Ballantyne, Messrs. Wm. Seath, Hagor, Miller, Joseph Renauf, Cowan and Rev. John Nichols.

An entertainment was given last evening in the Desrivieres street mission hall on behalf of the African Methodist Episcopal Mission. Mr. W. Godbee Brown presided. Miss Lily Craig was pianist and Mr. E. S. Peacock conductor. An interesting programme was successfully carried out.

Some Scotch music and an address from Rev. James Henderson entertained a large audience in the lecture hall of the St. James Methodist church last evening. Mr. James Ferrier presided and the contributors were the Harmony Male quartette, Mrs. Chambers, Miss Grier, Messrs. Brewer, Venables, Stewart and Reyner.

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Unsuspecting purchasers of pianos are often deceived by dealers in cheap instruments and are made to pay an exorbitant price because they get such instruments "on instalments." To meet this class of purchasers the New York Piano Company have resolved to sell their new American pianos in future on instalments at but a fair advance on the cost price, whenever such accommodation is required by reliable parties. By this system persons of moderate means will discover that they can purchase a fine American piano at about the same figure they now pay for the cheap and unreliable Canadian instruments now being pushed on the public. The N.Y. Piano Company are sole agents for the Weber (the best piano now manufactured), the celebrated Decker & Son pianos, of New York, the old and reliable Vose, of Boston, and the popular Hale pianos. Intending purchasers should call and examine the N.Y. Piano Company's fine stock of instruments at 228 St. James Street, where they offer one of the best made Canadian instruments for $225. 299z1

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ON SOAP,
IN RELATION TO THE COMPLEXION.

FROM AN ARTICLE BY
Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E.,
Lecturer on Physiology and Health under the "Combe Trust," Editor of "Health."

"One important caution should be given, and that is concerning the use of soaps. I would strongly advise all who care for their skin to eschew the use of common soap, which simply roughens and injures the skin, and, if you will be advised by me, I would say never buy those artificially coloured and odoriferous abominations commonly sold under the name of 'Scented' or 'Fancy Soaps' which are the frequent causes of skin eruptions. If I am prepared to recommend any one soap to you, as a satisfactory and scientifically prepared article, I would certainly advise you to buy and use '**Pears' Soap.**' Not merely from personal use can I recommend this soap, but I am well content to shelter myself under the names and authority of the late Sir Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons; of Doctor Stevenson Macadam, or of Professors Redwood and Attfield, the eminent analytical and chemical lecturers at the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, who testify to its **entire purity.** Furthermore, I believe it to be very economical, for it contains no free water, and in this respect differs from all other soaps; hence a cake of '**Pears**' is really all soap and not soap and water. **I know cases of irritable skin which the whole tribe of much-vaunted 'Fancy Soaps' failed to allay, but which disappeared under the use of Pears' Soap,** and for the nursery and for the delicate skin of infancy no better or more soothing soap can possibly be used. There can be no doubt that in respect of the care of children, attention to the skin is specially required. If common soaps are irritating to the skin of the adult, (as they unquestionably are), they are doubly and trebly injurious to the delicate skin of the infant and young child. **I can vouch that the soap I am recommending is not merely a safe but an advantageous one. It does not irritate the skin; but, while serving as a detergent and cleanser, also acts as an emollient.**"

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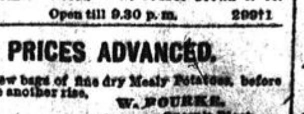

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THE KILKENNY FIGHT.

PARNELL IN HARNESS AGAIN.

The Irish Leader's Injured Eye Reported to be Still Causing Uneasiness to His Physicians.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

DUBLIN, December 20.—Parnell is feeling somewhat better. This afternoon he spoke at a meeting held in the interests of Scully at Johnstown. Messrs. Condon, Flynn, Sexton, Arthur O'Connor and Maurice Healy have arrived at Kilkenny to reinforce the McCarthyite speakers. The priests who were removed from North Kilkenny have been brought back to assist in the canvass for Hennessey. Mr. Parnell to-day was quite ill from the effects of attending the meetings at Goresbridge and Gowran yesterday. The branch of the National League on the Island of Jersey has adopted a resolution against Parnell. Mr. McCarthy will deliver an address at Kilkenny to-day. The attack on Parnell at Castlecomer on Tuesday has had the effect of drawing many votes to him.

During the meeting at Johnstown a fight between the opposing forces was at one time imminent, but the police kept the two factions apart while the speeches were being delivered. Parnell, in thanking his supporters for the enthusiastic reception they had given him, pointed in self-vindication to the action of Canon Lee, of Bray, "who," said Mr. Parnell, "at a meeting of the chapter of the Catholic diocese of Dublin testified that he believed me to be an honorable man. He knows me thoroughly, and I heartily thank him. This testimony in the hour of my trial will be all powerful in silencing the false clamor against me."

Parnell's speech was much longer than the one he delivered yesterday. During his remarks he referred to Sir John Pope Hennessy as

"A MONGREL UPSTART."

Messrs. Skinner and Scully spoke.

Archbishop Walsh has telegraphed to the London papers that the account of the meeting of the chapter of Dublin, published yesterday by *United Ireland*, and referred to by Parnell above, is a shameful fabrication. The Dean of the Chapter has also written a letter contradicting the statements made in the publication regarding the action of the Chapter. The article which drew forth these denials declared that the Chapter has adopted a resolution urging the ecclesiastical authorities to abstain from taking any action on the Parnell matter as there was a wide divergence of opinion among the Catholic laity in regard to the question.

LONDON, December 19.—A despatch from Michael Davitt states that the injuries sustained by Parnell at Castlecomer were inflicted by women and girls who pelted him with flour and mud. The story that the lime was thrown in his face and eyes, the despatch says, is Parnell's latest disgusting dodge to evoke sympathy and divert the people's minds from the real issue. The Kilkenny correspondent of the *Telegraph* declares that he tasted a portion of the contents of the bags thrown at Parnell and his friends and found the substance was gritty and acrid, and had doubtless been collected from the small limekilns situated about Castlecomer.

In consequence of Parnell's speeches the Queen's proctor is reviewing all the documents submitted in evidence in the O'Shea divorce case.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The *Times* correspondent at Kilkenny yesterday again visited the rural districts, driving over thirty-five miles of country. He says: "In the country I found the rural population to be under the leadership of the priests and ardent anti-Parnellites. This curious difference between the

CITY AND THE COUNTRY

led me to probe beneath the surface. Was it all anti-English feeling in the city which mastered Parnell's mobs? I discovered that breweries are the principal industries of the city and the brewery working people the principal ingredients of Parnell's supporters. Recently the bishop and priests started a determined temperance crusade, greatly reducing the income of the brewers and publicans. This engendered a bitterness which only required the occasion for its development. The Parnell split served the purpose, and accordingly beer followed freely among the town rabble, which was agitated anticlerically. At once the ecclesiastics took an anti-Parnellite attitude. Respectable townsmen sided with the priests, but respectability does not move mobs. Among the rural population the clergyman is king. The priest is at the head of every country league and controls its working. My forecast of the situation of Monday's poll is that Hennessy will receive 3000 votes and Scully, the Parnellite candidate, 1700. The one certainty is Parnell's crushing defeat, despite the vaporings of the *Freeman's Journal* and *United Ireland*, which are being circulated gratuitously among the voters. Kenny and Redmond start for Paris to-day to endeavor to capture O'Brien for Parnell. It is probable McCarthy and Sexton will meet O'Brien also. Parnell's move after the Kilkenny defeat is now causing speculation. He, however, still entertains hopes of victory and declines to speak of his plans.

NEW YORK, December 20.—At the meeting of the municipal council of the Irish National League, which adopted resolutions endorsing Parnell, President Patrick Gleason was not present. Mr. Gleason sent the following cable to Parnell to-night:

Action cabled in name of municipal council illegal and unauthorized. No legitimate meeting of the council has yet passed on the matter. Resolutions adopted by an assemblage of private persons. All sensible people here deplore present occurrences in Ireland as fraught with disaster and ruin, and hope an honorable compromise, restoring unity, will be reached in your conference with Mr. O'Brien.

RECIPROCITY AT WASHINGTON.

A Delaware Senator Introduces a Resolution Looking to Reciprocity With Canada.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Gray, of Delaware, offered a preamble and resolution looking to the establishment of reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and Mexico, and asked that it lie upon the table, stating that at a convenient time he would move it up.

The resolution is as follows: Whereas, it is impracticable to guard an extent of frontier of nearly 4000 miles between two different jurisdictions and prevent the evasion of high tariff duties; and

"Whereas, the special consideration demanded by territorial contiguity, community of language, similarity of political and social institutions and the existence of natural markets render it desirable that a system of reciprocal and free commercial exchange between the people of the United States and those of the Dominion of Canada should be adopted; and,

"Whereas on our southern border our sister republic of Mexico has long awaited the co-operative legislation of this Government to institute a reciprocal system for the exchange of the products of the industries of that country for those of the United States;

"Resolved, that for the expansion of the markets and for the promotion of friendly intercourse with these governments whose territorial limits stretch along our northern and southern borders, it is hereby recommended to the President of the United States to institute negotiations with the countries of Great Britain and Mexico whereby, in the interests of commercial intercourse, and for the strengthening of the ties of unity and of good neighborhood, the reduction and the total repeal of the import duties on the leading articles of production of the people of the respective countries herein named may be effected by combined and co-operative legislation."

RUSSIAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

ST. PETERSBURG, December 19.—The customs Commission has decided to increase the duty on agricultural machinery and implements 40 per cent.

TWO NEW BOOKS.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

QUEBEC, December 19.—Two additions to French Canadian literature have just come from the press and both are the work of gentlemen connected with the Legislature. One is a handsomely printed volume of charming poems by Mr. Leon Lorrain who is well-known on account of the number of valuable legal works he has published, and who is appointed to examine into the legal correctness of French private bills. As a first attempt at poetry it is most creditable and it is dedicated to Hon. Mr. Mercier. It bears the name of "Political Flowers." The other is a most interesting pamphlet on the need of public libraries by Mr. Eugene Rouillard, Legislative writer of the *Evenement*.

MR. CLORAN'S BILL.

Over Four Thousand Dollars for Studying the Jury System.

QUEBEC, December 19.—The afternoon session of the Legislature yesterday was devoted to the presentation, by special permission, of the bill of minor importance by Messrs. Boyer and McShane; the introduction of bills by Mr. Pinault, to amend the law respecting the notarial profession, and by Mr. Brunet, respecting the election of directors of agricultural societies; the remainder of the session being taken up with Mr. Langelier's bill to amend the law relating to lunatic asylums. The bill, which relates merely to matters of administration, was reported, and its third reading ordered for to-day.

After recess, the following bills were adopted: To declare Joseph Narcisse Letourneau a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec—Mr. Rainville. To authorize the Bar of the Province of Quebec to admit Joseph Oscar Fournier to the practice of law after examination—Mr. Rainville. To amend the charter of the town of Louiseville—Mr. Chenevert.

On Mr. Robidoux moving the third reading of the bill to amend chapter 3, sections 1 and following, of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, Mr. Blanchet declared that the principle of the bill was one that could not be accepted, as it would render it practically impossible to contest elections and would favor corruption. It was the duty of the Opposition to demand that a vote be taken without re-opening the discussion. Mr. Boyer defended the bill, and took occasion to complain of an allusion made by Mr. Leblanc to his having bought over the Dominion Bridge Company and the Barbed Wire Company during the recent Jacques Cartier election. Mr. Blanchet retorted that the Opposition were ready to follow Mr. Boyer, even on this ground, and to produce letters from Mr. Mercier and his colleagues offering subsidies, favors, etc., to influence the vote. After further discussion, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Robidoux, referred to the Committee on Legislation for an amendment.

The following bills were also adopted: To amend the code of Civil Procedure respecting appeals and other matters—Hon. Mr. Robidoux. To amend the revised statutes of the Province of Quebec respecting the interpretation of the statutes—Hon. Mr. Robidoux.

In the Legislative Council Mr. Gilman, at the request of Mr. Garneau, withdrew his bill to make voting compulsory.

Mr. H. J. Cloran's bill of expenses for his trip to the United States and Canada to study the jury system is as follows:

October 3, 1889—Travelling expenses.	$ 300 00
November 12—Amount remitted by the Bank of Montreal to H. J. Cloran at Chicago	200 00
December 10—Forty-five days studying jury system, at $20 per day	900 00
April 3, 1890—To eighty days from 10th December, 1889, to 28th February, 1890, at $20	1,600 00
To three trips to Quebec, 2nd October, 1889, to 9th December, 1889, and 5th February, 1890	59 00
To purchase of statutes, comprising freight	77 00
To postage and stationery	13 00
To 200 pages of stenography, at 60 cents per page	120 00
To 300 pages of typesetting (?) at 20 cents per page	60 00
To five copies of above	150 00
April 3—To thirty-five days' services, at $20 per day	700 00
To stationery, stenography and typesetting (?)	173 50
To trip to Quebec and return	20 50
To balance of expenses	475 00
Total	$4,848 90

Christmas Holidays.

Away for the holidays is the order of the day. The Christmas examinations in the different faculties of McGill closed yesterday and lectures will be resumed on Tuesday, January 6. The results of the examinations will not be announced until next Wednesday. The only results announced are those of the Chemistry class in the first year of Applied Science. Class I: Connor and Whiteside, Duff, Morris, Molson and Pitcher, Mudge, Longworth. Class II; Scott, Greig, Leach, Cochrane, Scammon, Dyer, Larmouth, Plummer. III. Lorway and Mooney and Tolier, Fairie and Naas, Jones. Three were rejected. The Protestant schools will close on Tuesday next for a fortnight, the Roman Catholic schools on December 30, and re-open on January 7. The night schools will close on Thursday evening and re-open on, January 7.

Special Notices.

Great Sale now going on at S. Carsley's in the Mantle Department. Several lines to be closed out at very low quotations.

Teresa Carreno, the famous Pianist, writes: I find for delicacy, sweetness and sympathy of tone, exquisite singing quality and great strength, Decker Brothers Pianos are certainly preëminent. Holiday stock of the genuine Decker Brothers' Pianos now on sale at C. W. Lindsay's Warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine street. Open until 9 p. m.

Ladies will find at S. Carsley's in the Mantle Department Beautiful Garments suitable for Christmas presents at remarkably low rates.

The artistic furniture offered by F. Lapointe this week is not only superior in workmanship, but the prices astonish the closest buyers. Call at 1447 St. Catherine street. 299 tf

Julia Rive-King, the celebrated Pianist, writes: Having fully tested every piano of any repute manufactured in America and Europe I can cheerfully, truthfully and unhesitatingly say that I prefer Decker Brothers' to all others, and will use no other for my concerts when I can obtain them. Mr. C. W. Lindsay, the sole agent for the genuine Decker Brothers' Pianos in Montreal, has on sale at his Warerooms, 2270 St. Catherine street, a choice holiday stock and would solicit the patronage of buyers wishing "The Best."

We give the best value in the city, and we want the public to know it. F. Lapointe, Furniture Warerooms, 1447 St. Catherine street. 299 tf

Dressed to kill—Indians in war paint.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

Will Afford Instant Ease.

I never travel without your READY RELIEF. It is a grand medicine for a sudden attack of Sore Throat, and for Sprains and Bruises it has no equal.
J. E. HUNT, Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia.

I tried all the various remedies on the market without effect, when finally I grew worse, and a friend advised me to try your Ready Relief. I did so, applying to my ankle and knee, and to my surprise was able to resume my duties next morning. My trouble was Rheumatism of long standing. I shall never be without R. R. R. for its weight in gold. My mother was cured by R. R. R. in two hours of rheumatism in her shoulder.
W. H. COOPER, of COOPER & EVANS, Augusta, Ga.

Fifteen years ago your remedies were introduced to me, and I have never been sorry for it. The READY RELIEF has saved me many aches and pains.
ALBERT FRANK, Caseville, Mich.

My wife has found your READY RELIEF to be the best thing and cheapest for Neuralgia. She also keeps our children in splendid health by the use of your pills.
EDWARD SWARDER, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine, N. W. T.

We are never without your medicines in our home. Have used them for 24 years.
Mrs. SARAH J. JAMES, Ashland, Ky.

I thank God and you for your READY RELIEF and PILLS; they have cured me completely of influenza.
W. THISTLE, Lowestoft, Suffolk, England.

Price 25 cts. per bottle. Sold by Druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y., Proprietors of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent and Dr. Radway's Pills. 53 (3)

A BAD FACE HUMOR

Covering the Face with Disfiguring Painful Blotches, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About seven years ago I had a humor break out upon my face; it started in a small blotch and looked like the sting of a bee, then it spread and looked like a ringworm, and became very painful. I at once went to one of the best doctor's in the city, and he could do me no good. No less than twelve of the best doctors have had a trial at my face, and all of them failed. I will not give you a list of their names, but will say that they were from Boston, New York, and Maine, also from England, France, and Canada. I have been a hotel cook and steward for years. In the summer I cook at watering places; that is why I have had an opportunity of being among good doctors. They could not cure my face, and I had given up all hopes of ever being any better. Last June, I went to Moosehead Lake, Maine, to cook for the season. My face was so bad I did not like to be seen. At the lake I met a gentleman from England. He told me to use your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they would cure me at once. I did so. The result was, in three weeks the sores on my face were healed up. I used it all the season. My face is all well, and no scars to be seen. I have recommended it to a number, and in every case it has cured them. It would take a great deal of money to put me back where I was one year ago, providing I did not know what your CUTICURA would do. I shall recommend it as long as I live, and shall ever remain,
H. STEVENS, East Jackson, Me.

Cuticura Remedies

The greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, and speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when all other methods and best physicians fail.

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

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

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

OLD FOLK'S PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster. New, instantaneous, and infallible. 296 22aw

VERY INTERESTING

$1.25!

FEE & MARTIN, —357 to 361— St. James Street.

298x3

NOTICE.

LARIN, LANKTREE & Co.

(FORMERLY OF SEIGNEURS STREET)

Have opened at

—240 POUPART STREET—

With a large assortment of Household Furniture, New and Second hand, including, Hall and Kitchen Stoves, Oilcloth, Spring Beds, Wool Mattresses, and Cutlery.

Customers will find everything kept by a first-class House, and will receive value for their money. A call solicited.

LARIN & LANKTREE, 240 POUPART STREET, HOCHELAGA.

299 1

CUT DOWN!

SILK - HANDK'FS

EMBROIDERED.

69c	Handkerchiefs for		49c
89c	do	do	69c
99c	do	do	79c
$1.29	do	do	99c
1.49	do	do	$1.29
1.69	do	do	1.39
1.99	do	do	1.49

All of the Finest Quality.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.

49c	Handkerchiefs for		39c
69c	do	do	49c
89c	do	do	69c
99c	do	do	79c
$1.29	do	do	99c
1.49	do	do	$1.29
1.69	do	do	1.39
1.99	do	do	1.49

All of Finest Pure Silk, Hemstitched.

INITIAL -:- HANDKERCHIEFS, Same Reductions.

DIRECT IMPORTERS —AND— TRADE SUPPLIERS,

:-ICHI BAN-:

245, 247 St. James St.

299*1

You only Require

To call and examine the stock and note prices, and you will at once be satisfied you have struck the right place.

JAMES STEEL, 1826 Notre Dame st.

284f3awtf

"Royal Canadian" and "Victoria."

The Best and Cheapest Made.

1000 WINDOW SHADES.

NEW LOT! CHEAPER THAN EVER!

3 ft. x 6 ft.	Plain	45c.
3 ft. 2 in. x 7 ft.	Plain	55c.
3 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft.	Plain	85c.
3 ft. x 6 ft.	Dado	65c.
3 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft.	Dado	$1.00.

They are all mounted on best spring rollers, COMPLETE with tassel and brackets ready to hang.

- - PORTIERES - -

New Effects in rich Chenille. Elegant Fringed Cross Stripes. Artistic Styles in Tapestries. New Art Cloth Dados.

Splendid Holiday Exhibit, $2.00 a pair up.

LACE CURTAINS

The extensive assortment, rich and elegant effects, and reasonable prices are marked features of this department. Prices from 50c. pair up.

RUGS MATS SQUARES — RUGS MATS SQUARES — RUGS MATS SQUARES

The display in these lines is an Art Exhibition in itself. The Antique Rugs, soft, silky Sheepskins and other high-class Goods would make elegant presents.

Curtain Poles 30c. each — Curtain Chains 15c. pair

CARPETS OILCLOTHS — CARPETS OILCLOTHS

Fresh Openings of New Styles for the Holiday trade

An Illustrated Christmas Annual, with new stories, pictures, music, selections, etc., FREE to customers while the supply lasts.

CUT THIS OUT.

GOOD TO BEARER (having purchased one dollar's worth of Goods at time of presentation from James Baylis & Son) for one copy of "Holiday Greeting."

Get the steps covered with matting and avoid the accidents lately reported.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON, The Carpet Warehouse,

1837—NOTRE DAME STREET—1837

Established 1859. Telephone 2749. 299*1

CUT DOWN SALE.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

ICHI BAN.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of LOUIS LARIVE, of the firm of LARIVE & RAYMOND, Fish Dealers, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY, THE 15th JANUARY, 1891,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

At the door of the Parish Church of St. Armand West, the following movable and immovable assets of said insolvent, as follows, to wit:

1. One farm, being lot official (No. 24) number twenty-four of the plan and book of reference of the said parish of St. Armand West, County of Missisquoi, containing about (202) two hundred and two acres in superficies, more or less, with all the buildings thereon erected and all appurtenances thereto belonging, save and except the lots of ground sold and belonging to W. H. Sabin, E. Tetreault, H. H. Hastings, A. Aubertin, and M. Chicoine.

2. One lot of land, being part of lot official (No. 101) number one hundred and one of the plan and book of reference of the parish of St. Armand West, said lot of land measuring one and three quarter acres in superficies, more or less, and bounded as follows: In front towards the EAST by the public highway, which runs from St. Armand to MORGAN'S CORNER, in rear towards the WEST and on the NORTH side by the above described Farm, and on the other side towards the SOUTH by a lot of land belonging to Houghton Hastings, with buildings and appurtenances thereon erected and thereto belonging.

Will also be sold at the same time, but separately, all agricultural implements and rolling stock being actually on the above described farm.

This sale is subject to all mortgages and encumbrances affecting said immovables.

All titles and information can be obtained from

CHAS. DESMARTEAU, Curator, No. 1598 Notre Dame st., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

299 4 law

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of

RAYMOND BEAUDOIN,

contractor, of the city of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

On Tuesday, the 13th January, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

At the Curator's office, the immovables of the Insolvent (in one lot), as follows, to wit:

1st. One Lot of Ground of 10 feet in width and 53 feet in depth, French measure, more or less, forming part of lot official No. 847 on the plan and in the book of reference of St. James Ward, in the city of Montreal, and adjoining the lot of ground hereafter described.

2nd. One Lot of Ground forming part of lot No. 18 of the official sub-division of lot No. 846, of the plan and book of reference above-named, containing the said lot, 25 feet in width by 53 feet in depth, French measure, more or less, bounded in front by the remainder of said lot No. 18, in rear by a lane, on one side by the lot of ground above described, and on the other side by a part of the above described lot of ground.

3rd. Another Lot of Ground situated at the same place, forming part of lot No. 17 of the official subdivision of lot official No. 846, measuring 20 feet in width, by 92 feet in depth, more or less, and from thence measuring 25 feet in width by 53 feet in depth, more or less, bounded in front by St. Hubert street, in rear by a lane, on one side by the remainder of said lot No. 17, and on the other side by lot No. 16 of said official sub-division, with a 2 story stone house, bearing Nos. 250 and 252 of said St. Hubert street, and other brick houses and out-buildings thereon erected (the houses contain altogether 8 tenements), and also with right of way in the above mentioned lane, with all other parties having a right therein.

This sale is subject to all mortgages and encumbrances affecting said immovables.

For titles, certificates and all information, apply to

CHAS. DESMARTEAU, Curator, No. 1598 Notre Dame street,

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers. 293 4 law

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of EUGENE ARCAND, St. Cesaire, Que.

The undersigned will sell by auction at their office, 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on

MONDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1890, at noon

the assets of the estate as under

Stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc.	$3076 47
Fixtures	32 75
	$3109 22
Book debts and bills receivable	1004 53
	$4113 75

Store will be open on 20th inst. For further information apply to

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

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

294 4 law

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of ACHILLE LABINE, 78 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by auction at the store No. 78 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

On MONDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1890,

At eleven o'clock, the assets of the estate as under

Stock of Dry Goods	$13689 26
Fixtures	626 40
	$14315 66
Mdses in Bond	1086 40
	$15402 06
Book debts	2278 79
	$17680 85

Store will be open on 20th inst. Inventory is on view at our office. For further information apply to

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

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

295 5

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

NAIL FACTORY FOR SALE BY TENDER.

In the matter of JOSEPH DUNN, Cote St. Paul, an Insolvent.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to

WEDNESDAY, 24TH INSTANT, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

for the purchase of the Machinery and Plant of a well equipped Nail Factory, in first class running order at Cote St. Paul.

1 Machinery and Plant, valued at $13070 00.

2 House and lot, situated on Church st., Cote St. Paul.

Tenders can be made for either of the items as above, the highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Inventory can be seen and full particulars obtained at office of the undersigned.

A. W. STEVENSON, Trustee.

HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 St. John street, Montreal, 16th Dec., 1890. 295 8

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of J. H. GENDRON.

AUCTION SALE

—ON—

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the FARM, Montreal Road, known as the Gendron farm, three miles from Sherbrooke, Orford, without Reserve: 12 Driving and Work Horses, 2 thoroughbred Mares in foal, 5 three-year-old Colts, 2 two-year-old Colts, 5 yearling Colts (2 in foal by Boston Globe), 1 Thoroughbred Hereford Bull, ¾ year old; 4 Thoroughbred Hereford Cows in calf, 1 Cow, 1 Yoke Oxen, 3 Yearlings, 2 Rams, 4 Ewe Sheep, 13 Hogs and Pigs, lot Poultry, &c., &c.

Mowing Machines, Horse Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Stump Pullers, Rollers, Sled Machine, and large lot of Farming Implements and Tools of all kinds, &c., &c.

Light and Heavy Buggy and Express Waggons, Single and Double Lumber Waggons, Dog Cart, Single and Double Carts, Cutter and Express Sleighs, Single and Double Traverse Sleds, Lumber and other Sleds, Single and Double Driving and Team Harnesses, Cart and other Harnesses, Saddles, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

75 tons of Hay, 500 bushels Oats, large lot of Hard and Soft Wood, &c., &c.

All the Movable Property from Mr. Gendron's farm in Weedon has been brought here for this sale. Everything must be sold. No reserve. Lunch at noon.

TERMS OF SALE—$20 and under, cash; over $20, four months' credit on approved endorsed notes, with interest at 7 per cent., payable at La Banque Nationale, Sherbrooke.

Sale at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp.

J. T. L. ARCHAMBAULT, J. J. GRIFFITH, Joint Curator.

JOHN J. GRIFFITH, Auctioneer.

296 2 2aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of

JOSEPH LANDSBERG, SHERBROOKE.

The undersigned will sell by auction at their office, No. 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on

MONDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1890, at noon

the following immovables:

1. The rest and residue of the lot No. 961 on the cadastral plan and book of reference for the north ward of the city of Sherbrooke, after deducting therefrom the northerly part thereof, which was sold by Eliza Clark to Charles H. Fletcher by deed of sale dated the 8th day of April, 1882, with buildings thereon erected.

2. Lots 12 and 18 of the cadastral plan of the village of Frelighsburg, with dwelling house and store thereon erected.

The said real estate to be sold subject to the Mortgages and other charges affecting same.

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

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

276 7 3aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of E. T. FARVEAU, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the sales rooms of MARCOTTE BROS., No. 95 St. James street, the

7th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, 1891,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the Real Estate of above insolvent to wit: One lot of ground situated in the City of Montreal, known to be the half South-east of lot No. 449 of the plan and book of reference St. Mary's Ward, measuring 25 feet in width on Shaw street, and 52 feet in depth English measure more or less, without any buildings.

The property will be sold subject to all it may be charged the day of the sale.

For further information, apply to

BILODEAU & RENAUD, Curators, 15 St. James street, Montreal.

287 4 law MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of EVARISTE GELINAS, Boot and Shoe dealer, of the city of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction,

THURSDAY, THE 8TH JANUARY, 1891, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at the curator's office, the following immovable property belonging to said insolvent, to wit; one lot of ground known and designed on the official plan and book of reference of St. Louis ward, said city of Montreal, as number six hundred and ninety one (No. 691), with a brick house bearing No. 288 of Sanguinet street, said city of Montreal, and outbuildings thereon erected. The sale is subject to all mortgages and other encumbrances affecting said property.

For all particulars, apply to

CHAS. DESMARTEAU, Curator, No. 1598 Notre Dame street.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

293 4 law

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of ELZEAR FORTIN, Boot and Shoe dealer of the Town of Hull, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, TUESDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1890, at 11 o'clock a.m., at their rooms No. 95 St. James street, Montreal (in 2 lots), the assets of the Estate, as follows to wit:

1. Stock of Boots and Shoes, etc.	$1338 09	
Fixtures	50 00	
		$1388 09
2. Book Debts as per List	$1711 76	
Bills Receivable on hand	241 76	
		1953 52
		$3341 61

The store of the Insolvent will be opened Monday, the 22nd December, for inspection of the stock.

The inventory can be seen at the curator's office.

CHS. DESMARTEAU, Curator, No. 1598 Notre Dame st., Montreal

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

293 3 3aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of ARPIN & FRERE, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, of Lanoraie, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, *en bloc*, in 2 lots, Tuesday, the 23rd December, 1890, at 10 o'clock a.m., at their rooms, No. 95 St. James street, Montreal, the assets of the estate, as follows, to wit:

Lot No. 1—Stock of Boots and Shoes	$635 72
Leather and Findings	728 39
Machinery and Tools	972 80
Fixtures	165 75
	$2502 66
Lot No. 2—Book Debts, as per list	$4247 04
	$6749 70

The factory at Lanoraie will be opened on Monday the 22nd December, for inspection of the stock.

For all information, apply to

CHS. DESMARTEAU, Curator, No. 1598 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

294 3 3aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of A. & P. BOURGEOIS, Carriage Makers of the parish of St. Aime, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by public auction (*en bloc* (in one single lot)

TUESDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1890,

at 10 o'clock a.m. at their rooms, No. 95 St. James st., Montreal, the assets of the estate as follows, to wit—:

Stock of Wood, Iron, parts of Carriages Tools, etc.	$385 61
Books debts	98 10
	$483 71

For all information apply to

CHAS. DESMARTEAU, Curator, 1598 Notre Dame st., Montreal.

294 2aw MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Rae & Donnelly's Sales.

IMPORTANT

Licensed Pawnbrokers'

—SALE OF—

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

On account of Messrs. Vineberg & Co., 1908 Notre Dame street (Balmoral Block).

—CONSISTING OF—

Ladies, and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold Rings, Gold Brooches and Ear-rings, Overcoats, Furs, Blankets, all kinds of Wearing Apparel, Revolvers, Eye-glasses and Plated Ware.

And other goods generally found in a Pawnbroker's collection, too numerous to mention.

Positively no reserve.

All Goods mentioned in Catalogue guaranteed as represented in Catalogue, or no sale.

Special attention to Ladies and Gents, Gold and Silver Watches, suitable for Christmas and New Year Gifts. Sale will take place at 241 and 243 St. James st.,

ON MONDAY, 22ND DECEMBER, AT TWO AND SEVEN P. M.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

N. B.—A deposit of 10 per cent. may be required at time of sale. The whole making a nice collection, and being the last Pawn Sale of the season, parties may expect bargains, as there will be no reserve.—R. & D. 297 4

J. S. Thomson & Co.'s Sales.

HOUSE PROPERTY.

Now is the time to buy a house and especially if the buyer wishes to live in the house himself, as tenants are even now trying to re-rent for the ensuing year, and we have undoubtedly some good bargain in self-contained and tenement properties.

Apply at once to

J. S. THOMSON & CO., Auctioneers, 184 St. James st.

296 6

MONTREAL JUNCTION.

We have a few specially good lots at this beautiful suburb, 60 feet by 120, prices from 6 to 8 cents, easy terms; buy now from

J. S. THOMSON & CO., 184 St. James st.

298 3

PARK AVENUE, A BARGAIN, A CUT-stone double tenement house, 27x40 and extension, is offered for prompt sale. Terms $4000 cash and $250 per annum for 20 years and no interest, present rental $600 per annum, lot 34x106. This is a really fine investment.

J. S. THOMSON & CO., Auctioneers, 184 St. James st.

298 3

WAREHOUSE TO LET.

500 St. Paul Street.

Light on 3 sides, 4 flats, especially suitable for the wholesale trade, viz, Groceries, Drugs, Furs, Hardware, Produce, etc. Rent low to a good tenant.

J. S. THOMSON & CO., 184 St. James Street.

296 6

Marcotte Bros.'s Sales.

BY MARCOTTE BROS.

Highly Important Sale of Furniture. Toys, etc.

The undersigned will sell at their rooms, 89 St. James Street, on

Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 19th, 20th and 22nd Inst., at 2 p. m.,

A large and varied assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor, Dining-room and Bedroom Sets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Extension Tables, Hall Stands, Whatnots, etc.

—ALSO—

Toys, Fancy Goods, Small Wares, Jewellery, Furs, Albums, Ornaments, and a very large consignment of Goods of all kinds, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

Sale, without reserve, at 2 p. m. Each Day.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

297 3

James Stewart & Co.'s Sales.

HOLIDAY SALE

—OF—

Handsome Furniture, Eastern Rugs and Mats, Crockery, Rare Steel Engravings, etc.,

IN THE

FRASER INSTITUTE

(corner of University and Dorchester Streets),

—ON—

TUESDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 11 O'Clock a.m.

INCLUDING

Bedroom Sets in Oak, Cherry and Walnut, Dining-room Sets, Sideboards, Tables and Chairs in Oak and Walnut, Oriental Rugs in all sizes, Solid Oak and Walnut Wardrobes, Combination Cabinets and Ladies' Secretaries in all kinds of wood, a beautiful Assortment of Rattan, Reed and Bamboo Goods, Brass Bedsteads, Odd Drawing-room pieces, Grand Easy Chairs, Chamber Sets, etc., etc.

In fact a very fine and complete collection of goods for the Christmas Season, which must be sold.

Goods on view all day Monday.

JAMES STEWART & CO., Auctioneers.

298 2

J. Tigh & Co.'s Sales.

GRAND CHRISTMAS SALE

to be held at Our Rooms, on

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND DECEMBER, 305 St. James st., at 7½ o'clock p. m.,

—COMPRISING—

Jewellery, Fancy Goods, S. P. Ware, Crockery, Glassware, Chinaware, Fancy Parlor Sets, B. W. Marble Top Bedroom Sets, Fancy Chairs, Desks, Sideboards, Leather Dining Chairs, Hall Stands, Fancy Rocking Chairs, new goods from best makers and in the latest designs, also Fine Lace Curtains, Quilts, Table Cloth, Comforters, Fancy Bric-a-brac Ornaments, Etc.

J. TIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

P. S.—A Large Consignment Fancy Dolls, Vases, Oil Paintings.

To be sold without reserve. 298 3

REMOVAL.

JOHN M. M. DUFF,

Real Estate Agent, Auctioneer & Accountant.

Bonds, Debentures and Mortgages bought, sold and negotiated.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

180 St. James Street.

City and District Savings Bank Building. 2937

GROCERY FOR SALE.

Good Grocery Stand, long established, corner leading thoroughfare. Stock of about $1200, three months' rent paid in advance from 1st of December. Good chance for an active man. Reason for selling ill-health.

Apply to

L. CHAPUT, FILS & CIE, Nos. 2 and 4 De Bresoles St.

2973

CUT DOWN SALE.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

ICHI BAN.

For Healthfulness, Satisfactory Effect and Economy,

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

HAS NO SUPERIOR.

No gifts or prizes, the full value is in the powder. All the best Grocers sell it. 285x

DR. DAVIS' PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS

For Females, quickly correct all irregularities. Sold by all Chemists.

Meetings, Dividends, Etc.

MONTREAL

City and District Savings Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Four per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, on and after FRIDAY, the second day of January, 1891.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, 29th Nov., 1890. 285 10eod

THE BALMORAL HOTEL CO.

Notice is hereby given that the third call of 20 per cent. is made on the subscribed capital stock of The Balmoral Hotel Company, said call payable on

WEDNESDAY, the 31st DAY of DECEMBER, NEXT,

at the office of the Company, Balmoral Hotel.

H. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

299 3 2aw

Meetings and Amusements.

QUEEN'S HALL.

Two Orphans.

20 CHILDREN on the STAGE,

All Beautifully Costumed.

LOUISE LIBBY VINEBERG, aged 8.

HENRIETTE ESTELLE VIOLETTE, aged 13.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1890.

Mrs. Waite's Benefit.

Admission, 25c. Reserved seats, 50c. Plan at Sheppard's, 2274 St. Catherine street. 299 1

Montreal Philharmonic Society,

WINDSOR HALL,

TUESDAY, 23rd DECEMBER.

Handel's "Messiah."

SOLOISTS—Soprano, Mrs. E. M. Hascall, of Boston; Contralto, Miss Gertrude Edmands, of Boston; Tenor, Mr. G. J. Parker, of Boston; Bass, Mr. Ivan Morowski, of Boston; Trumpet Soloist, Mr. E. N. Lafricain, soloist to the Boston Symphony Orchestra (by permission of Mr. Nikisch, Conductor).

Orchestra and Chorus of 250 Performers.

Reserved Seats, $1.00, at Nordheimers. Admission, 50c. Commence at 8 o'clock.

G. COUTURE, Conductor. A. BROWNING, Sec'y-Treas.

CYCLORAMA,

Corner of St. Catherine and St. Urbain sts.

From 9 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. 294*tf

Prince of Wales SKATING RINK

On the Champ de Mars.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT. Good ice and a full Band. Come one! Come all!

2991 J. STENHOUSE, Prop.

Dominion Rink

BAND TO-NIGHT!

Dancing on Skates. 2991

CRYSTAL RINK.

SEASON TICKETS:

Gents	$3.00	Ladies	$2.00
Boys	$2.50	Girls	$1.50
Holiday Tickets			$1.00

Band Wednesday and Saturday Nights.

2991 SAM'L ROBERTSON.

Victoria Skating Club.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Magnificent - Ice.

BAND NOTICE FOR DECEMBER.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 20th, 4 to 6.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24th, 8 to 10 p. m.
XMAS DAY MORNING, Dec. 25th, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27th, 4 to 6.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31st, 8 to 10 p. m.

TICKETS are now being issued at the Secretary Treasurer's office, No. 207 St. JAMES STREET, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and at the Rink from 3 to 5 p. m.

RATES of Subscription are the same as last year. The President and Directors hope that holders of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tickets will favor them with their Company at the 5 o'clock teas held on Saturday afternoons in the Directors' Reception Rooms.

By order,

W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Sec. Treas.

299 tf

CUT DOWN SALE.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

ICHI BAN.

HOLIDAY SLIPPERS

GENTLEMEN, present your lady friends with a pair of our handsome slippers. Ladies' Ooze Calf Slippers, $4.25

Ladies' Empress Kid Slippers........$4.00

221 St. James st. W. Gorbee Brown & Co. Open till 9.30 299†1

The Handsomest

Assortment of Pianos in the city is to be found at

George J. Sheppard's,

2274 & 2276 ST. CATHERINE ST.

The whole stock of Pianos and Organs must be sold during the Holiday season.

ALL PURCHASERS OF PIANOS

Between now and the NEW YEAR will receive in the bargain.

A handsome Cover, Scarf or Drape, valued at $10.

A beautiful Stool to match the Piano, valued at $10.

An assortment of suitable Music, - valued at $ 5.

Early purchasers will receive first choice. Pianos selected now will be carefully stored and delivered when desired.

Open every evening till 10 o'clock during the Holiday Season. 291†10

Try Demers' 50c White Kid Gloves,

Equal to those sold 75c elsewhere,

338 ST. JAMES ST.,

Nearly opp. *Witness* office.

Sent post paid on receipt of price. 298†2

CUT THIS OUT!

IT WON'T APPEAR AGAIN.

15 lbs. Currants	$1 00
15 lbs. Valencia Raisins	$1 00
Mixed Peel	18c. per lb.
Royal Baking Powder, 1 lb. tins	55 cts.
Royal " " ½ lb.	27 cts.
Royal " " 6 ozs.	22 cts.
Cook's Friend Baking Powder	22 cts. per lb.
14 lbs. Finest Flour	45 cts.

The purchaser with the cash in his hand gets the benefit of above prices at

W. ROURKE, Queen's Block.

29814

Meetings and Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.

GALA CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION.

Week commencing MONDAY, DEC. 22nd, Christmas. Saturday Matinee.

The renowned American Actor, LEWIS MORRISON as "MEPHISTO" in his sublime scenic and artistic production of

-:-F-A-U-S-T-:-

The grandest production ever seen in Montreal. 2 Carloads of Scenery—12 Calcium Lights—Marvellous Electric Effects.

Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's. 298 2

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.

THIS WEEK—Triumphant Success of J. C. DUFF'S OPERA CO.

In the Revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's Operas.

Pirates of Penzance,

Saturday Matinee and Saturday Evening.

Opera superbly staged, elegantly costumed, magnificently rendered. Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's—$1.00, 75c and 50c. NEXT WEEK—Christmas attraction—Lewis Morrison's Spectacular FAUST.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.

Every Afternoon and Evening this week.

"HEARTS OF NEW YORK!"

Introducing a genuine service Police Patrol Wagon, drawn by fiery steeds, in its maddening dash across the stage. Prices as usual. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. Coming—DEVIL'S MINE.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL

Every Afternoon and Evening,

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 22nd

The Beautiful Western Romance

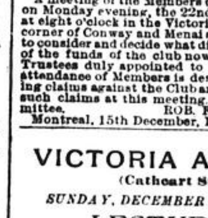
DEVIL'S MINE.

New and Special Scenery. Bright Songs and Dances. Prices of admission—10, 20 and 30 cts. Reserved seats, 10c extra. Plan at the Royal from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Coming—THE NIGHT OWLS. 2991

FIRST ECHOES OF THE CHRISTMAS TIDE.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH.

GRAND CONCERT by the Choir for benefit of the new church, MONDAY, 22ND DEC., in the Hall, Cor. St. Antoine and Seigneurs. 296 5



6TH FUSILIERS

FIFE AND DRUM BAND.

Meeting Monday Evening at the Armory. Every member must attend.

GEORGE LAVERS, Band Sergeant.

2991

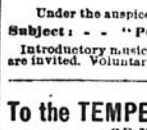
M. G. A.

A Meeting of all non-Commissioned Officers will be held on MONDAY Evening next, the 22nd Inst. Every one must be present.

By Order,

JNO. E. BENTON, Bde. Sg. M.

299 1



MONTREAL TOBOGGAN CLUB SKATING RINK.

(M. A. A. A. Grounds.)

Members are hereby reminded that in future a red light will be suspended from the flag staff of Club House, Cote St. Antoine, and another from the Gymnasium, Mansfield Street, to warn them when the Rink is closed.

The Treasurer will be in attendance at the Rink on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 20th inst., for the purpose of renting boxes and selling badges.

WILL BRUCE, Hon.-Sec.

298 2

VICTORIA BRIDGE BOATING CLUB.

A meeting of the Members of this Club will be held on Monday evening, the 22nd day of December next, at eight o'clock in the Victoria Mission School Room, corner of Conway and Menai streets, Point St. Charles to consider and decide what disposition shall be made of the funds of the club now in the custody of the Trustees duly appointed to hold the same. A full attendance of Members is desired. All persons having claims against the Club are requested to produce such claims at this meeting. By order of the Committee.

ROB. F. JONES, Sec.

Montreal, 15th December, 1890. 294

VICTORIA ARMOURY

(Cathcart Street),

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21st, at 7.30 P. M.

—LECTURE BY—

Roswell Fisher, M. A.,

Under the auspices of the Freethought Club.

Subject: - - "POPULAR EDUCATION."

Introductory music by Italian Orchestra. All are invited. Voluntary collection at the door. 2982

To the TEMPERANCE ELECTORS OF MONTREAL.

A meeting of temperance electors will be held in the Natural History Rooms, University st., on

Monday Evening, Dec. 22,

at 8 o'clock, to give an opportunity to any who have suggestions to make with regard to temperance candidates for the approaching municipal elections and to take steps to secure the election of any who may be put forward. All temperance workers are invited.

J. R. DOUGALL, President Dominion Alliance.

JOHN HYDE, President Young Men's Prohibition Club.

298 2

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Mr. MacPherson, President of the Dominion Dairymen's Association, will give a Lecture on "Feeding For Beef," in connection with the Dairy, in the Montreal Vet. College, No. 6 Union ave., on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, at 8 p. m.

R. BRODIE, Sec. Treas.

2991

A VALUABLE WORK OF ART.

Mr. George J. Sheppard has pleasure in announcing to our lovers and patrons of art, to our musicians and those interested, that he has now on exhibition, at his warerooms, a magnificent Portrait of

-:The late Dr. Franz Liszt:-

Painted shortly before his death, by Baron Jonkorsky.

This valuable painting will only be on exhibition for a short time, and any one desiring to view it can do so on presentation of visiting card. 295*6eod

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued to all points on the Canadian Pacific Railway, Port Arthur, Ont., and east, including Sault St. Marie, Mich., and Detroit, Mich., also I. C. Ry. and all Lower Province points as specified below:

CHRISTMAS.

SINGLE FARE, 24th and 25th Dec., good to return until 26th Dec., 1890.

FARE AND ONE-THIRD, 19th to 25th Dec., 1890, good to return until 5th Jan., 1891.

NEW YEAR,S.

SINGLE FARE, 31st Dec., 1890, and 1st Jan., 1891, good to return until 2nd Jan., 1891.

FARE AND ONE-THIRD, 31st Dec., 1890, and 1st Jan., 1891, good to return until 5th Jan., 1891.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.

FARE AND ONE-THIRD on certificate, from 10th to 31st Dec., 1890, good to return until 31st Jan., 1891.

For further particulars apply to any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES—266 St. James st., Windsor Street and Dalhousie Square Stations, Windsor Hotel. 289*tf

CARSLAKE'S Grand Derby Sweep!

$75,000.00.

1ST HORSE, 6 prizes,	$3,000 each		$18,000
2ND do	do	2,000 do	12,000
3RD do	do	1,000 do	6,000
Other Starters, 6 prizes (divided equally)			12,000
Non-Starters,	do	do	27,000

15,000 TICKETS. $5.00 EACH.

206 HORSES ENTERED. - - - - 1,236 PRIZES.

Tickets numbered 1 to 2,500—Six of each. Drawing May 25th. Race May 27th.

Result mailed to country subscribers.

—GUARANTEED TO FILL.—

Address: GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop., Mansion House, 522 St. James st., MONTREAL. 278*tf aw

QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 2221 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

A social dance will be held on Christmas night. Pupils and former patrons are cordially invited. Extra Music by Simpson's Orchestra. Refreshments by Dixon. Tickets $1 per couple. Telephone 4177. 299*

DANCING — PROF. DURKEE'S ACADEMY. Lemon party Christmas night, December 25th, assembly Saturday evening, advanced class Tuesdays and Fridays. Beginners' class Mondays and Thursdays. Afternoon classes Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. 297

MISS OWLER'S DANCING ACADEMY.

Monday and Friday for beginners. Advanced class Wednesday evenings. Private lessons to suit pupils. 286*24 13 Latour Street.

H IN MONTREAL.

CURRIE Antoi dau

THE PATIENTS ARE PROGRESSING.

LEG[illegible]

Constitutional Changes Remarked—Higher Temperatures—Another Patient Inoculated.

The results of the lymph injection performed yesterday on two patients at the General Hospital, as described in the STAR of last night, have so far been successful, although up to noon to-day the effects are not very marked. The middle-aged woman, suffering from lupus, had the injection at 10.30 yesterday. Her temperature was normal and remained so up till midnight, ranging from 98 1-5 to 98 4-5 degrees. At midnight it rose to 99 1-5 and the first constitutional effect was shewn. At four o'clock this morning the temperature rose to 99 3-5; at 8 a. m., it was 100, and at 10 a. m., shortly before the second injection took place, it had gone up to 100 2-5. The pulse remained normal, ranging from 72 to 78, and the respiration was also normal being twenty to twenty-two. There was a faint blush on the

PATIENT'S NOSE AND LEFT CHEEK,

which, however, bore no definite relations to the diseased parts. These first appeared at 5 p. m., yesterday, but have since partially disappeared. To-day she was re-injected at 10.30 with two-tenths of a centimetre of a one per cent solution of the lymph. Yesterday the injection was one-tenth of a centimetre, it being just doubled to-day. The girl suffering from tubercular dermitis, showed to-day no constitutional effects of the injection. The temperature remained normal, ranging from 98 to 99 until 10 a. m. to-day when it rose to 99 2-5. There was a slight flush on the cheek and hands, in the region of the tubercular spots, but bearing no relation to them. In neither case is there yet any change in the diseased parts. The injections are made by a syringe recommended by Dr. Koch. It consists of a rubber bulb at the end of a glass tube, to which the needle is attached. It can be completely sterilized. The needle is about an inch and a quarter long, and the skin being raised between the operators' thumb and finger, the needle is pushed in between the folds full length into the cellular tissue. The injection is made very slowly, lasting about two minutes so as to disseminate the lymph evenly through the parts. All antiseptic precautions are taken so as to guard against the formation of an abscess.

A MALE PATIENT TREATED.

A male patient, twenty-five years of age, suffering from tuberculosis of the bladder, was also given an injection this morning. He had recently undergone a very successful supercubic operation by Dr. James Bell. The injection was done from a diagnostic stand-point, the idea being to remove by incision afterwards the matter after it has been nicrosed by the lymph. The action of the lymph destroys the feeding part of the bacilli, which subsequently swell and can easily be removed by incision.

NEW YORK PHYSICIANS' EXPERIENCE.

Several New York physicians returned from Berlin on Thursday with phials of the lymph. Dr. Loomis attended Dr. Bergman's operation, and saw an Englishman who had suffered for nine years from lupus cured after sixteen injections. The quantity of the preparation used was about one-eighth of a drop diluted. Dr. McCoy says the lymph was as deadly in its poison as effect as the bite of a rattlesnake. Before leaving Berlin, Dr. McCoy learned of a case where the lymph was used with apparently good effect on a case of leprosy. "Dr. Koch," Dr. McCoy said, "has withdrawn from active service in the interest of his new preparation, believing the system to have been perfected, and is now turning his attention to the manufacture of a similar preparation that will cure diphtheria and scarlet fever. Dr. Henry Stearns of Belleville Hospital said: "We watched operations mainly in the wards of Prof. Leyden at La Charité Hospital in Berlin, and also in Prof. von Bergmann's private hospital. The effect of the lymph upon lupus cases is striking. There is generally

AN APPARENT CURE.

There is no doubt that the ulcers are healed over, but it is impossible to foresee whether or not the disease will break out again in a few months, and judgment as to the full value of lymph in lupus cases must therefore be suspended.

"In phthsis the results are far from satisfactory. In fact the experiments have so far almost invariably resulted in a deterioration of the patient's condition. The doses used range all the way from one milligramme up. In one case—a case of lupus—200 milligrammes were injected at once, but this was after the patient had been under treatment three weeks, and was considered cured. The injection had no effect upon him at all, and was made for the purpose of demonstrating the effect upon a subject freed from the disease.

"The feeling in Berlin," Dr. Stearns added, "is at present one of indecision as to the merits of Dr. Koch's lymph. The medical profession is not quite ready to say whether his claims are founded on fact or not."

A TASSE VICTORY.

"La Minerve" Goes Back to His Control.

Judge Gill rendered judgment this morning in the celebrated case of Tasse vs. Berthiaume and Remi Tremblay *mise en cause*. It will be remembered that in this case Mr. Tasse, managing editor of *La Minerve*, sought to have annulled a contract entered into between the directors of that paper and Mr. Berthiaume whereby the latter was to undertake the publication of that journal and bear all expenses himself on the ground that an attempt had been made by the defendant, Berthiaume, to depose the plaintiff as editor. His Honor, in rendering judgment, held that in his opinion the *enquete* had been unnecessarily prolonged by the plaintiff, although it was possible other tribunals might think different. He then entered into a lengthy review of the contract in question, drawing attention to the particular clause on which the action pended. This was to the effect that the defendant undertook to publish *La Minerve* at his own expense and profit, the directors, however, reserving to themselves the right to appoint their editor-in-chief and to continue to have control of the political features of the paper. In this agreement Mr. Tasse's salary was to be $3000 per annum, but Mr. Berthiaume had come to him one year and assured him that as he was not making any profits himself he could not pay that amount. To this Mr. Tasse replied that he could not accept a reduction. The question was whether Mr. Berthiaume had a right, to refuse to accept Mr. Tassé's copy or to put him aside as editor-in-chief. Supposing for an instant that Mr. Tassé's services were not worth $3000, that he did not come to the office early enough or that the office was not frequented as largely as it was in the past, had Berthiaume the right to supply another editor at less cost? In the Court's opinion he had by this act violated that clause of the contract. As to the value of the property of a newspaper His Honor held that it was to be found in its heading. *La Minerve* was recognized as one of the principal organs of the Conservative party and if it ceased to support that party it would not have the same value by any means. The directors wanted to conserve the policy of the paper and for this reason they desired to have Mr. Tassé at the head of it, so that the defendant had meddled with their rights when he announced it as published by Remi Tremblay & Co., His Honor considered that, in view of Tremblay's previous acts the directors and the plaintiff had good reason to fear for the future of the paper, as it lost thereby its political strength. The Court further held that Berthiaume had no right to make use of the pretext that the profits were not sufficiently large to violate the contract. He therefore would have to annul the contract in question and ordered Berthiaume to leave the premises of *La Minerve* company within eight days or in default to be put on the street by law and all the movables or immovables placed in possession of the plaintiff and parties to the contract with Mr. Berthiaume. The defendants were ordered to pay all the costs, with the exception of one-third of the costs of *enquete*. It is understood that the case will be taken at once to the Court of Appeal.

WILL HAVE WINE AFTER ALL

At the Annual Dinner of the Commercial Travellers.

Despite the resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Association, forbidding wine for the guests to be paid for out of the Club's funds, the arrangements for the dinner are exactly the same as last year and previous years. Before the annual meeting the dinner committee had gone to Mr. Hogan, of the St. Lawrence Hall and made the arrangements for the dinner, the details to be "as usual." This meant that the guest's wine bill was to be paid for out of the funds of the Association, so when the resolution of the meeting was brought to the notice of the dinner committee the answer was that all arrangements had been made and could not be changed. Neither have they been, and in the face of the resolution passed by a majority at the annual meeting the guests will have their wine and the association will foot the bill. The anti-prohibitionists are quietly chuckling to themselves over the turn affairs have taken, but as one of them said: "There will be a row about it after the dinner is over" The talk among the members of the Association is the march which the "antis" claim the "no liquor" crowd stole on them. They say that for a week before the meeting the prohibitionists were around gathering their strength, and just as the meeting was about to close they sprung the resolution rescinding the previous resolution that the guests' wine would be paid for by the Association, and of course carried it by a large majority. The "antis" say they will let the temperance men have a temperance dinner next year and see how they like it.

Women, from their sedentary habits, are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Special Notice.

Have You a Bell Piano?

If not, come to Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street (near McGill street), and exchange your present piano or organ for this leading piano that is securing the trade formerly given to American pianos.

Ladies' Gold Watches, $12.00 to $75.00; Ladies' Silver Watches, $6.00 to $20.00; Gents' Gold Watches, $30.00 to $300.00; Gents' Silver Watches, $8.00 to $50.00; Nickle Watches, $2.75 to $10.00; Boys' Nickle Watches from $2.75. R. Hemsley, 255 St. James St., 2011 Notre Dame St.

Bell Pianos at Willis & Co's. in fine ebony cases, gems of art—tone, touch and appearance incomparable.

Open in the Evening.

L. E. N. Pratte's piano rooms will be kept open in the evening until New Year's for the accommodation of persons desirous of inspecting his stock of pianos and organs or of hearing the Æolian Organs, whether they be purchasers or not. Visitors welcome.

294 14

Silver Bangles, 40c to $1.00; Silver Bangles, $1.00 to $2.00; Silver Bangles, $2.00 to $5.00; Silver Chain Bracelets, $2.00 to $10.00. R. Hemsley, 255 St. James St., 2011 Notre Dame St.

The Knabe Pianos.

The Knabe piano is the best to buy. After 50 years' use your piano will be still good. It is the highest grade of piano entered at the Montreal Customs. The same facilities are offered in Montreal to Knabe customers as in any great American city. The greatest living pianist, Von Bulow, says of it: "It is more pleasing to my ears and hand than all others." Sir Julius Benedict says: "The Knabe piano, whether for concert hall or private drawing room, is without doubt the most perfect piano." Willis & Co., sole agents, 1824 Notre Dame, Montreal.

Montreal, Dec. 22nd., 1888.

MESSRS. WILLIS & CO.

GENTLEMEN,—I received the magnificent Piano of Messrs. Bell & Co., which I ordered for my own personal use. I had been expecting a first-class instrument, but the Piano, which is a veritable jewel, surpasses all my hopes. It possesses a splendid quality of sound, rich, pure and melodious, with great evenness of the scale. The action is rapid with great elasticity, and can be made to diminish or increase the sounds at will. The quality is remarkable, combining great power with great sweetness. Finally, I recommend it in a very special manner as possessing all the qualities combining that can be desired. As regards the case, it is of an exquisite richness, artistically made with the most delicate taste. Permit me, gentlemen, to felicitate you most cordially on your success so justly merited, and, believe me, it is with real satisfaction and in all justice, that I declare it an honor to Canada to possess a manufactory able to send out pianos like those of Messrs. Bell & Co., which are unquestionably the best piano made in Canada.

J. B. LABELLE,
Organist of Notre Dame Church, Montreal, and Professor of Organ and Piano.

Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame St. (near McGill St.), Sole agents.

299 eod tf.

Bell Pianos of unique, artistic design, in beautiful Circassian walnuts and other fancy woods at Willis & Co's.

FEELING IN CORK.

STRONG ANTI-PARNELLITE OPINION.

Parnell's Own Constituency Now Strongly Against Him—The Influence of the Priests.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The *Times* correspondent in Ireland telegraphs from Cork as follows: Although at this juncture the eyes of the world are fixed on North Kilkenny, yet being anxious to observe for myself the feelings of the people of the other parts of the country I have made careful inquiries throughout Cork with a view of ascertaining the attitude of the populace in regard to Parnell. Cork is the largest county of Ireland. It is divided into seven parliamentary divisions. From the first the county has been hostile to Parnell. One of the first resolutions against him was passed by the priests of the City of Cork. The first episcopal pronouncement against him was made by Bishop Ross of West Cork to Dr. Kenny, M. P. for that division, the only supporter of Parnell in the county, the six other members being solidly against him. Nearly every public board in the County of Cork has declared against the ex-leader. No single man of prominence in the county has declared in his favor. Moreover, every prominent politician is not merely passively inimical, but is working actively in favor of the majority of the party. In other counties scattered Parnellite adherents are occasionally able to make demonstrations in favor of Parnell by the construction of bogus resolutions, which, though of no ultimate value still make a brave show on paper. In the County of Cork any such attempt is impossible, while the single Parnellite member would have difficulty if he went now before his constituents in getting a nomination paper filed by any save the Conservatives of his district. In the County of Cork there are two plans of campaign districts, the Ponsonby estate near Youghal and the Meelan estate near Kanturk, both of which proclaimed against Parnell at an early stage. The feeling, indeed, against him in these places is intensely bitter, Canon Keller most prominently identified with the Ponsonby struggle being opposed to the Parnell leadership even before the Leinster Hall meeting. It is indeed believed that the Meel in campaigners are foremost among the crowd that attacked Parnell at Mallow. Throughout the entire county, so strong is the attitude of the clergy that any priest who spoke in favor of Parnell would incur the risk of suspension. The Bishop of Cloyne, the largest diocese in Cork, has issued a circular to his priests commending the action of the majority and enjoining the priests to see that no funds are sent to the Central National League from the local branches, while Parnell is in control of the organizing committee. There is absolute unity of feeling in this matter between the priests and the rural population, though in some of the largest towns Parnell would no doubt find a following, especially among the lower classes, and this for reasons that produce a similar result in Cork city, where a week ago Parnell had unquestionably a strong following, though his own supporters admit that the crowd attending his demonstration yesterday week was so unenthusiastic and so languid that Parnell left the city after 12 hours' sojourn without making any public pronouncement save his address of thanks to those who assembled to welcome him. To insure a favorable reception, Parnell had sent a considerable sum of money to the city, and it is notorious that the torchlight procession which met him on his arrival was arranged at his own expense. To the money thus spent, and also to the influence of the liquor trade, which has taken sides strongly in his favor, must be attributed whatever measure of success the demonstration had. This attitude of the liquor trade has a peculiar significance for as is well known local option has made a plank of the Liberal platform within the past 12 months, and the Tory party has notoriously shaped its course so as to secure the support of the brewers and licensed victuallers.

READY FOR A FRAY.

NEW YORK, December 20.—A Kilkenny despatch to the *Herald* says: The preparations for the fray on Monday are almost completed. The are nearly 500 Royal Irish Constabulary here. The Eighty-Fifth Regiment of Infantry is here and in readiness. The constabulary will keep the peace at the polls. The soldiers will be called out in case of riot, or in anticipation of a riot. I would not care to say that there will be a riot, but the chances are in that direction if Hennessy is elected, for the physical force party is against him.

THE WRECK AT LEVIS LOOKING TOWARDS THE BRIDGE.

BOARD OF REVISORS.

VOTERS' LIST.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Voters' List for the several wards of the city of Montreal, made by the assessors and checked by the City Treasurer, according to law, has been delivered to the undersigned, and that the said list shall be kept in the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall, for the examination of all concerned, from ten o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, every day until the final revision thereof.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby further given, that the Board of Revisors, appointed to revise the Voters' List, will meet in the City Hall, at the hour of ten o'clock, in the morning, on the fifth day of January next, and daily thereafter, at the same place and hour until the said list is revised and settled.

And any elector who deems himself aggrieved by the omission of his name in such list, or by any letter importing disqualification set against his name by the City Treasurer as aforesaid, or who may desire to object to any name on the list, shall be held to give written notices to the Board of Revisors on or before the fifth day of January next, which notices shall be delivered at the office of the City Clerk; the complainant shall further be held to appear, either personally or through his representative, before the Board of Revivors, to make good his application.

(By order.)

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 20th Dec., 1890.

299 2

Thomas Ligget

has opened a shipment of

ORIENTAL MATS

AT $1.25

ORIENTAL : SOFA : RUGS

$4.00

Oriental - Hearth - Rugs

$5.50

All next week for the sale of

Mats, Rugs —AND— Curtains

—AT—

THOMAS LIGGET'S

1884 Notre Dame St.

299†1

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

A Big Job

—IN—

FANCY GOODS

Bought at 50 cents in the Dollar.

F. E. PHELAN,

2331 St. Catherine Street.

298x2

VERY INTERESTING

CHILD'S ROCKER,

$1.25!

FEE & MARTIN,

—357 to 361—

St. James Street.

298x3

ONLY 5 DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Our exhibit of Fancy Chairs, Rockers, Desks, and

Gents' Shaving Stands

is worthy of your attention.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
Furniture and Bedding,
652 CRAIG STREET.

299†1

PERFECT ENJOYMENT.

If you never had a Turkish bath take one, and make this holiday season ever memorable. It pays as regards health, it pays as a pleasure. It is one of the few sensuous enjoyments that leave no sting. St. Monique street, near the Windsor.

299x2

H. GIRARD & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO CUSHING & Co.),
264 ST. PAUL STREET.

SELLING OFF large assortment of Sleighs, Rocking Horses and Skin Toys, Glass and China Ornaments and Fancy Goods, retail at less than wholesale prices.

299 2

THE PHILOSOPHY —OF— CHRISTMAS

THERE is no gainsaying the fact that the good and popular fashion of giving presents at Christmas serves to oil the wheels of Society. Others besides the children believe in SANTA CLAUS and the present slyly left on the bureau or slipped quietly into some secret corner is always a welcome find.

This is the season of **Peace and Good-will**, and our share of the gladness of the time is in supplying our patrons with what will please both old and young. We specify a few of our many Novelties

FOR GENTS!

Dressing Jackets from $5.50 to $10.00.
Dressing Gowns from $8 to $25.
Special Discount of 10 per cent. on these Goods for December.
Cashmere and Silk Mufflers from 30c.
Silk Handkerchiefs from 50c.
Fownes' Gloves, all makes and styles.

FOR LADIES!

Dressing Gowns from $3.50.
Tea Gowns from $4.00.
Dress Caps from 50c.
The New "Cheffon" Frilling, 60c per yard.
Fancy Silk Hkfs. from 75c.
The "Fedora," a special Kid Glove, black and colors, $1.00.
Wool Shawls, **Wool Clouds**, **Fascinators**, &c. } At a large Reduction in price.

FOR CHILDREN!

Misses' Muslin and Lawn Pinafores
Infants' Cashmere and Flannel Dresses.
Infants' Fancy Crochet Jackets.
Children's Nap Coats, with Capes.
Boys' Reefers and Overcoats.

ALL VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

John Aitken & Co.,

1757 NOTRE DAME STREET.

—ESTABLISHED 1847.—

Bell Telephone 1982. 299†1

SELLING OFF.

The last week has been a splendid week as regards sales, and the stock is disappearing very fast, but the remainder must be cleared at any price, and the sale will be continued every day; so come direct to us for Bargains in Dry Goods.

H. F. POIRIER,

2223 & 2225

St. Catherine street West.

Centre Store Queen's Hall Block. 293†tf

CENTRAL China Hall.

Combination Dinner and Tea Sets,

Berry Sets
Fruit Plates
Cream Sets
Cabaretts
Salad Bowls
Celery Trays
Porridge Sets
Lemonade Sets
Vases
Toilet Sets
Table Lamps
Library Lamps
Piano Lamps

Cutlery, Plated Ware,

—Etc.—

GEO. EADIE,

Successor to L. Deneau,

2023 Notre Dame st.

299†1

New Presents! New Gifts!

UNPACKED TO-DAY!

Rich Fancy China, Fancy Vases,
Fine Lamps, Pretty Hall Lamps,
Tea Sets, Dinner Sets,
Hanging Lamps, Chandeliers,

COLE'S 1792 Notre Dame. 2392 St. Catherine.

BIG CASH DISCOUNT. 299†1

G. A. Holland & Son,

1756, 1758 and 1760

NOTRE DAME ST.,

2385 and 2387 St. Catherine street.

WILL BE OPEN until 10 P. M.

For full Catalogue see STAR, Tuesday, Dec. 16th.

299†1

AU BON MARCHE.

MAISON

Valiquette & Valiquette,

1867, 1869 & 1871 NOTRE DAME STREET,

NEAR McGILL STREET.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

GRAND :: CLEARING :: SALE.

Our entire Stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains, Poles, and General House Furnishing Goods is offered at a Great Reduction, as all must be closed up before 1st January.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Our large display of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Foules, etc., etc., are offered at unparalleled Low Prices.

DRESS AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

This department, under the direction of Mr. Tredman, of London, gives entire satisfaction to customers, and our trade in Sealettes and Cloakings has considerably increased.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Scotch Tweed, Serge Pantings, Coatings, all reduced. A first-class Cutter on the premises.

Grand Reduction in Remlets, as they MUST all be Sold before 1st January

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE, ALFRED A. VALIQUETTE,

1867, 1869 & 1871 NOTRE DAME ST.,

NEAR McGILL STREET. 299†2

Stores Open Until 11 P.M. To-night

And the Balance of the Month for the Sale and Delivery of

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES!

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ORDER QUICKLY.

COME AGAIN WEEKLY. The Christmas Rush is Now On.

As we anticipated, Champagnes are Moving Briskly and, as has been said, "when Champagne goes rightly nothing can well go wrong."

All the Popular Brands in FINE CHAMPAGNES ready for Christmas Demands.

ONE OF THE LEADERS

The "Perrier Jouet" Champagne of the Celebrated Vintage of 1884. In magnums, in quarts, in pints, in half-pints. Perrier "Special," Perrier Jouet "Reserve Dry," Perrier Jouet "Brut."

Quarts, 1 dozen in case, $29; pints, 2 dozen in case, $31; half-pints, 4 dozen in case, $33; magnums, 1 dozen in case, $38.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE "IRROY" CHAMPAGNE

circulates exclusively in the very highest circles of society. It is essentially a wine to be appreciated by connoisseurs. In very dry wines the "Irroy" "Brut" vintage of 1884, in our opinion, ranks second to none. The "Irroy" Brut quarts, $36 per case; The Irroy Brut pints, $31.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES.

ANDREW USHER'S BLENDS.

THE FINEST OF THE FINE.

Usher's "Grand Old Highland Whisky," $1.10 per bottle, $12.50 per dozen.
Usher's "Special Reserve" Old Vatted "Glenlivet" Whisky, 90c per bottle, $10 per dozen.
Usher's "Old Vatted Glenlivet" Whisky, Yellow Label, 80c per bottle, $9 per dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE "LAGAVULIN" WHISKY,

The product of a single distillery. There is no blend about this. It is the finest Straight Scotch imported.
The "Lagavulin" Whisky, 90c per bottle, $10 per dozen.

SHERIFF'S OLD ISLAY BLENDED MALT WHISKIES.

Sheriff's "Old Islay" Whisky, in wood and bottle.
Sheriff's "Very Old" [illegible] Islay Whisky, in wood and bottle.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

OUR "IRISH" WHISKIES.

IMPORTED IN GLASS.

The finest we can procure and, in fact, the finest produced in the Emerald Isle.

John Jameson & Son's "Three Star" Dublin Whisky commands the very highest price in the Irish Whisky market.

IT IS JAMESON'S BEST.

We have a full stock in cases.
The Dublin Whisky Distillery Three Shamrock brand.
Kinahan's "L L" Whisky.
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

-: Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, :-

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
199 St. James Street.

10,000 YARDS EVERGREENS!

IN 10 YARD WREATHS.

Decorations supplied for public halls, school rooms, &c., at nominal prices.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

For the Christmas Dinner Table.

OUR SUPERIOR DINNER SHERRY,

at $1 per bottle, $4.50 per gallon, $10 per doz. 500 dozen ready for next week's trade.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

For the Christmas Dinner Table.

OUR FAMOUS CLUB CLARET.

The popular Table Wine throughout Canada today.

500 cases quarts Club Claret, $5.75 per dozen.
500 dozen pints Club Claret, $3.50 per dozen or $6.75 per 2 dozen, ready for next week's demand.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

DOMESTIC ALES.

Dow's Ale, the brewery's own bottling. A full stock laid in for our Christmas trade. Quarts and pints, capsuled and plain.

Dawes & Co.'s Lachine India Pale Ale, the Black Horse Brand, as clear and bright as the finest sherry.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

-: Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, :-

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
199 St. James Street. 299†1

THE BELFAST WAREHOUSE,

2403 and 2405 St. Catherine St.,

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,

PROPRIETORS.

Come Direct to the above Address for your

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

You are sure of finding the most Useful and most Suitable Goods for sending to your friends at *CHRISTMAS* and also save money by purchasing from us. A Beautiful Assortment of *Embroidered Handkerchiefs*,

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, WITH INITIALS,
GENTS' SILK INITIALLED HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' PLAIN BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' SILK MUFFLERS AND NECKWEAR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
GENTS' HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' COLORED AND BLACK KID GLOVES, IN BEST MAKES,
PRINTS IN NEW PATTERNS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Also HOUSEHOLD LINENS in very Large Variety.

Outlined and Plain Tray Covers, Carvers, 5 o'clock Covers, Side Board Covers, Bureau Covers, Doyleys, Etc., and any kind of Stamping Done to Order.

☞ Our Table Linens and Table Napkins are the nicest and Best Goods for the money.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON, Importers of Dry Goods,
2403 & 2405 St. CATHERINE ST., East Stanley and West Peel St.
Bell Telephone 3098. 299†1

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Bedroom Sets, Drawing Room Sets, Sideboards, Tables, Fancy Chairs, Ladies' Secretaries, Parlor Cabinets, &c.

We have the Best Assortment in the City.

Great Reduction in Prices!

Be sure and give us a call. Open evenings.

H. A. Wilder & Co.

232 to 238 McGILL STREET.

Evergreens! Evergreens

10,000 yds. in bunches of 10 yds., 30 cents per bunch or less in large quantities.

ORANGES. ORANGES.

Valencia Oranges, very fine, 12½c per dozen, the best and cheapest in town; we have 2000 dozen for our Christmas trade.

HAMS. HAMS.

HAMS. HAMS.

Very fine Hams 12½c per lb., weighing from 10 to 20 lbs.

ORANGES. ORANGES.

12½c per dozen.

ORANGES.

FLORIDA ORANGES.

25c per dozen.

RAISINS and CURRANTS.

14 lbs. for $1.00

PEELS. MIXED PEELS.

20c per lb.

CANNED VEGETABLES.

Mixed All kinds, $1.25 per dozen.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

100 tubs in stock, the finest in the land.

600 Bags potatoes, all sound.

We will give only up till the 24th of this month a very neat little Japanese Basket with every 2 lbs. of Tea at or over 30c per lb.; remember we have only a limited supply, come early.

WINES and LIQUORS.

Cooking Sherry and Port from 40c per bottle.
Cooking Brandy, from 60c per bottle.

We have received from St. Catharines, Ont., 3 casks of Niagara Grape White Wine, one of the nicest tasting Wines it has ever been our pleasure to taste; it is simply delicious and is sold by us at $2.25 per gallon or 50c per bottle.

We have also in stock a very fine Canadian port at $1.50 per gallon.

Also a Tarragona port, at $1.50 per gallon.

Ports from 40c to $2.50 per bottle, and from $2.00 to $15.00 per gallon.

Sherries from 40c to $2.00 per bottle, and from $1.75 to $12.00 per gallon.

Cooking Brandy, at $4.00 per gallon and from 60c to $1.00 per bottle.

Cherry Brandy, very fine French Cherry Brandy, 75c per bottle.

Apple Cider. Apple Cider.

MINCE MEAT, 200 ½ gal. jars, only 75c per jar.

200 7 lb. Pails JAMS AND JELLIES.

Strawberry, Raspberry, Plum, Apple, Red Currant, Black Currant, etc., etc., only $1.00 per pail.

We have in stock 25 cases St. Julien Medoc Pints, 2 dozen in case, which we will clear out at $3.00 per case.

CANDIES. CANDIES.

Mixed Candies, 12½c per lb.
Chocolate Creams, in 5 lb boxes, the finest of the fine, $1.35 per box.
Cream Candies, the purest of the pure, 25c per lb., or 20c per lb. in 5 lb. lots or over.

TEAS. TEAS.

TEAS. TEAS.

Try Campbell's Celebrated 35c English Breakfast Tea. Teas from 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, and THE Finest 60c per lb., Japan Teas from 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c and 60c per lb.

All Teas 5c per lb. less in 5, 10 and 20 lb Caddies or 65 lb. Half Chest.

Table Raisins from $1.50 per 5½lb. layer to $4.00.
400 dozen Marmalade.
100 dozen Jams and Jellies.
100 dozen Worcester Sauce at 12½c per bottle or $1.35 per dozen.

Goods packed and shipped to any part of the Dominion.

Goods sent to any part of the City, Point St. Charles, Monday and Wednesday.

J. C. CAMPBELL,

Grocer & Wine Merchant,

2450 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

MONTREAL. 298†tf

THE BIBLE The Best Gift for Christmas.

For Sale at Lowest Rates at the Bible House 2175 St. Catherine Street.

299†2eod

LAND O' CAKES.

Christmas and New Year Cakes and Confectionery Bon-Bons, Fancy Boxes, Crystallized Fruits.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF FRY'S CHOCOLATES JUST RECEIVED.

Short Bread and Scotch Bun aye of the Best.

Luncheon Room open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

CHAS. ALEXANDER,

299†2 law 219 ST. JAMES STREET.

Try DEMERS' 50c WHITE KID GLOVES,

Equal to those sold 75c elsewhere.

338 St. James Street,

Nearly opp. *Witness* office.

Sent post paid on receipt of price. 298†2

THE LADIES' JOURNAL

Gives a Daily Prize of a Handsome China Tea Service.

One dollar will get you THE LADIES' JOURNAL for one year. If you send correct answers to the following questions along with your dollar: Where in the Bible are these words first found, 1, Money; 2, Coal; 3, Wood; and if your letter is the first one received at THE LADIES JOURNAL office any day between now and 25th March next, containing correct answers, you will get a handsome China Tea Service of 44 pieces. There is also three large lists of other valuable prizes, pianos, gold and silver watches, silver tea services, china dinner sets, silver dinner and tea knives, huge cash rewards and scores of other prizes. Send ten cents in stamps and get a sample copy of THE JOURNAL containing these lists in full, or better still send your dollar and answers and get THE JOURNAL for 12 months. Address Editor F. LADIES' JOURNAL, Toronto, Canada. No matter where you live, you have a good opportunity to win this daily prize, as it is the first letter received each day.

PERFUMES! PERFUMES! ENGLISH, FRENCH and American. The best and largest assortment, 1000 dollars worth to select from. Cut glass and fancy bottles in great variety. E. P. Jackson, 2365 St. Catherine street. 265x

BIRTHS.

CURRIE—In this city, on the 12th inst., at 57 St. Antoine street, the wife of Frank C. Currie, of a daughter.

LEGGE—On the 17th December, at 146 St. George street, city, the wife of Mr. George Legge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AVONMORE-EVANS—At Duncannon, Ireland, December 17, Algernon William, Viscount Avonmore, to Mabel, daughter of George Evans, formerly of Toronto.

BROWN-CARPENTER—At Moss River, Que., December 11, Lyman A. Brown to Myrtle V. Carpenter.

COOK-WASHER—On November 29th, at Holy Trinity church, Iron Hill, P. Q., by the Rev. Frank Charters, William H. Cook, of West Farnham, to Myrtle B. Washer, of West Brome.

DUNCAN-REID—At Toronto, December 17, Rev John McDonald Duncan, B. A., to Katharine Margaret Reid.

KENNEDY-BOOTH—At Waterloo, Que., December 3, P. C. Kennedy to Harriet May Booth.

RUNDLE-STEADY—On December 3rd, at Holy Trinity church, Iron Hill, by the Rev. Frank Charters, Stephen Rundle, of East Dunham, to Rosilla Steady, of Iron Hill.

SWIGERT-RUSSELL — At National City, San Diego Co., California, on the 26th November, by the Rev. Dr. Noble, Charles E. Swigert, of Ohio, to Mary (Pollie), third daughter of James Russell, Esq., of Matane, P. Q.

WALL-WHITBY—At Stratford, December 16, C. Wall to Alice E. M. Whitby.

DEATHS.

BLACKMAN—In this city, on the 18th inst., Mr. William Blackman, aged 70, father of Mr. George Blackman, formerly the well-known ship chandler of Commissioners street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 20th inst., at 2.30 p. m. from his late residence, 462 Guy street, to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. 298 2

BERGIN—In this city, on the 18th inst., at her son's residence, 110 Nazareth st., Mary Keating, aged 67 years, widow of the late Wm. Bergin, and mother of Sister Mary Clare of the Order of Mercy. R. I. P. Funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 p. m. sharp, to St. Ann's Church, and from thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 298 2

CRAWFORD—At Hamilton, December 15, Samuel Crawford, aged 73 years.

DOZOIS—At Granby, Que., December 8, Baby Lisle, son of J. L. Dozois, aged 12 months.

FOSBRE—On the 20th inst., Francis Alphonsis Fosbre, infant son of James F. and Katie Fosbre, aged 4 months and 28 days. Funeral will leave his father's residence, No. 2072 Notre Dame street, corner Colborne street, on Sunday, the 21st, at 2.30 p. m., to the Cote des Neiges cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. (Toronto and New York papers please copy.)

GARRIGAN—In New York, on the 17th inst. John Raymond Garrigan, 22 years, eldest son of the late John Garrigan of this city. 298 2

GRANGER—In the Gore of London, Ont., Dec. 14, Eliza Cannom, wife of Alfred E. Granger, aged 31 years.

HUGHSON—In this city, on the 18th inst., Eliza Deans, in her 84th year, widow of the late Lawrence Hughson. Funeral on Saturday, at 2 p. m. from the residence of her daughter (Mrs. Greig), 106 Mansfield street. (Edinburgh, Scotland, and United States papers please copy.) 298 2

HUNTER—At St. Armand East, Que., December 14, S. N. Hunter, aged 65 years.

JONES — At Tucson, Arizona, December 14, Strachan Jones, grandson of the late Honorable and Right Rev. John Strachan, Bishop of Toronto.

KYLE—At Denver, Col., on Saturday, 13 December, W. John Kyle of Montreal, aged 27 years. Funeral will take place from his uncle's residence, No. 28 Kent street, on Monday, December 22nd, at 1.30 p. m. to St. Thomas' church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. 298 2

MARCEAU—At Napierville, Que., December 11, Louis Theodore Marceau, M. D., aged 41 years, 8 months.

MONAGHAN—On the 19th December, 1890, Thomas Monaghan, aged 73 years, native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 77 Dalhousie street, on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, to St. Ann's church, thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. (Detroit, Mich., papers please copy.)

MADDEN—At Toronto, December 14, Bertha Beatrice, daughter of Wm. Madden.

McQUINN—At Spurr Cove, Parish of Lancaster, N. B., December 14, Mrs. Peter McQuinn, in the 70th year of her age.

O'LEARY—At Toronto, December 14, William John O'Leary, son of John O'Leary, aged 16 years, 8 months.

PASS — At Hamilton, December 15, Charles Thomson of E. K. Pass, aged 2 months.

PRENDERGAST—At Montreal, on the 18th December, William Prendergast, aged 39 years, late of Greenbush, N. Y.

ROSS—At Toronto, December 14, Nellie Louisa, daughter of Alex. Ross, aged 15 years.

SOLOMON—At North Stukely, Que., December 9, William M. Solomon, aged 77 years, 4 months.

SCOTT—At London, Ont., December 14, Ethel Kathleen Scott, aged 4 years, 2 months and 11 days.

TWEEDIE—At Broadfield, Whitby, Ont., December 14, Mrs. Tweedie, aged 80 years, 9 months, and 3 days.

TEMPLE—At London, Ont., December 14, in his 28th year, Peter Temple.

VOSBURGH—At S , Thomas, Que., December 15, Amy L., child of the late Miles Vosburgh, aged 10 years.

WHITCOMB—At Waterloo, Que., December 10, Lyman Whitcomb, aged 72 years.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE WORK OF A LEGITIMATE nature in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service, the only Agency under Government patronage. Reliable correspondents in the principal cities. Skilled agents sent to all points. All correspondence strictly confidential. Office Telephone 2131. House Telephone 4653; offices 68-684 A 70 Temple Building, John A. Grose, Manager, Montreal. 196 f

PERSONAL — CHRISTMAS GIFTS. BRASS Mounted Easels from New York, $4. Selling in stores at $6. W. Buller, 1886 Notre Dame. Take Elevator. 298 2

PERSONAL—PORTRAITS ENLARGED IN CRAYons, the best in Canada. Ten dollars, including Frame. W. Buller, 1886 Notre Dame. Take Elevator. 298 2

PERSONAL—PROF. LEMAY IS OPEN FOR ENgagement with his Punch and Judy show, for bazaars, children's parties, etc., 260 St. Lawrence street. 299 1

PERSONAL—LECTURE BY ROSWELL FISHER, M. A., in the Victoria Armory, Cathcart st., Sunday, Dec. 21st, at 7.30, p. m. Subject: Popular Education. 299 1

PERSONAL—WANTED BANJO AND MANDOLIN pupils. T. A. Simpson, 95½ Alexander street. 299 1

PERSONAL—HEAD QUARTERS FOR ENLARging portraits, finishing in crayon, pastel or water colors. Martin's Photo Studio, cor. Craig st. 281 eod tf

PERSONAL — FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW Year's parties, concerts, etc., Professor Coombes' entertainment of mirth, music and ventriloquism, splendid fit up and figures. Sheppard's Music Warehouse. 299 1

PERSONAL—For Christmas or New Year's present, what more welcome than a large framed Portrait? Martin has deservedly a high reputation, and those entrusting him with orders for Crayon, Pastel, Water-color or Oil Portraits are always satisfied. The time is limited. Give your orders at once. Martin's Photo Studio, 141 St. Peter St., Cor. Craig St. Bell Telephone 63. 293 tf

PANTS IMPORTED TWEEDS Dominion Pants Co. 364 St. James st. $3 to order

Holiday Attractions.

Our stock of all goods suitable for the holiday season is most complete, and consists of articles varying in price from 50c for very nice fancy colored chairs, red, white, blue and green; rattan chairs in 25 different styles and of all sizes; Vienna chairs in 20 different styles; fine parlor, dining and library suites from $35, $45, $50, $75, $100, $150, $200, $250; gilt and inlaid cenare, elder and card tables; music cabinets, desks, china closets, easels, etc. All the above marked at the reduced prices offered a few weeks ago, dating from the opening of our cheap sale, preparatory to moving back for street widening in a few months, which removal will insure the greatest bargains, to all in want of such goods up to that time, at Owen Mcgarvey & Son's oldest, largest and acknowledged by all who inspect our stock and showrooms to be the cheapest and best assorted stock of furniture in the Dominion. All being purchased for net cash and in such large quantities enables us to mark our goods at and below what such goods cost many in our line. P. S.—Note the address: 1849, 1851 and 1853 Notre Dame street, corner of McGill st. 29812

$10.00 WILL PAY FOR —: 1 DOZ. CABINETS :— AND A BEAUTIFUL CRAYON FRAMED. Give us your order for Christmas work now and oblige G. C. ARLESS & CO., 261 St. James Street. 282 f 3aw

ORANGES! ORANGES! 12½c per dozen at J. C. Campbell's, 2450 St. Catherine street. 298 tf

CHEAP GROCERIES.

Don't fail to send in your orders for your Christmas supplies to W. ROURKE. 29812 Queen's Block.

COVERNTON'S ALPINE CREAM, For Chapped Hands and Face. One trial sufficient to establish its merits. Gloves can be worn immediately after its use. PRICE, 25cts. Prepared by C. J. COVERNTON & CO., Corner of Metcalfe and Dorchester sts. Branch, 499 St. Lawrence st.

S. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

A WONDERFUL AFFAIR. THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

For a few cents you can buy both hands full of Christmas Presents.
For less than a Dollar a bucketful can be had.
For a Dollar or Two a wheel-barrowful may be purchased.
For anywhere between Five and Ten Dollars a whole sleigh-load can be obtained at S. CARSLEY'S BAZAAR, the Wonderful Affair.
Take either of the elevators for the Japanese Bazaar.

S.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A large quantity of Long Garments, assorted as follows:

TWEED PALETOTS, FANCY CLOTH ULSTERS, RUSSIAN CLOAKS, LONG DOLMANS, TRAVELLING CLOAKS,

Marked Off at Limited Prices for Christmas Presents.

Quantity.	Style.	Price.
13	TWEED ULSTERINGS, at	$ 2.80 each.
12	TWEED ULSTERINGS, at	2.85
14	TWEED ULSTERINGS, at	2.90
15	TWEED ULSTERINGS, at	3.55

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9	TWEED PRINCESS CLOAKS, at	$ 3.95 each.
17	TWEED PRINCESS CLOAKS, at	4.00
18	TWEED PRINCESS CLOAKS, at	4.25
25	TWEED PRINCESS CLOAKS, extra value, at	4.80
4	DOLMAN CLOAKS, at	4.35
5	PALETOTS, with Capes, at	4.60
9	PALETOTS, with Capes, at	4.90
7	RUSSIAN CLOAKS, at	5.00
12	LONG DOLMANS, at	5.10
36	LONG DOLMANS, Special, at	5.70
2	LONG DOLMANS, Special, at	5.75
6	LONG DOLMANS, at	5.90
5	LONG DOLMANS, at	6.00
3	LONG DOLMANS, at	6.40
6	FANCY TWEED L. DOLMANS, at	6.50
5	FANCY TWEED L. DOLMANS, at	6.60
14	FANCY TWEED L. DOLMANS, at	7.40
12	FANCY TWEED L. DOLMANS, at	7.60
3	FANCY TWEED L. DOLMANS, at	7.70

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4	ULSTERS, with Capes	$ 7.75 each.
3	ULSTERS, with Capes	7.80
7	LONG DOLMANS	8.50
8	LONG DOLMANS, Fancy Tweed	8.65
5	LONG DOLMANS, Fancy Tweed	9.00
16	LONG DOLMANS, Fancy Tweed	9.20
9	LONG DOLMANS, Fancy Tweed	9.40
24	SPECIAL LINE, Fancy Tweed	10.00
2	SPECIAL LINE, Fancy Tweed	10.55
12	FANCY PALETOTS, with Capes	11.00
3	LONG DOLMANS, "Fancy"	11.50
5	LONG DOLMANS, "Fancy"	11.75
10	SCOTCH PLAID PALETOTS	12.00
14	ULSTERS, Tailor-made	12.50
17	ULSTERS, Tailor-made	12.75
4	PLAIN PALETOTS, Checked	13.00
3	DOLMANS, New Materials	13.30
3	DOLMANS, New Materials	14.00

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2	LONG DOLMANS	$14.25 each
12	EMBROIDERED PALETOTS	14.50
4	EMBROIDERED PALETOTS	15.00
14	EMBROIDERED ULSTERS	15.50
18	NEW STYLE PALETOTS	15.95
9	NEW MATERIAL DOLMANS	16.00
2	LONG DOLMANS	16.50
9	GERMAN CLOAKS	16.95
5	GERMAN CLOAKS	17.00
2	LONG TWEED DOLMANS	18.90
3	LONG TAILOR MADE ULSTERS	19.00
18	NEW LONG GARMENTS	20.50
7	CAMEL HAIR, new sleeves	20.65
6	CHECKED CAMEL'S HAIR CLOAKS	23.00

The above garments can be bought until New Year's at prices quoted, all very good shades.

S

Also every garment warranted perfect fit. We therefore confidently ask you to see these goods before buying your Christmas presents.

S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

BUSY! BUSY!

Every day selling Short Jackets, at special quotations for Christmas Presents.

SHORT JACKETS, BEAVER CLOTH.
SHORT JACKETS, FUR TRIMMED.
SHORT JACKETS, TRIMMED BRAID.
SHORT JACKETS, NEW MATERIALS.

S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

L

The sale of the following Plush and Sealette Garments will hold good until 1st January, at the prices quoted:

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Quantity.	Style.	Price.
12	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	$ 4.80 each
2	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	5.50
9	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	6.10
1	"SAMPLE" PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	7.75
4	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	8.00
5	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	8.50
5	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	8.90
12	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS, extra	9.20
7	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	9.50
3	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	10.00

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SPECIAL.

6	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	$10.50 each
9	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	12.00
4	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	14.00
5	PLUSH SHORT DOLMANS	14.50
3	PLUSH SHORT DOLMANS	15.00
1	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	18.00
3	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	20.00
5	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	22.50
5	RICH PLUSH DOLMANS	23.00
3	RICH PLUSH DOLMANS	24.00
4	RICH PLUSH DOLMANS	25.00
9	RICH PLUSH DOLMANS	26.50
6	RICH SEALETTE DOLMANS	27.50
4	RICH PLUSH DOLMANS	28.00
7	PLUSH SHORT JACKETS	29.50
4	SEALETTE DOLMANS	39.50
3	SEALETTE DOLMANS, BRAIDED	49.50

Y

Why pay $7.95 for Mantles when you can buy the same goods for $4.50 At S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

Why pay $9.00 for Long Dolmans, when you can buy the same goods for $5.70, at S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

Why pay $6.00 for Long Garments, when you can buy the same goods for $4.00 at S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

See New Shawls for Christmas Presents, at S. Carsley, Notre Dame street, Montreal.

S. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

GRAND CHRISTMAS SALE.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the thousands of visitors and buyers at the Fancy Goods Department this last week, every one has been served with extreme facility; and great satisfaction was given every one, this being due to the increase of our staff for Xmas special trade.

NOTE! NOTE! NOTE!

Last week those who saw our advertisement came to our store to take advantage of our bargains advertised in Fancy Goods, and unless those desiring the things we then advertised come quickly, they will be left out, and will have to pay 30 per cent. to 50c per cent. more for same goods at other stores. We still have a few of

Those Satin Pin Cushions, at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c each.

Those Sachets, perfumed, at 40c, 50c, 60c, $1.00, $1.20, $2.00, $5.00, $9.00 each.

Those Fans, at 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00 each.

Those Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, at $1.25, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00 each.

Those Work Boxes, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, up to $15.00 each.

Those Toilet Cases (complete). Oxidized and Ivory, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, up to $18.00 each.

Those Shaving Sets, at $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, up to $10 each.

Those Manicure Sets, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 up to $15.00 each.

Those Work Boxes, at 75c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, up to $12.50 each.

Those Coffrets, at $1.75, $2.25, $2.50 $2.75, up to $6.50 each.

Those Jewel cases, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, up to $7.00 each.

Those Toilet and Jewel Cases combined at $4, $5.25, $7.00 each, etc.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

Just received a most beautiful line of "Hand Painted," remember "Hand Painted" Glove and Handkerchief Silk Sachets, from $3.00 to $9.00 set. This line is worth your special attention; ask to see them.

JUST RECEIVED.

Just marked and now offered for sale, at prices that will astonish every one, Rich Lace Collars of all descriptions, styles and patterns for Ladies, Misses and Children; ask to see them. Bargains for every one in this line of goods.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 1761, 1763 NOTRE DAME STREET. 299†

GRAND Christmas Sale AT THE Bee Hive

FRED SHIPTON

Has been busy this past week buying Jobs in Goods suitable for presents. Bargains for both great and small.

Read This List of Job Lots.

Children's Wool Mantles,	$3.50 for	$1.50
Children's CASHMERE Dresses	3.50 for	1.95
Children's Gloves	20c for	10c
Children's Storm-Collars	$1.00 for	39c
Children's Clouds	75c for	35c
Children's Caps	50c for	15c
Children's Mantles	$7.50 for	$3.50

For the Ladies.

Christmas Cards	Half Price
Kid Gloves	85c for 49c
Cashmere and Wool Gloves	Half Price
Wool Shawls	Half Price
Dress Patterns	$12.50 for $7.00
Dress Patterns	8.50 for 4.85
Short Jackets	3.50 for 1.85
Do do	5.00 for 3.25
Do do	10.00 for 5.50
Dolmans	All Half Price
Storm-Collars	Half Price
Cashmere Jerseys	$2.50 for $1.20

For Gentlemen.

JOBS IN SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS, TIES, UNDERWEAR, ETC.

Every corner of the Bee Hive is loaded with bargains for the Xmas trade.

Store Open Every Night Next Week Till Ten o'clock.

SHIPTON will offer Bargains and make the Bee Hive the Great Attraction for the next few days.

FRED SHIPTON, The Bee Hive, 1893 Notre Dame Street. Opposite Balmoral. 299†1

☞ Open at night till nine o'clock during December. ☜

BELL PIANOS.

Uprights and Grands in beautiful designs and natural woods, are in use at the great Musical Colleges and Convents and leading Conservatories of Music in Canada, England and the Continent. Over 50,000 instruments in use. Terms easy. Prices moderate. Satisfaction unquestionable. Send for Catalogues to WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame street, Near McGill street, Montreal. 299†1

HOUSEKEEPERS, don't lose the chance of attending the Cheap Sale of Groceries, Provisions, etc., at W. ROURKE, 29812 Queen's Block.

ORANGES! ORANGES! 12½c per dozen at J. C. Campbell's, 2450 St. Catherine street. 298 tf

STAR IN THE EAST

Carsley Brothers

1575 ST. CATHERINE STREET EAST.

Now, Gentlemen!

WAKE UP! This is the time to make your wife an Xmas Present. If you are puzzled as to what is best to give her, we will remind you there is nothing more suitable than a pretty Mantle.

CARSLEY BROTHERS in the East.

Done So Well.

We have done so very well in the Mantle Department this season and are so thoroughly satisfied with our business, that we will give the Ladies of Montreal and Ladies in the country a treat that has never been offered them before.

Visit Our Showrooms

between now and Xmas Day and you will find Garments marked so low in price that we know you will appreciate it as a real treat.

CARSLEY BROTHERS in the East.

Now, Mothers!

Bring your little boys to our store for Warm Suits. Prices from $1.95.

Now, Fathers!

Accompany your daughter to our store and make her a Present of one of our fine quality Sealette Coats, they look so becoming to Young Ladies.

CARSLEY BROTHERS in the East.

Now, Young Gentlemen!

There is a chance for you to surprise the sweetheart. One of our pretty Opera Cloaks or Russian Circulars will do it splendidly.

CARSLEY BROTHERS in the East.

Now, Servant Maids!

Is the time to secure a good Warm Cloth Paletot, trimmed Fur, at $3.95. Remember, these prices will only stand good up to Xmas Day.

CARSLEY BROTHERS in the East.

Now, Workingmen!

If you want comfort during this cold weather, come and purchase one of our

EIDER DOWN QUILTS

The remains of this season's stock to be cleared at 12½ p.c. off the reduced prices.

CARSLEY BROTHERS in the East.

Notice the following Prices

Scotch Gray Boas, 8c., 10c., 15c., 17c.; Boys' Tuques from 10c.; All-Wool Stockings from 8c. per pair; Gloves and Mittens in endless variety.

Our Kid Gloves are Taking at 45c per pair.

Ladies are writing for small cases of these Gloves from the Far West to the "Star in the East."

Carsley Brothers, 1575 St. Catherine.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Parcel Delivery 9 a.m., 1 p. m. and 4 p. m. Tram Cars run past the Door from West to East.

POST ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Only Address:

CARSLEY BROTHERS, 1575 St. Catherine Street East.

STAR IN THE EAST.

N. E. Hamilton & Co's ANNUAL CHEAP-SALE

Now in Progress.

MANTLES-:-
-:-JACKETS-:-
-:-DOLMANS

Selling at a Desperate Sacrifice.

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS FOR

Christmas-Week.

CALL AND SEE OUR LONG HEAVY

TWEED ULSTERS.

Original prices $7.50, now selling at $3.75

do	do	10.75,	do	4.75
do	do	12.50,	do	5.75
do	do	14.75,	do	6.95
do	do	16.75,	do	8.00
do	do	18.50,	do	9.25
do	do	20.50.	do	9.75

Higher prices at the same rate of Reductions.

Jerseys & Blouses

In Silk and Wool. All sacrificed.

Evening Silks, Grenadines, &c.

:- ALL -:- REDUCED -:

During next week, previous to the holidays, we shall make a display of DRESS PATTERNS, suitable for Presents,

ALL REDUCED.

Thousands of Useful Presents, at Very Moderate Prices, in every department,

--All Reduced.--

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

N. E. HAMILTON & CO., 1888, 1890 Notre Dame st. 299†1

FANCY -:- SLIPPERS FOR XMAS PRESENTS, 75c

Men's Fancy Worked Slippers, two different styles for 75c, worth $1.25.
Men's Fancy Worked Slippers, four different kinds for $1.00, worth $1.50.
Men's Fancy Worked Slippers, three different styles $1.25, worth $1.75.
Men's Fancy Worked Slippers, four different styles $1.50, worth $2.25.
Men's Fancy Worked Slippers, four different styles $2.00, worth $3.00.
Ladies' Nice Warm Felt Slippers, 40c.
Ladies' Good German Felt Slippers, 20c.
Ladies' Fine German Felt Slippers, 25c.
Ladies' Extra Fine German Felt Slippers, $1.00.
Boys' Solid Leather School Boots, 1, 1½, 12, 13, 1, 2, for 65c.
Boys' Solid Leather School Boots, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7—75c.
Boys' good Wool-lined Rubbers, 1 to 6, for 50c.
Boys' good Cotton-lined Rubbers, 1 to 6, for 40c.
Our Men's Wool-lined Waterproof Overshoe at $1, is a marvel. See them.
Our Ladies' Wool-lined Rubber at 38c is just half price.
Our Ladies' Cotton-lined Rubber at 28c is worth 55c.
Our Ladies' Warm Felt Congress at 75c is worth $1.25; Buttoned at $1.00 is worth $1.50.

COME AND SEE THE BARGAINS AT THE BURNING BOOT. 110——) McGILL STREET (——110 29012 J. C. PARKER, Prop.

—THE— DOMINION LINEN WAREHOUSE JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS, ADVERTISEMENT.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

At Xmas tide each year we always have a large demand for TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS for use on that happy day. This year we have made special efforts to place within the reach of all, linens at very low rates; for instance, an all pure LINEN DAMASK, 60 inches wide, FOR 37c PER YARD.
A Good 72 inch width, FOR 65c PER YARD.
An Excellent 72 inch width, FOR $1.00 PER YARD, And upwards.

Table Cloths. Table Cloths.

We make a specialty of having all lengths of Table Cloths in stock, from 1¼ yd. to 10¼ yds., therefore if you require an extra long cloth we can supply you and at extremely low prices.

NAPKINS. NAPKINS.

We have a very large stock of NAPKINS in ¾, ⅞, 4-4, 5-4 sizes, our prices range from 75c per doz. to $2.8 per doz. You cannot possibly find a larger selection or better value than we offer in this line of goods, it is OUR SPECIALTY.

TOWELS. TOWELS.

In TOWELS you will find us in advance of all others for good value, only pure Linen goods sold, we start our TOWELS at 80c per dozen up to $20 per dozen. We are in a position therefore to supply both rich and poor, thus both can be suited and receive good value for their money.

COMFORTERS. COMFORTERS.

In Comforters our prices range from 90c up to $15.
GOOD BATTING COMFORTERS
GOOD DOWN COMFORTERS
You will find our stock just at right prices for these goods.
For Linen Goods of every description come to the Headquarters,

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS, 203, 205, 207 ST. ANTOINE, 244 to 250 MOUNTAIN STREET.
TELEPHONES { Bell, 6225. Federal, 1650.
☞ From now until Christmas, our Store will be open till 9 p. m. 299†1

BELL ORGANS

At Willis & Co.'s, in 150 different styles, from the small school organ to the more pretentious Piano Model, Parlor Organs, Chapel Organs, Single and Double Manuals, Cases in Fine Walnut, Panelled and veneered in beautiful French Walnuts and other rare woods. Double veneered. 299†1

TRY DEMERS' 50c WHITE KID GLOVES, Equal to those sold 75c elsewhere. 338 St. James Street, Nearly opposite Witness office. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. 29812

FUN IN KILKE...

THE TIN PAN AND BUGLE BRIG...

Factions Feeling Running High — Serious Trouble Dreaded To-morrow—Military and Police Reinforcements.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LONDON, December 20.—The *Labor World's* article on the Irish situation says: "Every hope founded upon Parnell's supposed honor, patriotism and political honesty, has been dashed to the ground. He has more than justified all his worst foes have ever said about him. His tactics in Ireland are the crowning disgrace of his career. False to his friends, false to his country, he stands revealed as the most unscrupulous tyrant that ever rode rough shod over the hopes and sentiments of a nation. Let the end be what it may, Parnell will be forevermore impossible as leader of a united Irish people."

DUBLIN, December 20.—The *Insuppressible* publishes a four column list of the names of leading McCarthyites, the names of the members of the McCarthyite committee filling the first column. The list includes the names of prominent Dublin clergymen and leading men of the professional and business classes throughout Ireland.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The *World's* correspondent at Kilkenny says: Anything like a description of the turmoil and confusion in this city at the present would be equivalent to describing the rapid revolutions of a kaleidoscope. One Irish faction predominates one minute, the next its hated rival commands the absolute attention of this

TYPICAL IRISH MOB.

So far as the city of Kilkenny is concerned it sways like a reed in the wind, with the man who happens to command its attention for a moment. The two hotels in which the worse than rival factions are quartered almost face each other in a public square. At ten o'clock last night Mr. Parnell was shouting out from the open window to the crowd beneath, that he never felt so confident of victory as at that moment. While he was talking, Davitt stood listening at a window almost opposite, notifying Healy and a group of other friends around him that he had positive and authentic information that Mrs. O'Shea was coming to Ireland to nurse Parnell through this important crisis of his life. I had not seen Parnell since his departure from London till I met him across the dinner table last night. The difference in his appearance is positively startling. Then, he was full of vigor, vitality and fight; now he is as full of fight as ever, but his vigor is gone, and any considerate physician would have ordered him to bed at once. After Parnell had finished speaking and gone to bed, the Healy-McCarthy faction began speechifying. They claimed positive assurances of Hennessy's election by 1000 majority. This is less than half of what they claimed last week. Parnell, on the other hand, claims to be equally positive that he

CAN ELECT SCULLY.

"I am sure we will triumph," he said last night. "Every day we are gaining ground." So far as I can get a consensus of public opinion here it is that Parnell's man will be beaten by a small majority. If this happens there will almost surely be bloodshed next Monday night. In the two places where the Healy crowd attempted to hold meetings yesterday they were fairly drummed out of town by Parnellites beating tin pots, kettles and pans till no human voice could make itself heard. Davitt and Tanner drove to Killaloe expecting to see hundreds assembled to greet them. No one was there but twenty-five policemen and a reporter. At the same moment Justin McCarthy and Sexton were trying in vain to hold an open-air meeting in the city of Kilkenny, but they were finally compelled to go into a private room in the Imperial Hotel where they addressed thirty persons, while the Parnellites outside made the place hideous with howls. So far as the story of the day goes Parnell triumphed. He held one meeting in Wellingford unmolested, urging defiance to the interference of the priests in politics. After this 300 people followed him three miles through snow and mud to Johnstown, where he held another large meeting. At this place the Healyites attempted to interfere with

TIN HORNS AND SHOUTS.

Parnell shouted:—"Do not let them disturb us; men! drive them back." The Parnellites thereupon charged on the Healyites, who beat a retreat followed by a shower of stones. Serious trouble was only prevented by a detachment of constabulary. To-day the same methods of warfare will be continued. The police and military are arriving from all parts of Ireland for an almost inevitable fracas on Sunday and riots around the polling-booths on Monday. It is not probable the result will be ascertained before Tuesday morning. Some polling places are twenty miles from the hall where votes are officially counted, and the polls do not close till eight in the evening.

First Drive of the Tandem Club.

The first drive of the Tandem Club takes place this afternoon. The members of the Club meet at the Windsor Hotel at 2.30, and, headed by the president, Mr. Leslie Gault, will drive along down Beaver Hall Hill to St. James street, returning the same way, and taking the drive around the two mountains, by way of Sherbrooke street and Cote St. Antoine. After the drive a five o'clock tea at the Kennels will be given to the members of the Club. The membership of the Tandem Club is about the same as last year, there being about fifty members, but it is hoped to make the drives more largely attended this winter. Last winter the Club labored under the disadvantage of having poor sleighing, which made the turnouts smaller than usual, but the energy of the president, Mr. Leslie Gault, seems to be infusing new life into the Club, and there is every likelihood of the drives being as largely attended as of yore. When there is a full turnout of the Club the display of horseflesh, costly equipages, and magnificent furs cannot be excelled by any city on the continent, and the weekly drives are always looked forward to, both by the citizens and visitors to the city. The next drive will take place on Christmas Day, and after that the Tandem Club will turn out every Saturday during the winter.

Three Cases of Insanity.

There were three cases of insanity before the Recorder yesterday. One of them was a particularly sad one, the unfortunate being a young ecclesiastic of the Seminary of twenty-one years of age. He was in a state of frenzied mania which developed about ten days ago. His mania is that the secret societies of the world are conspiring to overthrow religion. He called the Recorder the grand master of the Masons, and the employés brothers.

Marie Charpentire, an old woman of 87, who thinks she is a little child again, and talks of "mama" and "papa" and her school, was also committed to Longue Pointe yesterday, and one Chas. Heavysage, an Englishman, with a wife and family, was sent to the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun.

Christmas Services.

Special Christmas services will be held both morning and evening in the Richmond Square Mission. Christmas hymns will be a feature of the services.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Dose, one of each after eating.

Special Notices.

N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James St.

A large assortment of the latest styles of Weber, N. Y. (the best piano now manufactured), Decker & Son, N. Y., Pianos, and the old and reliable Vose & Sons' pianos of Boston. Fine American pianos are sold by this house as low and on as easy terms as is asked for the cheaply made Ontario piano so extensively pushed on the public. New Canadian pianos of the best makers $225. A large assortment of second-hand pianos of fine makes at bargains and easy monthly payments. N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street.

The repairing of fine watches, also English and French clocks, a specialty at E. Hemsley's, 255 St. James street.

Every Bell Piano is furnished with the patent Tone Softener and every Bell organ with Scribner's qualifying tubes at Willis & Co's. Piano and Organ Rooms.

Gold Bracelets, $3.50 to $5.00; Gold Bracelets, $5.00 to $10.00; Gold Bracelets, $10.00 to $15.00; Gold Bracelets, $15.00 to $20.00; Gold Bracelets, $20.00 to $40.00; Gold Bracelets, $40.00 to $100.00. E. Hemsley, 255 St. James St.

...VENTH DEATH.

...ECK ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.

...ther Victim of the Train Wreck Succumbs to Her Injuries—The Latest From Levis.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LEVIS, December 20.—Another victim of the train wreck died this morning, making the total number of dead seven. It is Mrs. Beauchemin, of Manchester, N. H. Notwithstanding the good care taken of her she died and her husband arrived too late to find her alive. Three others are said to be dying. One of them is Mrs. Cote, of St. Gervais, the second, Mrs. Couette of Rimouski, and the third is Mr. Stanislaus Dionne, former porter of Senator Chapais, who, though he showed considerable improvement yesterday had a relapse last night, and is now at death's door.

Among effects found in the *debris* was a note signed by Capt. Belanger of Bathurst, hence the rumor that this gentleman was one of the unknown dead. The management of the road are profuse in their expressions of satisfaction at the fact that there were no stoves burning in the cars, and Mr. McDonald, the district Superintendent, stated this morning that unless the Grand Trunk Railway adopt the system of heating by steam the Intercolonial will refuse to allow their cars to run over the Grand Trunk to Montreal in the future. Michel Lebel two hours before his death yesterday asked Mr. Pinault, M. P. P., how his friend Alexis, meaning Mr. Dessaint was. Being told he was all right, for the purpose of calming him, he said he expected to be all right himself in a short time. Mayor Fremont of Quebec, an old friend, was with Mr. Lebel when he died yesterday. Mr. Denis Hudon, of Quebec, had just passed through the second class car in which so many people were killed and entered the baggage car when the disaster occurred. Abel Mignault, of Sandy Bay, County Matane, who is reported to have received serious injuries, is not in danger and is steadily improving in health. The fireman was a young man named Couillard. Conductor Walker, who lives at Levis, is much better and will probably be able to give evidence at the inquest Monday. This morning a grand mass was chanted in the Church of Notre Dame at Levis as a thanksgiving on the part of those who so miraculously escaped death in this sad accident. It is said that one of the passengers on board the derailed train, Audet by name, from St. Gervais, has become insane in consequence of the shock caused to his nervous system by a blow on the head. A special train has been put at the disposal of the members of the Legislature and the friends and relatives of those of the victims who came from Kamouraska time. It will leave to-morrow so as to reach Kamouraska in time to attend the funerals, returning in time for the opening of the House on Monday afternoon.

The inquest was continued this morning in the ladie's waiting-room I. C. R. depot, Coroner Belleau, M. D., presiding. After routine, the first witness called was Augustin Laverdiere, I. C. R. agent at Levis. He deposed to the hour of the accident and the removal of the dead bodies to the temporary morgue.

The railway has made itself responsible for all the funeral expenses of the various victims.

FINANCIAL.

There had been very little business transacted in the stock market to-day at time of going to press. Small sales of Ontario Bank and Telegraph had been effected at about steady prices, and a lot of North-West Land had changed hands at 70¼.

Sales up to 11.30—5 shares Ontario Bank at 111; 5 Telegraph at 98; 100 North-West Land at 70¼.

New York Stock Exchange.

Reported for the STAR by MacDougall Bros., Stock brokers, 60 St. Francois Xavier st. Dec. 20

	Op'ng	11.10		Op'g.	11.10
Atch.T.&S.Fe	28¼	28⅜	Ohio & Mis.	—	—
C.B. & Q.	89	88½	St. P. & Om.	—	—
C.P. Ry.	—	—	do pref.	—	—
C.C.C.&I.	—	—	Oregon Na.	—	—
N. Y. Cen.	—	—	N. American	—	11¾
Central Pac.	—	—	Ont. & West'n	15¾	15¾
C. South'n	—	—	Pacific Mail	34	34
Del& Hud	—	—	P'lman Car.	—	—
Del L. & W.	129	128¾	Reading	30	30
Erie	—	—	Rock Isl'd	71	70⅝
do pref.	—	—	Rich. & Term.	15⅝	15⅝
do 2nd.	—	—	St. Paul	50¾	50⅝
N. Y. & N. E.	32	32	do pref.	—	—
J'sey Cent.	—	—	Tex Pac.	—	—
Lou & Nash.	71⅞	72	Union Pac.	44¾	44¾
Lake Shore	106¾	107¾	W'n Union xd	74¾	74⅝
Mich. Cen.	—	—	Wabash	—	—
St. P. M. & M.	—	—	do pref.	—	—
Man. Elev.	96	96	Wheeling&L.E.	28	28
Miss Pac.	61¼	61¾	Stg. Excha'ge	—	481
N. Pacific	21	21	Money	—	—
N. Pac. pre	62	61¾	Sugar	—	—
C. & N. West	104⅝	104	Lead	—	—
C. N & W. pref	—	—	Chicago Gas	35¾	35⅞
....	—	—	C.P.R. L'nd	74⅜	74⅜

Montreal Stock Exchange.

Reported for the STAR by Gordon Strathy & Co. Stock Brokers, Exchange Court. 11.30. Dec. 20.

	Ask.	Bid.		Ask.	Bid.
Montreal	222	220½	Do Bonds	—	—
Ontario	112¾	110	St. Ry. Co.	180	170
Peoples	—	97	City Gas Co.	201	200
Molsons	162½	—	Can. P. R.	71⅞	71½
Toronto	—	—	Do L. Bonds	—	—
Jac. Cartier	—	—	Can. Shipping	—	—
Merchants	142	139	Do Bonds	—	—
E. Townships	—	—	Can. Cotton	—	—
Quebec	—	—	Do Bonds	—	—
Union	—	—	Dundas Cot'n	—	—
Commerce	124	123	Do Bonds	—	—
Ville Marie	—	—	Mont. Cot'n	—	—
Hochelaga xd	105	101	Do Bonds	—	—
Inter. Coal	—	—	Hoch. Cot'n	—	—
Do Bonds	—	—	R. E. Light	—	—
Mont. Tel.	98	97	St. Ry. N. S.	—	—
N. W. Land	6[illegible]	68	Gas N. S.	—	—
R. & O. N. Co.	55	50	Com. Cab. Co.	—	—

Grain and Provisions in Chicago.

Latest prices current in Chicago for Grain and Provisions, reported for the STAR by Smith & Simpson, Brokers, Room 4 Merchant's Exchange. Dec. 20.

	Month	Open'g.	High'st	Lowest.	11.30
WHEAT	May	100¾	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
CORN	Jan.	—	—	—	—
	May	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
OATS	May	45⅛	45⅛	45	45⅛
PORK	Jan.	10.20	10.20	10.17½	10.17½
	May	11.22½	11.22½	11.20	11.20
LARD	Jan.	5.85	5.85	5.82½	5.82½
	May	6.45	6.45	6.42½	6.42½

THE WEATHER.

11.00 a. m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Fair and milder; mild to-morrow.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Thermometer this day: Noon, 9; min., —5. Same date last year: Max., 40; min., 34. Barometer readings to-day: 8 a. m., 30.58; 12 m., 30.52.

— Signifies below zero.

Appointments this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Duff Opera Company.
THEATRE ROYAL—"Hearts of New York."
CYCLORAMA—Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.
ART GALLERY—A selection of paintings.

Poisoned by Scrofula

Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Scrofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of fœtal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease.

But There is a Remedy

for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its powerful effect upon the blood, expels every trace of the disease and gives to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not accept any substitute.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Dozes One Dollar (3)

GOLD WATCHES.

New Designs just received for the Holiday Trade at Ross'.

In 10, 14 and 18 Kar. Cases, Waltham and Elgin movements, from $25.00 to $75.00.
Solid Gold Stem-wind Swiss Watches, from $15.00 to $65.00.
Gold Filled Watches, warranted to wear, from $15.00 to $35.00.
Silver Watches, Stem wind, Solid Silver Cases, from $5.00 to $35.00.
$2.75 Watches, Stem wind, Nickel Cases, Swiss movements.
Every watch fully warranted.

HENRY ROSS, Watchmaker & Jeweller, 297z 137 St. Peter st., 3 doors from Craig.

—THE—

ÆOLIAN ORGANS

The Greatest Musical Marvel!

WHAT IS IT?

It is, first, a five octave key-board organ, complete and perfect in every detail, operated like any other organ and does not at all differ from it in appearance. Inside this organ is an automatic action, which is operated by simply pulling a stop. Anybody can then by this means play CORRECTLY the most difficult pieces, but the GREAT POINT is that a musician or a person of taste who cannot play herself with her fingers can render not only correctly but ARTISTICALLY the most difficult compositions of the great masters, with all the beautiful changes of tempo and delicate shadings of tone color.

It is highly recommended by

ANTON SEIDL,

the great orchestra leader, and other musicians as specially adapted for classic and operatic music.

You cannot form any idea of it until you hear it. Musicians and visitors always welcome.

Illustrated Catalogue free.

L. E. N. PRATTE

1676 NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

Sole Agent for Hazelton, Fischer, Dominion and Æolian Pianos and Organs.

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GOLD SPECTACLES.

In order to secure good quality and durability, we employ the highest class workmen, manufacturing our guaranteed solid

Gold Spectacles and Eyeglasses

which are much superior to the thin poor quality goods usually imported.

PROF. SAML. S. GRANT,

1st honors Diploma, Ophthalmic College, N.Y. The sight accurately and delicately tested by improved and scientific methods.

No extra charges. Telephone 4820.

HENRY GRANT & SON,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
72 Beaver Hall. - - - Corner Dorchester.
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NASAL BALM

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

PIANO TUNING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Messrs. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame st. (near McGill st.), Bell Telephone, No. 1643, have employed a large staff of competent tuners for the special needs at the present season; reasonable terms and good work done.

289x10eod

Private Sales at auction prices, at the American Jersey and Cloak Factory, still going on. 297x3

St. James Street. FOR SALE,

Cut stone front, solidly built, from St. James Street to Fortification Lane, having a frontage of about 44 feet on each street.

Price, only $46,000.

This is a class of property not often in the market. Call for particulars.

J. Cradock Simpson & Co.
181 ST. JAMES STREET. 299x5

Houses to Let.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

J. Cradock Simpson & Co.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
291x5eod 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first Mortgage on Real Estate.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
291x5eod 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Dorchester Street.

FOR SALE.—The beautiful stone front houses Nos. 990, 992, 994 and 996 Dorchester street, opposite Mackay street. The houses are substantial, elegant, built of the best materials, and with perfect ventilation and drainage. Heated with hot water throughout. Completed about a month ago. Will be sold separately. Intending purchasers can secure a better bargain by buying now.

J. Cradock Simpson & Co.
290x5 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

—AT—

BARGAIN PRICES.

12 Park avenue, cut stone double tenement.
16 Park avenue, cut stone double tenement.
51 Durocher street, cut stone residence.
53-65 Argyle avenue, cut stone residence.
21 Drolet street, brick residence.
16 Cathcart street, cut stone residence.
180-194 Maple street, brick block tenements.
447-51 St. Urbain street, brick block and lot.
32 St. Gabriel street, stone block and lot.
263 Fullum street, brick residence and lot.
13-19 Eleanor street, brick block tenements.
64-68 Seigneurs street, brick tenements.
52 Quesnel street, brick tenements.
215 Drolet street, brick cottage.
730 Albert street, brick block tenements.
500 St. Paul street, cut stone ware house.
St. Lambert, cottages and lots.
Montreal Junction, building lots.
Cote St. Antoine, building lots.
Crescent street, building lots.
Drummond street, building lots.
Notre Dame street, building lots.
Moreau street, building lots.
Cote St. Louis, stone house and lot.
Union avenue, cut stone residence.
Etc., Etc.

We may say that among the above are same eligible and bargain properties, and they can all be sold at tempting prices if bought at once. Apply for full particulars to

J. S. THOMSON & CO., Auctioneers,
299 3 184 St. James st

THREE LARGE SALES.

Monday, 22, Tuesday, 23, and Wednesday, 24, at 2.30 Each Day,

To clear out all the Fancy Goods consigned for Sale, comprising Plush Goods, Toys, Cards, Clocks, Vases, China Ware, Silver Ware, and some Fine Goods; also Fine Chenille Portiers, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Table Covers, and other Goods in this line. A very large assortment of Furniture belonging to the Estate of Geo. Stewart, insolvent, comprising some very Fine Parlor Suites, in Milton Rugs, Beautiful Brocatelle Plush, Raw Silk, and Hair Cloth Easy Chairs, Couches, Single and Folding, a Large Line of Fancy American Rockers, in Plush, Leather, Fancy Tables, for the Parlor and Drawing Room, Ladie's Desks, Cylinder Desks and Book Cases, Hall Stands, Wardrobes, Bedroom Suites, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Dining Chairs, Fancy Odd Chairs and Divans, Reception and Conversation Chairs, Smoking and Easy Chairs in 16 Century Finish, and a large line of other Goods. All to be sold witdout reserve.

JAS. STEEL, Auctioneer,
299 3 1826 to 1834 Notre Dame st.

Auction Sales at the American Jersey and Cloak Factory, at 2 and 7 p. m., every day. 297x3

GET INTO TOUCH WITH IT.

Curious how people, during the holiday season, are so sensitive to the least unsightly object, which at other times might be passed over without notice.

But so it is.

There's a feeling that even inanimate things must be in touch with the unwonted brightness and mirth.

And so the curtains come down.

And the hangings come down.

And the table napery, and the household linen, and the personal linen, are all bundled up,

And the Mistress of the home says, "Send everything to the

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY

that we may have the home spick and span from top to bottom for our friends at Xmas and the New Year."

The ABSOLUTELY PERFECT character of the work of the Troy Steam Laundry is now so universally appreciated that the inrush of extra holiday work during the past week has been enormous.

Send or telephone AT ONCE, as there is not a moment to lose.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY,
Cor Craig & St. Peter sts.
Our Telephone Nos. are {Bell 666. Federal 542.

Do You Wear Granby Over-shoes? Every Body Else Does.

Auction Sales of Jersey Cloth, Tweeds and Silk Blouses, at the American Jersey and Cloak Factory. 297x3

BAILIFF'S SALE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIStrict of Montreal—No. 3896—Circuit Court. Joseph Archambault and Francois Archambault, merchants, Plaintiffs, versus Francois Baker, Defendant, and the said Francois Baker, Guardian. On the 29th day of December, 1890, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 41 Roy street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc. Terms of sale, cash. M. J. A. DECELLES, B. S. C. Montreal, December 20, 1890. 299 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIStrict of Montreal, No. 3523, Magistrate's Court, for the City of Montreal, Patrick Kelly, Plaintiff, v.s. Francois Barbeau, Defendant, and Messrs. Letang, Letang & Cie., Tiers Saisis, on the 29th day of December, 1890, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Tiers Saisis, No. 387 and 389 St. Paul street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice all the goods and chattels of the said Tiers Saisis, seized in this cause, consisting of Horse, Sleigh, Safe, Desks, Etc. Terms of sale cash. M. J. A. DECELLES, B.S.C., Montreal, December the 20th, 1890. 299 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIStrict of Montreal—No. 8863—Magistrates' Court, for the city of Montreal, James Walker, Jr., Plaintiff, vs. Leonard Prowse, Defendant. On the 29th day of December, 1890, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendant, No. 603 Wellington street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of tinware, etc. Terms cash. C. N. ROBILLARD, C. S. C. Montreal, 20th December, 1890. 299 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIStrict of Montreal, No. 1748 — Magistrate's Court, for the City of Montreal, Hubert R. Ives, Plaintiff, vs. Leonard Prowse, Defendant. On the 29th day of December, 1890, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendant, No. 603 Wellington street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of tinware, etc. Terms cash. C. N. ROBILLARD, B. S. C. Montreal, 20th December, 1890. 290 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIStrict of Montreal—No. 1715—Superior Court. John Fisher, et al, Plaintiffs, vs. H. A. Johnson, et al, Defendants. On the 29th day of December, 1890, at nine of the clock in forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, John S. Tait, No. 601 St. Urbain st., in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of carpets, etc. Terms cash. C. N. ROBILLARD, B. S. C. Montreal, 20th December, 1890. 299 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIStrict of Montreal, No. 2249—Circuit Court. Dame Dorilla Savaria et vir, of Montreal, Plaintiffs, vs. Victor Dehomme, of the same place, Defendant. On the 29th day of December, instant, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile and business place of the said Defendant, at No. 871 St. Catherine street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc., etc., etc. Terms cash. PHIL. DANSEREAU, B. S. C., Montreal, December 20th, 1890. 299 1

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 8341, Magistrate's Court. Charles Desjardins, Plaintiff, versus Joseph Dubois, Defendant. On the twenty-ninth of December, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 49 St. Andre street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of a piano, etc. J. B. PERRAULT, B. S. C. Montreal, December 19th, 1890. 299 1

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.— No. 10186—Magistrate's Court of the city of Montreal. The Lang Manufacturing Coy., Plaintiff, vs. Leonard Prowse, Defendant. On the 29th day of December, 1890, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendant, No. 603 Wellington st., in the city of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of tinware, etc. Terms cash. C. N. ROBILLARD, B. S. C. Montreal, 20th December, 1890. 299 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.— No. 9925.—Magistrate's Court. Philip Curtin, et al, of Montreal, Expressmen, Plaintiffs, vs. Thomas Porteous, of Montreal, Defendant. On the twenty-ninth day of December, 1890, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 80 University street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc. A. LAVERDURE, B. S. C. Montreal, 19th December, 1890. 299 1

BAILIFF'S SALE—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIStrict of Montreal—No. 4309. Magistrate's Court, Marc Ethier and al., Plaintiff, vs. Dame E. Dumont, Defendant. On the 29th Day of December, 1890, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 57 Rivard street, in City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of house furniture. D. MENEAULT, B. S. C., Montreal, 20 December, 1890. 299 1

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—No. 2372.—Superior Court. John P. Cuddy, Plaintiff, vs. Dame Elizabeth C. Petit, Defendant. On the 29th day of December, 1890, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendant, in the city of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of bar fixtures, etc. S. C. MORSAN, B. S. C. 299 1

GRAND CLEARING SALE

—OF—

English, French and German Fine Art Goods, Sheffield Cutlery in Cases, Bisque and China Ornaments, Plush Goods, Marble and Bronze Clocks, Bronze Statuettes, Marly and Percheron Horses and a large quantity of Bric-a-Brac all suitable for the Holiday Trade.

In order to make a grand clearance of the above goods we will sell, without any reserve, the entire collection now on view at

NO. 203 ST. JAMES STREET,

Monday Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 22nd,
AT 2.30 AND 7.30 O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO.,
299 1 Auctioneers.

SALE OF

BELFAST LINENS, Manchester Quilts, Nottingham Curtains, Table Covers, Portieres, and General House Furnishings.

The subscribers have received per SS. "Toronto," a consignment of Fine Furnishing Goods, which will be sold by auction at their rooms,

NOS. 1821 AND 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,
TUESDAY Afternoon, DECEMBER 23rd,

—CONSISTING OF—

Irish Linen Table Cloths from 1½ to 8 yds long, 5x8 and ¾ table Napkins, Tray and 5 o'clock Cloths, Huckaback Crape and Damask Towels, Linen Pillow Slips, Pillow Linen, Fronting Linen, Linen Sheeting, Diaper and other House and Table Linens, Manchester White and Colored Quilts, Counterpanes, Comforters, White Blankets, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Net Curtains, Guipure Curtains, Portieres, Table and Piano Covers, etc., etc.

All Beautiful New Goods, of the Finest Quality and this season's patterns.

SALE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO.,
299 2 Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Unclaimed and Abandoned Goods

The undersigned are instructed by M. P. RYAN, Esq., Collector of Customs, to sell by public auction, at the Customs Examining Warehouse,

No. 31 COMMON STREET.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 26TH, 1890.

All the Unclaimed and Abandoned Goods, as per Catalogue, issued and contained in the above premises.

_ A deposit of Ten Per Cent. will be required on the adjudgment of each lot.

SALE AT 10.30 O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO.,
299 4 Queen's Auctioneers.

REMEMBER TO ATTEND

THE GREAT FUR
—AND—
ROBE SALE

THIS EVENING, AT 7.30,

At Our Rooms,
Nos. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME St.

No old goods, all this season's styles, made from the finest quality of Seal, Persian Lamb, Otter, Beaver, Mink and other Fashionable Fur; including, Ladies' and Gent's Alaska and South Sea Seal Caps, Ladies' Seal Jackets, Cloaks, Coats and Dolmans, Gent's Persian Lamb Coats, and a general assortment of custom-made goods.

☞ Musk Ox and Buffalo Robes, etc.

M. HICKS & CO.,
299 1 Auctioneers.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

A COMPLETE MAGIC LANTERN OUTFIT

—COMPRISING—

1. Triple Lantern, best English make, with fittings for lime light complete, may be used as a single, double or triple lantern for complicated mechanical effects.

2. Smaller Lanterns, oil, fitted on stand with dissolving apparatus, capable of producing all but the most complicated mechanical effects.

A choice and varied collection of lantern slides plain and colored, many of them very rare, also beautiful mechanical sets, hand painted to order. Lecture sets, comical slides and a few rare photograph slides of Canadian views, among others the first Ice Palace. The finest and most complete set in Canada. To be seen at our rooms, Nos. 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame st.

M. HICKS & CO.,
299 2 Auctioneers.

REMEMBER.

Our large sale of Jewellery and Fancy Goods, Toys and Beautiful Furniture, on Monday evening, 22nd December, at 7½ o'clock. Please attend this sale, as these goods have to be sold without reserve.

299 2 J. TIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

REMEMBER.

Our large sale of Jewellery and Fancy Goods, Toys, and Beautiful Furniture, on Monday evening, 22nd December, at 7½ o'clock. Please attend this sale, as these goods have to be sold without reserve.

299 2 J. TIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE

BY MARCOTTE BROS.,
95 ST. JAMES STREET,

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 23rd and 24th DEC., INSTANT,

We will sell at our rooms, a large assortment of fresh and varied goods as follows:

Dry Goods, Tweeds, Meltons, Prints, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Neckties, Merinos, Cashmeres, Hats and Caps, Furs, Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

Also a lot of Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, and a large amount of Ready Made Clothing, Top Shirts, Undershirts, Hosiery, Small Wares, Fancy Goods, Sleighs, and other goods too numerous to mention.

The whole to be sold positively without reserve and in lots to suit the trade.

SALE AT 10 A. M. EACH DAY.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
299 3 Auctioneers.

GRAND CHRISTMAS SALE

OF

Elegant Furniture, Belfast Linens, Lace Curtains, Carpets and Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Clocks, Lamps. A nice assortment of Fancy Goods, etc., etc.,

To be held by us at our Rooms, 241 and 243 ST. JAMES STREET,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Afternoon and Evening, DEC. 23rd and 24th.

—COMPRISING—

Oak and Walnut American Bed Room Sets, very nice Parlor Sets in Plush and Silk Brocatelle, Fancy Odd Chairs, Parlor Tables, Dining Tables and Chairs, Oak and Walnut Sideboards, Hall Stands, Book Cases, Cabinets, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Tea and Dinner Sets, Chamberware, Cutlery, Cases of Carvers, Deserts, Fish Sets, Workboxes, Desks, Dolls, Albums, Fine Hanging Lamps, Table and Piano Lamps, Birds and Flowers in shade, Marble and Brass Clocks, Carpets and Oil Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Marsell and other Quilts, Blankets and Comforters and a large assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday Presents.

SALE EACH DAY AT 2 and 7 O'CLOCK, P.M.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

N. B.—The Furniture, Carpets and House Furnishings will be offered on Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

We would respectfully beg to announce, as we intend this for a Clearance Sale, the public may expect bargains as there will be no reserve whatever.

299 4 R. & D.

IMPORTANT SALE HORSES, SLEIGHS,

Robes, etc. Very handsome dark chestnut Gelding, 16 hands high, 6 years old, well bred, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle, fine action and a great roadster, one brown saddle and driving Mare, 16 hands, 7 years old, very kind, has been ridden and driven by a lady, one good serviceable chestnut working and driving horse, 5 other horses, 50 new and second hand sleighs of all kinds, Crachoirs, handsome new Gladstone Sleighs, 8 new Cutters, Carioles, Berlins, Express and Family Sleighs, fine Tandem do, Dog Carts and Victoria Sleighs, etc., 4 fine Musk Ox Robes, 40 other good new and second hand Sleigh Robes, fine assortment light Driving, Coupe, and Express Harness, Fur Coats, etc., etc., at our depository, No. 322 and 324 St. James street, on

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 23RD INST.,
AT 3.20 O'CLOCK.

D. H. & W. H. FRASER,
299 2 Auctioneers.

BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE, THE

Household Furniture and Effects, Carpets, Piano, Pictures, Ornaments, Hall and Cooking Range, etc. The contents of a nicely furnished House will be sold by order of the court, at our rooms, 320 St. James street. Our large regular weekly auction on

FRIDAY, 26TH INST.,
AT TEN A. M.

D. H. & W. H. FRASER,
299 4 Auctioneers.

Auction Sale at the American Jersey and Cloak Factory, still going on. 297x3

MONTREAL ANNEX.

We have great pleasure in stating to the Citizens of Montreal, that our efforts in providing homes for you all have been appreciated and taken advantage of by many.

We have not the slightest doubt now that the statement which we made, viz, "that we would build a town in the north which would have a population of from 10,000 to 20,000 within 5 years," will be verified.

SEVERAL HAVE BOUGHT LOTS IN SPECULATION

which in reality is a solid investment from which they will derive 100 per cent profit within one year.

One manufacturing concern,

THE BRIDGE & IRON WORKS, WILL BE RUNNING BEFORE SPRING

and will employ at least 50 men who will require houses to live in. There is a chance for Montreal builders. We have over 50 more applications for houses which have got to be supplied this coming year. There is no doubt as to water and drains as the by-law was passed by a great majority, and the contractor for water works is now in the city making arrangements.

Here is a grand opportunity for builders. Come and see us soon. Remember the prices on this property will be raised next month.

We have several capitalists who are anxious to invest in Montreal property. Those having blocks of land adjoining the city, good vacant city lots or business property, will do well by placing them in our hands for sale. We have sold one and a half million dollars worth of vacant property within the last few months which ought to be a guarantee in itself that we have some idea of selling property.

McCUAIG & MAINWARING,
147 ST. JAMES ST.
Telephone 2433.
18 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO. 299x1

FOUR FINE SOLITAIRE DIAMOND Rings, 3 half hoop do., very handsome 4-carat Diamond Horse Shoe Scarf Pin, 3 pairs valuable Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings, Ladies' fine Gold Watches set in Diamonds, 15 carat Gold Bracelets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Scarf Pins, Gold Lockets and Charms, Sterling Silver Lockets and Chains, best rolled plate Alberts, do Bracelets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Rings, handsome Silver Tea Service, Cake and Fruit Stands, Breakfast Cruets, Salt and Peppers, Napkin Rings, 18 yards fine black Silk, etc., etc.

Sale at our Rooms, No. 320 St. James st., on

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 22nd inst.,
AT 2.30 SHARP.

D. H. & W. H. FRASER,
299 1 Auctioneers.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS

ON TUESDAY NEXT, 23rd DECEMBER,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

at our rooms, 305 St. James Street, comprising Fancy Goods, Jewellery, such as Work Boxes, Clocks, Albums, Dolls, Bronze Ware, China Ware, Toys of every description, and a fine assortment of Beautiful Furniture. Also Parlor Suites in every style, Bedroom Suites, with Marble Tops, Fancy Tables, Easy Chairs, Bookcases, Desks, Hall Stands, Chairs and Tables of all descriptions, Fancy Table Covers and other goods too numerous to mention.

J. TIGH & CO.,
299 2 Auctioneers.

Land For Sale

At COTE ST. ANTOINE.

Fronts on Cote St. Antoine Road; area about 22,000 ft. This property is being sold to close an estate. Good chance for speculators.

R. K. THOMAS,
299x1 30 ST. JOHN STREET.

Several Detached —AND— SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCES

For Sale in the West End. For particulars apply at my office,

R. K. THOMAS,
299x1 30 ST. JOHN STREET.

DOUBLE DETACHED HOUSE, FOR SALE,

278 University street.

Lot about 82x140, grounds in nice order. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Buy at once.

R. K. THOMAS,
299x1 30 St. John Street.

New Cottage,

ON SUSSEX ST.,

FOR SALE,

Just being finished; has extension; heated by Hot Water; all modern improvements. Immediate possession; Photograph at my office.

R. K. THOMAS,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
299x1 30 St. John street.

DORCHESTER STREET WEST.

Choice villa lots, with double frontage, for sale cheap, best value in that locality.

J. Cradock Simpson & Co.
299x3 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

For Xmas Holidays.

Mandarins, Tongerons, Florida and California Oranges, Grapes, Pine Apples, Etc., also Mushrooms, Lettuce, Celery, Cucumbers, Cress, Tomatoes, Spinach, Cauliflowers and a choice selection of Table Plants, also choice Baskets of Fruit made to order. Holly and Mistletoe.

M. BURNS,
2241 St. Catherine Street,
299 1 QUEEN'S HALL BLOCK.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of J. A. GENDRON, Farnham, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the former place of business of said Insolvent, in the town of Farnham,

TUESDAY, 23rd DAY of DEC. INSTANT.

At Ten of the clock in the forenoon, the assets of the estate as under: A large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, and fixtures. Terms—one third cash, balance three and six months at six per cent interest, secured to satisfaction of Curator.

STUART & BERIAU, Joint Curator.
Farnham, Dec. 18th, 1890. 299 2

Xmas Goods

Sleighs	Music Boxes
Toboggans	Work Boxes
Moccasins	Writing Desks
Waggons	Dressing Cases
Velocipedes	Jewel Cases
Doll Carriages	Cuff and Collar Boxes
Rocking Horses	Fancy Baskets
Toy Chairs	Easels
Tool Boxes	Plush Cases
Furniture	Silver Cases
Games	Manicure Sets
Dolls	Cups and Saucers
Blocks	China Figures
Iron Toys	Perfume Bottles
Steam Toys	Whisk Holders
Tin Toys	Marble Clocks
Toy Watches	Ladies' Satchels
Mechanical Toys	Walking Sticks
Paint Boxes	Music Rolls

Largest Line in Canada of Toys & Fancy Goods

H. A. NELSON & SONS

59 to 63 ST. PETER STREET.

Toronto House—56 to 58 Front Street West. 299x2

F. LAPOINTE,

1447 St. Catherine street East,

Sells fine Parlor Sets, in Plush, Brocatelle, etc., on $5 profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells good Parlor Sets, in Ramie, Damask, Haircloth, on $2.50 profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells fine Walnut and Oak Bedroom Suites on $5 profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells good Elm, Ash or Birch Bedroom Suites on $2.50 profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells fine Dining-room Sets on $5 profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells good, stylish Centre Tables on $1 profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east sells solid Centre Tables on 50c. profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells fine Oak Parlor Rockers, in Silk Plush, on 50c. profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells good Easy Chairs on 25c. profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells Dining Chairs on 5c. profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells good Mattresses (well made) on 25c. profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells good Spring Beds on 25c. profit.

F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells fine Desks and Bookcases on $3.00 profit.

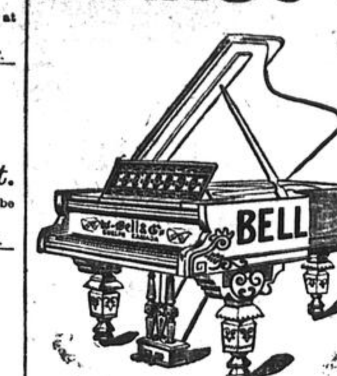
F. LAPOINTE, 1447 St. Catherine street east, sells fine Ladies' Escritoires, latest styles, on $3 profit.

Those in want of these Articles should NOT FAIL to take the street cars (stopping at the Door) and see for themselves that M. F. LAPOINTE means Business.

Nos. 1445, 1447, 1449 & 1451 St. Catherine street.

299x6

"BELL" PIANOS AND ORGANS

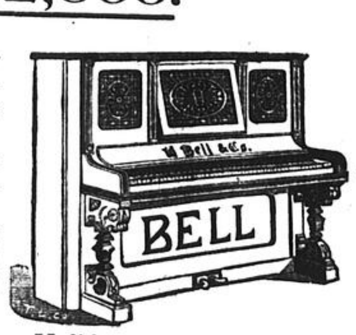


Established Over a Quarter of a Century.

OVER 54,000 Instruments In Use!

COST OF PLANT AT GUELPH, CANADA:

$1,222,000.



The importation of American Pianos practically stopped.

The facts admitted in the United States on all hands.

People who formerly bought American Pianos now purchase Bell.

Best musicians and leading citizens exchanging standard American makes to get the Bell Piano.

Beautiful cases in rare woods. Holiday stock arriving daily. The BELL PIANO is fit to grace any mansion in Canada.

SOLE AGENTS CENTRAL CANADA:

WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame Street (near McGill St.),
MONTREAL. 299 1

OVERSTOCKED

—(at the New Store)—
WITH

OVERCOATS

—AT THE—

Imperial Clothing House,

24 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, 24

—NEW SIDE, NEAR CRAIG STREET.—

which must be sold REGARDLESS OF COST—even at your own price, we were about to say, but really marked down so low that you will confess we have reached HARD TIMES or ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Note a few of our prices:—

Men's Overcoat .... $8.50 worth $18.00
Men's Overcoat, fine Beaver, flannel-lined and tailor-made .. $7.90 worth $16.00
Men's Overcoat, fine English Melton, all-wool, raw edge and tailor-made .... $9.00, has sold $19.00
Men's Overcoat, gray all-wool Chinchilla, Pearl buttoned .... $5.90 worth $10.75
Men's Overcoat, fine all-wool Diagonal worsted .... $4.90 worth $8.75

A GENUINE CANADIAN FRIEZE All-wool Double Breasted Overcoat, extra long and Storm Collar, tweed lined, worth $8.50, REDUCED BY US TO $5.25, WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT

☞ $3.90 ☜

500 Children's Cape Overcoats from $2.25 to $3.50—really cheap at $5.00 to $8.00.
Children's Velveteen Suits at $2.90, worth $5.00.
Boys' Pea Jackets, all-wool Chinchilla and Brass Navy Buttons, $1.70 to close them out. A few Eton Suits, $3.90, sold elsewhere $7.50.
OUR FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of English, Scotch and Canadian under Garments and Over Shirts, are marked down below mill prices.
A few left of our famous Aberdeen all-wool Scotch Seamless Socks at 15c, worth 35c.

IMPERIAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

NEW Store NEAR Craig St. on the new side: 24 to 26 St. Lawrence Main Street.

298x2

HOLIDAY GIFTS for LADIES.

Holiday Gifts for Gentlemen.

Holiday Gifts for Young People.

At WILEY'S,

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

1803 Notre Dame St.

WATER RATES.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all parties in arrears for Water Rates that the time for paying said rates has been extended to the FIFTEENTH OF JANUARY next, after which all persons in default will be prosecuted according to law.

(By order.)

CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Montreal, 19th Dec. 1890. 99 2

WANTED,

A City Representative!

Must understand electrical business. Good wages to a competent man.

A YOUNG MAN FOR WIRING also required.

T. W. NESS,
299x1 644 Craig Street.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, printed at the corner of St. George Street and Fortification Lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing office 163 and 165 St. James street.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Montreal Daily Star

Pages 9 to 12.

VOL. XXII—No. 299. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1890.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

WESTERN RAMBLINGS.

SIGHTS AND SCENES IN DENVER, COL.

Some of the Many Peculiarities of the Inhabitants—How the People Brag of Their Country.

[Special Correspondence of the STAR.]

DENVER, Col., December 13.—The streets of Denver are decidedly cosmopolitan in character. Every State in the Union is represented on them, every Province in the Dominion and almost every country in the old world; and in every shade of complexion, from jet black to purest white. Swedes and Norwegians are plentiful; one hears them jabbering in guttural tones near every new building, for they appear to be principally plasterers, masons, etc. One sees the ubiquitous Italian pea-nut vendor hob-nobbing with the Yankee popper of corn; *en passant* I wonder how many bushels of corn are daily popped and consumed on the streets here. I would not care to calculate, but I don't wonder the American people as a nation are dyspeptic; and in spite of the law, one jostles in every street against John Chinaman, bluecoated, pigtailed, and the embodiment of silence. I saw one the other day whose pigtail escaped the ground but by an inch or two. All nationalities, however, generally abandon their distinctive dress when they reach the free West, and the only really picturesque figure amid all this jumble of nationalities is the cowboy in from his ranch. The typical cowboy, I mean, who indulges in certain vanities of dress as well as eccentricities of speech. And in his furred or fringed leather trousers *chaperajos*, in the

AMOUNT OF STAMPING AND TRIMMING

on his horned saddle and *tapedaros*, these are familiarly called chaps, and taps for short; in the studdings of gold on his broad brimmed hat, some are heavy with it; in the becoming tint of the gay silk handkerchief which protects his neck; in the fineness of the silver bit in his horse's mouth; in the smallness of his boot (no misguided member of the female persuasion was ever more anxious to squeeze her foot into a boot many sizes too small for her than the cowboy); in his weakness for the high heels which lend to his gait a certain dashing, devil-may-care look, and even in the stoutness of his horse hair lasso, indulges his taste in dress as far as his taste and his opportunities will allow. The cowboy, however, is becoming a somewhat uncommon sight on the streets of Denver. As the city reaches out its long arms to embrace within its folds the surrounding country, the cowboy and his ranch recede towards the mountain slopes, or away to where the unbroken prairie stretches its gray length in undisturbed peace. A more interesting, if ominous, sight this past week, has been the glimpses we have caught of the different regiments of infantry and cavalry of the United States army, which have passed through Denver *en route* from the various military posts to Pine Ridge Agency, to be held in

READINESS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE

in the prospective Sioux war. The cavalry remained in the city some hours to give the horses a rest after the long railway journey, and soldiers in big cavalry boots, spurs and frontier worn fatigue uniforms thronged the streets. A number of them celebrated the city by getting a wee bit merry. None of them seem to anticipate much action, believing that the Indians, if left alone, will nearly all die of consumption before the winter is over. However, out of a regiment of infantry of 300 odd, from San Francisco, twenty men deserted, preferring to face the cold and exposure on the Nevada plains to a closer acquaintance with Indian affairs. One finds it rather amusing at first to see ladies tripping along the streets here encased in sealskin jackets, fur capes, and carrying an open sunshade. Incongruous as the two appear they are inseparable companions at this time of the year. This sunshade is a comical, jaunty little affair, much befrilled, and which it is possible to cock at any angle or shut up into as small a bundle as its fair owner may desire, and is intended merely to protect the eyes from the blazing sunlight. The effect is rather funny until one grows accustomed to it; the woman generally looks so very big and the parasol so very small. I have spoken before of the dust here; it is nothing, however, to the mud. Fortunately, these mud visitations are like another kind of visits, few and far between. But the day after a snowstorm, when

THE SUN WILL BLAZE OUT AS HOTLY

as if it were July, the streets and roads in a few minutes will be reduced to a deplorable condition, liquid mud more than ankle deep, about the consistency of good Canadian pea soup. It soon dries up, of course, but while it lasts it is about as bad as bad can be. There are a few interesting points about their public school system here. All the public schools, fine buildings all of them by the way, are named after the great American poets and writers, Whittier, Longfellow, Emerson, Bancroft, etc., thus keeping alive in the memories of the public and the scholars the names of those of whom the country is justly proud. Each school owns a flag which is unfurled on the anniversary of any great event in the nation's history, so that each child may know, as he sees the Stars and Stripes float out upon the morning breeze above his school, that upon this day some action worthy of immortalization was performed. It encourages a spirit of patriotism, and helps each teacher to point a moral and adorn a tale. The schools too are well provided with excellent public libraries and reading rooms. Indeed, every city and town contains one or more free public libraries or reading rooms, according to its size. In this they are far ahead of us. In fact, education is well attended to all over, though even the teachers can succeed in

MURDERING THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH

until I wonder it can recognize itself. Apparently Uncle Sam is not squeamish on such trifling points as grammar and pronunciation. Every female here, irrespective of age or station, irrespective too of the age, station or gender of the person speaking to her, is addressed as "Ma'am." There is, however, a variety of modes of bestowing this title. There's the short crisp "ma'am" of the business person; there's the long drawn out "ma'a-a-am" of the school children, they're life before them and no need for hurry; there's the conciliatory "mum" of the butcher and baker; there's the musical "maum" of the colored people, and there's the little polite "m'm" of society. At first it used to embarrass me greatly when in the enjoyment of social pleasures I was addressed as "m'm." I began to feel I must be a very venerable looking person to inspire such universal respect until I found out it was only the custom of the country which I shared in common with the colored lady who is kind enough to do my laundry work. My newly acquired conceit soon vanished. One of the most striking and often remarked upon characteristics of life in Colorado is the immense amount of brag the people indulge in. It matters not from what state or country they hail, or beneath what skies they were born. Colorado, for progress, for mineral resources, for grandeur of scenery, for sunshine, for the health-giving properties of its climate and altitude beats them all, and what Colorado does not possess is not worth having. Not only that, but they expect every stranger, as soon as he puts foot upon their dusty soil, to become equally enthusiastic. It is almost as much as his [illegible], or, at any rate, his happiness is worth to express an opinion other than favorable of any thing connected with the State. You must be prepared when you come to Denver to make any stay, to acknowledge that Colorado is the finest country in the world and Denver the finest city in Colorado or you'd better stay away. The Canadians who have been here for any length of time are quite as enthusiastic and equally intolerant of any fault finding.

EVERY ONE BRAGS;

[illegible]gs of the wealth, the progress, the climate, the mountains, even the dust. I overheard two little fellows on the street the other day, not more than five years of age. [illegible] was struggling to reach up to the letter box to deposit a bulky epistle he carried. Said the other: "Here, I'll put that in. I've been longer in this city than you. You ain't ben here long 'nuff to learn how to live yet." But the remarkable feature of this boastfulness is that however much the stranger may be disgusted with it, when he first arrives, he soon unconsciously becomes infected with the same spirit himself. The first symptoms show themselves in his letters to the East. He adds on a few thousands more than the census allows when he speaks of the population of Denver. If he has occasion to mention a man who is comfortably off he calls him a millionaire; the mountains increase considerably in height as he describes them; the little ponds around are lakes; the mountain brooks, rivers and so on, until, finally, he throws aside all restraint and becomes as full of western enthusiasm, to put it politely, as the rest of them. I have not yet become infected to any serious degree, myself, but I have seen too many cases to hope that I can escape if I remain here long enough. It is this very enthusiasm, however, which has largely helped to make Colorado what it is. Perhaps if we had a little more of that spirit at home so many of Canada's sons and daughters would not thus

WILLINGLY LEAVE HER BOUNDARIES

to turn their steps toward the setting sun of another country. To one whose heart beats true and loyal to the maple it is pitiful to see the content with which many of the Canadians here have settled down, to hear them speak thankfully of their escape from such a slow old country, and to listen to them speaking openly of annexation being the only thing to save poor Canada. As I have said before, the Canadians do well here. If they had been content to remain at home and work as hard, possibly they might have done just as well. They think not. Those, often who came here for health and found it, may be forgiven their contentment, for life is sweet to most of us. Canadian doctors should understand, however, before sending patients out here, that as a rule it means exile for life. Hundreds of consumptives and others afflicted with diseases of a similar nature come to Colorado annually from all parts of the Dominion; not one in every ten ever returns. I am speaking, of course, of those who grow strong and become useful members of society. Many barely live to reach the western land towards which they look with longing eyes and many are

SENT BACK AT ONCE

to their eastern homes as being too far gone to derive any benefit from the climate. Those who come while there is yet time for recovery are told almost immediately upon their arrival, "certainly you will recover, but you must make up your mind to remain here. You can live and be comparatively strong in Colorado; if you go east you will die." Not only the physicians say this, but every acquaintance, every friend that one meets or makes, and each person has some ghastly tale to tell of one who was rash enough to disregard this advice and returned to home and kindred, apparently recovered, but only to find a speedy grave. Naturally, under the circumstances, most people remain, and though at first rebelling against what is not only exile but imprisonment, soon grow accustomed, their families join them, and if success meets them other friends will follow, and thus so many more are taken from the Dominion to swell the census list of Colorado. Doctors have no idea of this when they send their patients out with the assurance that they can return in a year's time, buoying them up through the pain of parting with their native land and those they love. If, as I have been told, there are places in our own far west with climates equally beneficial to weak lungs and throats, no time should be lost in making them better known.

LINDA BELL COLSON.

BERLIN'S GREAT DOCTOR.

Dr. Koch had Made Wonderful Discoveries When he was Only Forty Years of age.

Poultney Bigelow writes as follows in *Harper's Weekly:* Some years ago, while making an inspection of the farms in the neighborhood of Berlin, to which all the sewage of that city is conveyed, I was much struck by the remark of one of our party, a man of about forty years, vigorous physique, sharp, clear eyes, and using very few but very strong words.

"In my opinion," said he, "our city is, humanly speaking, beyond the reach of epidemic."

This oracular expression made little impression on me at the time, for though I had been introduced to the speaker, his name, not an unusual one, had conveyed little beyond one syllable, and I fancied that he was seeking to impress two Frenchmen present who had been commissioned by the city of Paris to report on the Berlin sewage system. That night, however, I repeated the language of Dr. Koch, for that was the oracular spokesman, to my host, a member of the German Parliament, and his answer was: "If Dr. Koch said that, you may depend upon it absolutely. It is a wonderful discovery." This is not the place to enter upon an

ACCOUNT OF DR. KOCH'S CONTRIBUTIONS

to the sanitary conditions referred to, beyond remarking that it illustrates the thoroughly practical character of this great doctor's mind. Dr. Koch is one of the youngest among Germany's great men. Moltke was sixty-six before the world recognized his genius on the field of Königgraetz. Koch at forty had made a report upon cholera in India and Egypt that proclaimed his discovery (1883) of the "comma" or cholera bacillus, a service to humanity which at once placed his name on an eminence with those of Pasteur, Lister, and Dr. Bigelow, of Boston. His grateful country presented him with 100,000 marks, about $25,000, and soon after placed him at the head of the Berlin Institute of Hygiene. One of Dr. Koch's practical services in this capacity was to organize in the capital a so-called hygienic museum on principles that would have delighted good old Benjamin Franklin. Here are gathered together all the useful appliances that conduce to health—models of sewers; methods of ventilating houses, particularly schools and hospitals; plans of disposing of city sewage by spreading it upon arable land; the

BEST PATTERN OF SHOES

to wear, and even the squares of woollen cloth which many of the German troops fold about their feet instead of stockings. Hours can be spent in Dr. Koch's museum, learning at every step the means of living better as well as more economically, a standing proof that Germans are no less practical than theoretic in their love of science. Bismarck is quoted by his Boswell Busch as saying: "But for me three great wars would not have been fought, 80,000 men would not have been killed, or their parents, brothers, sisters, and widows have put on mourning, and yet that is what I have done, with God's help." If Bismarck, for doing this, still finds admirers of his career as "War Minister," what affection will not be given to one who preserves not 80,000 lives in one lifetime, but 800,000 perhaps every year! The

IMPORTANCE OF DR. KOCH'S DISCOVERIES

to his countrymen alone may be measured by recalling that in forty years Prussia alone lost 343,953 lives by cholera. The average number of deaths by consumption every year in Prussia represents 91,350. In the German empire the average number of deaths every year from "tuberculosis of the lungs" is 160,000 people. In Berlin, during the ten years from 1878 to 1887, there died from consumption alone 39,832 people, Berlin and New York being about equal in population. These figures are eloquent testimony to the importance of Dr. Koch's discovery, particularly so as the ravages of this disease are in many other countries greater still than in Germany.

A CHRISTMAS GREETING.

A Merry Christmas, children all,
Rich and poor, large and small,
To north, to south, to east, to west,
In every land where Christ is guest,
A Merry, Merry Christmas!

Now may we love our neighbors more,
And may we give from out our store,
That all may have a happy heart,
And take a gladsome, joyous part
In our Merry, Merry Christmas!

For when dear Christmas Eve draws nigh,
Be it the time when you and I
Shall put away all wrong and sin,
And bid the holy Christ-Child in
To bless our Merry Christmas!

THE OLD RECORDS.

WHAT THEIR LEAVES UNFOLD.

How the Settlers Found Wives—Intermarriages Were the Rule and Negro Slavery a Regular Trade.

It may be interesting at this point of our history to divert a little to the social manners, customs and condition of the inhabitants of Montreal from the Cession of the Province to the close of the eighteenth century. As we read that the King of France, in the years between 1650 and 1660 procured wives for his colonists, so, after the disbanding of the army, many of the officers and soldiers married woman of the country, and thus were intermixed the Old Country names and the French manners and religion, which we find in certain parts of Quebec Province at this very day. Some controversy has lately sprung up anent this very thing, in certain young men writing home to Canada for a supply of wives. We know that during the early years of the gold fever both in California and Australia such things were done, and every young woman, almost as soon as she landed, was requested to become the wife—legally and otherwise, of some miner or prospector in search of gold. Every ship which sailed to Canada, that is, to Quebec, during 1650 and following years, was required to carry out a certain number of young men called "engages," who afterwards procured land, and then wanted wives. To furnish such, young women of good character were brought out under the auspices of religious persons of their own sex. They were at first selected from amongst the orphan girls who were brought up in the General Hospital in Paris, at the expense of the King. From these circumstances they were called "King's Daughters." Afterwards, persons of stronger constitutions were chosen from the country parishes and thus many of the present families of Quebec received their first progenitors. It is interesting to read records of the first marriages and baptisms during these years after French and English had both sworn allegiance to George III. In perusing such, one is struck by the great number of intermarriages between the two nationalities, and I presume that edicts then were, as edicts now, put aside

WHEN LOVE, THE ALL-CONQUEROR,

bound two hearts together, though the one was French and the other English. We came across, in my last paper, a name in a curious edict against Beggars—Rev. Dr. Delisle. * * * * Rev. Dr. Campbell, in his interesting volume on "Old St. Gabriel Church," tells us that he was "the first Protestant minister resident in Montreal," and then he adds this information, which may be the true meaning of "Swiss" as applied to a French Protestant and which was previously spoken of at the beginning of these papers. "The advent into Canada of French Protestants, as representatives of the Church of England, was in pursuance of the policy of the British authorities, who hoped and expected by means of clergymen speaking their own language to convert the French Canadians to Protestantism, and thereby secure their loyalty to England. This hope of winning the *habitants* to the faith of the Church of England was doomed to disappointment, and after a fifty years' trial it was entirely abandoned."

In looking over his register from 1766 to 1787, we find very many such intermarriages. His register was the first English register in Montreal, for although there were two Protestant clergymen before him, viz.: Rev. Mr. Ogilvie and Rev. Mr. Bennett, they left no registers. Some of our most influential families are mentioned, and others, whose names are connected with the advancement and progress of the province, and Montreal in particular. We find there the name of Simon Frazer, of Wolfe renown, also the founder's name of McGill University and McGill street, "James McGill." The marriage of Rev. John Bethune, Presbyterian Chaplain, is also among the number, though his wife was of Swiss extraction, and I presume a Protestant. Mostly all the names are of common occurrence, as in these days, and a large percentage Scotch, also every man is English-speaking, and every woman French, and we know the result as regards the religion of their posterity. Now let us look to a few of the baptisms during that period, and we find that the first person baptized in 1766, and the first (so far as is recorded) old country child, was named John Canada Crofton. This was on September 2. Next month Ann Mary Ermatinger was baptized. 21 were baptized in 1767, the same number in 1768, 19 in 1769, and 16 in 1770. The number increased in 1771 to 20, rose to 26 in 1772 and fell to 22 in 1773. In 1774 they reached the highest number yet attained, being 31. In 1775, 23 were baptized, notwithstanding all the trouble in the city in connection with the American occupation of Montreal and the excited state of Canada caused by the invasion of the armies of

MONTGOMERY AND ARNOLD,

rose to 26 in 1776 and fell to 21 in 1777; 24 were baptized in 1778 and 22 in 1779. In 1780, 20; in 1781, 15 only; in 1782, 17; in 1783, 25; in 1784, 22; in 1785, 29, and in 1786 it reached its highest figure, 35. During the last year of this register there were 29 baptized. It may be interesting to this generation to know the relative numbers of male and female, boys and girls, during these registered years. By careful count there were 249 boys and 231 girls baptized. This was keeping up an equal balance between the two sexes, and also shows that considering the number of English speaking people and even their admixture, many of them taking French Canadian wives, the increase of population was beyond and above the report of General Carleton, when he wrote, "This country must to the end of time be peopled by a Canadian race" (meaning French Canadians). Another thing which strikes one in the list of nearly 500 names is that they are sensible ones, that is, we must wait for the United Empire Loyalists of the New England States and the Puritans to arrive in Canada and bring in with them the use of Scriptural peculiar names, so much found, even to this day, in localities where they made a home. The principal names are, for the boys, John, James, William, Joseph, Henry, Thomas, George, Robert, Peter and David, not forgetting Alexander. Occasionally there is a Daniel, Solomon, Lewis, Charles and Philip. Among the girls' names the principal are Ann, Mary, Jane, Charlotte, Isabella, Margaret, Catherine, Elizabeth and Martha with such also as Jemima, Eva, Susan, Helen, Harriet, Rachel, Maria, Sarah, Rebecca and Josepha. We may laugh at our ancestors as antiquated, but we have only to study their works and ways and find out that they were as wise and worldly educated, as sharp and acute, as pushing and determined, as clear-headed and firm handed as ourselves and in the third generation from them descended. During these same years were buried 258 souls, the first being Bell Horns on 24th May, 1767, and the last John Kay, August 27th, 1787. At this time, when comparing Montreal of 1890 with Montreal of 1780 or 90 it was then indeed

"A HUMBLE TOWN."

The English mail was once a month. It was sent by way of New York after the final signing of Independence by Great Britain and was four weeks in getting to New York and the packetship that carried it across the Atlantic. One had to wait, not four weeks, but four months, before an answer was received from the other side. Let us follow the answer back of this letter, which was sent to Britain three months ago. The packet returning, called at Halifax, whence our letter would in a month's time arrive in Montreal. We may well be proud of the 19th century. Science, in many of its most wonderful divisions, lay slumbering till its advent. Steam coaches, steamships, steam mills of every description, telegraphs by land and sea, telephones and phonographs, sewing machines and all the wonders by electricity, iron ships and ironclads, smokeless powder, things never conceived nor thought of in the mind of man—these are the inventions of the 19th century, and when a daily mail leaves Canada, not only for Great Britain, but for France, Germany, Belgium and a host of other countries, it does seem strange to us that the postal authorities should have issued this notice about this period: "Letters for any part of the continent of Europe are to be sent under cover to a correspondent in London, otherwise they cannot be forwarded from this province." The social condition of Montreal during these years and succeeding may be summed up by reading an account of a visit by Isaac Weld in his "Travels in and through the States of North America, etc." He speaks of Montreal thus: "There are six churches in Montreal, one for English Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians and four for Roman Catholics." "The people of Montreal are remarkably hospitable and attentive to strangers. They are sociable also amongst themselves and fond in the extreme of convivial amusements. In winter they keep up such a constant and friendly intercourse with each other that it seems then as if the town were inhabited but by one large family. During summer they live somewhat more retired, but throughout that season, a club, formed of all the principal inhabitants, both male and female, meet every week or fortnight for the purpose of dining at some agreeable spot in the neighborhood of the town." "On this part of the mountain it is that the Club which I mentioned generally assembles. Two stewards are appointed for the day, who always choose some new spot where there is a spring or rill of water and an agreeable shade, each family brings cold provisions, wine, etc., the whole is put together and the company, often amounting to one hundred persons, sits down to dinner."

THIS IS THE EFFECT OF THESE INTERMARRIAGES

spoken of in this article—would that we of Montreal in 1890,—would be, as they were then, more fraternal and neighborly to each other. Not agreeing entirely with Joseph Francois Perrault in his beautiful extracts, which I give as found in one of the most interesting volumes of modern Canada and from the pen of Dr. Bender, of Quebec—still this Utopian period may yet come in the distant future. He says: "Happy, thrice happy shall be the day when Canadians and English of all denominations shall unitedly form but one and the same family, have the same institutions, speak the same language, obey the same laws and have no other ambition than of bearing the name of Canadians and combining their efforts to maintain the glory of the British Empire and the prosperity of the colony of Lower Canada." This was written about 1832, and before the rebellion of 1837-8. He had no idea that a controversy would arise throughout the whole of "British North America" on this same "Dual Language." To show the state of the social condition at this time may be also recorded the following facts: Here is an advertisement which appeared in the public press of Montreal:

Montreal, 1st April, 1789.

To be sold—"A stout, healthy negro, about 28 years of age, is an excellent cook and very fit for working on a farm. Enquire of the Printer."

As far back as 1777, John King, a negro, petitioned the Governor and "prays that he may be set at liberty" and giving as a reason, his services to the Government. Then in 1783, "Plato, a negro slave," prays that he be allowed to join his own master. In 1784, "John Black, a negro," who had served as a seaman in His Majesty's service, "prays the Governor for a passport to protect him in his liberty, of which Captain Martin, with whose wife he is now serving, seeks to deprive him," and in the courts of 1781, held in the month of April of that year, one Samuel Judah makes a complaint "that a negro man named "Jacob" was sold to him by Mr. Lauzon, having lived with him as his servant slave for about five months, that he did assault him and take him by the collar, etc., etc." The Court ordered poor "Jacob," the negro man, to be committed to prison for assault and to find security for his future behavior," and in the same Court is this record: Court found the defendant,

"CÆSAR, A NEGRO MAN,"

not guilty and ordered him to be discharged. In these days of Montreal's history, this time exactly 100 years ago, slavery was one of its institutions and slaves were bought and sold regularly as other goods and chattels on the market, the last slave being sold at Nelson's monument for £36 many years after this and quite away in the 19th century. In the professions, something must be said about this time. There were advocates, doctors, notaries then as well as now. As regards ministers of religion, one Episcopal and one Presbyterian clergyman were sufficient for Montreal. Half a dozen Roman Catholic churches or so comprehended the number in that religion and neither the Church of England nor the Church of Scotland had till near the close of the century places of public worship. For years the Church of England worshipped in the old Recollect church which stood on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Helen Streets, and the Presbyterian church took advantage of the kindness of these Fathers to hold service also within its walls, and that old church saw the "Holy Sacrament" administered in Roman, Anglican and Presbyterian methods at least once, within its precincts. Several petitions from professional men are found asking for divers things—one from a Dr. W. Griffiths, surgeon, for employment as such. Dr. Gill asks for an appointment for his son, after stating his services. Dr. Chas. Blake, 34th Regt., wants to be appointed "surgeon to the Garrison at Montreal." He received the appointment, as we find his name years after in the records as such. We find two lawyers, afterwards often recorded, apply about the same time for license, viz., Wm. D. Powell and Thomas Walker. The first notice of a schoolmaster and his application is from John Pullman, who has prepared a work on "currency" and requests encouragement in the same. There is a petition from the British inhabitants of Montreal recommending "Rev. John Doty to take charge of a school in Montreal." In 1785 a memorial is sent to the Governor by Daniel Morrison, surgeon. In it he states his services in the army since 1746 and "prays for some marks of His Excellency's favor," and, lastly, there is François Hamelin, who requests license as attorney-at-law. These are sufficient to show that the professions were represented in Old Montreal as they are so well represented at the present day.

J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK.

BURIED IN PRISON.

An Accused Murderer Remains Twenty-two Years in a Kentucky Gaol.

That is a story stranger than fiction which has come to light in the old gaol of this county, says a Vanceburg, Ky., special. Buried in its stout walls for twenty-two years has lived in a veritable tomb John Biyen. He came into the gaol a robust young man; now he is past the half century mark, and his gray hair tells how the years have borne upon him.

One August night in 1868 some one broke into the house of James Foster, back in the hills, and the entire family of four persons were chopped to death with an ax, which, smeared with blood, was found on the floor.

A few days later Biyen was arrested for the crime, and, the court opening in two or three days, he was arraigned for trial. Most of the witnesses against the defendant were negroes, and on the plea that the State law did not permit blacks to testify against whites, the defence had the case removed to the United States court, which was about to sit. At its session Biyen was convicted and sentenced to hang on January 22, 1869.

At this point the State's attorney interfered and appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court. Three years passed before that body acted on the matter and ordered a new trial in the State court.

In the meantime a new prosecuting attorney and a new judge had been elected, and the case was postponed time and again. By-and-by it was dropped altogether.

Then it was forgotten and for years has been as though it were not. It was not long until the townspeople forgot Biyen's existence. Until within twenty-four hours there were young men and women who had never heard Biyen's story. His family has about disappeared. It is doubtful if two living witnesses can be found. It is said that even the present judge did not know of the case, though it was no fault of his.

It has been determined to try Biyen at the next term of court. He has spent so many years in prison that he thinks of no other home, and has lost all interest in outside affairs. He has seen two mobs attack the gaol, and, gaining entrance, lynch three persons. He has seen half a dozen men go out to death on the scaffold, or a life sentence in the penitentiary.

Now, after twenty-two years in a county gaol, a resurrected man as it were, he is to face a judge and plead to the charge of murder. It is doubtful if he can be convicted, and many believe that he should go free.

THE DOCTOR'S FORTUNE.

A TRUE ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

How a Kind-hearted Medical Man Received a Valuable Legacy and Gained a Wife.

Two gentlemen, both past middle age, were seated beside a glowing grate fire, chatting as old friends will who have met after a long separation. The hour was late nearly midnight, but no signs of weariness were on either face. The room was a library, with well-filled bookcases on all sides, a large, business-like table in the centre and deeply cushioned chairs scattered about. One book case contained only medical works in substantial bindings, and with marks of service plainly visible. Dr. Thornton, host and owner of the handsome house in which the room was situated, was a man past forty, with iron-gray hair, strongly marked features, a tall, erect figure and an expression at once kindly and resolute. You read prompt decision in his dark blue eyes and a sympathy in the pleasant smile that often crossed his lips. His companion, heavily bearded and bronzed by travel, was a far handsomer man, but with a weaker face.

"At last," he said, stretching himself lazily in his deep arm chair, "I find you alone and disengaged. Give me permission to stuff a towel into that

OBTRUSIVE OFFICE BELL

yours, so that no whining woman or squalling brat can summon you away and make me unhappy."

"Can't be done, Tom. Make the most of me now, for the claims of the whining woman and the squalling brats cannot be denied."

"You know what I want to hear. I left you twelve years ago a poor man with a struggling, almost wholly gratuitous practice, a sworn bachelor, and almost a hermit outside of your professional duties. I find you wealthy, with a charming wife and a popular member of society, and yet your practice is, as before, almost entirely among those who could not fee you if they would. From what relative, unknown to me, your own cousin, did you inherit your fortune?"

"Did it ever occur to you, Tom, that there are romances in real life about use, quite as improbable as those found upon the shelves of the circulating library? My experience will convince you that I speak with authority. Twelve years ago—we are getting old, Tom—I was, as you say, a poor man, studying hard, living in a stuffy house in a poor neighborhood, hoping for better times, more profitable practice and a fuller purse. I was a bachelor, because I could only offer poverty to a wife, a hermit because my studies were engrossing. In my small house I kept one old woman servant, who cooked for me, and kept things tidy. Having no carriage, I needed no boy, for Martha could write, and I had a much larger practice than that outside. It was late one bitter night in January, when I was aroused by the office bell and the

SOUND OF EXCITED VOICES

under my window. Hastening down, I found several men carrying upon a shutter the unconscious patient I was to aid, if possible.

"'An old man, sir, knocked down by runaway horses and run over,' said one of the party, as they gently deposited their burden upon a sofa. 'Badly hurted, I'm thinking, Doctor, but not dead!'

"Badly hurt, indeed, I found him, and my examination convinced me that any further motion would result fatally. Keep him I must, or risk his life by removal to a hospital. With the assistance of two of the men I undressed him and put him into my own bed, noticing then that he wore no coat.

"'Somebody took it off, they told me,' and apparently somebody kept it, as it never appeared again. In the trousers' pockets were only some trifling articles, a bunch of keys and a handkerchief, but nothing to give any clue to the identity of my patient and uninvited guest. I will not enter into the details of the injuries that excited my interest as a physician and surgeon, as much as they called for my sympathy as a man. There were complications in the case that called upon

ALL MY SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE,

and the patient endurance of great suffering made me respect my unfortunate guest from the first. It was nearly a fortnight before he recovered from the brain injury sufficiently to speak distinctly. When the sufferer could speak he told me that his name was Fanshawe, but said nothing more of himself, and I supposed him unwilling to confess to poverty and the inability to pay me for my services. 'I do not take much credit to myself for my hospitality or devotion, because I was so deeply interested in the 'case' professionally considered that I would have lived on bread and water rather than have it taken out of my hands. As he became stronger my patient became my friend, and interested me deeply by the variety and

DEPTH OF HIS INFORMATION,

his experience of travel, and charm of conversation. Not until he was convalescent and had been an inmate of my home for four months did I know that he was a man of wealth, living in the house I now occupy. To cure him was beyond human skill, but through two years I attended him, alleviating great suffering and often accepting his invitations to 'spend an hour or two with a lonely old man.' When he died he left me his entire fortune, which I supposed to be mine only because he had no direct heirs or near relatives. He had never spoken but once of his family, and then said briefly that he was a widower and had lost his only child. I had enjoyed my inheritance for more than nine years, when I fell in love. I, who had never cared for female society before, became deeply attached to the mother of one of my patients, a lady nearly my own age, the widow of an artist, who died in Rome some four or five years before I met her. She had sent for me to see her boy, an only child, slowly dying with an incurable disease of the spine. Mrs. Eastwell knew before she saw me that there was no hope of saving the child's life, but she thought I could ease the pain and restlessness from which he suffered. She was herself an artist working in water colors for the large stores that dealt in fancy goods, and

EMBROIDERING MOST EXQUISITELY.

But her child claimed much of her time and attention, and I knew she worked in hours when she should have shared the boy's slumbers. Patient, self-sacrificing, gentle, and refined, she filled my ideal of pure womanhood, and I loved her with all the strength of the first love of years. I gave her a man's devotion, not a boy's infatuation. But I knew that it was useless for me to speak while the child lived. She would have thought it sacrilege to give my love consideration while the mother love in her heart was the ruling spirit. Love-making while her child was dying! I could see how she would shrink from the mere suggestion. So I tried to be content with winning the place of a trusted friend, delicately trying to make my presence a comfort and a help to her, and doing all I could to make smoother the hard path the childish feet were pressing. One afternoon she came to my office to ask some question about the little boy, and as the waiting room was full I took her through the parlor to the front door. As we passed by the mantelpiece of the front room she suddenly

GAVE A CRY OF PAIN

and surprise, stopping short before a life-size portrait of Mr. Fanshawe. Her face was white, her whole form trembling, and, before I could catch her, she gave one cry of 'Father!' and dropped in a dead faint. It was the old story, Tom. She had loved her husband better than her father, and eloped with him, never winning forgiveness. The home she had left was broken up and Mr. Fanshawe removed to another city, so that for years she had not known where to find him, and had never heard of his death. Her husband had taken her abroad soon after their marriage, and she did not know whether her father had ever tried to trace or follow them. You may imagine how like a thief I felt when I could

CALMLY CONSIDER THIS STORY

and think of my inheritance—I living in luxury and she toiling for bread! And the money was hers by every claim of humanity. At once I commenced to arrange for restoring the property to her, and, knowing her pressing needs, instructed my lawyer to supply her with ready money and inform her that as soon as it could be legally done her father's fortune would be restored to her. Tom, she flatly refused to take it. She had offended her father, and had accepted her punishment, and she would not listen to any proposal to accept his money. In vain I urged the justice of her claim, the burden any money so wrongly willed away from her would be to me. She threatened to leave the city and never return if I persisted. While nothing was settled her child died. She grieved as only the mother of an only child can grieve, and yet I think I comforted her. I dropped all questions of the disputed inheritance in those long months, when her loneliness led her to turn to me, her true, loving friend.

And so, Tom, when a year had passed, and the little life was a sacred memory, no longer a passionate pain to remember, I asked her once more to accept her father's fortune and his heir with it.

We needed no lawyer then to make the transfer, for I won my wife without losing my inheritance.

"And there goes that confounded office bell!" said Tom, rising; "so I am off."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

—AND—

New Year's Gifts!

EXCEPTIONAL : OCCASION.

Immense choice of New Articles for Presents of all kinds, for sale at FABULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

The stores now being constructed at the corner of St. Lawrence Main and St. Catherine streets for THE GENERAL BAZAAR COMPANY not being ready, the Company are obliged to sell at A GREAT SACRIFICE the Immense Stock of

TOYS

—FOR PRESENTS.—

Art Objects, Perfumery,

RELIGIOUS ARTICLES,

CUTLERY, etc., etc.

This is a considerable loss for the GENERAL BAZAAR COMPANY, and a rare chance for the public of Montreal to buy novelties from PARIS, VIENNA, LONDON, NEW YORK, etc., etc.

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

50 Cases of BOHEMIAN and GERMAN GOODS now arriving.

GREAT BARGAINS in the magnificent store (late H. & H. Merrill's).

1682 & 1684 Notre Dame St.,

—FREE ENTRANCE.—

The General Bazaar Co.

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Annual Sale

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS

At Reduced Prices.

Commencing Monday, 1st December, and to be continued until the 1st January.

Bona fide Reductions on the whole of our stock, comprising Electro Plate of every description in Flat, Hollow and Table Ware, Tea Sets, Waiters, Cake Baskets, &c., Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, Carvers, &c., &c.

CERAMICS.

New Goods in Royal Worcester, Carlsbad, Rudolstadt, Golden Fern, Moss Rose, &c., in Vases, Jugs, Plates, &c., very choicest and latest designs.

LAMPS.

Piano, Banquet and Table Lamps, all new.

CLOCKS.

In Onyx and Black Marble, &c.

LEATHER GOODS.

Dressing Cases, Comb and Brush Cases, Portfolios, &c.

BRASS WARE.

Sconces, Mirrors, Match Safes, Tables, &c.

Our friends and patrons may confidently rely on the reduction in prices for the month of December being genuine.

Open on Saturdays for this month until 6 p. m.

A CALL SOLICITED.

WATSON & PELTON,

53 St. Sulpice St.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY OF PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND WITHOUT MERCURY, USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS, IS

Cockle's COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS Pills

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients and the pure extract of Flowers of Chamomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangements of the digestive organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the liver and bowels which produce indigestion and the several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. Sold by all Chemists.

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EVANS AND SONS, LIMITED, MONTREAL. 63*1awtf

MEMORIAL WREATHS and CROSSES Of Natural Flowers Embalmed.

Mrs. J. CONSTANT,

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CHRISTMAS CARDS,

Christmas Booklets.

A Large Assortment. New Designs.

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS.

—NOVELTIES IN—

Framed Pictures, Cabinet Frames, Mirrors.

Holiday Goods in Great Variety.

COBBAN MANFG. CO.,

148 McGill Street.

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NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Trustees of the R. C. Separate School, before the hour of 6 o'clock p. m. December 30th, 1890, for the erection of a Convent building in the village of Alexandria.

Tenders will be accepted for the entire work, and also separate ones for the foundation and brick, and for the carpenter work and roofing.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A guarantee for the completion of the work will be expected.

Tenders to be addressed to the chairman of the board. Plans and specifications will be seen at A. D. McPhee's (chairman) after 23rd inst.

D. A. McDONALD, Secy. Treas.

Alexandria, 17th Dec., 1890. 297 5 3aw

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

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

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

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TO THE EDITOR:

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Surplus, Undivided Profits and Guarantee Fund	439,383 02
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1890.		1890.	1890.
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		1891.	1891.
18 do	Circassian	8 Jan.	10 Jan.
1891.			
1 Jan.	Sardinian	22 do	24 do
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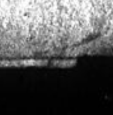

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...AND QUERIES.

...AY REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

...ment and Poetry vs. Astronomy—Grammatical Error Corrected—The Puritan Emigrants.

Sentiment and Poetry vs. Astronomy.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—In *Chambers' Journal*, July 5th, page 425, appears the following:

"Gradually the light deepened till the golden outlines of the mansions in Arlington Street gave promise of the coming moon rising gradually, a glowing saffron *crescent*, into the blue vault overhead."

In the *Girl's Own Paper* of September, page 712, appears the following:

"THOUGHTS AT EVENTIDE."

"A crescent moon the dusky sky is climbing."

Would it be rude to remind the sentimentalist and the poet that crescent moons do *not climb* the skies at eventide.

Astronomers say that they *set* at eventide and rise in the morning according as the moon is waxing or waning. Yours,

Lachine. STAR GAZER.

"Come," or "Go."

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—A gentleman, writing from the country to a lady friend in town, uses this expression: "I intend to *come* to town, next week." The lady objects to the phrase as ungrammatical, and insists that he should have said, "I intend to *go* to town," etc. Which is the correct word to use, *come* or *go*? Why? Yours truly,

Peterboro, O. A SUBSCRIBER.

I do not think there can be much doubt on the subject. If the gentleman intends to pay a visit to the lady, he is right in saying "I am coming to town." Thus, if any person says to another, "When will you come and see me?" the answer naturally is, "I will come and see you on such a date;" not "I will go and see you," however far the two may be apart.

The only passage that I can find, which deals with the question, occurs at p. 188 of the late Dean Alford's "Plea for the Queen's English." He writes: "In a letter bearing after its address, 'N. B.' I am asked whether the expression 'I am *coming* to pay you a visit,' is correct; whether it ought not rather to be, 'I am *going* to pay you a visit?' * * * We might, of course, use *going*, but it would be in the temporal sense, not in that of motion. * * * An apology is almost required for setting down things so obvious and simple; but the doing so may serve to show what sort of usages prevail and are upheld in some portions of our realm. I mentioned the address of the letter to account in some measure for the enquiry; for it seems to me to be one which we Southrons should never have thought of making."

The primary meaning of "come" is "to move forward or advance from any distance," as "the wind *comes* from the west;" it subsequently means "to approach, to arrive, to be present;" and it is used in this sense, when we say, "I will *come* to town next Saturday, and pay you a visit." The *going* from home is of course presupposed in the promise; but the *coming* or arrival, is the important part to which attention is drawn. The word "ungrammatical," used by my correspondent, is not applicable to the case.

The Puritan Emigrants.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

SIR,—Will you kindly answer the following question through the columns of the next issue: "Was the banishment of the Puritans from England due to Protestant or Catholic intolerance?" ENQUIRER.

Notre Dame street.

"Enquirer" will find in the eighth chapter of Green's "History of the English People" (entitled "Puritan England") a sufficiently full answer to his question. The Puritans, however, were not, strictly speaking, *banished*, but driven away from England by the persecutions of Archbishop Laud. At p. 499 Mr. Green writes: "The secret offer of a Cardinal's hat proved Rome's sense that Laud was doing his work for her; while his rejection of it, and his own reiterated protestations, prove equally that he was doing it unconsciously. Union with the great body of Catholicism he regarded as a work which only time could bring about, but for which he could prepare the Church of England by raising it to a higher standard of Catholic feeling and Catholic practice. *The great obstacle in his way was the Puritanism of nine-tenths of the English people, and on Puritanism he made war without mercy.* No sooner had his elevation to the See of Canterbury placed him at the head of the English Church than he turned the High Commission into a standing attack on the Puritan ministers. Rectors and Vicars were scolded, suspended, deprived for 'Gospel Preaching.' * * * Hundreds of Puritan ministers were cited before the High Commission and silenced or deprived. In the diocese of Norwich alone thirty parochial ministers were expelled from their Cures. * * * As Laud's hands grew heavier, the number of Puritan emigrants to America rose fast, three thousand new colonists arrived from England in a single year. * * * The growing stream of meaner emigrants marked the terrible pressure of the time. In the space of ten or eleven years, two hundred emigrant ships had crossed the Atlantic, and twenty thousand Englishmen had found a refuge in the West." It is needless to quote more.

EACH INDIAN COST $1000.

Estimated Expense of Dispossessing the Red Man in the United States.

The St Louis *Globe Democrat* says: Since the Fourth of July, 1776, when this government began, the Indians have cost the United States $1,000,000,000. When the old Pequot chief met the Pilgrim Fathers near Plymouth Rock and said, "Welcome, Englishmen," he spoke for 1,000,000 Indians. That was the estimated number of the red race then living within what are now the bounds of the United States. And so it appears that to date the act of dispossessing the aborigines has cost $1000 for every buck, squaw and papoose living on the soil when the white man came. These are round figures, but they are very close to the exact record. Three years ago Mr. Tom Donaldson, who is now in charge of the Indian census, made a careful compilation. He showed that from July 4, 1776, to June 30, 1886, the Indians had cost the government $929,239,28.402. It is safe to say that the four years added to the record since

MR. DONALDSON'S RESEARCHES

will bring the figures up to $1,000,000,000. This enormous amount is about one-third of what the war of the rebellion cost. One-third of the $1,000,000,000 has been spent in pacifying and civilizing Indians. Two-thirds of the $1,000,000,000 have been absorbed in fighting Indians. Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin once ventilated this Indian war business. He was in the Senate when it was proposed to negotiate a peace with the Navajoes. Several other senators demurred to the cost of the proposed treaty. Mr. Doolittle told them something about the cost of the Indian wars. At the same time he gave some interesting facts about the origin of these Indian wars. What is known as the general Sioux war started in 1852. At that time there was perfect peace on the plains. Some Mormons were driving their cattle toward Salt Lake. Near Fort Laramie was a gathering of Indians. The military post was there, and the Indians were camped near it. One of the Sioux killed a cow

BELONGING TO A MORMON.

The emigrant complained. The officer in command at the post sent out a subordinate with 20 men. This little force went to the Indian camp and demanded the surrender of the Sioux who had killed the cow. The alternative was that the camp would be fired upon. The Indians replied to the demand: "We are willing to pay for this animal; we will pay you in buffalo robes or buffalo skins." The army officer declined. He repeated his demand for the immediate surrender. The Indians refused. The officer gave the order to fire. The 20 men obeyed. In 20 minutes the soldiers were killed and scalped. That was the beginning of the Sioux war of 1852. The war lasted three or four years. It cost the United States between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The Navajoe war was another which Mr. Doolittle told about. For many years after this government acquired the territory in which the Navajoes lived there was no trouble. One day a Navajoe Indian was visiting the fort where the troops were. He got into a

QUARREL WITH A NEGRO BOY

belonging to one of the officers. The supposition was that the negro insulted the Indian. The latter drew his bow and put an arrow into the negro, killing him. Then he fled to his tribe. The officer sent a demand for the surrender of the Indian. The tribe refused to give him up. Without any delay the troops were marched out and war was begun. Three campaigns were made against the Navajoes on this provocation. The United States troops were beaten in each of them. This Navajoe war cost the government nearly $20,000,000. The biggest of all recent Indian wars was the one about which least was published. It began in 1862. It had its origin in a comparatively insignificant matter. A contractor for furnishing Indian supplies sent to the Sioux agencies what was supposed to be prime mess pork. The consignment was found to consist largely of heads of hogs. The Indians went back on such rations, and took the war path instead of the souse. Gens. Sibley and Sully conducted the compaign. They had 15,000 troops under them. In this Sioux war the "Galvanized Yankees," as they were called, made their appearance. There were several regiments of these "Galvanized Yankees," and they did good service against the Sioux. It may be explained that "Galvanized Yankees" were Confederate prisoners who took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in these regiments to fight Indians in preference to remaining in Northern prisons.

EVENING GAMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Spelling Game.

Each player is provided with a pencil and a slip of paper, and the person having charge of the game sits where a clock or watch may be readily consulted. A word is then selected and announced, a long one containing a number of vowels being preferable. This word is written at the top of each paper, and at a given time each of the players begins to write down as many words as he can think of which commence with the first letter of the given word and can be spelled with the letters of which that word is composed, each letter being used only as often as it occurs in the word selected. At the end of three minutes the leader calls "Time," and each person reads aloud the words on his slip and sets the number of them down in numerals. When one writes a word that contains a letter or letters not in the original word, he loses two marks, which he must set down against himself; and if any one has words which no one else has thought of, he is allowed to take two credits for each. After the words have all been read, the next letter of the original word is taken as the initial for a new set of words; and when these have been treated like the others, the next letter is taken, and so on until all have been used. The leader must see to it that no one writes a word after time is called. Take, for example, the word *aristocratic*. Beginning with the letter *a* will be found the words, art, artist, air, arctic, aorta, at, attic, act, acts, actor, etc. These having been read and the debit and credit marks set down, a new set of words beginning with *r* are written, such as roar, rot, roc, rota, etc. When a letter occurs twice or oftener in the word, it is used but once as an initial. The player who has been able to remember the fewest words, or who has made the most errors in spelling, or in writing words containing letters that do not occur in the original word, is sentenced to pay a forfeit by the one who has the most credit marks. This game not only affords considerable amusement, but it also serves as an excellent drill for those who are not well up in spelling.

MY BROTHER IS HOME FROM CHINA.

The players sit about the room in acircle, and the first says to his right-hand neighbor, "My brother is home from China," to which the person addressed replies, "What did he bring you?" The first player answers, "A fan," whereupon he begins to fan himself with his open right hand. The second person then makes the same announcement to the third, with the same result, and the game proceeds until every player is fanning himself with his right hand. The first player then repeats the same words as before, receives the same answer and replies, "Two fans;" he then commences to fan himself with both hands, and this is continued as before until all are similarly in motion. A third time the announcement and question are repeated and call for the answer, "A Pekin shoe," at which one foot is lifted, first heel, then toe. The next round sets both feet in motion; and the fifth time the question, "What did he bring you?" is asked, the answer is, "A nodding mandarin," which demands a continuous bowing of the head. While the game is in progress none of the motions that have been once started can be allowed to cease, under penalty of a forfeit imposed by the person who acts as leader. This Chinese question stirs the blood and enlivens the memory, and it should, therefore, be followed by a strictly mental game.

SHADOWS.

This is a very diverting evening game. Select a deep bow window or a very wide doorway, and stretch a sheet smoothly across it to serve as a flat curtain. A person sits a little back from the centre of the curtain, without a light, and a brilliant lamp is placed on a table several feet from the opposite side of the curtain. Then the company, one by one, march between the lamp and the white surface; the seated person tries to recognize each person by the shadow of his profile or figure, and the players try to deceive him by distorting their faces or bending their figures into any grotesque manner possible. The watcher is compelled to remain seated until he recognizes some one, who in turn takes the chair, and the game proceeds. This game, which is sometimes called "caricature portraits," may be made very amusing, because as a rule the person sitting in the dark has his mind fixed upon a certain member of the company whom he has determined to recognize, and he often makes droll blunders in order to delay until the expected person appears before the curtain.

TRUNK-PACKING.

This game requires a good memory and some ingenuity. The first person says, "I pack my sister's (or any other relative's) trunk with her best bonnet." The second continues, "I pack my sister's trunk with her camel's-hair shawl and her best bonnet." The third takes it up with, "I pack my sister's trunk with a box of tooth-powder, her camel's-hair shawl and her best bonnet." The fourth person in the party adds, "I pack my sister's trunk with a pair of nickel-plated scissors, a box of tooth-powder, her camel's-hair shawl and her best bonnet." The next player then says, "I pack my sister's trunk with a box of sewing-machine needles, a pair of nickel-plated scissors, a box of tooth-powder, her camel's-hair shawl and her best bonnet." Thus the game proceeds, each one mentioning some new article to go into the trunk, and repeating the list given by his predecessor. If a blunder occurs, for which, of course, every one is on the alert, "Halt" is called, and the delinquent either drops out of the game or else pays a forfeit named by some member of the party whom he selects as his judge. The next person then essays to repeat the ever-increasing list, which will usually consist of droll or preposterous articles with long and complicated names, which of course render them difficult to remember and to articulate readily. When the fifteenth item is reached, "Game" is called, and the packing commences over again. A smaller number of articles may, of course, be agreed upon at the beginning of the game; and if there are not so many persons in the party, the game may go round the circle more than once.—*The Delineator.*

CRUELTY IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

A Private's Life Sometimes by no Means a Happy One.

Captain Edmund Muller, formerly in the Wurtemberg division of the German army, has just let loose another expose of abuses in the German military. "I have nothing to say," are his words, "as to how the officers strike recruits in the face with their fists, spit on them, jam heavy metal helmets down on their heads, crack their toes with rifle butts and hit them under the chin till they bite their tongues off. These are such ordinary and trivial occurrences that I will not burden the reader with the narration of them. A few of the more refined cruelties, however, may be of interest. A certain officer had the habit of smoking as he passed among the sleeping men at night. The rooms are crowded and hot and uneasy sleepers throw off unconsciously often the bed clothes. Whenever the officer in question saw a man thus uncovered he pressed the lighted end of the cigar against a tender part of his body. It is a habit of young recruits when carrying the gun on the left shoulder to incline the head slightly to the right. This is quite natural. An officer in my regiment was accustomed to cure this habit by holding a sharp pruning knife close to the right cheek in the vicinity of the ear. The slightest movement and the recruit was cut. If he made the quick movement of escape, natural to the man under the circumstances, he got a slash across the cheek. I entered the room one day, just as such a fearful scene had happened, and the recruit, bleeding and quivering, stood before the brutal officer who had cut him. I took the officer away from the recruits at once and reported the matter to his regiment. After that all officers looked at me askance. My captain became my bitterest enemy. The commander of my battalion said a 'little thing of that kind shouldn't be posted on the walls,' and my regiment's commander treated me with marked coldness. The offending officer had eight days of easy arrest and was then advanced with unusual rapidity, while the soldier he had abused was maltreated on every possible occasion."

THE CHURCH'S HISTORY.

MORE PROOFS BROUGHT FORWARD.

Dr. Langtry Repudiates Dr. Williams' Claims and Maintains the Antiquity and Continuity of the Church of England.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—In your issue of the 27th November the Rev. Dr. Williams claims that he has abundantly established the points for which he has been contending. And so with a flourish of trumpets and a shout of victory he flees from the field. And certainly, if unblushing denial of historical facts so numerous and so notorious that ignorance of them can hardly be pleaded; if sweeping assertions which have not one word of truth in them; if distortion of facts and statements so transparent as to elude the explanation of misunderstanding, be proof, then, no doubt, Dr. Williams has proved his points. But let us recall those points, and see what ground there is for all this courageous shouting as he runs away. The learned doctor then undertook to prove: 1. That there never was any ancient British Church. The idea of its existence was, he told us, a figment. I shall not repeat the abundant confutation of that point contained in your columns. He undertook to prove: 2. That this British Church, which *never existed*, was swept *out of existence* by the heathen Saxon invaders. The historical facts adduced in confutation of that contention were so conclusive that Dr. Williams saw no escape but just to put on a bold face and deny the existence of these facts, whatever history may say. Strange, again, that the Doctor did not see that in his last letter he mentions a fact which completely disproves his assertion that this ancient British church was swept out of existence by the Saxons, for he tells us that Wini, assisted by two so-called bishops of the British Church, consecrated Chad. But where did the British bishops come from if there was no British Church during the Saxon period? 3. Dr. Williams undertook to prove that an oath of obedience to the Pope and the Roman Church, which he quotes, had been taken by all bishops of the English Church for eight hundred years before the revolt of Henry VIII. His chief authority for this statement—the only one that gives any information as to the date at which it began to be imposed—states explicitly that that oath which Dr. Williams thinks destroyed the autonomy of the English Church was first imposed by Pope Clement the VIII about 1605, *i. e.*, 50 years after Henry's revolt. He tells us that there was a much milder form of oath which was first imposed by Pius the IV at the suggestion of the Council of Trent,

THAT IS TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS AFTER THAT REVOLT.

How does Dr. Williams get over these statements? Why, by the simplest possible expedient. Because Barrow says that the clauses *in a different character* are in the more ancient oaths extant in the Gregorian Decretals, a statement which Barrow explains by showing in what different sense one of those clauses was used, for the words *regulas sanctorum patrum*, which bound those who subscribed it to obey the rules of the Holy Fathers, were changed in the new oath of Clement into *regalia sancti Petri*, which obliged those who took it to conserve the royalties of Holy Peter. Upon this statement of Barrow's that there was another oath, never heard of, as Dr. Carry has proved in your issue of November 27, till the close of the eleventh century, and not promulgated, as Dr. Williams tells us, till A.D. 1234, and altogether different in character, as Barrow explains, from that which Dr. Williams quoted, the Doctor builds up this argument. The Decretals of Gregory were compilations into a code of the Decretals which were in force before his time. Thus Barrow's authority carries the date of the oath to an indefinite period antecedent to A. D. 1234. But Barrow expressly states that the oath Dr. Williams quotes did not *exist* till the time of Clement the VIII. There was, he tells us, another oath found in the Decretals of Gregory, the clauses of which were of a different character and, as he illustrates, were altogether perverted in the Clementine oath, so that until Dr. Williams can prove that Barrow's statements are untrue, and that the oath in the Decretals of Gregory is the very same as that of Clement the VIII, upon the exaction of which, from the English clergy, he now states his whole case, all his arguments about the date of the Gregorian Decretals prove nothing whatever. His argument is just as conclusive as if he had undertaken to prove that John Smith stole a black horse because Wm. Jones used to own a white one, the point of the proof being that in each case there was a horse. The fact that the black horse was not in existence for five hundred years after the white one counts for nothing. But the doctor returns to his authorities. The Rev. Dr. Henry in his history states, p. 207, that Archbishop Theodore "reduced everything to perfect conformity to the Church of Rome." Upon this quotation Dr. Williams bases this magnificent piece of reasoning. "Now this is the condition of things which would be produced by obedience to such an oath, and as Barrow pushes it back among the decretals which existed in an indefinite period anterior to 300 years before the founding of the Protestant Church of England, *the inference is fair* that the oath was in existence as early as A. D. 668." Very fair. There are only just three or four broken links in the chain of agument. The first is that Barrow does not push the oath which Dr. Williams quotes back among the decretals that existed more than 300 years before the founding of the Protestant Church of England; he says expressly that it was first imposed by Clement the VIII, fifty years after Henry VIII's revolt. He says secondly that there was another oath differing in character from this, found in the decretals of Gregory, but even that is not pushed back into an *indefinite period*. It was first *invented*, as Pellicia and Van Espen (quoted in Dr. Carry's letter) both prove, by Gregory VII, at the end of the 11th century. Before that time

BISHOPS ONLY PROMISED OBEDIENCE TO THEIR METROPOLITAN

(not the Pope) without any oath. Van Espen like Barrow asserts that the settled form of the oath as used at the present day in the Roman Catholic Church, and from which Dr. Williams quoted, was prescribed by Pope Clement VIII between A. D. 1592 and 1605. Van Espen the great Roman Canonist says that no oath to the Pope was required till the end of the eleventh century and that the oath then imposed on *some of the Italian Bishops* was merely to be *faithful* to the Papal authority. Even in the 13th century all Bishops did not take this oath of fidelity to the Roman Pontiff, but only those under the immediate jurisdiction of the Pope, and this oath was not that upon which Dr. Williams' whole case now rests. So away go over 600 out of the eight hundred years of Dr. Williams' "fair inference for any oath at all." And if Barrow, Pellicia and Van Espen, three men of most profound and accurate learning, may be trusted against Dr. Williams, away goes Dr. Williams' whole contention about the oath and the 800 years and all the inferences he has built upon it. But there is another broken link in Dr. Williams' chain. It is certain that Theodore did not "reduce everything in the English Church into perfect conformity to Rome," whatever the Rev. Dr. Henry may say to the contrary. The Church of Rome of that day was not much like the Church of Rome which we know. Dr. Freeman says that Augustine and Theodore would not recognize it as the same body. And the only points in dispute between the churches planted by the Roman missionaries and the Scottish churches were the shape of the *tonsure* and the time of keeping Easter, not very important points. It was decided at the Synod of Whitty that the Roman usage in these matters should prevail. The Celts did not like it. Theodore enforced the decree. He also established settled dioceses and parishes after the custom of the Roman Church, instead of the Celtic mode of the Bishop and his clergy living in a monastery. He required three Bishops to take part in every Episcopal consecration, instead of one, as was the custom among the Celts. These were the points of conformity which he enforced; but he did not enforce conformity in the liturgy or in the mode of conducting public worship. The Roman liturgy, as every scholar knows, was never used in England until the Roman separation in the 11th year of Elizabeth. Great variety prevailed in different parts of the land. There were no less than seven different uses, even up to the time of the Reformation. Then certainly Theodore did not impose upon the Bishops and clergy of England such an oath as Dr. Williams quotes, for, as I pointed out in my last letter, he absolutely refused to the Pope the obedience which that oath requires

AND UPHELD THE KING AND HIS CLERGY

in refusing it. Dr. Williams in his last letter gave Bede as an authority for his statements. I complained that the reference to a book of nearly five hundred pages was rather indefinite. He now says that the statements of Bede to prove the perfect ecclesiastical supremacy of Rome in England are too many to reproduce. I will cite but one. Wini, a Roman Bishop, assisted by two *so-called* Bishops of the British Church, consecrated Chad as bishop. Theodore upbraided Chad as not having been canonically ordained, *as the two British Bishops had no rank above that of Presbyter*, and Chad submitted and received Romish consecration from Theodore by the authority of the Pope in A.D. 669, see Bede Book III, chap. 28, and Book IV, chap. 2. Dr. Williams calls this a quotation from Bede, and says it proves the perfect supremacy of the Roman See as early as 669, and makes the inference that there was an obligation on Theodore, and that the obligation was this oath (which Dr. Williams quoted). I can only say that as a quotation or statement of what Bede says, in the passages referred to, it is most *dishonest*. There is not a word in either chapter about Wini being assisted by two *so-called* Bishops of the British Church in the consecration of Chad. He says that by Wini the person above mentioned (Chad) was consecrated Bishop, two Bishops of the British nation, who kept Easter according to the canonical manner, being joined with him in the ordination. His words are: "*Ubi erat Vini Episcopus, et ab illo est vir præfatus Consecratus Antiotes, Adsumptis in Societatem Ordinationis udobus de Brettonum gente Episcopis qui Dominicum paschæ diem, ut sæpius dictum est secus morem Canonicum, a quarta decima usque ad vicissimam lunam celebrant. Non enim erat tunc ullus excepto illo illo vine in tota Brittania Canonice ordinatus.*" There is not another word about the consecration of Chad in Book III. cap. 28. Again, in Book IV, cap. 2, there is not a word about the two British Bishops who assisted Wini at the consecration of Chad having "*no rank above that of Presbyter;*" it is a pure invention either of Dr. Williams or his authority. It is said that Theodore reproved Chad because he had not been duly consecrated; but no reason for his thinking so is given. It, however, appears elsewhere that his reasons were, first, that Chad had been consecrated to a see then filled by Wilfred, which was uncanonical, and secondly that the assisting Bishops celebrated Easter according to the British rule. Not a word about there being Presbyters. Again there is nothing whatever in Bede to justify Dr. Williams' statement: "*And Chad submitted and received Romish consecration from Theodore by the authority of the Pope.*" These words are a pure invention. The only words that Bede uses about the transaction are these: "Sed ipse (*i. e.* Theodore) ordinationem ejus demeo catolica ratione consummavit." There is thus no authority whatever for the statement made by so many historians that Theodore re-ordained Chad. Bede says he "completed his ordination," *i. e.* added whatever ceremonies he thought lacking. It is evident that by "consummavit ordinationem," Bede does not mean re-ordination, for, in the ordination of Bishops elected or appointed to new sees described in this chapter, he invariably uses the word ordinavit. So that Dr. Williams' proof from Bede of the existence of his oath at this period vanishes into thin air. The Doctor tells us that he has at last found "the authorities on which he made the assertion that the Bishops of England had taken the oath which he quoted for 800 years." He says, "They furnish proof of the accuracy of my statements." He, however, only mentions one authority, the Rev. R. C. Shimeall, evidently some prejudiced old Puritan. His name does not appear

AMONG THE LIST OF HISTORICAL WRITERS.

I cannot therefore refer to him, but it makes no difference as Dr. Williams does not quote any statements of his, but only quotes him as quoting what Fox says. "Fox," he also tells us, "informs us 'that Pope Alexander The III decreed that no Archbishop should receive the pall unless he should first swear.'" He omits the words in Fox "to obey the Pope." Fox then proceeds to describe the solemnity of giving the pall in his own time, and quotes the oath of Clement the VIII, from which Dr. Williams has been quoting. Upon this the Doctor constructs the following marvellous argument. He first quotes Johnston to prove that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York from A.D.596 to Henry the VIII, with only eight exceptions, received the pall from Rome. "Therefore as all the archbishops received the pall, and as, according to Fox, these oaths were imposed on all who received the pall from Rome, it follows that all from A. D. 596 down to the time of Henry took the above oaths. Therefore, when I said the oath was taken for 800 years, I was correct." How clear! how conclusive! how satisfactory. There are just two little flaws which the Doctor has overlooked. The first is that Fox tells us that it was Pope Alexander III who obliged Metropolitans to swear, as Dr. Williams' quotation puts it. Then, secondly, Fox does not say that Alexander compelled them to swear "*these oaths*," but "to swear obedience to the Pope," in some such general terms, no doubt, as Dr. Carry shows were employed at first. Now, Pope Alexander first enforced this oath of obedience to the Pope, instead of the old unsworn promise of obedience, at the very end of the 12th century, 1176 A. D., *i. e.*, 510 years after the time at which Dr. Williams insists his oaths were exacted. And be it observed, Fox does not say that he required "these oaths," but in general terms to swear obedience to the Pope. So that Dr. Williams has proved that his statement, that all Bishops of the English Church from 667 took the oath which he quoted, by a decree promulgated 510 years after that date, which decree implies that there was no oath imposed before that date, and that his oath was not imposed then, and evidently not till after the rupture between England and Rome as stated by Barrow. The Doctor tries to escape from the conclusions which the historical proof I gave of the anti-Papal action and independence of the English Church lead, by saying that they refer to the tyrannical exercise of "temporal power by the Pope." But the "temporal power of the Pope" means his ancient Italian kingdom, which never attempted, so far as I know, to subdue England. It was on the ground of his spiritual authority, as successor of St. Peter, that he claimed the right to rule the whole church, and it was in the attempted exercise of that right that the English king and clergy and people withstood him.

If, Mr. Editor, you will kindly allow me space for one letter more, I think that I can remove the difficulties felt by Mr. Lariviere, Dr. Carry and, perhaps, even Dr. Williams.

J. LANGTRY.

A DAGGER FOR THE DEAD.

Druggist Fay's Precaution Against Being Buried Alive.

The Philadelphia *Record* of recent date says: A keen dagger will be driven into the heart of George W. Fay of Hammonton, N. J., and then the body which has been resting in the coffin above ground for two weeks will be finally laid to rest with the usual ceremonies.

Many stories have been floating about to the effect that the dead man's sisters had a spiritualistic manifestation in which it was revealed that the brother was not dead, but in a trance, and therefore they would not permit the body to be buried. These stories, according to the relatives, have no foundation in fact. The somewhat unusual proceedings were the result of complying with the wishes of the dead man, expressed time and again during his sickness.

It is said that Mr. Fay had several dreams, exactly alike, in which he was pictured as having fallen into a trance, and while in that state was buried alive. The horrible illusion made such an impression on his mind that Mr. Fay exacted a promise from his sisters that they would follow out a certain programme which he laid down. His injunction was that his body should be kept above ground a sufficient time to put all doubts at rest, and when they were convinced that life was extinct they were to make assurance doubly sure by plunging a dagger into his heart. While giving these instructions he argued with his distressed sisters that nothing else would satisfy him. The last resort must be the dagger, and it must be plunged into his heart in the presence of witnesses.

The signs of dissolution were undeniably plain yesterday, although the face still retained a life-like color. This was the last straw at which the sisters clutched, but the physicans explain that such a color is not at all unusual in dead persons. The heroic process of settling all doubts of death by the application of cold steel will take place this morning just before the funeral ceremony, in the presence of invited friends. The dagger will not be drawn from the body after it is plunged in, but will go with the corpse to the grave.

THE BACKLOG.

Without, the wind is bitter,
The snowflakes fill the night;
Within, the embers glitter
And gild the room with light;
And in the fireplace gleaming
The backlog sings away,
And mingles all my dreaming
With birds, and blooms, and May!
—*Frank Dempster Sherman.*

SISTER AGNES'S BASKET.

A Christmas Story.

It was a big, tall, round, comfortable-looking basket which might easily have belonged in some housekeeper's closet, but looked out of place at the entrance of the great Bazaar, where the crowds jostled it in passing as they hurried in and out, busy with Christmas shopping. Still it was plain that the basket had not come thereby accident. On its cover, which was fastened back, was a card on which was written in a clear hand: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord;" below, in smaller script: "Any gifts which may be placed in this basket to-day will be gratefully received and gladly distributed by Sister Agnes."

In the gray of the morning, just after the doors of the great store were opened, a middle-aged woman with a gentle face had set this basket in its place. She had stood for a moment looking into it as if calculating how much it would hold; then, her lips moving a little silently, she had gone away.

Since, all sorts of glances had been cast at the basket. Of the many shoppers at the Bazaar some had evidently regarded it as one of the novelties of the day, like the Santa Claus in the window, or the Punch in the basement, and had passed it with a laugh. Others had taken it seriously, and after reading the card had sent a nod of approval, possibly a parcel, into the depths. A few had looked upon it coldly, and there were nervous and belated shoppers who hurried by without even seeing it. Among them all, however, the basket had been slowly filling. Bundles of all shapes and sizes had been tossed there together, and by six o'clock in the evening Santa Claus himself would not have scorned the load.

"There isn't room for much more in this basket," said a cheery-faced woman who had just tucked a tiny parcel of her own down between two larger ones. "I fancy Sister Agnes's eyes will shine when she sees it. It was a good scheme of hers, setting it here."

"A novel one," returned her companion. "One expects calls for charity in the churches, but here——"

"Ah, but we don't all go to church and we do all come here," laughed the other. "Sister Agnes doesn't mean that any of us shall escape. She's always plotting and contriving how she can help her poor. It's a wonderful head that little woman has, and a wonderful heart to match it."

"Well, I hope she'll know what to do with all the things she's collected," said the other, still a little dubiously. "It must be a perfect medley."

"Oh," said the champion of the basket, "she'll find just the right place for everything, whether it's a paper of pins or a hobby-horse. There'll be a hundred people made happy to-morrow by means of this basket."

As she spoke, a portly old gentleman, who was waiting for the street-car, edged a little nearer the basket. He was fairly loaded down with bundles. The pockets of his fur-lined overcoat bulged like a schoolboy's. There was a good-sized box under each arm, and he was unmistakably hugging a tin cart and horses. Many of the people who saw him smiled. It was not customary for Roger Holden, the rich banker, to carry his own bundles. But not a whit cared he for their smiles. Why, it was the night before Christmas, and did not the greatest saint in all the calendar go loaded down like a pack-horse? Besides, there was danger, at this late hour, that packages which were left to be delivered might not arrive on time, and Roger Holden, Jr., must not miss any of the joy which his grandfather had planned for him.

It was for this young person, aged five years, that all these bundles were intended. The old gentleman had taxed his wits in the buying, and really he flattered himself that he had left out nothing which a youth of that age could desire. His latest purchase, and the one on which he prided himself most, was a music-box, an exquisite affair with a repertoire of more than a dozen tunes. It had cost a big, heavy gold piece, but Roger's grandfather had actually chuckled as he laid the coin down on the counter. This music-box would meet a long-felt want, and might reconcile his beloved namesake to being denied the privilege of playing on his mother's grand piano. He was thinking of this purchase with a peculiar satisfaction, when the voices of the two ladies talking about the basket reached him. Evidently here was something which he had not noticed. He bent a little and peered through his glasses at the card on the cover:

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

"Humph," said Roger Holden under his breath. He had spent a good deal of his life in making loans, but it could not be said that he had ever made many to the Lord, at least not private loans. He had, it is true, made out a few rather handsome checks for the benefit of certain charities, but for these the city had been plainly his debtor, and the city had been prompt to render him in return a fair amount of glory. It was clear that the loan which Sister Agnes wanted would not be paid in that way. He would like to have asked her how it would ever be paid, and what security the Lord gave.

Still the card did not displease him. He was inclined to regard it as rather a choice bit of Christmas humor, and he was not indisposed to contribute a trifle to the success of the scheme.

He began to think over the things in his load. Since buying the music-box the rest seemed rather insignificant. There was a Noah's Ark now, a good orthodox plaything—he believed it was mentioned in the Bible—why not hand it over to Sister Agnes? He considered for a moment, then with a good-natured smile, drew one of the boxes from under his arm and deposited it on the top of the basket. The next instant he was hurrying out to catch the street car.

Just a few minutes later, a ruddy-faced Irishman, who was evidently an expressman, entered the Bazaar. He smiled broadly as he saw the heaped-up basket, shook it a little to settle the contents, drew down the cover as best he could, and carried it out to his waggon. Then he drove away with it, down the gay, crowded street, through narrower and quieter ones, till he came to a red brick cottage, with a little brown cross on the roof. It might almost have seemed a chapel but for the plants blossoming in every window.

Sister Agnes herself threw open the door. There was an eager expression on her face as she peered out into the twilight, but it gave place to a smile which was like a burst of sunshine when she saw the basket. "Oh, the dear kind hearts that are in this world!" she cried, clasping her hands. "I knew, I knew it would be so!"

She reached out her arms for the load as it neared the door, and when the bearer of it laughingly pushed by her into the little parlor, she followed him on tiptoe, the color coming and going in her cheeks like a child's. "Thank you," she said earnestly, as he set down the basket.

The man nodded. "I'll be round to help you deliver 'em in the morning," he said, then ran whistling back to his waggon.

Left alone with the basket, Sister Agnes walked around it several times in a sort of speechless happiness. A little maid came into the room to tell her that supper was ready.

"Yes, yes," said Sister Agnes, "I'll come in a minute."

Still she seemed unable to turn away from her store of treasures. There was one large package, lying on the very top, at which she felt she must take a peep before she could eat.

She lifted it and untied the string. The wrappers fell off, and in her hands she held the most beautiful music-box she had ever seen—carved rose-wood, inlaid with pearl.

"Why, why!" exclaimed Sister Agnes, fairly trembling with surprise. She turned a tiny handle, and all at once the room began to be filled with music; first the soft, sweet strains of "Annie Laurie," than a light, tripping waltz, and then a patriotic air, strong and stirring.

The little maid had come back to the room and stood agape with astonishment. When the music died away Sister Agnes turned to her in a quiver of excitement. "It is for Leo Mingo," she cried. "It will make him well again. He must have it this very night. I will take it to him at once."

It was in vain that the little maid remonstrated. In vain she reminded Sister Agnes that she had been out all day and had eaten nothing since morning; in vain she recalled to her her own plan of opening the packages after supper and labeling everything ready to deliver in the morning. Sister Agnes could not be deterred. She was not hungry any more. She was not tired. As for the rest of the things, they might wait, but this one must go to-night. And a few minutes later, with the box in her arms, she was flitting down the street.

It was a long walk she had before her, but she did not care for that. She cared only for the little Italian boy who was to have this wonderful gift, and tears and smiles followed each other fast in her eyes as sh thought what it would mean to him.

His mother had been a sweet singer, and his father, they said, had played the violin rarely well when he touched the strings to the sound of her voice. But it brought him no fame after she died. It had only helped him to earn a scanty living as a part of the orchestra in a dingy theatre. Here he had played his part, with the little Leo by his side, night after night, for two long years. But the late hours and the bad air had told upon his health, and one spring he, too, had died, leaving the boy alone, all alone, for even the violin had been sold to pay for food and rent. For a while the child had earned a few pennies each day singing on the streets, but heart and voice had failed him, and now, at the Christmas time, he lay sick, in the garret of a woman who, in a rough sort of way, had been kind to him.

It was here that Sister Agnes was hurrying to find him. Her heart beat fast as she climbed the rickety stairs that led to his room, and she pressed the music-box in her arms as if it were a living thing. At the top of the stairs a door stood open, and without waiting to knock she stepped softly across the threshold. By the light of a candle she could see the little Leo lying on a low bed. His dark, sorrowful eyes met hers, and lighted with a sudden gladness. In a moment she was beside him.

"Leo," she said in a low voice, "have you thought that this is Christmas Eve? A wonderful thing has happened—a beautiful thing! It has happened on purpose for you."

She slipped the music-box from under her shawl and laid it down on the bed. Then she turned the handle, and in another minute waves of music rippled across the stillness, one falling upon another softly tenderly, till it seemed as if every corner of the bare, dingy room was full.

Oh! what minutes were those that followed. How the little Italian laughed and cried, how he clapped his thin hands and would have sprung from the bed if Sister Agnes had not held him down! He had been starving for a bit of melody. It seemed as if the very sonnd had made him strong again. He knew every air in that marvellous box, and now and then he accompanied the strains with his voice, in tones so clear and sweet that Sister Agnes held her breath for wonder. He begged for more, more, and it was not till every tune had been played twice over that he lay back on his pillow content.

Then he turned his great, dark eyes on Sister Agnes. "Where did it come from?" he whispered. "Who sent it?"

"The Lord," replied Sister Agnes solemnly. "The Lord himself." She was silent for a moment, stroking his curly hair. Then she added, "You shall hear all about it to-morrow, but you must rest now. You must lie still and be happy." She kissed him, like the real sister she was, then stole away again, back to the cottage with the little brown cross.

It is possible that the way seemed to her a little longer than it had before, and she was conscious of being a trifle, just a trifle, tired when she entered her own door. She went straight to the little parlor. To her surprise a stranger was there before her, a portly old gentleman, who, at the moment, was standing near the basket, looking at it with a grave, not to say a rather severe expression. This, however, Sister Agnes did not perceive. She was blinking in the sudden change from the darkness outside, to the brightness of the room, and nothing was very clear to her.

"Sister Agnes, I presume," said the gentleman, bowing slightly, and he added rather stiffly, "I have not the honor of knowing your surname."

"It is not of the slightest consequence," said Sister Agnes, in her sweetest voice.

"Mine," resumed the stranger, still more stiffly, "is Holden—Roger Holden."

Sister Agnes gave a little cry. That name was not new to her. She had read it an hour before on a purchase-check which fell from the wrapper of the music-box. "O, sir!" she exclaimed, taking a step towards him, and holding out her hand in a manner which a stone image could not have resisted, "it was you who put that beautiful music-box into my basket!"

"It undoubtedly was," said Roger Holden. "I intended to contribute a trifle."

"A trifle!" burst out Sister Agnes, unable to restrain herself. "Can you speak of that exquisite thing as a trifle? Why, sir, it is wealth, it is happiness, it is almost life itself to a child who was starving without it! It is the gift out of all the world which his angel might have chosen for him. If you could have seen his face when he heard that music, if you could even imagine his delight, you would know it was no trifle you had given him."

And the combining sense of Roger Holden's munificence and modesty so overwhelmed Sister Agnes that the tears sprang to her eyes, and she lost a second expression on that gentleman's face, an expression of astonishment touched with genuine dismay.

"Am I to understand," he asked slowly, "that you have disposed of the box already?"

"Already," replied Sister Agnes serenely. "I could not let such happiness wait till morning." And then she told him impetuously of the little Leo, how his life had once been full of love and music, but had been emptied of all. She spoke of the childish voice which seemed to need only the touch of joy to make it one of the rarest and sweetest in the world, and, her own voice almost breaking with joy, she ended, "He is happier to-night than he has been for long, long months. He has taken heart again. He has begun to get well. O, sir! what must it be to have given that box?"

"What indeed!" thought Roger Holden, and he smiled rather grimly. Then he lifted his hat from the table. Since the box had actually been given away he did not see that he had any further business with Sister Agnes. "Madam," he said, "allow me to congratulate you on the extraordinary energy with which you carry on your enterprises," then with a very dignified "Good evening!" he withdrew.

Sister Agnes looked after him for a minute with a rather puzzled face. Then, she said to herself, brightening:

"Well, there are some people in this world who can't bear even to be thanked for the good they do." It did not occur to her till afterwards to wonder why this eccentric old gentleman had come to see her at all.

Meanwhile the old gentleman had hailed a hack and was being rapidly carried towards a handsome residence in the upper part of the town. There was no time to buy another music box, though he would gladly have done so. The Christmas-tree at his house was already waiting, and if its treasures were not disclosed at the promised moment he knew there would be wailing from the little Roger. He approached the festivities, it must be confessed, in a very disappointed and irritated frame of mind.

A pretty lady met him as he stepped in at his own door, and read instantly in his face that he had not recovered the beloved toy. Never mind, father," she said, soothingly, "Roger has presents enough without it, and if you don't tell him about the box he'll never miss it."

But Roger's grandfather did tell him about the box. It happened an hour later, when he himself had recovered his usual good nature. The tree had gone off beautifully. Roger had been in ecstacy over all his presents, and had just given his grandfather a ferocious hug as a special reward for the tin cart and horses.

"But there was to have been something else, Roger," said the old gentleman, "something nicer than all the rest, and never mind," he added with a wink, "you shall have one yet." And then he took the little fellow on his knee and told him about Sister Agnes's basket and how he had made the funny mistake—it really did begin to seem a little funny—of dropping the beautiful and costly music-box into it instead of the Noah's Ark, as he intended; and how, though he had gone post-haste to Sister Agnes when he discovered the blunder, he found she had already given it to another boy.

"Do you know anything about that other boy?" demanded Roger, when the laugh with which the story had been received by the older people in the room had died away.

"Why, yes, she gave me some account of him," said his grandfather, and then he cast about to remember what Sister Agnes had told him of the little Italian. He did not remember all, but the story brought him a very sober look into his listener's round blue eyes, and all at once it flashed upon Roger Holden, as it had not with all Sister Agnes's eloquence, what a sorrowful thing it was for that other boy, not so very much older, to have lost father and mother and be lying sick this Christmas Eve, in a lonesome garret.

"Grandpa," said the little Roger, breaking a stillness which had come over all the room, "I want to see that boy. Will you take me to-morrow?"

"Why—I don't know where he lives," said the old gentleman, shrinking a little.

"But that lady could tell us, and then we could go," persisted Roger. "I want to know how he looks and what sort of a place that garret is. Say you'll go, Grandpa, say you'll go!" And he threw his arms around his grandfather's neck again, and hugged him as if he would actually choke out the reluctant "yes."

Really, there was no help for it, and oddly enough, when once the word had been spoken Roger's grandfather began to wonder too what sort of a place that garret was, and whether the boy had the comforts which a sick child needed.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

The saying on Sister Agnes's basket came back to him, and all at once Roger Holden wondered, with a queer pucker at the corner of his mouth, whether it could be that the Lord had a way of paying people who lent Him something, by making them want to lend Him more.

CHARLOTTE M. VAILE.

CONDUCTING CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.

Suggestions for Christmas Trees—How Santa Claus May Come Down the Chimney.

If a Christmas festival is given for schools in large towns or cities, the attendance ought to be limited by tickets; and teachers ought to make sure that every scholar receive a present upon the tree. This may be easily arranged for by consulting with parents to find out if they intend to send gifts for their children. Any scholar not thus provided for, must, without fail, be remembered by the teacher. If the fruits of the tree are to be free to the children, great care must be taken that no child is omitted from the list. In many Sunday-schools—and it is a beautiful idea—a "scholar's tree" is prepared, upon which the regular pupils of the school hang one or more gifts which they have specially chosen as suited to certain poor children whom they

ARE PRIVILEGED TO INVITE.

A pleasing entertainment, games and a generous supper are provided, besides a "real live Santa," who presides over the festivities and distributes the presents personally. In country towns where there are fewer poor children than in city districts, but more old and invalid people living in solitary places where the winter's cold and snow shuts them away from the outside world, sometimes the young folk, in well-to-do families, provide a tree in some hall or vestry. Old and young are invited, and a general season of gift-making is enjoyed. The aged and feeble ones who cannot be present at the festival are most generously remembered, their gifts being hung upon the tree with the rest, to indicate that they are reckoned as part of the general life of the neighborhood. Among the various devices to represent the downcoming of Santa Claus from the roof through the chimney, bringing his well-laden pack upon his back, that of arranging a fireplace upon the stage or platform near the tree, is

USUALLY MOST SATISFACTORY

to the little people. This may be easily prepared thus: Take a one-inch board, five feet long and one foot wide, for the shelf of the mantel. Nail this at each end upon two other boards eight inches wide and five feet long, to form the supports of the mantel, also the sides of the front part of the fireplace; paint the whole brick color. Then, when dry, mark it in oblong squares in proper shape to represent bricks with white paint or chalk. Place this frame before an open door and fasten it there firmly. Hang a large picture above the mantel to cover the upper space of the door. Tack turkey-red cloth to the inner edge of the mantel-supports to cover the lower space, three feet upward from the floor; draw it back smoothly, and tack the same to the casing of the door, also across the lower part of the door. Mark the cloth to represent bricks; the cloth and lines should be somewhat blackened in

THE CENTRE OF THE FIRE-PLACE

where the heat is usually greatest. Quite a realistic effect may be obtained of a fire in the grate, thus: Make a light framework of wood. Tack upon this a strip of red cloth, say five inches wide. Set this around the fireplace in the shape of a grate, and place inside a burning lamp—out of sight, of course—and the appearance of a cheerfully glowing fire is gained. A gas-log, where it can be obtained, is, of course, better than a lamp.

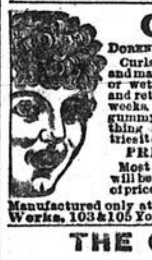
Santa has plenty of room to enter by the door with a good-sized pack on his shoulders. He must take time, however, before descending, to arrange for the conventional clatter of reindeer hoofs upon the roof, the jingle of sleigh-bells and the wheezing and sneezing that necessarily attend the descent of a corpulent, old fellow through a smoky and sooty chimney. Little people have very little faith in a Santa who arrives by any other way than the chimney route.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

DRESSING A CHRISTMAS TREE.

A Christmas tree ought to be selected with special reference to the space it is to occupy; one with branches firm, not too broad, and quite tall is best. The upper branches should be decorated before the tree is set up, in case they are too tall to be reached by step-ladders. This can be managed by undoing the strands that confine the upper branches of trees as prepared for market, then tying upon the tips of the boughs white cotton-batting snow-balls, short loops of popped-corn, strings of cranberries, glittering ornaments, etc., etc. The decoration of the tree may be more or less elaborate, as desired. To save expense, yet at the same time to insure a brilliant effect, it is a good plan to hang the gifts so that bright, contrasting colors may set off the tree. Bundles done up in brown paper are never pretty; but dolls, bright-covered books, gayly painted toys, bright silk handkerchiefs and white scarfs, sleds, waggons, etc., should be placed in prominent view.

When the gifts are all nicely arranged, take a liberal quantity of frost powder and a dozen, more or less, packages of gilt and silver fringe (these are sold at one dollar per dozen). Spread the fringe to ornament as much space as possible, and cover lightly the front and sides of the tree with it. Then sprinkle the glittering frost powder upon the tree branches. Under a brilliant light the tree becomes a veritable creation of fairyland. Santa as a dispenser of candy-bags and bonbons is always welcomed by the little ones. If he has a fund of Christmas rhymes, stories, and songs to mingle with his gifts, he is all the more welcome.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.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TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE.
This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to polish my boots, and yet I had hard work getting my husband to give up his old blacking brush, and the annoyance of having the paste blacking rub off on his pants, and adopt
Wolff's ACME Blacking
A magnificent Deep Black Polish, which lasts on Men's boots a week, and on Women's a month.
Sold everywhere.
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Bermuda Bottled.
"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.
I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of
CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold
I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine."
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

"IT'S ONLY A COUGH" has brought many to untimely graves. What is a cough? The lungs, throat or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; nature sounds an alarm-bell telling where the disease lies. Wisdom suggests "TRY Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;" it has cured thousands of persons. As long as you cough there is danger, for the cough is a Danger Signal. Use "Wistar" and be cured. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on wrapper.

PILES. ITCHING PILES.
SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form and protrude, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is sold by druggists, or mailed to any address on receipt of price, 50 cts. a box; 3 boxes, $1.25.
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DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.
These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

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WEAKNESS
ANŒMIA-CHLOROSIS
FER BRAVAIS
Recommended by the greatest doctors in the world. It passes immediately into the system without causing any inconvenience, restores to the blood its natural colour and gives it the necessary vigour.
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Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is specific for ... and successful regularity. ... sant, safe, effectual. Ladies, ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.
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WEAK MEN MADE STRONG
FREE TO ALL MEN
Sealed Treatise, explaining a ... late and perfect CURE, without stomach drugging, for Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Lack of Vigor and Development, Premature Decline, Functional Disorders, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, etc. Address THE MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York, N.Y.

THE SIOUX.

A FAMOUS TRIBE OF WARRIORS.

Something About Sitting Bull's Followers and the New Famous Ghost Dance.

FORT SILL, O. T., December 19.—Lieutenant H. L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry, left this post on November 27, with H. P. Jones, post interpreter, and two Kiowa scouts, for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the Kiowa Indians at a dance then in progress near Suddu Mountain. The camp was found to be on Stinking Creek, a tributary of the Washita, about thirty-five miles from the post. Before the arrival of the party the Indians had heard that soldiers were on the way to stop the dance. They were found to be dancing what is undoubtedly the same thing that they call in the North the "Messiah" or "ghost" dance. The Indians on being questioned seemed to have cut-and-dried answers ready, but some Kiowas, who had been out horse hunting and had not been posted concerning the feeling toward us, said that the others were dancing for "Christ to come." They were all friendly, however, and were willing to give information on any other subject, and frequently invited us to join in the dance, which stopped about midnight.

HOW THE DANCE BEGINS.

The second day (the 28th) it began again about four p. m. with about four people in a ring taking hold of each other's hands and moving around with a peculiar step in the direction of the hands of a watch, saying several short songs over and over again. Some of the words of these songs have direct meaning in the Kiowa language, others do not, but each song has a significance of its own. They are prayers to Jesus to look down and bless them and to give them good crops and to bless the white people also. Gradually the ring was enlarged by the addition of men, women and children using the same songs and step. They would make one complete round of the circle under the direction of a leader, sometimes holding up one hand to "Jesus," sometimes both hands, according as the leader set the example. When the leader got around they would all stop and rest for a few moments. At long intervals they would sit down and rest for about five minutes. They would leave the dance and go away when they felt like it, returning from time to time. The greatest number observed in the ring at any one time was eighty-two.

As they became more and more excited (about seven p. m.) a woman or a man would break into the enclosure, hold up their hands to "Jesus," cry, weep and dance with the utmost abandonment. They were usually women who had lost children and were crying to "Jesus" to bring them back and not to let any others die. After they danced an hour or so—not resting when the others did—they would fall down and remain, some trembling, some motionless, for some time, apparently in a faint. They would then seemingly recover and get up and go on with the dance. At one time there were twelve of these persons inside of the circle—six of them on the ground.

WHITE MEN JOIN IN THE DANCE.

During the first night the only answer Lieutenant Scott got when he asked what these persons were doing on his ground was that they were tired and were resting. The second night he determined to break down their reserve in some manner, and so when he was next asked to join in the dance he did so, as did the others of the party. This seemed to open the way to the confidence of the Indians, so that during the evening a number of them told Lieutenant Scott that this dance had been given to them by the Arapahoe from the North, "Lying Down Bull;" that these women while on the ground were in a trance, during which they saw "Jesus" and saw and conversed with relations who had been long dead. Lieut. Scott gathered from them that the Messiah was expected by some next spring, by some in one year and by others in two years, their idea being vague and misty concerning the whole matter, scarcely any two having the same opinion. When the Messiah comes he will bring back their dead, replace the buffalo and all their pristine conditions and remove the white man to his own country beyond the sea. Even the Mexicans stolen by them as children, most of whom are now old men, must go with the white people. This is all to be accomplished by supernatural means. The Indian will have nothing to do but look on and reap the benefits. The dance stopped about half-past eleven p. m., 28th, and the camp became quiet immediately afterward. All during the day, although they had been worked up in the same way the night before, they were going about attending to their usual avocation and were no more excited than white people would be the day after a theatre party. It is understood that their delegates are expected down from the north in a few days and their report may effect a change in the general sentiment, and the outlying bands on Elk Creek and the Washita may have a different feeling from those about Saddle Mountain.

THE SIOUX.

The Sioux have for many years been the most numerous of all our Indian tribes. Seventy years ago, after a century of almost constant wars with the neighboring nations of Hurons and Chippewas, they counted thirteen thousand souls. Since then, in spite of struggles with smallpox, starvation, soldiers, settlers, Indian agents and other torments, they have increased to about fifty thousand. They have in turn resisted the encroachments of the French, English, and later of our own government, seeking to subdue them and seize their hunting grounds, but for the most part they retained their control of a wide tract of territory until within a few years past, during which, a part at a time, it has been obtained from them by treaty and purchase on terms which have seldom been faithfully kept by the white purchasers. Their original domain was larger than England, France and Germany combined. When first met by the French explorers and missionaries moving westward of the Great Lakes, more than two centuries ago, the Sioux, otherwise known as Dakotas, occupied nearly all of what is now Minnesota, North and South Dakota, besides much of Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. In 1837 they ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi, and in 1851 they made a new treaty, which moved their line about to the western border of what was then the Territory of Minnesota, in which they retained about 3000 square miles.

THE UPRISING IN 1862.

The Minnesota Sioux resisted in 1854 an attempted arrest of one of their number, and in the fight an army officer and a detachment of troops were destroyed. Prompt measures by General Harney, however, soon brought the hostiles to lay down their arms and a treaty of peace was signed, though there were within the succeeding eight years many small but bloody fights betwee the red men and the white settlers. In 1862, while most of our troops were taking part in the Civil War, the Sioux rose in force and attempted to drive the whites from all the country from which the Indians had been gradually falling back. The effect was most severely felt in Western Minnesota, where many settlements were destroyed, many whites captured and more than one thousand killed. Troops were promptly sent to the border, and under Generals Harney and Sully, both famous Indian fighters, compelled the Sioux to ask for peace and to give up many white women and children whom they had captured. About forty of the leaders of the hostiles were tried and convicted of murder and hanged. As a result many of the Sioux hurried northward into Canada, while others hid themselves in the Black Hills, always a favorite resort of the nation. A year later all the reservation Sioux in Minnesota were moved further west, to what was then known as the Bad Lands, where it was supposed they were permanently removed from danger of contact with whites other than trappers. But the Sioux always objected to the maintenance of forts in their vicinity, and there were frequent encounters between the braves and small bodies of troops.

ATTEMPTS AT CIVILIZATION.

A general treaty of peace was made in 1866 and an attempt to induce the Sioux to adopt agriculture and civilized ways. Soon, however, the Indians complained that they were not furnished with the supplies which had been promised them, while the constant encroachments of the whites upon their territory was driving away the buffalo upon whose meat they relied for their food. Hunters found gold in the Black Hills and at once miners and prospectors swarmed into that wild country with the result of frequent fights with the Indians. An effort was made in 1868 to persuade the Sioux to leave the Black Hills and take land in the Indian Territory. A deputation of their chief men, embracing Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and Sitting Bull, were taken to Washington during President Grant's last term to induce them to make this change. There they were reasoned with by General Ely Parker, an Indian, highly educated, who was then Commissioner of Indian affairs. But the effort to persuade them to give up their Black Hills homes and take a section of the Indian Territory failed. The chiefs went back to their people and there was blood between whites and Indians which was never overcome till after the massacre of Custer's column in 1876 and the thorough chastisement the Sioux received from General Miles, which drove Sitting Bull and most of the warriors of the tribe who had not been compelled to surrender into Canada.

UNFULFILLED PLEDGES OF GOVERNMENT.

When starvation pinched the fugitive Sioux in their Canadian lodges they reluctantly made promises of good behavior, and were allowed by our Government, in 1879, to return to their reservations, Sitting Bull being one of the last to ask for mercy. Last year the Sioux, after much persuasion, ceded about half of the land they till then held title to, eleven million acres, to the United States, for $14,000,000; but they have not yet been paid the money, though white settlers have appropriated much of the land. The Indians complain that they have not been supplied with the amount of food and other articles that have been promised on behalf of the Government, and among the grumblers the prominent fomenter of hostilities had been for some weeks back the old medicine man, Sitting Bull, who told the Commissioners, in 1889, that the conduct of the Government to his people "made my heart very bad."

THE KEELY MOTOR.

BACKERS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Dealing With an Invisible Force of Nature Hitherto Unknown—A Lady's Generosity.

CHICAGO, December 19.—The stockholders of the Keely Motor Company held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at Sneares Hall, Eighth and Walnut streets, W. Harrison Snyder, president, in the chair, C. W. Schueilerman, secretary, and S. W. Snyder, treasurer, were also present. A majority of shares, over 56,000, were represented either personally by the holders or by proxy. Adam G. Smith and Charles C. Collier were appointed tellers, and, having examined the certificates of those present and reported to the chair, the annual report was read. The report says: "We believe that we are correct in stating that a majority of that part of the public who are given to serious thinking have finally arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Keely, who for so long a time was regarded by the general public as being either an impostor or a visionary, has in fact made a discovery." Continuing, the report shows that the endorsement of Mr. Keely's work by such authorities as Dr. Joseph Leidy, I. H. Luiville, W. Barnet Le Van, and other gentlemen well known in the world of mechanical science is sufficient proof that the faith and expenditure of the company had

NOT BEEN IN VAIN.

The company owed a debt of gratitude to these men for not hesitating to take a stand in the face of the ridicule cast upon the enterprise and those associated with it. The report goes on to say that any one having a rudimentary knowledge of mechanics and physics could easily see upon witnessing the experiments of Mr. Keely that he was dealing with some power hitherto unknown; "that he has harnessed some invisible force of nature which has hitherto escaped the observation of inventors and men of science." Mr. Keely's work, it is claimed, has been subjected to the most critical tests possible, but from all the verdict has been that Mr. Keely had discovered a new force, hence the allegiance and loyalty of the company. The dual character of Keely's discovery is explained, as is the chemical and mechanical properties of the new force, so far as Mr. Keely has revealed it. The

ENGINE NOW USED BY MR. KEELY

is described as cylindrical in form, made of cast iron, about thirty inches in diameter and twelve inches in cross section, and weighs about 8000 pounds. It has a shaft of some three inches in diameter passing through it, and is mounted upon standards affixed to a cast iron bed-plate. On the bed-plate of this engine is a disc of steel about three inches in diameter, there being an intervening space between the periphery of the engine and this disc of about three and a half inches. From this disc there extends a wire ("transmitter") of about fifteen feet in length and of peculiar construction, it being composed of alternate sections of gold, silver and platinum. This wire at its other extremity is connected, removably so, to an instrument which is the source or prime factor of the operation of the engine. The instrument is termed by Mr. Keely his "Sympathetic Negative Attractor," and it would be difficult, except by elaboration, to describe it on paper, especially as it

HAS NO COUNTERPART

in any existing machinery that has ever been seen or heard of outside of Mr. Keely's laboratory. It is, however, a structure easily portable and not much larger in dimensions than a Rochester lamp. Mr. Keely is said to have caused the engine to revolve at a speed of about 200 revolutions per minute for a period of 4 hours, but he aims at and expects a practically continuous motion of the engine, without variation of speed. When this is done a "commercial" engine is to be made for business purposes. The report expresses the sanguine expectations of the board for Mr. Keely's future success. The fact that Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, of this city, has undertaken to defray all expenses is spoken of in the highest terms. All disposition to antagonize Mr. Keely on the part of the stockholders is said to have ceased. The board recommends a change in the by-laws of the company which require sixty per cent. of the stock to be represented at the meetings to form a quorum, so that any percentage above one-half the stock constitute a quorum. The report was adopted with but

ONE DISSENTING VOICE,

that of John I. Barnes, who considered that a stigma rested upon the company in accepting the aid of Mrs. Moore. The motion to change the percentage of votes necessary to a quorum was adopted in compliance with the suggestion of the board. Lawyer Joseph J. Murphy, of this city, and August Stein and B. T. Akerman, of New York, were appointed a committee on reorganization. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Joseph Annin, Thomas W. Willits and A. McClanney, of New York, and Harrison Snyder, Lancaster Thomas, Edward H. Graham and Richard M. Popham, of Philadelphia. A resolution by Mr. McClanney thanking Mrs. Moore for the work she had done in aiding Mr. Keely in his investigation was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DISPUTES.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

LISBON, December 19.—The *Jornal do Commercio* says the English Government in ordering the British South Africa Company to evacuate the Massikesse district has greatly honored England and at the same time has given Portugal a good example. The paper hopes that the Portuguese Government will profit by the example thus set and honorably end the dispute.

LONDON, December 19.—The pioneer agent of the British South African Company writes in glowing terms regarding the prospects of the gold fields of Mashonaland.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 19.—Mr. Dalmer MacPherson of the Public Works Department has been appointed Assistant Secretary. The promotion brings with it an increase of salary of $500. Mr. MacPherson was formerly employed in the Montreal Post Office.

SIR HECTOR UNWELL.

[SPECIAL TO THE STAR.]

OTTAWA, December 19.—The health of Sir Hector Langevin is giving his friends no little concern. The Minister leaves to-morrow for Quebec, where he will remain three weeks.

Protection in England.

LONDON, December 19.—The Bradford Chamber of Commerce has voted a resolution favoring the imposition by the Government of discriminating duties on French wines. This action is recommended for the purpose of retaliating against France for the duties on English products, established by the new English-Franco treaty. The adoption of such a resolution by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce is considered of special significance, as it is the first divergence by that body in forty years looking in any degree toward a protective policy.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

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EXTRA VALUE

Ladies' White Embroidered Handkerchiefs, a splendid lot, price **16c** to **$1.65**
Ladies' Neck Frillings, White, Cream and Colored, price **6c** to **$4.50**
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, 4 Buttons, a Bargain, **$1.00**, worth **$1.35**
Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves, Lined Plush, Fur Tops, **75c**, worth **$1.25**

The Butterick Co.'s Delineator for January. Price, 15 cents.

Tea Cosies "very choice," in Cloth, Plush, Velvet, etc., price **45c** to **$7.00**
Fancy Silk Tidies, various colors, Embroidered in Gold, **20** p. c. dis.
Canvas Slippers, for working, an immense Stock, price **75c** to **$3.50**
Fancy Oriental Table Covers, Small Size, at **33⅓** discount.

Butterick's Illustrated Delineator for January. Price, 15 cents.

Ladies' Silk Hose, in Colors, White and Evening Shades,
Ladies' Silk Underwear, and all grades of Wool Underwear
Gents' White Silk Initial Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Silk Braces, Gents' Silk Mufflers, Gents' Col'd Silk Handkerchiefs
30 dozen of Gents' Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, $1.15, 1.25, 1.35, reduced to **85c**

Butterick's Delineator. Full of Valuable Matter. Price, 15 cents.

Gents' Dressing Gowns in great variety; rare comfort
Gents' Smoking Jackets,.....in Quilted Silk and Embroidered
A full stock of Gents' Gloves and Mitts, Lined and Unlined, in
Buck, Kid, Wool, etc.....Gents' Half Hose of all kinds

Butterick's Delineator, "Illustrated," for January. Price, 15 cents.

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VOTERS' LIST.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Article 173 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, teachers and sons of owners of real property, residing with their father or mother, of the full age of twenty-one years, being subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and not otherwise legally disqualified, are entitled to be entered upon the list of electors for the provincial elections. All persons claiming to be qualified as aforesaid are required to send their applications to the Board of Revisers on or before the 5th day of January proximo (1891).

Blank forms of such applications may be had on application at this office.

(By order,)
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 15th Dec., 1890. 2364

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T. O. BOLGER,
City Engineer.
Kingston, Ont., December 17th, 1890. 2368

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...DA'S RESOURCES.

...LL. FANE'S OBSERVATIONS

...is Ride From Atlantic to Pacific—What Canada Offers to the Proper Hard-working Immigrant.

Colonel Fane, of Fulbeck Hall, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, England, who was one of the agriculturists' delegation that visited Canada the past summer, on the invitation of the Canadian Government, has been interviewed, since his return home, by a reporter of the Spalding *Free Press*, the county paper, and expresses the most unbounded satisfaction with his trip. Col. Fane was no stranger to Canada, as he was here in Montreal in 1866 in command of the gallant King's Own Borderers, the 25th regiment. He was a most popular officer with his men, and was equally a favorite with our citizens. He was the life of many amusements while in garrison here, and organized several immense concerts, which were held in the old Crystal Palace on St. Catherine street, and were highly successful. The expenses of these concerts were great, but Col. Fane's private purse saw that everything was given in good taste. There were several military bands, and over eight hundred performers at each of them. This was twenty-five years ago, and since that time the city has gone on growing, and to such an extent that when he again sighted old Mount Royal the Colonel was not only surprised but delighted at the rapid progress the city had made. He returned to his home on the 22nd November and a few days afterwards was hard at work informing the Fenmen

WHAT CANADA OFFERED TO FARMERS

and others willing to work hard. After giving a graphic description of his trip over the North-West to the Pacific coast and praising the beauty of the scenery in the "Rockies," the comfort of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the mildness of Victoria, B. C., he says: "I went back to Calgary, and the North-West Mounted Police provided me with a four-horse coach, which was driven by their own men. They took me 200 miles across

THE BIG CATTLE RANCHES.

These were the Quorn, the "C. C.," the North-West Cattle Company, the Macpherson and other ranches. We went on to Fort McLeod, where I visited the largest ranch in the country. It belonged to Mr. Cochrane, a gentleman who is well-known in England as a breeder of shorthorns. I spent a very enjoyable time in his company, and had some good hunting after wolves. We killed two. Dogs were used, and the sport resembles coursing more than anything else. In going from Mr. Cochrane's place to Lethbridge I passed for several hours through a large tribe of blood Indians, who were moving from their summer to their winter quarters.

In Manitoba and Winnipeg he met many Lincolnshire men and their families and found one and all doing well and happy with their lot. After a visit to Chicago and the great Armour meat factory he went from the "windy city"

TO THE NIAGARA FRUIT DISTRICT.

"I visited a garden where twenty acres of vines produced 55 tons of beautiful fine grapes. They were sold at 1½d. per pound, thus producing £27 per acre. I also visited several institutions like Dr. Barnardo's, including a Wesleyan one. The boys in these homes, as well as those sent over from England, are applied for long beforehand. There is a great demand for such boys, and capital openings for them. They do all kinds of laboring work, but the great mistake in America—as it is in England—is that everybody wants to be something else but a laborer. I visited Dr. Barnardo's farm of 9000 acres, where he has some 120 boys, brought from London. The soil on this farm seemed particularly good for producing vegetables. I measured a turnip raddish which was 14in. in circumference, a long raddish which measured 2ft. 2in., a Swede 2ft. 4in. in circumference, and a cauliflower which measured over 3ft. The country all about Hamilton is very beautiful, the climate being splendid. I stayed a short time at London-on-Thames, which, like our London, is in the county of Middlesex. Here I saw Mr. Gibson, from Lincolnshire, who was brought up near Fulbeck. I also met with Mr. Leward, of North Lincolnshire; Mr. Rich, another Fenman; and Mr. Linnell, whose father and mother are still living at Great Gonerby, near Grantham. Each was doing well.

THE CATTLE TRADE AT MONTREAL.

Montreal was the next place about which Col. Fane spoke. He said he went there to make minute enquiries as to the shipping of cattle to England, about which there has been considerable discussion of late. From information which was in his possession, however, he was inclined to think that the allegations about cattle losing in weight, and suffering great cruelty through being sent over to this country, were not founded altogether on facts. So far as he had been able to learn, the cattle did not lose in weight whilst crossing the Atlantic, though they might possibly lose in condition when being taken along the railroads. One great ranchman—who was competent to give a reliable opinion—had told him that the beasts did not lose in weight during their passage to this country, except when very bad weather was experienced. "There's absolutely no disease whatever amongst the cattle," said the Colonel, "and there's no fear, therefore, of it being brought over to this country by Canadian cattle."

"THE CHEESE TRADE

is one of the most remarkable in Canada," said Col. Fane, in continuing the conversation. "In one village I was at, a small merchant told me that he had sent 150,000 boxes of cheese to England this year, each box weighing sixty pounds. The Canadian cheeses are all made in factories, are of uniform quality, and bid fair to compete with our average Cheshire cheeses. There are also many butter factories, and the butter made in them is superior to the ordinary farmers' butter of England."

"They go in for improved methods of manufacture, of course?"

"Certainly; they are abreast of the times. They adopt the Laval cream separator, and proceed to work, much on the same lines that the Lincolnshire Agricultural Education Committee want our own people to do in this country." In a remark from the reporter about the Lincolnshire butter-makers being behind the times, Col. Fane concurred, adding: "The Canadians are certainly ahead of us in this matter, and also in the instruction given in the

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS,

which are managed at Guelph and other places, in the most liberal manner."

"They lay a good foundation for success, Colonel?"

"You are right, they do," he replied. "The Government, you see, provides both the schools and farmers with seeds gratis, if they choose to apply, and the Post Office authorities also deliver the samples free. The young men at these schools can earn the greater part of their board by working on the farms attached to the school. At the Guelph school, according to last year's lists, there are twenty-seven English students; but there were none of them from this part of the country. The young men who are educated at these schools stand a grand chance in after years. They get their education practically for nothing, and learn chemistry, butter-making, carpentering, shoeing, poultry-rearing, wheat-growing, etc.; in fact, they secure a thorough agricultural training, besides a mathematical one."

After leaving Montreal, Col. Fane paid a visit to Mr. Cochrane's beautiful place in the Eastern Townships, where he found at the farm at Hill-house, 99 Polled Angus, and 76 Herefords, all of which were in the studbook. Col. Fane from his note-book remarked: "He proposes to send all the Herefords up to his ranch, as he thinks they do better on the ranches than any other cattle. He has sent a thousand head of cattle to England this autumn. 250 of them were Herefords, and whilst I was there he received a letter from his son, stating that they had averaged £17 apiece at Liverpool, where they were all bought by one man and slaughtered. The man was perfectly satisfied, as they died well."

After a short visit to Quebec the Colonel went home in that fine ship the "Parisian," which he highly praises.

THE PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS

he has come to, and to be embodied in his report, are in the main as follows:

"I have no hesitation in saying that the Dominion of Canada," says the Colonel, "is a most favorable country for emigrants of a certain class. I give advice on the following lines: First, a man must have a certain amount of capital to take a farm. He could get a house and buy cleared land at about £5 per acre in the Eastern Townships and many parts of Quebec and Ontario. By doing so he would avoid the hardships of Manitoba and the northwest. He would live in the midst of comparative comfort, and society, and within easy reach of markets, schools, etc.—Secondly, a small farmer or laboring man with one or two boys from 12 to 16 years of age, and girls of the same stamp, could readily find occupation, and be sure of a competency hereafter, wherever he went. He would be better off in Manitoba and the North-West. The work would be severe, particularly for the parents, but there is no reason why the children of such parents should not rise to the highest positions in the provinces. In fact, this has been the origin of many of the most prominent men in the States. The Government offers facilities to such people, and there are millions of acres of good prairie land waiting for good men to occupy them. Thirdly, the above remarks apply equally to young unmarried men of the same class. Fourthly, for mechanics or market gardeners I would recommend British Columbia, where wages are very high, and the climate admirably suited for gardening. Fifthly, for sons of professional men, officers in the army, etc., it is more difficult to speak. They are a numerous class in the North-West, but neither I nor my fellow delegates are able to speak very hopefully of their prospects. Their life is a hard one, and I could not find many who were more than "stopping." There are, of course, many exceptions, but I think that a great many were little more than "remittance farmers"—wanting help from home. Several might be called farmers who farmed with a "scatter gun" and a "smell dog"; very few of them had received the training to suit them for the "Jack of all trades" work of a Western farm. There are many who do their best, but all their education at our public schools goes for naught when on a farm in that country. Many of them, in consequence, seem almost to lose heart, and live worse than many laborers would do in England. Still I am bound to say, that even among this class,

I NEVER HEARD ANY GRUMBLING,

and numbers told me that they infinitely preferred this life to that of a clerk, and other sedentary occupations in Europe. There seems a charm about the independent life of the West that suits our youth, but the question is how will they be in their old age? In qualification of these remarks, I might say I have received favorable reports from Gen. Grant and Mr. Perrit of their sons' prospects. Briefly, it appeared to me that the ranch life is much more suitable to a gentleman brought up to the pleasures of British country life, there being constant excitement riding after horses and cattle, with an occasional hunt after wolves or coyottes. But then capital is wanted, for it appears to me that ranching, except on a large scale, is seldom remunerative. For men who want a few years' discipline and rough life I can fancy nothing better than the work, freedom, and air of a ranch near the Rocky Mountains. Seventhly, I wish I could speak of the Maritime provinces of Canada, but, unfortunately, I was not able to visit them. There is one element in Canada which ought not to be lost sight of by the emigrant to the West, namely, the advantages of the Dominion over the United States. It is almost impossible to take up an American newspaper without reading in it some startling murder perpetrated in the Western States. Shooting seems to be of daily occurrence, and little punishment appears to be inflicted

EXCEPT OCCASIONALLY BY JUDGE LYNCH.

In Canada all is order, even in the wildest parts, which is due to the action of the North-West Mounted Police. I may mention that I was in no village where Sunday was not as well kept—and perhaps better—than in England. I never attended a meal at a storekeeper's, at a public dinner, or at a settler's, where grace was not said before sitting down. And everywhere the most enthusiastic loyalty was shown. I think it difficult to find any country where there is less rowdyism and drunkenness than in Canada. I don't mean to say that there is not a good deal of whiskey drinking at bars. There is, no doubt, far too much of it; and it is most injurious to many men, but I should say that, taking them as a whole, the population of the Dominion of Canada is decidedly an abstemious one. I can only conclude by saying that the emigrant from the Old Country will find, if he goes to Canada, a most hid-hearted and hospitable people, ever ready to help a new hand. For myself I can only say that from high and low, from one end of the country to the other, I was received with the most unbounded kindness and hospitality, and my visit was made a real pleasure to me during the whole time I was in the country."

The above report, coming from so well known a gentleman and soldier, will do much to help the Dominion obtaining the proper class of settlers for the country. The visit of the British farm delegates was a wise move on the part of the Federal Government and must result in good.

SOME CURIOUS SUPERSTITIONS.

Old English Customs Connected with Different Seasons.

Many of the old English customs connected with the seasons are still observed in Somersetshire, says *Cassell's Magazine*. In some parts on Christmas Eve, after burning an ashen fagot, the whole family adjourns to the orchard, carrying a hot cake and a mug of cider or ale as an offering to the best apple tree, reminding us of the Norwegian offering of cake and ale made at Christmas to propitiate the spirits of the Flords. A curious custom was, I have been told, observed at Christmas until recently at North Curry, in memory of King John. A feast was held, the chief dish being a huge mince pie, bearing a rude effigy of the king, two candles, each weighing one pound, were lighted, amid great ceremony, and while they burned, but no longer, the guests were allowed and encouraged to drink as much strong ale as they desired; as soon as the candles went out the feast terminated.

Another practice still in use is "opening the Bible." This is done at Christmas, or on New Year's Day, with great solemnity, after breakfast. The Holy Book is laid unopened on the table, and those who wish to consult it open it in succession at random and in perfect silence; the enquirer places his finger on any verse contained in the two open pages, but without seeing its contents. The verse is then read aloud, and from it the assembly draw their conclusions or guidance for the coming year. On Shrove Tuesday, pancakes, of course, as in many other parts of England, are still universally eaten, and in some places boys go round the villages singing—

"Tippety-tippety tos,
Give me a pancake and then I'll go."

and if this request is not acceded to, a large stone is fastened to the handle of the door.

Easter and May Days have always been held as great festivals in Somersetshire. A beautiful custom is still kept up in some places on Easter Day; the whole village rises early, and, going to the top of the nearest hill, waits for the rising of the sun—this being believed to procure prosperity in their homes till Easter Day comes round again.

Among many of the country people Maydew is believed to be a potent remedy in disease. I have heard of an old woman who always recommended for a weakly child that it should be drawn along the grass wet with Maydew three times running—on the 1st, the 2nd and the 3rd of May—and that great benefit would be sure to follow. Young girls are also recommended to wash their faces in Maydew to improve and preserve their complexions. Swellings of various kinds may be cured by a similar application; but in such cases, if the patient be a man, the dew must be taken from the grave of the last young woman buried; if it be a woman, from the grave of the last young man.

The Wellington Street Bridge.

"I was glad to read that the Board of Trade had taken up the question of the Wellington street Bridge," said Ald. Thompson. "To my mind, and many others that use that route, any bridge capable of being placed in that spot will not meet the requirements of the traffic that comes and goes to the Grand Trunk Railway, the Redpath Sugar Refinery, and many other such places. Nothing short of a subway will prevent the enormous detention during navigation which takes place there. The public generally have no conception of the loss. It would be well for the authorities at Ottawa to look into the question of a subway, in preference to a bridge. The City Council as well should look into this matter, as it is to its interests to do all in its power to further the trade of the city and this particular locality, which is destined to be a great manufacturing centre."

A DEAD LETTER MUSEUM.

MANY DIME MUSEUMS DISCOUNTED.

Some Queer Things That Have Found Their Way Into The Dead Letter Office at Washington.

The queer things that go through the mails and finally land in the Dead Letter Office, in point of number and variety, discount the contents of a dozen dime museums, says a St. Louis *Globe Democrat* correspondent. Everything imaginable, from a bar of soap to an ax handle, and from a poem of passion to a brace of revolvers, finds its way into the mails, and, if it go astray, eventually finds itself in the Dead Letter Office. Once a year there is a sale of the miscellany that has thus accumulated, and from 5000 to 10,000 articles of more or less value pass into the hands of owners other than those for whom they were originally intended. Letters forwarded to the Dead Letter Office are of two general classes—mailable and unmailable. Mailable letters may be ordinary unclaimed letters, letters returned from hotels, letters bearing fictitious addresses, letters returned from foreign countries, ordinary letters without enclosures sent to writers, and returned on failure to deliver. Classed as unmailable are all letters containing unmailable articles, letters held for postage, misdirected or only partially addressed, and letters without addresses. Besides these letters, there go astray in the mails every year vast numbers of newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, parcels of third and forth class matter, and registered articles, both of domestic and foreign origin. About 18,000 letters, parcels, and packages get lost in the mails every day in the year, and they find their way to the Dead Letter Office. As this collection of daily mail comes in it is assorted according to classification, and the work of regulation begins. Fifteen or twenty men and women are engaged in

ASSORTING AND OPENING THE LETTERS

and parcels, while in the gallery above are seated sixty young women intently reading the hundreds of missives, tender and otherwise. They determine whether a letter is of sufficient importance to be returned to the writer, for with them it is a matter of business, and not of sentiment. They only know how many ardent messages of love they have cruelly consigned to the flames, for all letters that are not returned to the writers after a vain search has been made for the party of the second part are destroyed by fire. Could walls have ears, and eyes and tongues as well, the Dead Letter Office might unravel many a mystery and tell why "the letter that never came" never came. How many a lover's heartache these young ladies might ease by only a word, a sign, letter or line none but themselves know. Letters that are misdirected or only partially addressed are turned over to a lady operator, who has acquired skill by long practice, and is familiar with the name of every city, town, village, and hamlet in the civilized world, knows all the streets and apparently the contents of all the directories published in this country and in Europe. She knows that Constantine Antling lives on a certain street in San Francisco as well as the carrier does who delivers the mail in Constantine's district, and if one of Constantine's friends addresses a letter to him at that street and number, and inadvertently writes Chicago or Los Angeles instead of San Francisco, she knows the letter belongs to Constantine and she changes the address without opening the letter and sends it along. If a thick-headed correspondent addresses a letter to James Student, White Knoll, Tex., the lady to whom this letter finally comes

KNOWS AT A GLANCE

that there is no White Knoll, Tex., and that the writer meant it for James Student, White Mound, Tex. Sometimes a letter comes along with John T. Certain on it and nothing more except the postmark of some little town away down in Southern California. Experience has taught the young woman that nine chances to one the letter is for some other town in the same section of country, and as a John T. Certain lives at a certain number on a certain street in San Francisco, the letter is sent to him. With each of these letters there goes to the Postmaster a slip instructing him to ascertain if the young lady's calculations are correct, and if wrong to return the letter, so that it may be sent to some other person if such there be, to whom the circumstances will apply. If these methods fail, as a last resort the letter is opened and takes its chances with the hundreds of others whose importance determines their disposal. Thus, by the aid of almost infinite knowledge of names and places, the faculty of deciphering all kinds of chirography, and familiarity with English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Russian, the young lady is enabled to send to the rightful claimants nearly 50 per cent. of these misdirected or partially addressed letters unopened. Only three languages, English, German, and French, are allowed in the mails, so far as the addresses are concerned, but a

VARIETY OF TONGUES CREEP IN.

The average foreigner takes it for granted that he who runs may read, and that all the world is not only familiar with his language, but reads and writes it as well, or rather as poorly, as himself. Occasionally a letter addressed in Hebrew or Arabic or Persian, or something else equally abstruse so far as American postmasters are concerned, gets into the mails somehow, and when it reaches New York after its ocean voyage, it is sent along to the Dead Letter Office to be deciphered and readdressed in English, so that the postmasters whose linguistic accomplishments are limited may deliver it in the good old Anglo-Saxon. Such letters as bear undecipherable addresses and all others that cannot be returned without opening are turned over to a force of operators who systematically go through them, merely cutting the envelope and removing any valuables they may contain. Each man opens about 2000 in a day, and after money or drafts or checks are removed, the opened letters, in packages of 100 each, are sent to the readers, the sixty unsentimental young ladies in the gallery above. Articles of small value that are not returned to owners, such as books, picture cards, etc., are divided among the hospitals, orphan asylums and charitable institutions of the District of Columbia. The money, checks, or drafts taken from letters are returned to the sender, unless the party for whom it was intended can be found. Sometimes of course, neither party can be discovered, in which case the Government is just that much ahead. In 1887, for instance, there was taken from the mails nearly $8,000,000, and of this amount $6672.06 could

NOT BE RESTORED TO OWNERS.

The annual auction sale also brought in a revenue of $2921.12, thus making a total of nearly $10,000 realized by the Government on matter received at the Dead Letter Office. Connected with the Dead Letter Office is a sort of museum where curious articles that come in the mails and cannot be returned to owners are placed on exhibition. In the cabinets, which extend round the room, are shown articles innumerable and varied, many of which have histories. There are pictures, and toys, and jewellery without number. Several Indian hatchets which were unclaimed give to one of the cabinets an archæological appearance, and a pair of Indian pipes of red sandstone cross each other in truly peaceful style. One of the rare curiosities is a sheet of parchment on which is penned the Lord's Prayer in fifty-four languages. It is said to be a duplicate of a parchment which hangs in St. Peter's at Rome. It came to this country in the mail from Europe in 1842, and as there was no trace of its origin and no owner for it was discovered here, it was sent to the Dead Letter Office and has been there ever since. One of the prettiest things is a lady's fan made of stork feathers, the plumes being rarer and richer than the finest ostrich plumes. It is most magnificent in appearance, and doubtless graced the costume of some court beauty in the Old World. It came to this country from Europe many years ago, but no clew to its owner or origin was ever obtained. In one of the cases there is a box of wedding cake, which came to the Dead Letter Office six years ago as "unclaimed." It is getting a little old and discolored, and by this time would probably be

PRETTY DRY EATING.

Considering its present characteristics it might be excellent "wedding-cake to dream on." It certainly has all the elements necessary to produce a fanciful nightmare. Rosaries are quite common in the cabinet, and crucifixes are also plentiful. A most beautiful crucifix of solid gold rests in a carmelian case. It was found in one of the Southern Post Offices at the close of the war, and was marked "unclaimed." It had been sent, probably, by some pious mother to her son who perished on the field of battle or in the hospital. There was no name attached and nothing to tell the story. Near it, partially concealed in a little envelope, is a lock of dark-brown hair. An inscription, in a nervous hand, reads: "This contains my hair. Charles Guiteau." It was put into the mails by the murderer of President Garfield, without any address, just as it appears in the cabinet. A few years ago there came to the Dead Letter Office a tin can on which no address was found. The can was opened and sixteen lively looking rattlesnakes made their escape. There was a scene in the Dead Letter Office for a few minutes. Everybody got on the chairs and tables, and the rattlers were left in full possession of the floor. Finally they were dispatched, and fifteen of them were pickled in alcohol. One was missing, but nobody knew it. It was supposed that fifteen were enough and that none had escaped. A few days later, one sunny afternoon, a long, sleek-looking rattlesnake crawled from among the papers in the Chief Clerk's desk, and, unobserved, made his way to where a young lady visitor was sitting. His snakeship

SLILY CRAWLED TO HER FEET,

and gracefully winding himself about her slender ankle tightened his folds. The young lady noticed the intrusion, and hastily looking down saw the wily serpent, was horrified, and very properly fainted. The rattlesnake offered no further insult or injury, but fled in alarm. He was killed, and, artistically encased in a glass jar, he now adorns the cabinet. From one of the cases grins a human skull. It is brown with age, having apparently lain under the clay for a long time before its resurrection and its journey through the mails. There was no address or postmark when it came. All that it bore was the inscription, "Jimmy McDuff," carved on the frontal bone. Jimmy McDuff is the name of a murderer who perished on the seafold out West a few years ago; but the skull is not supposed to be Jimmy's. Somebody evidently sent it as a joke to some friend acquainted with the circumstances of Jimmy's taking off. A rather novel letter on exhibition is in the form of a pretty pink shell, on which is inscribed a tender message. There was twenty-one cents postage due when it reached the owner, but she declined to pay that much, even for a novelty in the way of a letter, and it had to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. A pair of woodpeckers of most brilliant plumage hang in one corner of a case and are there because they were unclaimed. They are stuffed with sawdust, and are finished in the highest style of the taxidermist. A negro doll baby, black as H. Rider Haggard's African chief, Umslopogaas, leers at the visitor from one of the cabinets. It was addressed a year or so ago to

A YOUNG SOCIETY LADY

in New York, but ascertaining the contents of the package, she declined to pay the postage and it came back to the Dead Letter Office. A bootblack's outfit, a wedding cake, a hatbox, a gold-headed cane, snuff boxes, gold, silver, and bronze medals, coins of all kinds, countries, and ages, are among the curiosities collected. The metal basis for a set of false teeth is in one of the cases. It was unclaimed, and came to the Dead Letter Office several years ago. A short time since an old gentleman who visited the museum recognized the remains of his former set of false teeth. He had sent them to a dentist, he said, for repairs, but lost track of them entirely. As he had bought a new pair he said he had no use for the old ones, so they remain in the Dead Letter Office. A huge axe, such as in used by firemen, came in the mails a short time ago, and landed in the Dead Letter Office because it was unmailable for three reasons: it is sharp pointed, it is over-weight and over-size. Axes are not allowed in the mails, although some people seem to think there is no limit prescribed. There are persons who would start a threshing machine or a sawmill through the mails if a postmaster could be found reckless enough to give it a start.

ETIQUETTE DEPARTMENT.

Editor Etiquette Department:

I have always understood that when giving an evening party, especially if it was on rather a large and formal scale, it was indispensable to have programmes for the guests, but lately I have been told that they are sometimes not used. What is done when this is the case? W. N.

ANS.—As a general rule, programmes are provided at such entertainments, but they are occasionally dispensed with. Where this is the case it is customary to have a large card with the names and number of dances placed in some conspicuous part of the room. Small visiting cards are generally dispersed on different tables in the same room sometimes with corresponding number and name of dances, or without, so that the guests may use them as they please to suit their own engagements.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Will you kindly let me have your reliable advice on the following question: I made up my mind to go and see a lady friend who was on a visit in this city and who was staying with a lady friend of hers, who bears a very lady-like reputation. I am also acquainted with that lady, though I have not visited her personally, nor has she visited me. When I came to the house I found out that my friend had already left Montreal. But on being asked by my friend's friend to come in and take a seat, not liking to refuse her, I did so. Do you think that were I to refuse to do so I would have done right? The lady is very respectable and I am acquainted with her. Don't you think it would have been rude on my part if I had refused? By answering this question as soon as possible you will greatly oblige. ANXIOUS.

ANS.—We think you did right in complying with the lady's request. Had you acted otherwise and declined to enter her house, she might reasonably have had some cause for feeling somewhat surprised and annoyed. It is always more or less mortifying when a well meant and polite intention is met by indifference or positive refusal.

Editor Etiquette Department:

Will you give me some information about (what is to me) a new kind of entertainment. I never heard of it until quite lately. I mean what are called "Red and Black Balls." What would be the meaning of a lady when she said she was uncertain which would be the best for her to give on account of the appearance and general effect in her rooms? By answering this you will oblige AN OUTSIDER.

ANS.—Entertainments of this kind have not come under our immediate notice and it is only lately that we have heard of them. They have been given elsewhere, and apparently with satisfactory results, for we read the following in a recent popular and fashionable paper: "White, red and black balls' have lately been given with good effect. At the red ball the men wore the old-time knee-breeches and lace decorated coats, and the ladies were in white materials (among which brocade took the lead), trimmed with red, or the reverse, trimmed with white. The 'red ball' was a brilliant scene, but not so fanciful or elegant as the 'white.' At the 'black ball' the men wore dress suits, the shirt fronts being the only white. The ladies were all in black, with white flowers."

Editor Etiquette Department:

Would you kindly inform me through your most valuable column of the STAR what is the most appropriate present to give to a gentleman friend at Christmas? We have known each other for three years, but I have already received several little presents from him. Do you think that I should give him a present at Christmas for his kindness to me? By answering the above question you will greatly oblige FONTA.

ANS.—The approaching season of Christmas is undoubtedly one which is considered as appropriate for the exchange of acts of friendship and good will. As that referred to in your question is of the number we are of opinion that you may, with propriety, gratify your very commendable feeling and send a present to the gentleman friend from whom you have received similar acts of kindness. The choice of the gift must be determined by two considerations; first, the taste of the gentleman who is to be the favored recipient, and next of the more matter-of-fact but very important financial capability of the donor. There are several articles in which the "useful and ornamental" are combined that would answer the desired purpose; among such may be mentioned a case for matches or cigarettes with initials, or monogram, a card case like the pretty leather ones now in vogue, sleeve links, a case for photographs, an edition of a favorite author. Or you may prefer enhancing the value of the gift in the estimation of your friend by sending something made by yourself, such as a moucheir case, a blotting pad with embroidered or painted floral ornamentations, or a novelty which came under our notice this summer of what might be called an "initialled dressing-case," being a folding case made of colored plush, lined with sateen of an opposite but appropriate color, with different compartments for small brush and comb, scissors, soap and other requisite toilet articles. This was much admired, and was found very useful for travelling, as well as home use.

LINCOLN MAY RESIGN.

COSTS OF OFFICAL LIFE AT LONDON.

The American Ambassador at the Court of St. James Does not Receive Sufficient Salary.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The *World's* London special says: When Minister Lincoln went away from here to bury his son Abraham in America he told several prominent Americans, whom he had no reason for deceiving, that he had no intention of resigning his place as Minister to the Court of St. James. He said that he intended to return, and fixed within a few days the probable date of his return. In fact, Minister Lincoln left matters in such shape here that he would be obliged to return if only to "put his house in order" for a successor. During the last few days a rumor has gained ground in London that Minister Lincoln's return simply means to close up his official affairs prior to final departure. Certain society people here have been industriously circulating "hints from authoritative private sources" in America that

MINISTER LINCOLN WOULD RESIGN

after the 1st of January and that William Waldorf Astor would succeed him as Minister. It would hardly be fair to say that these reports are due to suggestions dropped by Mr. and Mrs. Astor since their arrival here, but they have not taken the slightest pains to contradict them.

Mr. Astor has long been anxious to cut some social figure in London, but has hitherto been unable to make any very decided impression. He could only cast his lot with almost numberless people who have as much money as he has and are quite as willing to spend it. It is easy to mention a score of prominent Americans whom the Astors could buy out a thousand times over, who come here and receive more flattering attention from the right sort of people in a week than the Astors could command in a year.

The reason given on this side of the water for Minister Lincoln's disinclination to run out his appointment is that he finds it too expensive. The salary of the United States Minister to London is $17,500 a year. Out of this he must pay his own house rent and expense of entertaining. The office expenses of the United States Legation in Victoria street are of course allowed. Minister Lincoln's furnished house in Cromwell road costs him about

$5000 A YEAR IN RENT.

Since he has been there the unfortunate death of his son precluded all possibility of meeting social obligations.

At the same time there is no doubt that no Minister could have come here on the salary allowed him by the United States Government and hope to entertain in a manner comparing with the diplomatic representatives of other nations. There are scores of men and women in London, and among them some Americans, who will repeatedly spend more money in giving one dinner party or ball than the yearly salary of the United States Minister amounts to. Perhaps the best entertainer among the diplomats in London is M. Waddington, the French Ambassador. His salary from the French Government amounts to $35,000 a year, but it is thoroughly well known among people in the diplomatic set that he spends the whole of it, besides a liberal supply from his private purse, in properly maintaining his social position. What can a Minister with $17,500 a year hope to do in comparison unless he has a large private fortune and is willing to spend it? This it is understood,

THE ASTORS ARE READY TO DO.

If Mr. Astor is appointed Minister he will partially eclipse the existing social ascendancy of "Harry" White. It is no secret that Mr. White's salary of $2500 as Secretary of Legation does not begin to cover his expenditures. He has made himself so solid here with the select set that both Minister Phelps and Minister Lincoln have been dependent upon him, in a great measure, to sustain the social dignities of the United States Legation. Mr. White married a New York lady with a large fortune and has thus been able to spend money in scrambling up the social tree without the slightest regard to his official emoluments. But the Astors will not be dependent upon him. They have money and influential friends. All they will need is the thin coat of official veneering which counts for so much in London society.

BUNCO IN PARIS.

The Experience of Mme. Prevost, a Dealer in Jewels, Cost Her $15,000.

The police records of the French capital have just been enriched by another of those clever bits of Parisian roguery that make plain American bunco-steering appear in comparison as inartistic as the "shearing or sandbagging." Paris dailies published a few weeks ago this announcement:—

"A splendid wedding will take place here toward the end of the month. M. W. Thompson, a millionaire American broker, will marry Miss Ellen Rauther, the only daughter of the highly respected Rev. J. M. Barber, of New Zealand."

About ten days after this notice appeared a man with a white beard and in clerical garments introduced himself at the jewelry shop of Mme. Prevost as the Rev. Dr. Barber, and asked that an attendant be sent with a great variety of jewels to his house in Bassand street, in order that Mr. Thompson, his future son-in-law, might choose fitting wedding gifts for the coming bride. The old man designated some $10,000 worth of jewels as the most likely lot for his future son-in-law's taste, and left. The next morning Mme. Prevost herself took the jewels designated and some $5000 worth more to the house in Bassand street. She was led into a splendid reception room by a maid servant, who took her card to the "pastor." She was received in a few minutes by the old man in a saloon crowded with evidences of the wealth of the occupants. He said:

"My daughter is too ill to rise. Her fiance is with her and if you will step in they will make their selection together."

"The 'pastor' opened the door to admit the caller to his daughter's bedside, but was stopped by a woman's voice:—

"The woman must come to-morrow. I am not able to see strangers to-day."

"But, my dear child, you can just take a glance or two so as to tell us what you wish," remonstrated the "pastor," and then, turning to Mme. Prevost: "The poor girl has a terrible headache and objects to seeing strangers. I will just give her a look at the things myself and then give the order."

He took the tray with the $15,000 worth of jewels, gave Mme. Prevost an album of views of the Yosemite for entertainment, and then went to the woman in the next room. He returned to chat with Mme. Prevost, but was called away by the announcement, "I have made my choice." The pastor remained away five, ten, fifteen minutes, Mme. Prevost became nervous and knocked at the bedroom door. No answer. She tried it. It was locked. She hurried to the other doors. They, too, were fast. She screamed and pounded until the janitor came to her rescue. The false pastor and daughter and maidservant had gone and have not been seen. They had taken the rooms the day before and had not even paid the rent.

A SONG OF LONG AGO.

A song of long ago;
Sing it lightly, sing it low,
Sing it softly—like the lisping of the lips we used to know—
When our laber laughter spilled
From our hearts forever filled
With a music sweet as robin ever trilled.

Let the fragrant summer breeze,
And the leaves of locust trees,
And the apple buds and blossoms and the wings of honey bees,
All palpitate with glee
Till the happy harmony
Brings back each childish joy to you and me.

Let the eyes of fancy turn
Where the tumbled pippins burn
Like embers in the orchard's lap of touseled grass and fern;
And let the wayward wind,
Still singing, plod behind,
The cider-press—the good old-fashioned kind!

Blend in the song the moan
Of the dove that grieves alone
And the wild whirr of the locust, and the bumble's drowsy drone!
And the low of cows that call
Through the pasture bars when all
The landscape fades away at evenfall.

Then, far away and clear,
Through the dusky atmosphere,
Let the wailing of the killdeer be the only sound you hear.
Oh! sweet and sad and lo!
As the memory may know
In these sad pathetic song of long ago.

James Whitcomb Riley.

The Empire Clothiers' Advertisement.

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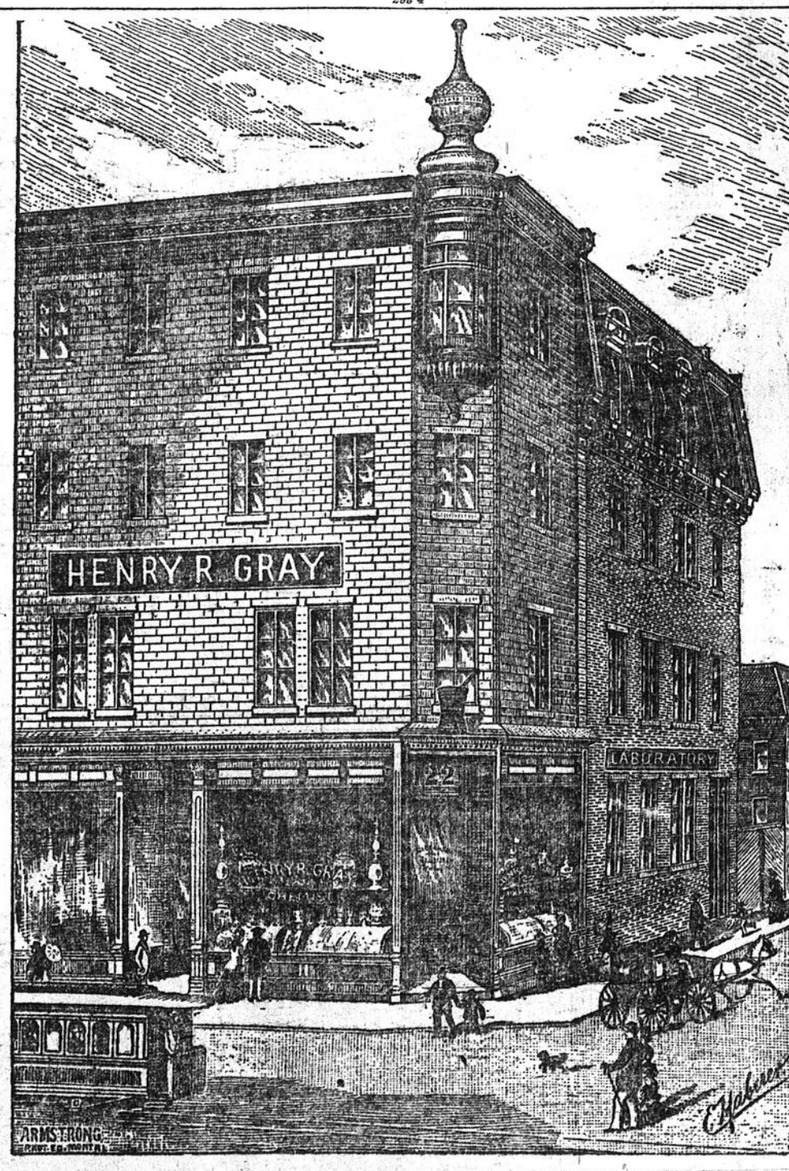

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